

Exchange Mail

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FROM Brown, Katherine A. (PRESS/INTERN)

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SUBJECT State Department Press Guidance -- July 6, 2000 [UNCLASSIFIED]

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TEXT_BODY

PJ - am printing.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

07-06-00 Press Guidance Pkg.doc

PRESS

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THERE WAS A DAILY PRESS BRIEFING TODAY

AF Press Guidance
July 6, 2000

COTE D'IVOIRE: ARMY MUTINY

Q. Can you provide an update on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire?

A. AS YOU KNOW, YESTERDAY WE ISSUED A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COTE-D'IVOIRE.

REPORTS FROM OUR EMBASSY IN ABIDJAN THIS MORNING INDICATE THAT THE SITUATION HAS LARGELY RETURNED TO NORMAL. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUTINEERS REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON JULY 5 AND THE MUTINEERS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR BARRACKS. WE CONTINUE TO MONITOR THE SITUATION.

OUR EMBASSY REPORTS THAT NO AMERICANS HAVE BEEN CAUGHT UP IN THE SITUATION. THE EMBASSY REMAINS IN CONTACT WITH THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY. OUR EMBASSY IS OPEN TODAY.

Q: Is the airport open?

A: THE AIRPORT IN ABIDJAN IS OPEN, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL INTERNATIONAL CARRIERS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR NORMAL SCHEDULES. THE CURFEW HAS BEEN LIFTED.

Drafted:AF/W:DBoy/SMcIlvaine
7-1596 Ivory Coast 000706
Cleared:AF:HJeter
AF/RA:LSegevary - ok
AF/W:SPWilkinson
P:Ebarks-Ruggles
CA:CLamora

DRL PRESS GUIDANCE
JULY 6, 2000

SENEGAL: CHARGES AGAINST HISSENE HABRE DROPPED

Q: Do we have any comment/reaction to the Senegalese court having dropped torture and murder charges against Chadian ex-dictator Hissene Habre?

A

* WE UNDERSTAND FROM OUR EMBASSY IN DAKAR THAT HABRE WAS NOT ACQUITTED, BUT THAT THE COURT DETERMINED THAT IT DID NOT HAVE STANDING TO CONSIDER THE CASE AGAINST HIM.

* THE SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES RAISED IN THIS CASE REMAIN TO BE RESOLVED BY SENEGAL AND CHAD.

* WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE AS NOTED BY OUR SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS IN RWANDA AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

* THE SENEGALESE CASE AGAINST HABRE RAISES DIFFICULT QUESTIONS ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY AND LEGAL JURISDICTION. HOWEVER, WE HOPE THAT THESE DIFFICULTIES WILL BE RESOLVED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD AND SENEGAL, AND ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE WILL BE SERVED.

CONTEXT: Senegal's new president, Abdoulaye Wade, this week replaced the judge who had instituted legal proceedings against former Chadian leader Hissene Habre

on charges of torture and murder. Habre, who seized power in a 1982 coup, has been accused of overseeing the killing and torture of thousands of suspected political opponents. Habre was himself ousted in 1990, and has since lived in Dakar, Senegal.

The World In Brief section of today's Washington Post mentioned that African and Western human rights groups have decried the decision to dismiss charges against Habre. Many hoped that his case would establish an African precedent similar to that of Spain's indictment of Chilean ex-dictator Augusto Pinochet.

Drafted:DRL/BA:JPFerguson/AF/W:Ccundiff
Doc. ID:PG SENEGAL habre 7-6-00
Cleared: S/WCI:Dshea -
AF/W:Swilkinson
AF/C:HLaLime

S/WCI Press Guidance
July 7,2000

Belgium/DROC: Arrest Warrant for DROC Foreign Minister

Q. Can you provide facts on the Belgian warrant for the DROC Foreign Minister on charges of inciting racial hatred?

A. WE UNDERSTAND THAT BELGIUM HAS ISSUED AN INTERNATIONAL ARREST WARRANT FOR

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DROC) FOREIGN MINISTER ABDOULAYE YERODIA

(AB'-DOO-LIE YEH-ROH'-DEE-AH) ON CHARGES OF INCITING RACIAL HATRED.

-- THE CHARGES STEM FROM COMMENTS THE FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY MADE IN AUGUST

1998 REFERRING TO THE NEED TO ERADICATE "VERMIN."

-- NINETEEN TUTSI REFUGEES ARE THE PRINCIPAL COMPLAINANTS IN THIS CASE.

-- BRUSSELS MAGISTRATE DAMIEN VANDERMEERSCH SIGNED THE WARRANT ON APRIL 11, BUT

WAS NOT ISSUED UNTIL JULY 6 DUE TO TECHNICALITIES.

Q. Any comment?

A. WE UNDERSTAND THIS ARREST WARRANT IS IN CONNECTION WITH A CLAIM BY TUTSI REFUGEES THAT YERODIA'S COMMENTS INCITED THE MURDER OF SCORES OF ETHNIC TUTSIS.

-- WE SHARE A COMMITMENT TO ENSURING THAT SUCH MURDERS AND OTHER CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ARE ADDRESSED IN A CREDIBLE FASHION, BUT THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT TAKEN A POSITION ON THIS CASE, AS THIS IS A MATTER BETWEEN THE BELGIAN COURTS AND THE DROC.

BACKGROUND: Scores of ethnic Tutsi were killed in DROC in the aftermath of the 1998 Tutsi-led and Rwandan- and Ugandan-backed rebellion against Kabila. Fifteen of the Tutsis bringing this case took refuge in the Belgian embassy in late 1998, claiming Yerodia and other members of Kabila's government had endangered their lives by inciting racial hatred. They were granted asylum and flown to Belgium. Four others filed separate claims. The claimants' lawyer has reportedly said that he hopes to secure identical warrants against DROC President Laurent Kabila, Information Minister Didier Mumengi, and Internal Affairs Minister Gaetan Kakudji. A law passed in 1993 gave Belgian courts jurisdiction over grave human rights violations committed outside of Belgium; the law was extended in 1999 to cover genocide.

Africa\Great Lakes\Press Guidance Belgium Yerodia Warrant 000706

Drafted by: S/WCI:DShea

Cleared by: AF/C:CNeary (ok)

DRL:REhrenreich (ok)

P:EBarks-Ruggles (ok)

EUR/UBI:GOdlum (ok)

L/AF:GTaft (info)

IO Press Guidance

July 6, 2000

SECURITY COUNCIL'S SIERRA LEONE DIAMONDS RESOLUTION

Question:

Please provide facts and comment on the UN Security Council's vote to impose a ban on diamonds from Sierra Leone.

Answer:

* THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS RESOLUTION 1306 OF JULY 5, WHICH CALLS ON ALL STATES TO PROHIBIT IMPORTATION OF NON-CERTIFIED DIAMONDS FROM SIERRA LEONE AND REQUESTS THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE TO ESTABLISH A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REGIME FOR DIAMONDS.

* WE AGREE COMPLETELY WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS RESOLUTION: BREAK THE LINK BETWEEN THE ILLICIT DIAMOND TRADE AND FUELLING OF THE WAR IN SIERRA LEONE.

* THE UNITED STATES AND 13 OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION.

If Asked:

* MALI ABSTAINED, OBJECTING TO SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO LIBERIA'S REPORTED COMPLICITY IN DIAMONDS-FOR-ARMS TRADING.

* Question:

Please explain U.S. opposition to the time limit placed on the embargo.

Answer:

* AS AMBASSADOR SODERBERG MADE CLEAR IN HER EXPLANATION OF VOTE, THE UNITED STATES OPPOSES TIME-LIMITED SANCTIONS BECAUSE THEY UNDERMINE THE INCENTIVE OF SANCTIONED STATES OR ENTITIES TO MODIFY THE BEHAVIOR THAT GAVE RISE TO THE SANCTIONS.

* THEY UNHELPEFULLY ENCOURAGE MALEFACTORS TO BELIEVE THAT IF THEY CAN OUTLAST THE PATIENCE OF THE COUNCIL OR SOMEHOW DIVIDE ITS MEMBERS, THEY CAN ESCAPE

SANCTIONS
WITHOUT COMPLIANCE.

* SANCTIONS SHOULD BE LINKED TO BEHAVIOR, NOT TO ARBITRARY CALENDAR DATES.

* ALTHOUGH WE DO NOT AGREE WITH TIME LIMITS, WE SUPPORTED THE RESOLUTION
BECAUSE
OF THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF IMPOSING SANCTIONS TO END THE ILLICIT TRADE IN
DIAMONDS-FOR-ARMS CARRIED ON BY THE RUF.

Background/Context: A package of three resolutions on Sierra Leone were recently introduced in the Council: one on the peacekeeping force (UNAMSIL), one on diamonds, and one establishing a court for trying major Sierra Leonean war criminals. The diamonds resolution (1306) is the first to be adopted. The effectiveness of an embargo will depend largely on whether Sierra Leone's neighbor, Liberia, cooperates. Liberian President Charles Taylor is the rebels' chief foreign backer and is reported to profit from exports of diamonds mined by them. Council members argued over how explicitly to mention Liberia's role in the diamond exports. A draft referred directly to Taylor's government, but the final text was softened to express concern over reports that diamonds are being shipped through Liberian "territory."

Drafted: IO/UNP:HSThomas x70043
Seunphst\press guidance\UNSCR 1306 Sierra Leone Diamonds

Cleared: IO:WBWood ok
IO/UNP:WASanton ok
AF/W:BDalton ok
USUN/W:JMarty ok
P:EJBarks-Ruggles ok
USUN:MEGlynn (info)

DRL Press Guidance July 6, 2000

REBIYA KADEER UPDATE

Q: Do you have any current information on the detention of Rebiya Kadeer?

A:

* We have no new information on the sentencing of Rebiya Kadeer on apparently baseless charges that she illegally attempted to provide national intelligence to groups or individuals overseas. According to available information, authorities did not observe due process in her trial.

* We have raised Ms. Kadeer's case repeatedly with Chinese authorities in a number of ways, including at high levels.

* In addition, the United States Senate has passed, and the House of Representatives may soon consider, a concurrent resolution calling for Kadeer's immediate release.

* We call on China to immediately release Rebiya Kadeer, whose medical condition is poor, as well as her son, and her secretary.

* We will continue to press the Chinese Government to stop harassing, detaining, and imprisoning individuals for exercising freedoms guaranteed by international human rights instruments.

Context: Reuters for today reports that Amnesty International has urged China immediately to free imprisoned Uighur businesswoman Rebiya Kadeer. Since our last press guidance in April, Rebiya Kadeer's daughter has told us that another prisoner informed the family she has very painful feet, blurred vision, and impaired hearing -- symptoms consistent with physical abuse or torture.

Kadeer was arrested on August 11, 1999 just before a scheduled meeting with a Congressional staff delegation. She was accused of "ignoring the law of the country and giving information to separatists outside the borders" and sentenced on March 9 to eight years in prison under Article 111 of the Chinese Criminal law.

Radio Free Asia reported that neither Kadeer nor her lawyer was able to speak at her trial.

Kadeer's son and her secretary were also detained in August, and administratively sentenced to two-and three-year terms, respectively, on November 26, 1999.

The U.S. Senate has passed S.Con.Res. 81 on Rebiya Kadeer. The resolution has cleared the House International Relations Committee, but the whole House has not yet voted on the resolution.

Drafted: DRL/BA - MDSchall 7-3892 FAX: 7-9519

CLEAR: EAP/CM - SSchlaikjer, Acting ok
DRL/BA - SO'Sullivan ok

PM/RSAT PRESS GUIDANCE
July 6, 2000

INDONESIA: ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWSOM TRIP UNLIKELY

Q: Is Assistant Secretary Newsom planning a trip to Indonesia to address Indonesia's complaints about the U.S. Arms Embargo?

A: -- ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWSOM HAS NO PLANS TO TRAVEL TO INDONESIA TO ADDRESS INDONESIA'S COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE U.S. ARMS EMBARGO.

--THE UNITED STATES SUSPENDED MILITARY-TO-MILITARY RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA LAST SEPTEMBER IN THE WAKE OF MILITIA VIOLENCE IN EAST TIMOR SUPPORTED BY ELEMENTS OF THE INDONESIAN MILITARY (TNI).

--WHILE THE DEPARTMENT HAS INITIATED CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS ON A PARTIAL LIFTING OF THE BAN ON MILITARY-TO-MILITARY CONTACTS, INDONESIA HAS CLEARLY NOT COMPLIED WITH THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN SECTION 589 OF THE FY 2000 FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACT (AS ENACTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FY 2000 (PL 106-113).

MALUKU

--AS U.S. AMBASSADOR ROBERT GELBARD HAS SAID, THE REAL ISSUE IN MALUKU HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY TO TAKE EARLY ACTION TO STOP THE VIOLENCE AND TO PREVENT OUTSIDERS FROM FURTHER INFLAMING THE SITUATION.

--WE SUPPORT THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT'S RECENT ACTION TO ADDRESS THE MALUKU SITUATION BY IMPOSING A STATE OF CIVIL EMERGENCY, BY REMOVING TROOPS WHO HAVE TAKEN SIDES IN THE VIOLENCE, AND BY REPLACING OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO ENFORCE DISCIPLINE WITHIN THE RANKS.

WE HOPE THE GOVERNMENT WILL IMPLEMENT THESE MEASURES PROMPTLY WHILE ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND EXERCISING APPROPRIATE RESTRAINT.

--WE CONTINUE TO BE DEEPLY CONCERNED BY THE ONGOING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE AND RETALIATION BETWEEN CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN MALUKU.

--WE CONTINUE TO URGE THE GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT ORGANIZED GROUPS FROM INITIATING ATTACKS AND TO STOP EXTREMISTS FROM OUTSIDE AREAS FROM INFLAMING THE SITUATION AND ENGAGING IN VIOLENCE.

--WE CALL ON ALL PARTIES TO SHOW RESTRAINT, REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE, AND RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES THROUGH DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION.

(IF PRESSED)

--THERE CURRENTLY IS NO PLAN TO RESUME DEFENSE ITEM SALES/TRANSFERS, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE CONSULTED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDING SALE OF C-130 PARTS ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS (WHICH IS NOT PROHIBITED BY SEC. 589) .

--UNDER THE PARTIAL LIFT PLAN, WE HAVE CONSIDERED RESUMPTION OF MILITARY-TO-MILITARY CONTACTS IN LIMITED AREAS THAT ARE NON-COMBAT, OR HUMANITARIAN, OR DESIGNED TO REORIENT TNI TOWARD PROCEDURES APPROPRIATE TO A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY IN A DEMOCRACY.

Context: The U.S. suspended military-to-military relations with Indonesia last September in the wake of militia violence supported by elements of the Indonesian military (TNI). As the Wahid government has made progress in asserting civilian authority over TNI, stimulating military reform, and in pursuit of accountability for human rights abuses by the TNI, we have considered resuming military ties on a phased basis, beginning with modest steps and focusing on the Navy and Air

Force. Selling Indonesia C-130 spare parts for its transport aircraft as another exception (the other is satellite telecommunications equipment) to our ban on defense item sales/transfers is among another step we thought appropriate before the violence in the Maluku intensified. We have consulted with Congress about our plans for gradual military resumption, including selling C-130 parts. With respect to the Maluku conflict, in late June, The Wahid government announced several steps designed to end the violence. These steps have not yet proved sufficient to bring the situation under control. Violence between Christian and Muslim communities has been almost continuous in several corners of Maluku since May 16. Periodic inter-communal violence has occurred in the area since January 1999, and thousands have lost their lives. Attacks have been initiated by members of both Christian and Muslim communities, but the escalation in violence since May is at least partly attributed to the arrival in Ambon of several thousand Muslim extremists.

INDONESIA: Newsom traveling to Indo

Drafted by: PM/RSAT:TBonsaint/CDuvall x7-0901 7/06/00
NEWSOMETOINDONESIA.doc #98194

[based on previously cleared material]

CLEARED BY: PM:Gsuchan
PM: Gchafetz - clear
PM/RSAT:Kfitzpatrick - clear
PM/CPA:PScott - clear
EAP/PIMBS:KMLang - clear
T:SThompson

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
July 6, 2000

MALAYSIA: ARMS THIEVES SURRENDER TO GOM

Q: Any update on the situation involving a group of gunmen and the three hostages they are holding in the northwestern state of Perak?

A: -- AT 8 P.M. LOCAL TIME TODAY, MALAYSIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THE SURRENDER OF THE GROUP OF GUNMEN WHO HAD STOLEN A LARGE CACHE OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION FROM TWO ARMY DEPOTS IN PERAK STATE. TWO GROUP MEMBERS HAD SURRENDERED TO THE POLICE EARLIER IN THE DAY.

-- THERE ARE REPORTS THAT PRIOR TO THEIR SURRENDER, THE GUNMEN HAD KILLED TWO OF THE THREE PEOPLE THEY WERE HOLDING HOSTAGE. WE DEPLORE THE USE OF VIOLENCE AND WISH TO EXPRESS OUR DEEPEST CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED BY THE GUNMEN.

Q: Any comment/information on whether the gunmen are part of a growing militant Islamic sect in Malaysia?

-- THE GUNMEN ARE MEMBERS OF AN ISLAMIC GROUP CALLED THE AL-MA'UNAH OR "BROTHERHOOD OF INNER POWER" WHICH WAS FORMED IN SEPTEMBER 1998.

-- THE HEAD OF MALAYSIA'S MAIN OPPOSITION PARTY, THE ISLAMIC PARTY OF MALAYSIA (PAS), HAS PUBLICLY DENOUNCED THE GROUP'S ACTIONS AND STATED THAT HIS PARTY DOES NOT SUPPORT THIS OR ANY ISLAMIC SECT WHICH ADVOCATES VIOLENCE OR ARMED REVOLUTION.

Context: Today's surrender involves members of a group which on July 2 made off with a large cache of weapons and ammunition after forcing its way into two Malaysian army camps in Perak state. The group had held three people hostage in its standoff with the Malaysian security forces. The Al-Ma'unah's website claims that the group has over 1,000 followers and espouses Jihad ("holy war").

MALAYSIA:Arms Thieves Surrender to GOM

Drafted by:EAP/PIMBS:JSWong x7-2927 7/06/00
P:\P\PIMBS PRESS GUIDANCES\Malaysia 7-6 guidance

CLEARED BY: EAP:SORoth
EAP:RLBoyce
EAP/PIMBS: JMaloisi
EAP/P: KBailes
P:DShields
D:TCynkin
S/CT:DLeheny

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
July 6, 2000

JAPAN - GOJ OFFICIALS ON SECRETARY'S ABSENCE
FROM G-8 MINISTERIAL

Q: Will the absence of Secretary Albright from next week's G-8 Ministerial in Miyazaki, Japan hurt the U.S. position at the meeting?

A: -- THE SECRETARY HAD BEEN GREATLY LOOKING FORWARD TO THE MIYAZAKI G-8 PROGRAM PREPARED UNDER JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP AND REGRETS SHE IS UNABLE TO TRAVEL TO JAPAN AT THIS TIME.

THE SECRETARY PHONED JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER KONO YESTERDAY TO EXPRESS HER REGRET AND HE EXPRESSED HIS UNDERSTANDING OF THE CRITICAL TIMING OF THESE

MIDDLE
EAST PEACE TALKS.

THE PRESIDENT HAS PERSONALLY REQUESTED THE SECRETARY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE
CAMP
DAVID SUMMIT. THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS IS AT A CRITICAL JUNCTURE AND
THE
SUMMIT OFFERS A REAL CHANCE FOR A HISTORIC AGREEMENT.

IF ASKED

THE SECRETARY ALSO VERY MUCH REGRETS THAT SHE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PRESENT
A
PUBLIC SPEECH AS PLANNED AT THE MIYAZAKI CIVIC CENTER. SHE IS EXPRESSING HER
REGRET DIRECTLY TO THE MAYOR OF MIYAZAKI.

Q: Will Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott be substituting for the Secretary?

A: -- THE SECRETARY HAS ASKED DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT TO ATTEND THE G-8
MINISTERIAL IN MIYAZAKI. DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT HAS THE SECRETARY'S FULL
CONFIDENCE AND IS EXTREMELY WELL-VERSED IN THE TOPICS THE G-8 MINISTERIAL
WILL
ADDRESS.

*****CONTEXT: Some high-level Japanese officials are questioning the
Secretary's absence from the July 12-13 G-8 Ministerial in Miyazaki, Japan. They
have bluntly implied that the U.S. position will be weaker because of her
absence. City officials in Miyazaki are also upset as the Secretary had planned
the inauguration speech at "Albright Hall" as her major public event during the
Ministerial.

Drafted:MKeller 7-4741 07/06/2000

P:\Press\TalbottMiyazaki

Cleared: EAP:SRoth
EAP/J:RWhite (ok)
EAP/PA:DLargent
P:DSields (ok)
D:TCynkin
S/P:MPalmer (ok)
NEA/PPR:LLitzenberger (subs)

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE (REVISED)
July 6, 2000

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Ministerial.

Drafted:MKeller 7-4741 07/06/2000

P:\Press\TalbotMiyazaki

Cleared: EAP:SRoth(ok)

EAP/J:RWhite (ok)

EAP/PA:DLargent(ok)

P:DSields (ok)

D:TCynkin (ok)

S/P:MPalmer (ok)

NEA/PPR:LLitzenberger (subs)

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
NORTHERN IRELAND
July 6, 2000

Northern Ireland: Clashes Over Marches

Q: Do you have any reaction to the clashes in Northern Ireland the past few days?

* WE CALL ON ALL PARTIES TO DO EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO MAINTAIN CALM AND TO BUILD ON RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

* THE RECENT PROGRESS IN RESTORING POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND IN PUTTING ARMS BEYOND USE SHOULD BE THE FOCUS THIS TIME OF YEAR AS WELL.

* AS THE PRESIDENT SAID IN HIS RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE, WE HOPE THERE WILL BE A NEW SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND A NEW SENSE OF POSSIBILITY IN NORTHERN IRELAND BECAUSE OF THESE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

++++
(Background: Protests following the ban on a section of the Orange Order march from walking along the mainly nationalist Garvaghy Road have led to roadblocks, property damage and confrontations with the police. British troops have been called onto the streets of Belfast for the first time since 1998 as the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) came under attack from loyalists in areas near the city center.)

Northern Ireland Press Guidance 07/05/2000

Drafted: EUR/UBI:FKerber 76585

Cleared: EUR/UBI:KPitterle
NSC:RNorland
EUR/PPA:PFrayne

EUR GUIDANCE
SERBIA
July 7, 2000

SERBIA: Parliament Discusses Changing Constitution to
Allow Milosevic to Seek Re-Election

Q: Do you have any reaction to the Yugoslav Parliament's proposed change to the constitution which would allow Milosevic to be re-elected in a popular vote?

A: THE REGIME HAS MANIPULATED THE PARLIAMENTARY RULES TO RESTRICT THE
EXPRESSION OF VIEWS OPPOSING THE REGIME'S. THE SIZE OF THE MAJORITY SHOWS
THAT
THE CURRENT PARLIAMENT IS LITTLE MORE THAN A RUBBER STAMP.

THIS APPEARS TO BE A GROTESQUE EFFORT BY MILOSEVIC TO STIFLE PROSPECTS FOR
DEMOCRATIC, PEACEFUL CHANGE IN YUGOSLAVIA. IT ALSO REVEALS HIS OWN FEARS -
HE IS
CHANGING THE RULES BECAUSE HE CANNOT WIN NOW. HE IS STRIPPING AWAY THE
LEGAL
FORMALITIES BEHIND WHICH HE HAS ALWAYS HIDDEN. THE CHOICE BEFORE THE
PEOPLE OF
SERBIA - AND HIS OWN COALITION - IS NOW EVEN MORE STARK.

AS WE HAVE SAID REPEATEDLY, MILOSEVIC SHOULD BE OUT OF OFFICE, OUT OF SERBIA,
AND
IN THE HAGUE.

(IF ASKED):

Q: Doesn't this vote show that Milosevic is stronger?

A: NO. HE CONTROLS PARTS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL AND SECURITY STRUCTURE AND IS
NOW
USING THOSE OFFICIALS FOR HIS OWN ENDS. OFFICIALS IN THOSE STRUCTURES WILL
HAVE
TO CHOOSE WHETHER THEY WILL STAND WITH HIM OR WITH THE SERBIAN PEOPLE, NOW
THAT
THE REGIME IS LOSING ITS VESTIGES OF LEGALITY.

IT REMAINS CLEAR THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE SERBIAN PEOPLE DO NOT
SUPPORT
MILOSEVIC, THAT ELEMENTS OF HIS OWN COALITION ARE CONCERNED (AS SEEN BY HIS
DIFFICULTIES GETTING THE CHANGES AGREED WITHIN HIS COALITION AND BY HIS
REQUEST
IN THIS LAW FOR EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OVER MINISTERS FROM HIS OWN
COALITION), AND
THAT YUGOSLAVIA REMAINS ISOLATED INTERNATIONALLY.

Q: Doesn't this change give the Serbian people the opportunity to express

directly their rejection of Milosevic?

A: WE DON'T KNOW YET THE MECHANICS OF THE PROPOSED ELECTIONS. THE AMENDMENTS WERE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE BEFORE THEY WERE WRITTEN.

WE SUPPORT THE OPPOSITION'S CALL FOR EARLY FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS AT ALL LEVELS, INCLUDING THE SERBIAN PARLIAMENT. THEN SERB VOTERS COULD REJECT MILOSEVIC AND ELECT A DEMOCRATIC LEADER WHO COULD LEAD YUGOSLAVIA OUT OF THE DISASTER THIS REGIME HAS CAUSED.

Q: Is this change legal? Can the Parliament do this legally?

A: NEITHER THE CONSTITUTION NOR THE LAW HAS EVER BEEN AN OBSTACLE TO MILOSEVIC'S EXTENDING HIS POWER, ENRICHING HIS FAMILY AND ELIMINATING HIS ENEMIES.

Q: What about Montenegro?

A: THIS CHANGE WAS UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION WITH MONTENEGRO, SERBIA'S SISTER REPUBLIC IN YUGOSLAVIA. IT IS YET ANOTHER OF MANY EXAMPLES OF BELGRADE IGNORING MONTENEGRO'S RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Q: Are you planing any concrete actions in response to this change?

A: WE WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH OUR ALLIES ON OUR RESPONSE. THE EU HAS JUST BETTER

TARGETED ITS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE REGIME. WE WILL CONTINUE TO REINFORCE OUR POLICY OF ISOLATING THE REGIME AND SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC FORCES.

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Background: Both houses of the Yugoslav parliament today engineered a successful vote to adopt a procedural measure that appears to authorize an ammendment to the constitution allowing Milosevic to seek a second term as president. Currently, Milosevic is limited to one term, which expires in July, 2001. We understand that an ad-hoc committee of the parliament may be appointed to draft the procedure.

We do not have details on the proposed constitutional change, as it is still to be drafted. We understand that this constitutional change would have the president elected by direct popular vote rather than appointed by both chambers of the Yugoslav parliament as is currently the case.

This constitutional change would also institute direct elections for the upper chamber, thereby reducing greatly Montenegro's influence in the parliament. Currently, the upper chamber has 40 deputies, half from Serbia and half from Montenegro.

Drafted: EUR/PPA: PFrayne

Cleared: EUR/PPA: SKaiser

EUR/SCE: BConnuck

EUR/SCE: TCountryman

EUR/SCE: PWalker

EUR/FO: JSwigert

S/SA: JPar dew

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE

CYPRUS

July 6, 2000

CYPRUS TALKS

Q: Any update on the Cyprus talks in Geneva?

(UN SECRETARY GENERAL KOFI ANNAN MET WITH BOTH SIDES YESTERDAY.

(SPECIAL CYPRUS COORDINATOR WESTON AND AMBASSADOR BANDLER ARE IN GENEVA TO PROVIDE DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT. SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL EMISSARY MOSES WILL JOIN THEM IN A FEW DAYS.

(WE HAVE URGED THE PARTIES TO INTENSIFY NEGOTIATIONS DURING THIS SESSION.

(THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PARTIES AGREED NOT TO ENGAGE IN A PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THESE TALKS.

(WE SUPPORT THAT UNDERSTANDING, SO I WILL NOT MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA.

Q: Did Turkish forces violate the UN buffer zone near Stovilia?

(WE ARE WATCHING THE SITUATION CAREFULLY. WE SUPPORT THE UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE'S (UNFICYP'S) EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THIS SITUATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Q: Will this "violation" hinder progress in the talks?

(NO. THIS IS A PEACEKEEPING MATTER UNRELATED TO THE TALKS.

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Drafted: EUR/SE: ATRAMONT 7-9749

Clearance: EUR/SE: BBRINK
EUR/SE: AKORKY
EUR/PPA: PFRAYNE
IO/UNP: NGREANIAS
P: SWHITE

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
EUR/SE
July 6, 2000

A/S DOBBINS TRAVEL TO ANKARA AND ATHENS

Q: Is Acting Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Dobbins carrying a message from Ankara to Athens regarding a recent Turkish offer on the Aegean Sea?

* ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY JAMES DOBBINS TRAVELED THIS WEEK TO TURKEY AND GREECE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH OUR EMBASSIES AND HOST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

* THIS IS NORMAL FOR THE NEW ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

* AMBASSADOR DOBBINS HAD GOOD MEETINGS IN TURKEY AND LOOKS FORWARD TO THE SAME IN GREECE.

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Background: A/S Dobbins visited Ankara July 3-5. He arrived in Athens today for one day of meetings with host government officials, including Foreign Minister Papandreou and Public Order Minister Chrysochoides. This is his first visit to

both capitals as EUR A/S, but he visited Athens in April for meetings with Serbian opposition figures.

Drafted: EUR/PPA:KBYRNES 7-8341
Clearance: EUR/SE:AKORKY
EUR/SE:AMALLY
EUR/PPA:SKAISER

S/CT and S/NIS PRESS GUIDANCE
Thursday, July 6, 2000

TERRORISM: CENTRAL ASIA COOPERATION PLEDGE

Q: Any comment on the reported agreement among Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to cooperate on counterterrorism?

A: -- THE PRESIDENTS OF THE "SHANGHAI FIVE" COUNTRIES (Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan) PLEDGED IN DUSHANBE JULY 5 TO COOPERATE ON FIGHTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS FURTHER AGREED TO SET UP A COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER IN BISHKEK. (Note: Uzbekistan also attended for the first time as an observer country.)

-- RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IVANOV STATED THAT REGIONAL ACTIVISM OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS HAD PROMPTED THE "SHANGHAI FIVE" MEMBERS TO SHIFT THEIR ATTENTION FROM BORDER ISSUES TO TERRORISM.

-- THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES BILATERAL AND MULTILATETRAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORISM THAT ARE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, AND WE

ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED WITH RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN STATES TO COMBAT TERRORISM IN THE REGION.

-- SECRETARY ALBRIGHT DISCUSSED THE NEED FOR STRENGTHENED COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL ASIAN LEADERS DURING HER RECENT TRIP TO THE REGION.

-- THREE WEEKS AGO, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSTED A COUNTERTERRORISM CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL ASIA WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY ALL OF THE "SHANGHAI FIVE" NATIONS. THE PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSED THE NATURE OF THE TERRORIST THREAT TO THE REGION AND THE CRITICAL NEED FOR COUNTERTERRORISM POLITICAL STRATEGIES BASED ON THE RULE OF LAW.

-- THE PARTICIPANTS AGREED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING BILATERAL, MULTILATERAL, AND REGIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION AND FOSTERING POLITICAL WILL IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO DENY SANCTUARY AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORISTS. CITING THE CENTRAL ROLE THAT THE TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN PLAYS IN SUPPORTING TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE REGION, THE PARTICIPANTS ALSO DISCUSSED THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE TALIBAN.

(Note: China was an observer at the Central Asia counterterrorism conference in Washington; the other four of the "Shanghai Five" nations were participants.)

Drafted:S/CT:JReap and S/NIS:LSpiegel
X78682

Cleared:S/CT:DLeheny
S/NIS: JBeyrleNcook
EAP:SSchlaikjer
EUR/ACEN:JBenton
INR:DSmith
EUR/PRA:JHutchings

S/NIS CONTINGENCY PRESS GUIDANCE
July 6, 2000

Russia: Moscow FSN Killed

Q. (IF ASKED ONLY) Comment on reports of murder of U.S. Embassy lawyer in Moscow?

A: -- ON JULY 4 AT APPROXIMATELY 3PM LOCAL TIME, GALINA KRIVOVA (KREE-vo-va) WAS KILLED WHILE CONFRONTING INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BROKEN INTO HER CAR.

-- MS. KRIVOVA WAS A RUSSIAN CITIZEN EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW. SHE WORKED AS A LAWYER FOR THE AID MISSION.

-- EXTEND OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHIES TO MS. KRIVOVA'S FAMILY. MS. KRIVOVA WAS A RESPECTED AND WELL LOVED MEMBER OF THE EMBASSY STAFF AND SHE WILL BE MISSED.

Q: Was she targetted because she worked for the U.S.G.?

A: -- RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING THIS INCIDENT, WHICH WE HOPE WILL LEAD TO THE ARREST OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO PERPETRATED THIS HIDEOUS CRIME.

-- AT THIS TIME THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT MS. KRIVOVA WAS TARGETED BECAUSE OF HER EMBASSY EMPLOYMENT.

Q. Does the State Department believe that there is a serious crime problem in Moscow, of which this incident is indicative?

A. AS NOTED IN OUR CONSULAR INFORMATION SHEET FOR RUSSIA, CRIME AGAINST FOREIGNERS IS A PROBLEM, ESPECIALLY IN THE MAJOR CITIES.

PICKPOCKETINGS, ASSAULTS AND ROBBERIES OCCUR FREQUENTLY AND AT ANY TIME OR PLACE.

Background: On July 4 at approximately 3PM local time, Galina Krivova was killed by unknown assailants. She was responding to the car alarm on her new foreign car. According to press reports, Ms. Krivova was stabbed repeatedly by two individuals who had broken into her car. Ms. Krivova had worked as a lawyer for the AID mission since 1993. Russian police are investigating the incident, but do not believe she was targeted because of her USG employment.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (July 7). Ambassador Collins will attend.

07-06 Moscow FSN killed

Drafted EUR/RUS:JFriedman

Cleared EUR/RUS: SWinnick

S/NIS/C:WTaylor ok

P:SWhite ok

D:TKaidanow ok

S/P:MPalmer ok

CA:CLamorra ok

Nsc: MBrzezinski info

S/nis:JBeyrle

S/NIS CONTINGENCY PRESS GUIDANCE

July 3, 2000

Russia: Marines Incident?

Q. (IF ASKED ONLY) Comment on reports of a violent altercation between U.S. Embassy Marines and street toughs in Moscow?

A. ON THE EVENING OF JULY 1 (VERY EARLY MORNING JULY 2), SEVERAL U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING OFF-DUTY MARINES, WERE ATTACKED BY A RUSSIAN CITIZEN AS THEY WERE LEAVING A MOSCOW NIGHT CLUB.

-- THE EMPLOYEES WERE FOLLOWED BACK TO THE EMBASSY, AND FURTHER ALTERCATION OCCURRED AT EMBASSY GATE. SOME U.S. EMPLOYEES WERE INJURED IN DEFENDING THEMSELVES. THREE U.S. EMPLOYEES WERE EVACUATED TO GERMANY FOR FURTHER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(IF ASKED) -- TWO OF THOSE EVACUATED HAVE SINCE RETURNED TO MOSCOW. THE THIRD IS STILL IN GERMANY FOR FURTHER TREATMENT.

-- RUSSIAN SECURITY OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING THE INCIDENT, WHICH WE HOPE WILL LEAD TO AN ARREST OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO PERPETRATED THE ATTACK.

Q. Does the State Department believe that there is a serious crime problem in Moscow, of which this incident is indicative?

A. AS NOTED IN OUR CONSULAR INFORMATION SHEET FOR RUSSIA, CRIME AGAINST FOREIGNERS IS A PROBLEM, ESPECIALLY IN THE MAJOR CITIES.

PICKPOCKETINGS, ASSAULTS AND ROBBERIES OCCUR FREQUENTLY AND AT ANY TIME OR PLACE.

07-03 Moscow Marine incident

Drafted EUR/RUS:JFriedman
Cleared EUR/RUS: DARussell ok
P:SWhite
D:TKaidanow
S/P:MPalmer ok
CA:CLamorra OK
Nsc: MBrzezinski ok
S/nis:DFried

S/NIS Press Guidance
July 6, 2000

Putin's and Ziang's Opposition to NMD

Q: General comment on meeting between Presidents Putin and Ziang and their reaffirmation of their joint opposition to a US National Missile Defense system?

A: -- LIMITED NMD SYSTEM DESIGNED TO COUNTER EMERGING LONG-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT FROM STATES OF CONCERN.

-- THE PRESIDENT WILL MAKE A DECISION ON NMD DEPLOYMENT LATER THIS YEAR, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT FOUR CRITERIA: TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY, THREAT, COST, AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

-- WE ARE CONTINUING OUR CONSULTATIONS WITH RUSSIA, CHINA, AND U.S. ALLIES.

Background: The Washington Post reports that Presidents Putin and Ziang as well

as the presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, and Tajikistan reaffirmed their joint opposition to the U.S. proposal to erect a national missile defense system. President Putin said a U.S. decision in favor of the system "will signify the undermining of the global balance." President Ziang agreed that the 1972 ABM Treaty should not be altered to allow the U.S. to put up missile interceptors.

Drafted Sculbertson EUR/PRA

Cleared Afriedt EUR/PRA

NP Press Guidance (REVISED)
July 6, 2000

Chornobyl

Q: -- Comment on the Berlin Chornobyl Pledging Conference?

A:-- THE U.S. PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN SUPPORTING THE CHORNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS PLEDGING CONFERENCE. WE PLEDGED \$80 MILLION TO THIS FUND, WHICH IS INTENDED TO REBUILD THE STRUCTURE THAT SURROUNDS THE REACTOR DESTROYED IN THE 1986 ACCIDENT. THIS, OF COURSE IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

-- the conference was a success. While figures are still preliminary, approximately \$325 million of the needed \$378 million were pledged. This comes on top of the approximately \$400 million raised for the project in 1997.

-- THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE UNDERSCORE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS RALLIED IN SUPPORT OF UKRAINE IN ITS COURAGEOUS DECISION TO CLOSE THE

REMAINING
OPERATING REACTOR AT CHORNOBYL BY DECEMBER 15 THIS YEAR.

CONTEXT: The Washington Post reports today that more than 40 countries pledged \$320 million at the Chornobyl sarcophagus pledging conference in Berlin.

During the Clinton-Kuchma meeting on June 5, Ukraine announced its decision to close Chornobyl by December 15, 2000. This was a major success for the G-7, which has worked for closure for the past decade. At the same time, the U.S. pledged \$78 million over a period of four years (and subject to availability) for rebuilding the sarcophagus that surrounds the site of the reactor destroyed in the 1986 accident.

In support of the decision to close Chornobyl, Germany hosted a donors conference to help raise funds for the sarcophagus project. While we are still awaiting a full readout, the conference was a success. Approximately \$325 million of the needed \$370 million were raised. The total cost for the project is estimated at \$768 million, of which approximately \$400 million was pledged at the first pledging conference in 1997.

Draft: NP/SC W Stern (76103)

Cleared: NP JBarker
NP/CPA C Kessler ok
S/NIS/C N Tongour ok
EUR/WST M Warlick ok
EUR/PRA J Reichert ok

NEA Press Guidance
Thursday, July 06, 2000

MEPP/CAMP DAVID TALKS

Q: Any further information on the meeting at Camp David next week?

--THE TALKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT CLINTON, PRIME MINISTER BARAK, AND CHAIRMAN ARAFAT
WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JULY 11 AT CAMP DAVID.

--A SMALL GROUP OF SENIOR ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN NEGOTIATORS WILL ARRIVE
THIS
WEEKEND FOR DISCUSSIONS IN ADVANCE OF THE CAMP DAVID TALKS.

Q: Which negotiators will be coming? Which Americans will be involved in their preliminary discussions?

--I'M NOT GOING TO LIST THE NAMES OF THE PARTICIPANTS OR DETAILS OF THE MEETING.

--SECRETARY ALBRIGHT WILL MEET WITH THE NEGOTIATORS.

Q: How large will the delegations be at Camp David? Who will be there for each side?

--AGAIN, I'M NOT GOING TO LIST THE PARTICIPANTS.

Q: How will the Camp David talks work? Will there be a set schedule?

--CLEARLY, THERE WILL BE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE LEADERS AND NEGOTIATORS,
AT
VARIOUS LEVELS.

Q: What arrangements will you make for press access?

--WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF WORKING OUT PRESS ARRANGEMENTS, AND WILL SHARE
THEM
WITH YOU AS SOON AS THEY ARE FINALIZED.

Q: Will we have access to Camp David?

NO. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE PROVIDE THE TYPE OF ENVIRONMENT THAT ALLOWS THE LEADERS AND NEGOTIATORS TO WORK EFFECTIVELY ON THESE IMPORTANT ISSUES.

Q: There are reports that Barak gives summit 50-50% chance, while some Palestinian negotiators say it will probably fail. Is it worth taking the risk, given those views?

--THE PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR THAT WE'VE REACHED A POINT WHERE ONLY DECISIONS BY THE LEADERS CAN MOVE THE PROCESS FORWARD. THE PROCESS IS AT A POINT THAT REQUIRES HISTORIC DECISIONS THAT ONLY THE LEADERS CAN MAKE.

--WHILE THERE IS NO GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS, WE ALSO SEE POTENTIAL FOR PROGRESS. IF WE DIDN'T SEE POTENTIAL, WE WOULDN'T BE MAKING THIS EFFORT.

--AS THE PRESIDENT STATED, THERE ARE RISKS OF ACTIONS, BUT ALSO RISKS INVOLVED IN INACTION.

--ONLY THE ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS CAN MAKE THE NECESSARY DECISIONS FOR PEACE. THE UNITED STATES WILL DO WHATEVER WE CAN TO HELP THEM IN THIS PROCESS.

Q: Will you put pressure on either side, to achieve an agreement?

--THE ISSUE IS NOT ONE OF PRESSURE. THE ISSUE IS HOW TO MAKE THE NEGOTIATIONS A WIN-WIN SITUATION THAT MEETS THE FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS OF BOTH SIDES.

--THIS IS A PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES. ONLY THEY CAN MAKE THE DECISIONS. WE WILL FACILITATE THE PROCESS IN ANYWAY WE CAN.

Q: Does that include financial support?

--PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY U.S. ASSISTANCE.

--WE WOULD OF COURSE CONSULT AND WORK CLOSELY WITH CONGRESS IF WE REACH A POINT WHERE SUCH ISSUES NEED TO BE CONSIDERED.

Q: Can Barak reach a deal which will be supported in Israel, given the increasing weakness of his coalition? Comment on plans for two parties to quit his government.

--I'M NOT GOING TO COMMENT ON ISRAELI DOMESTIC POLITICS.

--THE PRIME MINISTER'S VIEW IS THAT HE CAN DELIVER A PEACE THAT ISRAELIS WILL SUPPORT, AND THAT ISRAELI VOTERS GAVE HIM A STRONG MANDATE TO WORK TOWARDS THAT GOAL.

--BOTH PRIME MINISTER BARAK AND CHAIRMAN ARAFAT HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE READY TO TAKE RISKS TO PURSUE PEACE. THE KEY NOW IS TO MOVE THE PROCESS FORWARD, THROUGH THE DIRECT INVOLVEMENT OF THE LEADERS.

DOCUMENT: Press/ds070600
DRAFTED: NEA/P - Dsreebny
CLEARED: SMEC - DRoss
NEA/IPA - JWalles

NEA Press Guidance
Thursday, July 06, 2000

JORDAN HIJACKING

Q: What can you tell us about the attempted hijacking in Jordan yesterday?

--YESTERDAY EVENING, THERE WAS AN ATTEMPTED HIJACKING OF A ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINER EN ROUTE FROM AMMAN TO DAMASCUS.

--WE REFER YOU TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN FOR DETAILS ON THE HIJACKING.

Q: Were any American citizens involved?

--TWENTY AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE ON BOARD THE PLANE. FIVE WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

--U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BURNS AND CONSULAR STAFF VISITED THE AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE HOSPITAL TO CHECK ON THEIR SITUATION AND WELL-BEING.

--KING ABDULLAH AND PRIME MINISTER AL RAGHEB (al RAA-geb) VISITED THE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND OTHER PASSENGERS INJURED IN THE ATTEMPTED HIJACKING. WE APPRECIATE THEIR PERSONAL CONCERN.

Q: Was this a terrorist incident? Was it related in any way to the previous reports that led to the cancellation of the Amman Embassy's July 4 celebration?

--PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE INCIDENT WAS NOT POLITICALLY MOTIVATED. THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN IS CONDUCTING A FULL INVESTIGATION INTO THE INCIDENT.

--THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THAT LINK THIS INCIDENT TO THE SECURITY ISSUES THAT LED THE EMBASSY TO CANCEL ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY EVENT.

Q: Are you more concerned now about the safety and security of Americans in Jordan? Should American citizens consider staying away from that country?

--AS WE HAVE STATED IN THE PAST, THE UNITED STATES HAS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN'S DEMONSTRATED ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO ADDRESS SECURITY THREATS.

--AMBASSADOR BURNS HAS CONVEYED TO KING ABDULLAH AND PRIME MINISTER AL RAGHEB HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF THE INCIDENT.

--JORDAN'S ACTIONS IN THIS INCIDENT REFLECT ITS STRONG COMMITMENT TO CONTINUING TO ENSURE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY, FOR JORDANIANS AND FOREIGN VISITORS ALIKE.

DOCUMENT: Press/ds070600
DRAFTED: NEA/P - Dsreebny
CLEARED: NEA/ARN: Abodine
NEA/ARN: Rbentley
CA: CLamora
S/CT: Jreap

NEA Press Guidance
Thursday, July 06, 2000

MEPP/TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Q - How will the Camp David talks affect next week's state visit by Tunisian President Ben Ali?

--PRESIDENT BEN ALI SPOKE WITH PRESIDENT CLINTON EARLIER TODAY. THE TWO LEADERS AGREED THAT, IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEACE PROCESS, IT WOULD BE BEST TO POSTPONE THE STATE VISIT UNTIL A LATER DATE.

--TUNISIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A STRONG PROPONENT OF THE PEACE PROCESS.
PRESIDENT BEN
ALI'S GRACIOUSNESS IN ACCOMMODATING OUR NEED TO FOCUS FULLY ON THIS
HISTORIC
SUMMIT IS YET ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF TUNISIA'S SUPPORT FOR PEACE.

--WE LOOK FORWARD TO HOSTING PRESIDENT BEN ALI AS SOON AS A MUTUALLY
ACCEPTABLE
DATE CAN BE ARRANGED.

DOCUMENT: Press/ds070600
DRAFTED: NEA/P - Dsreebny
CLEARED: NEA: RNeumann
NEA/ENA: ADalgliesh
NEA/ENA: DScott
NSC: Rmalley

NEA Press Guidance
Thursday, July 6, 2000

IRAN: U.S. REGULATIONS ON FINGERPRINTING IRANIAN VISITORS
(Taken question from 7/5/00)

Q: Why does the INS fingerprint and photograph Iranians at the port of entry?
What is the legal basis for these measures?

-- UNITED STATES WELCOMES AND HAS FACILITATED PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE CONTACTS
BETWEEN
THE U.S. AND IRAN FOR SOME TIME, INCLUDING ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS. OVER 23,000
VISAS WERE ISSUED TO IRANIAN NATIONALS TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED STATES IN
EACH OF
THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

-- IF IRAN HAS MADE A DECISION TO BAR A U.S. SOCCER TEAM FROM VISITING IRAN,

THAT
IS UNFORTUNATE.

-- IRANIAN VISITORS ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME BASIC CRITERIA FOR VISA ELGIBILITY
AS
ANY OTHER NATIONALITY. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME SPECIAL PROCESSING
REQUIREMENTS
THAT EXIST FOR IRANIAN NATIONALS, AS WELL AS SOME OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Q: Why are Iranian nationals fingerprinted and photographed when they apply to
enter the United States?

-- NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS DICTATE THIS PROGRAM, WHICH APPLIES TO
VISITORS
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL AS IRAN. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS ISSUED
THESE
REGULATIONS, WHICH ARE IMPLEMENTED BY THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE.

FOR DETAILS ON IMMIGRATION PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS FORM
SPECIAL
CATEGORY COUNTRIES, I REFER YO TO THE FBI AND INS.

Context: The U.S. government facilitated waivers for the Iranian national soccer
team to play in Los Angeles on January 16, 2000. We have, under certain
circumstances and on a case-by-case basis facilitated such waivers. However, on
April 14 an Iranian junior fencing team arrived in Chicago, planning to take part
in a tournament in South Bend, Indiana. Upon arrival, they refused to be
fingerprinted by the INS, citing "instructions from their government" and were
returned to Iran on the next flight. The group had been informed before
departing Iran that their request for a waiver had been refused because of the
short time-frame and the incomplete information provided by the team. There have
been other, similar cases.

DRAFTED:NEA/P:MSCHMIDT

CLEARED:NEA/P:DSREEBNY
NEA/NGA:PDIBBLE
NEA/NGA:DBLOME
DRL:ALIEBMANN
CA:CLAMORA

NEA Press Guidance
Thursday, July 6, 2000

IRAN: 10 IRANIAN JEWS/POTUS MEETING WITH THEIR RELATIVES

Q: Do you have any further details on President Clinton's meeting with the relatives of the 10 Jews sentenced for espionage in Iran? Do you have any further information about their case?

-- PRESIDENT CLINTON MET WITH RELATIVES OF THREE OF THE 10 IRANIAN JEWS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE FOR ISRAEL. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE MEETING I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

-- THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CONDEMNED IN THE STRONGEST TERMS THE PROCESS BY WHICH 13 MEMBERS OF THE IRANIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY WERE TRIED AND 10 SENTENCED WITHOUT BENEFIT OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED DUE PROCESS.

-- WE CALL ON IRANIAN AUTHORITIES TO MAKE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY A MEANS TO REMEDY THESE SHORTCOMINGS AND TO CAREFULLY REVIEW OTHER CASES IN WHICH SUCH ILLEGITIMATE PROCEDURES HAVE RESULTED IN UNJUST PUNISHMENT.

-- THE SECRETARY HAS CONSULTED WIDELY WITH WESTERN AND REGIONAL LEADERS CONCERNING THIS ISSUE. AND SHE WILL CONTINUE TO RAISE THIS ISSUE IN HER DISCUSSIONS WITH REGIONAL AND WESTERN OFFICIALS.

DRAFTED:NEA/P:MSCHMIDT
CLEARED:NEA/P:DSREEBNY
NEA/NGA:PDIBBLE
NEA/NGA:DBLOME
DRL:ALIEBMANN

SA PRESS GUIDANCE
July 7, 2000

PAKISTAN: KASI STAY

Q: Has a stay of execution been issued for Mir Amal Kasi?

A: ON JULY 5, 2000, THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION STAYED THE EXECUTION OF MIR AMAL KASI. MR. KASI'S EXECUTION HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 7, 2000.

Q. Does this mean that Kasi will not be executed? Has he been exonerated? Will he return to Pakistan?

A. THE COURT HAS STAYED HIS EXECUTION PENDING FURTHER ORDER FROM THE COURT. HE HAS NOT BEEN EXONERATED AND REMAINS IN PRISON. THE STAY OF EXECUTION PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FEDERAL COURTS TO CONSIDER VARIOUS LEGAL ISSUES RAISED BY MR. KASI.

(IF ASKED) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL

FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Drafted: SA/RA:LScensny

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Cleared: SA:AEastham

SA/PAB:CBlakeman

L/LEI:CJohnson

S/CT:JReap

DS:ALane

P:EBarks-Ruggles

WHA Press Guidance

Thursday, July 06, 2000

HAITI: SECOND-ROUND RUN-OFF ELECTIONS

Q: The second round of Haiti's elections are scheduled for July 9, and the some opposition groups are refusing to take part? Does this call into question the legitimacy of these elections? What is the U.S. doing to address this situation?

-- AS WE'VE MADE CLEAR, THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST ROUND OF SENATE RACES WERE BASED ON A SERIOUSLY FLAWED VOTE COUNT METHODOLOGY. THAT METHODOLOGY LOWERED THE THRESHOLD FOR ATTAINING THE REQUIRED ABSOLUTE MAJORITY WHEN IT COUNTED ONLY THE VOTES OF THE TOP FOUR VOTE-GETTERS, AND NOT ALL THE VALID VOTES CAST.

-- THE JULY 9 RUN-OFF ELECTION WILL NOT ADDRESS THE DEFICIENCIES FROM THE FIRST

ROUND. WE ARE URGING HAITI TO ADDRESS THOSE CONCERNS.

-- THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY (JULY 7) TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF HAITI'S FLAWED SENATE VOTE COUNT.

-- THE UNITED STATES, ALONG WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE CARRIBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM), ARE STRONGLY URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI AND THAT PROVISIONAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL TO RETABULATE THE RESULTS IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH HAITI'S ELECTORAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.

INL Press Guidance
July 6, 2000

COLOMBIA: U.S. PRESSURE TO TEST FUNGAL HERBICIDES?

Q: Is the U.S. government pressuring the Government of Colombia to adapt the use of a coca-eating fungus, as described in the New York Times today?

A: --THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS PROVIDED FUNDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS' DRUG CONTROL AGENCY TO WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA ON FIELD TESTING THE SCIENTIFIC USE OF FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM AS A COCA CONTROL AGENT.

--TESTING IS EXPECTED TO TAKE APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS TO COMPLETE. THEN IT WILL BE UP TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA TO EVALUATE THE RESULTS AND TO DETERMINE NEXT STEPS.

--ONLY THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA WILL BE IN A POSITION TO MAKE THE DECISION
ON
WHETHER TO USE FUSARIUM OXYSPOURUM ON COCA FIELDS.

Background: Congress, the Administration, and the scientific community have shown increased interest in using biological control (i.e. fungal herbicides) to eliminate illicit drug crops. This could be potentially a more effective, cheaper, and safer alternative to eradicating drug crops with chemical herbicides.

USDA and other scientists have been conducting research on the use of fungal herbicides to control illicit drug crop cultivation for over 10 years. This line of research has been endorsed and supported by the UN's Drug Control Agency. So far, testing has been limited to laboratory research and limited field testing in the United States.

Congress appropriated \$23 million in the FY 99 emergency supplemental for research into the development and application of fungal herbicides to control illicit narcotics crops and to control pests that could threaten alternative development crops. The U.S. has provided approx. \$12 million to the UN's Drug Control Agency to work with the Government of Colombia on a field test program. Questions on the science behind fungal herbicides should be directed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Drafted:INL/PC:JShinnick
(Background from previously used language/SPeterson)

Clearances:INL:RBeers OKOKOK
INL/PC:BMcCutchan OK
INL/LP:THanway OK
WHA/AND:CHoey OK
IO/T:PDegler OK
OES/ETC:PPhifer OK

DRL PRESS GUIDANCE JULY 6, 2000

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Q: Will the Department push the Senate to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, now that the President has signed to protocols to the Convention?

A:

* No decision has been made on submitting the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Senate for its advice and consent.

* The Administration does intend to submit both the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography to the Senate for ratification latter this month.

Context: The U.S. signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995 and the Administration continues to support its objectives. Many senators, however, have expressed strong concerns that the Convention would infringe on U.S. sovereignty, the rights of parents and state and local laws. Thus, the Administration has no plans to submit the Convention to the Senate at this time. There are only two U.N. members that have not ratified the Convention - the U.S. and Somalia.

The two optional protocols can be ratified independently of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They were both approved by the U.N. General Assembly in May.

The optional protocol on Child Soldiers took several years of negotiation. In January, a formula was reached which enabled U.S. negotiators to agree to its terms. In short, this means that no U.S. soldiers will be placed in combat situations before they reach 18 years of age.

Drafted: R Marshall DRL/SEA 7-0082

Cleared: J Malkin IO ok
M Dennis L/HRR
MEGlynn US/UN
A Gunder USUN

Revised OES Press Guidance
July 6, 2000

HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC

* This week, the Washington Post is publishing an in-depth, three-part series on the pandemic entitled, "Death Watch."

* The series asserts that policymakers in the world's richest capitals have responded "largely by inaction, indifference and self-interest."

Q. According to yesterday's Washington Post article, the State Department published portions of a CIA report on the emerging pandemic in 1992. Was the Department involved in this report?

A:

* IN THE EARLY 1990S, THE DEPARTMENT SUPPORTED FURTHER STUDIES OF THE EPIDEMIC, WHICH HELPED LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE 1992 REPORT BY THE CIA.

* THE DEPARTMENT SUBSEQUENTLY COORDINATED AN INTERAGENCY GROUP TO ADDRESS U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ADDRESS HIV/AIDS. IT ISSUED A REPORT IN 1995, THE USG INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY ON HIV/AIDS, TO URGE ADDITIONAL U.S. SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL HIV/AIDS PROGRAMS.

* THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, THROUGH USAID, CONTINUED TO WORK ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, PROVIDING THE MAJORITY OF BILATERAL SUPPORT FOR HIV/AIDS

PROGRAMS
WORLDWIDE.

Q: How is the U.S. Government addressing international HIV/AIDS?

A:

* THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS THE LARGEST BILATERAL DONOR OF HIV/AIDS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, INVESTING MORE THAN \$1 BILLION OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS IN OVER 75 COUNTRIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

* IN FY-2000, THE ADMINISTRATION PROVIDED \$225 MILLION FOR THE LEADERSHIP AND INVESTMENT IN FIGHTING AN EPIDEMIC (LIFE) INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND TREAT AIDS AROUND THE WORLD. THE LIFE INITIATIVE FOCUSES ON 15 TARGET COUNTRIES (14 IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, PLUS INDIA), WITH THE MOST SEVERE EPIDEMIC AND THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW INFECTIONS.

* WITH INCREASES REQUESTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION FOR FY-2001, THE U.S. EXPECTS TO PROVIDE \$325 MILLION TO THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN FY 2001.

Q: What has the Department done recently to address the pandemic?

A:

* SECRETARY ALBRIGHT LAUNCHED A DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE IN MARCH 1999 DIRECTING AMBASSADORS AND OTHER HIGH-LEVEL U.S. OFFICIALS TO MEET WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO BRING THE ISSUE TO THE ATTENTION TO POLICYMAKERS BEYOND THE HEALTH SECTOR. THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE 1999 USG INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO

HIV/AIDS, HIGHLIGHTING THE FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF HIV/AIDS AND THE
NEED
FOR PARTNERSHIPS IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM.

* THE DEPARTMENT CONTINUED TO URGE THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO DO
FURTHER
ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE
PANDEMIC,
WHICH CULMINATED IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Q: What are the foreign policy implications of HIV/AIDS?

A:

* HIV/AIDS HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND
POLITICAL
STABILITY. HIV/AIDS UNDERMINES KEY U.S. POLICY GOALS, INCLUDING
DEMOCRATIZATION,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING, AND THE
PROMOTION OF
INDIVIDUAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Drafted : OES/SEID:EScharl, x74689
OES/SEID:NCarter-Foster, x72435

Clearances: OES:KBrill (cleared)
OES:SPovenmire (cleared)
G: JChow (cleared)
USAID: AGettson (cleared)
P: EBarks-ruggles (cleared)
G: DGraham (info)

S/CT PRESS GUIDANCE
Thursday, July 6, 2000

TERRORISM: FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Q: Can a person be prosecuted for membership in -- or activities associated with -- a terrorist group before that group was designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the Secretary of State?

A: -- I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(If asked)

Q: Can you discuss the specific case concerning the expulsion proceeding against the woman in Florida and her membership in the Mujahedin E Khalq?

A: NO. I REFER YOU TO THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES IN THAT CASE.

Drafted:S/CT:JReap
X78682

Cleared:S/CT:MWong
DOJ:DShine

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 07/06/2000 7:03:23 PM

FROM Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT Draft POTUS Newsweek piece on summit [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Brown, Katherine A. (PRESS/INTERM)
Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Gobush, Matthew N. (VP)
Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS)
Hoelzer, Jennifer I. (PRESS/INTERM)
Stockwell, David B. (PRESS)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)

CARBON_COPY Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW)
Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Rosshirt, Thomas M. (SPCHW)

TEXT_BODY PJ: Down to 516 words. Changes to either Rosshirt (tonight) or Malinowski or Rosshirt tomorrow. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Camp David -- Newsweek_.doc

Draft POTUS Newsweek Piece

This week, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Chairman Yasser Arafat will come to Camp David at my invitation in an effort to reach agreement on the core issues that have fueled a half-century of conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.

Why this summit and why now? Simple. While Israeli and Palestinian

negotiators
have made real progress since that first historic handshake seven years ago, they
can take the talks no further at their level. Significant differences remain.
Success now depends on historic decisions that only the two leaders can make.

For Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat, the challenge this week will be to
start drawing the contours of the long-awaited peace - a peace that can fulfill
the Israeli people's quest for security, recognition, and genuine reconciliation
with Palestinians and genuine acceptance in the region - acceptance in deeds as
well as words. A peace that can fulfill the Palestinian people's legitimate
aspirations to determine their destiny on their own land, and to build a better
future.

Underlying this challenge lie the most profound questions, about beliefs,
political identity, and collective fate. Etched into each side's mind are intense fears and emotions and a deep-seated commitment to defend their people's interests.

There are no easy answers, and no painless solutions. Neither side can achieve
100 percent of its goals. For the optimal solution of each party is, by definition, one the other party cannot and will not accept. Negotiations must
create an outcome that is realistic, balanced, and fair; that meets the fundamental objectives of both sides; that strengthens the two parties rather
than weakens one of them; that accommodates the vital needs of both sides and
reconciles their competing grievances.

To delay this gathering is simply no longer an option. For the Israeli-Palestina
n conflict knows no status quo. It can move forward toward real peace, or it can
slide back into turmoil. It will not stand still. If the parties do not seize
this moment to make more progress, there will be more hostility and more
bitterness, perhaps even more violence.

And to what end? Ultimately, after more bloodshed and tears, they will have to come back to the negotiating table. They will have to return to face the same history, the same geography, the same demographic trends, the same passions, and the same hatreds - and the same exact choices that confront them today.

The decisions will not come easier with time. In fact, the longer we wait, the more difficult the decisions are likely to become. The Israeli and Palestinian people have leaders now who are visionary enough, courageous enough, and capable of building a fair, just, and lasting peace.

In coming here and accepting this challenge, Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat have shown they are ready to take risks to pursue peace. The rest of the world - and especially the rest of the region - cannot afford to be bystanders. For all those who are truly committed to the cause of peace and to the well-being of the Israeli and Palestinian people, now is the time to lend their support to the peacemakers.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 07/06/2000 7:14:14 PM
FROM Malley, Robert (NESA)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Draft POTUS Newsweek Piece on Camp David
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

CARBON_COPY Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW)
Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Rosshirt, Thomas M. (SPCHW)

TEXT_BODY A few comments. I'm a bit tired, so I can't really comment on the structure of piece as a whole. But I'll count on all of you!

-----Original

Message-----

From: Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

Sent: Thursday, July

06, 2000 5:49 PM

To: @NESASIA - NE/South Asia

Subject: FW: Draft

POTUS Newsweek Piece on Camp David [UNCLASSIFIED]

Rob: we took

the President's statement on the summit and turned it into a 500-word Newsweek essay, as Sandy requested. There is no new language here, just a little rearranging. We hope to get a draft of this to Sandy soon, to take home tonight. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Orzulak,

Paul K. (SPCHW)

Sent: Thursday, July 06, 2000 5:46 PM

To: @SPEECH

- NSC Speechwriters

Subject: Draft POTUS Newsweek Piece on Camp David [UNCLASSIFIED]

At 533 words.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Camp David -- Newsweek.706.doc

Draft POTUS Newsweek Op-Ed

This week, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Chairman Yasser Arafat will come to Camp David at my invitation in an effort to reach agreement on the core issues that have fueled a half-century of conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.

Why this summit and why now? The answer is simple: While Israeli and Palestinian negotiators have made real progress, they can take the talks no further at their level. Significant differences remain. The negotiations have reached an impasse. Success now depends on historic decisions that only the two leaders can make. For Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat, the challenge this week will be to start drawing the contours of the long-awaited peace - a peace that can fulfill the Israeli people's quest for security, recognition, genuine reconciliation with Palestinians and genuine acceptance in the region - acceptance in deeds as well as words. A peace that can fulfill the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations to determine their destiny on their own land, and to build a better future.

Underlying this challenge lie the most profound questions, about beliefs, political identity, and collective fate. Etched into each side's mind are intense fears and emotions and a deep-seated commitment to defend their people's interests.

There are no easy answers, and no painless solutions. Neither side can

achieve

100 percent of its goals. For the optimal solution of each party is, by definition, one the other party cannot and will not accept. Negotiations must create an outcome that is realistic, balanced, and fair; that meets the fundamental objectives of both sides; that strengthens the two parties rather than weakens one of them; that accommodates both sides' vital needs and reconciles their competing grievances.

To delay this gathering is simply no longer an option. For the Israeli-Palestina n conflict knows no status quo. It can move forward toward real peace, or it can slide back into turmoil. It will not stand still. If the parties do not seize

this moment to make more progress, there will be more hostility and more bitterness, perhaps even more violence.

And to what end? Eventually, after more bloodshed and tears, they will have to come back to the negotiating table. They will have to return to face the same history, the same geography, the same demographic trends, the same passions, and the same hatreds - and the same exact choices that confront them today.

The decisions will not come easier with time. The leaders have to make the decisions that are still there to be made, and the longer we wait, the more difficult the decisions are likely to become. The Israeli and Palestinian people have leaders now who are visionary enough, courageous enough, and capable of building a fair, just, and lasting peace.

In coming here and accepting this challenge, Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat have shown they are ready to take risks to pursue peace. The rest of the world - and especially the rest of the region - cannot afford to be bystanders. For all those who are truly committed to the cause of peace and to the well-being of the Israeli and Palestinian people, now is the time to lend their support to

the peacemakers.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 07/06/2000 7:45:44 PM
FROM Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, James E. (LEGAL)
DeRosa, Mary B. (LEGAL)
Hunerwadel, Joan S. (LEGAL)
Hurwitz, Marc I. (ADMIN)
Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Scharfen, Jonathan R. (LEGAL)
Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY New items: Ukraine/Chernobyl sarcophagus pledging conference (2) (ok); Tymoshenko corruption allegations (3)(were circulated earlier today) (look ok to me); N Ireland (4)(ok); Mexico - certification process (5) (Mary might want to look at -- seems ok); Sierra Leone diamonds (6) (ok); Tunisia state visit postponed (10)(ok); Fungus (15)(version we cleared).

-----Original
Message-----

From: Brown, Katherine A. (PRESS/INTERN)
Sent: Thursday,
July 06, 2000 6:49 PM
To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff
Cc: @VP - VP Natl
Security Affairs; @OSTP - Office Science Tech
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE
UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Please review and forward
your updates to @PRESS by 10:00 a.m. Friday, July 7. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

jul07gui2000.doc
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

July 7, 2000

RUSSIA

Ukraine/ Chornobyl Sarcophagus Pledging Conference

Ukraine/ DPM Tymoshenko and Money-Laundering Allegations

EUROPE

Northern Ireland/Rioting in Belfast/Cancellation of Amb. Lader's Visit

INTERAMERICAN

Mexico: President-Elect Fox's Comments

AFRICA

Sierra Leone/UN Resolution on Diamonds Exports (updated)

NORTH EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Iran/ Verdict of Trial of 13 Jewish Iranians

India/Lifting of Sanctions

MEPP/Tunisia State Visit

DEFENSE

NMD/Core Points

TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

AIDS/International Threat

Use of Fungus to Kill Coca in Colombia (updated)

INTELLIGENCE

French Echelon Investigation

Safeguarding Classified Information/WSJ Article

UKRAINE/CHORNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS PLEDGING
CONFERENCE

July 6, 2000

BACKGROUND: During the President's June 5 visit to Kiev, the Ukrainian government announced its decision to close the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant by December 15, 2000. In support of this decision, Germany hosted a July 5 donors conference in Berlin to help raise funds for rebuilding the sarcophagus that surrounds the site of the reactor destroyed in the 1986 accident. While we are still awaiting a final readout, the conference raised approximately \$325 million of the needed \$370 million. (The United States pledged \$80 million.) The total cost for the project is estimated at \$768 million, of which approximately \$400 million were at the first pledging conference in 1997.

If asked:

Any comment on the results of the Chornobyl sarcophagus pledging conference?

* U.S. played a major role in supporting the Chornobyl sarcophagus pledging conference hosted by Germany in Berlin on July 5. We pledged \$80 million to help

rebuild the containment structure that surrounds the reactor destroyed in the 1986 accident. This pledge is in addition to the \$78 million the United States pledged in 1997.

* While the final figures are still coming in, approximately \$325 million was raised. This is on top of the approximately \$400 million raised for the project in 1997.

* The results of the conference underscore that the international community has rallied in support of Ukraine in its courageous decision to close the remaining operating reactor at Chornobyl by December 15 of this year.

UKRAINE/DPM TYMOSHENKO AND CORRUPTION ALLEGATIONS July 6, 2000

BACKGROUND: This morning's Wall Street Journal (07/06/2000) article on corruption in Ukraine mentions the case of former Prime Minister Lazarenko, now in US custody. The article expands upon corruption allegations contained in the Lazarenko indictment involving current Deputy Prime Minister for Fuel and Energy Tymoshenko. Corruption, including high-level corruption, is a serious problem in Ukraine. We have made our concerns known to the Ukrainian government.

If asked:

Any comment on the corruption problem in Ukraine and, more specifically, on the corruption allegations against Deputy Prime Minister Tymoshenko?

* We do not comment on law enforcement investigations.

* We continue to emphasize the need for Ukraine and other countries to focus on corruption, strengthening anti-money laundering efforts and improving the rule of law.

* We will continue to work with Ukrainian authorities to bolster efforts in these areas.

NORTHERN IRELAND: RIOTING IN BELFAST

July 6, 2000

CONTEXT: A fourth night of rioting took place in Belfast as Protestant extremists protested the government's ban on an Orange Order march at Drumcree. Political leaders, and even the Orange Order itself, have issued calls for calm. Tourism officials are pointing to devastating effects on the tourism industry this year and beyond. Such appeals will likely ring hollow on the small minority of extreme loyalists who are playing on unionist frustration and unleashing selected acts of violence against Catholic communities and the police force. The violence may get worse before it plays itself out after July 12th.

Core Points:

- * We deplore the acts of violence by a small minority who are abusing the right to peaceful protest that characterizes any democratic society.
- * We join in the appeals by political and religious leaders, and by the Orange Order itself, for calm and restraint.
- * As the President said last week, recent progress in the peace process offers a new sense of possibility in Northern Ireland -- this ought to inform the marching season as the people of Northern Ireland begin to work together for lasting peace.

CANCELLATION OF AMBASSADOR LADER'S VISIT

CONTEXT: Amb. Lader was to have led a small group of entrepreneurs to Belfast today following a conference near London, but yesterday decided not to proceed

with the visit. Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment Sir Reg Empey has publicly expressed disappointment for the cancellation and pointed to images of violence being beamed around the world as a hugely negative factor for Northern Ireland's economy (see Reuters story).

Core Points:

* Various logistical factors figured in the cancellation of the visit -- the trip just didn't work out. [Note: Amb. Lader strongly favors the "didn't work out" line.]

* [If Pressed] We have no basis to conclude that the visit was cancelled due to the violence in Northern Ireland -- but, obviously, all visits have to take the local environment into account.

MEXICO: PRESIDENT-ELECT FOX'S COMMENTS

July 6, 2000

What is the U.S. reaction to statements Mexican President-elect Fox made yesterday calling for a deepening of our cooperation with NAFTA ?

* In the seven years since it was created, NAFTA has proven to be a great success for Mexico, the United States and Canada. We welcome President-elect Fox's willingness to deepen our cooperation on NAFTA.

What is the U.S. reaction to President-elect Fox's comment yesterday about working on a multilateral approach to replace the drug certification process?

* Mexican President-elect Fox has pledged to combat drug trafficking and related corruption as a matter of national priority, and he has also emphasized his view that regional cooperation is essential to effective international counterdrug programs.

* We have worked closely and effectively with President Zedillo to

address this urgent shared problem, and we look forward to continuing that cooperation with President-elect Fox and his administration. Moreover, we agree completely that international programs - on a bilateral, regional, and global basis - is indispensable to effective counterdrug programs.

* The goal of the annual U.S. drug certification process - which is current U.S. law - is to promote increased cooperation on a bilateral basis. While the certification process has clearly had positive impacts, there are those who believe a better approach to promoting bilateral cooperation is called for. There is a search underway for an alternative, but the Administration must and will continue to implement the process so long as it remains U.S. law.

* On a regional basis, the USG has been strongly supportive of the initiative - under OAS/CICAD (Inter-American Commission on Drugs) auspices - to develop a hemispheric mutual evaluation mechanism (MEM) for assessing and enhancing the counterdrug efforts of participating countries. This function is similar to that performed by NATO for its members in terms of defense planning; the OECD and the IMF perform a comparable function with respect to members' economic planning.

* We expect the first round of OAS MEM evaluations to begin shortly. While not a replacement for the U.S. drug certification process, the OAS initiative is highly complementary, and - assuming it proves successful in practice - the initiative will probably influence ongoing consideration by Congress and the Administration of possible alternatives to the drug certification regime.

SIERRA LEONE: UN RESOLUTION ON DIAMOND EXPORTS
July 6, 2000

BACKGROUND: On Wednesday, July 5th, the United Nations

Security Council passed a resolution to ban the export of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone outside a credible and effective certification regime established by the Government of Sierra Leone.

How strongly does the United States support this move by the Security Council?

* The United States strongly supports this resolution. Competition over Sierra Leone's diamond resources are at the root of this conflict, and diamonds are the primary funding source for rebel activities in Sierra Leone.

* We look forward to the UN hearings called for in the resolution that are intended to gain a better understanding of the link between the illicit diamond trade and the conflict in Sierra Leone.

* In addition to countering the trade in illicit diamonds from Sierra Leone, the resolution also calls for building up the legitimate and credible diamond trade in Sierra Leone. We are working with the international community, the legitimate diamond industry, and the Sierra Leonean Government to help in this effort.

What might be the role of the diamond industry for fighting conflict diamonds?

* Industry players are a critical component of an international strategy to counter the affects of conflict diamonds, not only in Sierra Leone, but also in other areas of the world.

* Responsible industry representatives are increasingly focused on ending the trade in conflict diamonds, and have issued strong public statements condemning the trade in illicit diamonds. They have been helpful in providing expertise to the Government of Sierra Leone's efforts to develop the institutional structures to regulate and control its legitimate diamond trade.

* The revenues from this trade should be used to benefit the people of Sierra Leone and to aid the country's recovery from a decade of civil war.

IRAN: VERDICT OF 13 JEWISH IRANIANS
July 5, 2000

DRAFT - MEETING WITH FAMILY:

Will the President reverse or suspend his decision to ease sanctions on Iran?

Did the President agree to consider a suspension during his meeting with the Iranian-American Jews?

* The President wants to do all he can to get the 10 convicted released from prison.

* The President promised to intensify our efforts to use diplomacy to achieve this result. President reiterated his promise to do all he can to help.

* No decision has been made on altering the sanctions regime. We will keep it under constant review as we see the appeals process play out.

How does this affect US-Iranian relations? Do you plan specific measures in response to the verdict?

* We have condemned the process by which 13 members of the Iranian Jewish community were tried and sentenced without benefit of internationally recognized due process.

* At present, our overall policy towards Iran remains unchanged. We remain greatly concerned by Iran's ongoing support for terrorism, its pursuit of WMD, its violent opposition to the Middle East peace process, and its poor human rights record.

* As we have said many times, we welcome an authoritative dialogue with the government of Iran in which we can raise these concerns directly.

* In the meantime, we want the Iranians to rectify the guilty verdicts, which we and the rest of the international community have recognized as the product of a judicial process that did not meet international standards of due process of law.

* We will continue to reevaluate our overall policy towards Iran in light of future developments in this case.

What will you do if Iran does not revise these verdicts?

* Not going to get into hypotheticals.

* Point is that we want Iran to rectify them.

What are you going to say to your allies in Europe and elsewhere about the verdicts?

* Would like them to echo our call for the immediate rectification of the unjust guilty verdicts and make clear to the Iranian government that the international community is united in its determination to see justice done.

INDIA/LIFTING OF SANCTIONS July 5, 2000

Core Points:

* The President already has the authority he needs to address sanctions against India.

* Sanctions are always under review.

[Note: best to avoid any mention of legislation unless absolutely necessary]

MEPP: TUNISIA STATE VISIT
July 6, 2000

How will the Camp David talks affect next week's state visit by
Tunisian
President Ben Ali?

* President Ben Ali spoke with the President earlier today. The two
leaders
agreed that, in the interest of the peace process, it would be best to
postpone
the state visit until a later date.

* Tunisia has always been a strong proponent of the peace process.
President Ben
Ali's graciousness in accommodating our need to focus fully on this
historic
summit is yet another example of Tunisia's support for peace.

* We look forward to hosting President Ben Ali as soon as a mutually
acceptable
date can be arranged.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Aboard Air Force One)

For Immediate Release
July 6, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Earlier today, the President spoke with President Ben Ali of Tunisia,
who was
scheduled to come to the White House for a State Visit on July 13. In
light of
the Middle East peace summit scheduled to begin on July 11, the two
leaders
agreed that it would be best to postpone the State Visit until a later
date.

Tunisia has always been a strong proponent of the peace process.

President Ben

Ali's graciousness in accommodating our need to focus fully on this summit is yet another example of Tunisia's support for peace.

We look forward to hosting President Ben Ali for a State Visit as soon as a mutually acceptable date can be arranged.

30-30-30

NMD: CORE POINTS

June 22, 2000

Core Points:

- * Emerging threat. Prudent to explore appropriate response
- * Can and if possible should be done consistent with adapted ABM treaty. Treaty provides for adjustments
- * Working with Russians who acknowledge threat but disagree over response.
- * Decision later this year whether to move forward next spring
- * Four criteria (threat, cost, technology, overall security including arms control)
- * Prepared to share appropriate technology with Allies and Russia
- * Welch Report
 - * Valuable contribution which provides independent assessment
 - * Key findings
 - * Important progress in the last year
 - * The program is technically feasible to meet the Phase I requirement (up to a dozen or two warheads with simple decoys), but further attention is needed to the problem of discriminating decoys from real warheads for Phase II.
 - * Meeting the schedule remains high risk, but Welch does not recommend changing the schedule at this point

* Perry, Shali, etc/Boost phase:

* Open-minded about boost phase approach-but technically not available by 2005

when threat projected to emerge

* Could be valuable supplement to our architecture; prepared to discuss with

Russians and others; our negotiations with Russians to permit our Phase 1 would

not preclude further agreed amendments to accommodate this approach.

* Reinterpretation of ABM Breach

* No decision yet on deployment

* Treaty does not define what constitutes breach/range of interpretations possible

* Only prudent that lawyers review possible interpretations

* Legal consideration/treaty interpretation one of many factors that President

will take into account (feasibility, cost, threat, overall security including arms control

* Hill arguments in favor of postponing decision and deferring negotiations with Russians

* Have been pursuing NMD development program for a number of years

* President's responsibility is to do what he believes is necessary and appropriate for our security

* Will consult closely with Congress, but ultimately President must decide what is appropriate

* No decision yet

* Korean Summit/undercuts need/urgency for NMD

* Welcome summit - important and historic; hope it leads to real reduction of tensions on Korean Peninsula

* Appreciate KDJ raising nuclear and missile issue, important to reducing regional tensions

* Too early to say what changes summit will bring in terms of DPRK behavior; will

watch closely

- * Missile testing moratorium also an important step; that's why we lifted some

sanctions; but some aspects of program continue

- * Hope that missile talks will lead to real end to DPRK missile program (indigenous and exports)

- * Postol/Decoys

- * Pentagon reviewing allegations, but appears that at least some of the charges

based on incomplete understanding of test program

- * Program accepts need to discriminate decoys (although this is more a factor for Phase II than Phase I)

- * Welch panel noted important progress and accepted basic approach, while

cautioning that schedule should reflect actual technical progress, not artificial

deadlines, and urged further attention to the problem of decoys.

AIDS: INTERNATIONAL THREAT

July 5, 2000

The Washington Post reported on July 5th that the USG government, including the Clinton Administration waited too long to respond to the global AIDS pandemic.

The Post also reported that the Clinton Administration is planning to add another

\$250 million to global AIDS prevention and is working with the World Bank and

UNAIDS to develop a multi-billion HIV/AIDS prevention program in sub-Saharan

Africa. Is this accurate, and given the President's announcement last week that

the USG surplus is in the trillions of dollars, is the Administration doing

enough to help forestall disaster in Africa?

Also, the UN just reported that Africa is worst off on its misery index. What is the role of AIDS?

* AIDS is clearly a factor in the UN report. The human toll of AIDS is staggering: 50 million people worldwide have been infected, and AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Africa. HIV/AIDS has begun to reverse recent advances in life expectancy and economic growth, while perpetuating the cycle of sickness and poverty in the hardest hit regions.

* The U.S. and all concerned countries should be doing more - much more. We have been pushing for increased international resources to fight this epidemic for over a decade - with USAID alone spending over \$1.2 billion in the last ten years in foreign assistance for AIDS. The U.S. continues to provide more bilateral assistance for AIDS than all other donors combined.

* In the last two years, the President has more than doubled our investment in international prevention and care programs. This year he is asking Congress for \$325 million for international AIDS programs, more than 4 times more than the next largest donor. Plans for further increases for prevention and care are under discussion.

* But bear in mind that two things are necessary to fight and win the war against AIDS. One is resources. But the other, and equally important weapon is leadership. Leaders throughout the world need to make the fight against AIDS a priority, now, and do all they can to alert and educate their people now. We will fight the fight to get more resources, but all the money in the world will not wipe out this epidemic unless we have the leadership we need.

* Uganda is a telling example. Because of Museveni's vocal leadership in the fight against AIDS, over the past decade USAID was able to make greater

contributions and have greater impact on the fight against AIDS. As a result, Uganda successfully turned around its HIV infection rates. The President is urging other African leaders to follow this example.

* No single nation can solve this problem alone. That is why the President will ask the G-8 to increase support dramatically for the battle against AIDS. With our strong support and encouragement, Jim Wolfensohn at the World Bank, will be making substantial funds available for AIDS - and these are the levels of resources that can really have an impact.

* In the Cologne Debt Initiative we promised to make resources freed up by debt relief available to the poorest countries for use in AIDS programs. Congress must increase funding for debt relief, especially for the HIPC countries, to provide the levels of resources for neediest countries to fight the epidemic.

USE OF FUNGUS TO KILL COCA IN COLOMBIA July 6, 2000

BACKGROUND: A July 6th NYT (Tim Golden) front-page article states that Colombia has "reluctantly agreed to take the first step" toward developing a fungus to use as a biological herbicide for eradication of the coca plants from which cocaine is produced. The initiative announced by Colombian Environmental Minister Juan Mayr is being implemented in conjunction with the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) with financial support from the United States. Before any decision to use this herbicide, the fungus will undergo rigorous tests to determine whether it is naturally present in Colombia and, if so,

whether it is effective against the Colombian coca crop and safe in terms of human health and the environment. Golden asserts that U.S. pressure to proceed, from Director McCaffrey, Southern Command, and an unidentified "powerful Republican in Congress," has been a key factor in the Colombian Government's decision on the eve of President Clinton's signing a bill that delivers some \$1.3B to Colombia (most of which will go to combating the drug trade). While the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been conducting research on the use of fungal herbicides to control illegal drug crops for more than 10 years, and the State Department has contributed to funding the current UNDCP initiative with the Government of Colombia, to our knowledge no decision has been made to proceed beyond testing this alternative herbicide which shows some promise of being safer and more effective than chemical herbicides.

What is your reaction to the reported announcement by the Government of Colombia to proceed with a plan to use a fungus to control coca cultivation? And has U.S. pressure forced Colombia to approve an unsafe biological herbicide?

* Working together with the United Nations and the United States, the Government of Colombia is in the process of developing a proposal for testing fungal herbicide for possible use in controlling coca cultivation in Colombia. Our understanding is that the Government of Colombia will not proceed with actual use of a fungal herbicide until extensive testing reveals whether the herbicide is both effective and safe for humans and the environment.

* We support the Government of Colombia's decision to proceed with additional research and testing on this basis. And while the magnitude of the shared drug problem confronting both our nations warrants exploring each and every promising avenue for enhancing our inventory of counter-drug tools, we would

not support
use of any tool that is not both effective and safe. In this regard, we
would
point out that Colombia is already using chemical herbicides that meet
both these
criteria.

* As for Hill intent, the recent Colombia supplemental passed by
Congress does
highlight the possible use of fungal herbicides in Colombia, but the
explicit
reference is to "tested, environmentally safe mycoherbicides." The
Government of
Colombia's testing program should help in determining whether such
herbicides
meet these criteria.

* For further details, I would refer you to the Department of State.

Would the use of a fungal herbicide in Colombia with support from
the United
States be a violation of the Biological Weapons Convention?

* No.

* Briefly stated, if - and I emphasize if - a fungal herbicide is
determined to
be effective and safe for humans and the environment, any decision by
the
Government of Colombia to proceed would constitute a determination
by a sovereign
government to use a herbicide, not a weapon, on its own territory, for
a
universally accepted purpose, i.e., the destruction of illicit drug crops
that
contribute to a global problem of staggering dimensions.

* Such circumstances would be quite different than those
contemplated within the
scope of application of the Biological Weapons Convention, which
prohibits the
development and production of microbial or other biological agents
and toxins of
types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic,
protective
or other peaceful purpose as well as weapons to use such agents for
hostile
purposes or in armed conflict.

* As already noted, while the U.S. Government has contributed to the funding available for this research and testing initiative, we would not support the actual use of a fungal herbicide in Colombia unless scientific evidence confirms its effectiveness and safety.

But doesn't the well-publicized use of a biological agent in this fashion raise broader proliferation and security concerns?

* We recognize that there are a number of broader nonproliferation and security concerns that will need to be taken into account as part of any decision by Colombia to use mycoherbicides.

* But the current focus is determining whether this approach is effective and safe.

FRENCH ECHELON INVESTIGATION July 5, 2000

Core Points:

- * We do not comment on actual or alleged intelligence activities.
- * We do not confirm or deny details recounted in the public domain.
- * NSA/CSS collects foreign signals intelligence (SIGINT) to fulfill national requirements as determined by the President of the United States, senior U.S. government policy makers and U.S. military leaders.
- * NSA/CSS is not authorized to provide intelligence information to private firms for their economic advantage.

Comment on possibility that France or EU Parliament may open an investigation?

* We have not been contacted directly by GOF or EU about a possible investigation. We have close relations and an ongoing dialogue with GOF and EU on a wide range of issues and will continue to give concerns they raise with us all due consideration

DIRECTIVE ON SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION/WSJ ARTICLE
July 5, 2000

BACKGROUND: Based on Executive order 12958, Classified National Security Information, an interagency group, working under the Security Policy Board, drafted a directive on safeguarding classified information. The directive pertains to the handling, storage, distribution, transmittal, and destruction of and accounting for classified information. On August 4, 1999, the President approved the directive, which had the support of 35 governmental agencies and departments and was coordinated with international partners as appropriate. On August 9, 1999, SRB in a memo to John Hamre and George J. Tenet Co-Chairman of the Security Policy Board requested the Security Policy Board to circulate the approved Directive for immediate use throughout the U.S. Government department and agencies.

PDD-29, September 16, 1994, Security Policy Formulation, established a new security policy structure, under the direction of the NSC, for the coordination, formulation, evaluation and oversight of security policy.

Core Points:

* This Directive was the result of extensive inter-agency review and coordination.

* Properly managing classified information involves two main tasks: reducing over-classification and declassifying older historical documents in a

timely and
reliable way so that agencies can concentrate on protecting what still
requires
protection.

* President Clinton's Executive Order 12958 has made historic gains
in
declassifying older historical documents. In four years of effort under
EO
12958, agencies have declassified some 750 million pages, or three
time as many
pages as they declassified in the previous 15 years.

* Efforts to reduce the number of newly classified documents have not
been as
successful. That's why the Information Security Oversight Office,
which oversees
the security classification program, is concentrating its oversight
activities
this year on agency compliance with the classification goals of EO
12958.

* Also, as directed by EO 12958, the Security Policy Board updated
the
procedures for the handling, storage, distribution, transmittal, and
destruction
of and accounting for classified information in an August 1999
Directive to all
national security agencies.