

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Richard Clarke to Jenonne Walker, et al., re: [Bosnia] (2 pages)	02/17/1994	P1/b(1)
002. email	David Satterfield to Nancy Soderberg, et al., re: [Jordan/Iraq] (4 pages)	04/08/1994	P1/b(1)
003. email	Martin Indyk to Anthony Lake, et al., re: [King Hussein] (3 pages)	04/19/1994	P1/b(1)
004. email	Martin Indyk to Neal Wolin, re: [C-D-L Lunch] (2 pages)	04/20/1994	P1/b(1)
005. email	Martin Indyk to Anthony Lake, et al., re: [PC Meeting] (3 pages)	05/10/1994	P1/b(1)
006. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk, re: Jordan (1 page)	06/21/1994	P1/b(1), P5
007. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk and David Satterfield, re: Jordanian Debt (2 pages)	06/23/1994	P1/b(1), P5
008. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk, et al., re: More on Jordanian Debt (2 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1), P5
009. email	Helen Walsh to David Satterfield, re: POTUS letter to Hussein (1 page)	07/19/1994	P1/b(1)
010. email	From Alan Kreczko, re: law enforcement issue (1 page)	07/26/1994	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
A1 - Record (Jan 93 - Sept 94) ([Jordan])
OA/Box Number: 570000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F
ke1844

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20-Jan-1994 13:33 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: David M. Satterfield
(SATTERFIELD)

SUBJECT: Hussein Mtg. Attendees

Following are attendees for the President's meeting with King Hussein:

US

The President
The Vice President
APNSA Lake
Acting Secretary of State Peter Tarnoff
Acting Ass't Sec'y of State for Near East Affairs Mark Parris
NSC Notetaker David Satterfield

JORDAN

King Hussein
Prime Minister Abd al-Salam al-Majali
Chief of the Royal Court Zayd Bin Shakir
Marwan al-Qassim, Political Advisor to the King
HRH Prince Talal bin Muhammad al-Hashimi,
Military Secretary to the King
Fayez Tarawneh, Jordanian Ambassador to the U.S.

Distribution:

FOR: Brenda I. Hilliard	(HILLIARD)
CC: Records	(RECORDS)
CC: Wendy E. Gray	(GRAY)
CC: Brenda I. Hilliard	(HILLIARD)
CC: Cathy Millison	(MILLISON)
CC: M. Brooke Darby	(DARBY)
CC: M. Kay LaPlante	(LAPLANTE)
CC: Allison M. Wright	(WRIGHT)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 20-Jan-1994 13:15
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 025983
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE50:ZVAZJDC5B.WPL
A1 Folder: JAN94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 20-Jan-1994 13:15
Forward Flag: YES

Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

28-Jan-1994 13:41 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

George Reed

(REEDG)

FROM:

David M. Satterfield
(SATTERFIELD)

SUBJECT:

VP AJC Points

TALKING POINTS FOR USE AT
AJC DINNER IHO LAWRENCE TISCH

- I want to speak with you about the historic events we are witnessing in the Middle East and the promise of peace they hold for Israel and its neighbors.
- The President is committed to achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace. A peace which enhances Israel's security and which offers the acceptance and normal life which for so long has been denied to its citizens.
- The first and fundamental pillar of our approach to achieving this objective, to making 1994 a year of further breakthroughs to peace, is the relationship between the U.S. and Israel.
- That relationship of shared values and shared dedication to peace has never been stronger or deeper than it is at this moment.
- When President Clinton and Prime Minister Rabin first met last March, the Prime Minister said he was willing to take risks for peace. The President pledged that our role would be to help minimize those risks. Prime Minister Rabin has fulfilled his promise. And the President is keeping his.
- Our commitment to maintaining and enhancing Israel's security and qualitative edge is ironclad. Through security assistance and high-tech cooperation, this Administration is demonstrating its support through concrete action.
(Details: \$3 billion assistance/year; supply of F-15/F-16; supercomputers, SLV participation.)
- The second pillar of our approach is to ensure the successful implementation of the Israel-Palestinian Declaration of Principles. We have hosted an international donor effort to help support the agreement and establish a sound, free-market economy in Gaza and Jericho.
- I am proud to be engaged in promoting the involvement of the Jewish and Arab-American private sectors in this effort. The results have been extraordinary. The world wants this

agreement to work. Secretary Christopher is engaged in trying to facilitate agreement but it must be done between the parties themselves to be enduring. Difficult issues are at stake, but both Israel and the Palestinians affirm their commitment to reaching agreement.

-- The third pillar of our approach is to build on the momentum created by the September 13 agreement by getting other negotiations back on track. Talks between Israel and negotiators from Jordan, the Palestinians and Syria resumed in Washington this past week. The discussions are serious and substantive.

-- Israel and Jordan have signed a Common Agenda setting forth the goal of a peace treaty and the President has hosted an unprecedented meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Crown

Prince Hassan. We are very hopeful that 1994 will be a breakthrough year.

-- Promoting a comprehensive peace brings us to the last and biggest challenge we face -- making peace between Israel and Syria. President Clinton's meeting in Geneva with Syrian President Asad came in the context of achieving this goal.

-- Asad told President Clinton and later affirmed publicly that Syria has made a strategic decision for peace and that Syria wants to have normal peaceful relations with Israel. We have welcomed these statements. But more will be required. Syria must demonstrate through its actions and words that its wants a full and meaningful peace, that its vision embraces normal relations with Israel and between Israelis and Syrians.

-- Our purpose is to facilitate direct negotiations between the parties, not to pressure Israel or act as an intermediary. The President has the support of Prime Minister Rabin as together we work to achieve progress on this difficult but critical path to peace.

-- Finally, to achieve our goal of a comprehensive settlement, which gains for Israel real and enduring peace with all its neighbors, we have to demonstrate that when Israel takes risks for peace, the Arab world responds. The circle of peace must be expanded.

-- That is why we are insisting that the Arab boycott of Israel be ended now. That is why we are encouraging Arab states to normalize their relations with Israel and to end the pointless use of the UN for anti-Israel resolutions. Progress has been made on all these goals, but we will continue our efforts. There must be an Arab commitment to build a new era of peace and prosperity with Israel as partner, not pariah. With this commitment, the future for the entire Middle East is bright indeed.

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 28-Jan-1994 13:41
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 026845
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE7:ZVBHJK04I.WPL
A1 Folder: JAN94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 28-Jan-1994 13:41
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

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FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

23-Feb-1994 19:35 EDT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR:

David M. Satterfield

(SATTERFIELD)

FROM:

Martin S. Indyk
(INDYK)

SUBJECT:

Jordan memo

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 11/15/2012

2008-0732-F

David,

I completed the memo (G:\1393). I did not have time to format it. Please have it done first thing this morning and get it over to Tony. It will need to be spell checked.

Thanks

Martin

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 23-Feb-1994 19:34

Deletable Flag: Y

DOCNUM: 029805

VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE48:ZVCHRZJ1M.WPL

A1 Folder: FEB94

Message Format:

Message Status: READ

Date Modified: 23-Feb-1994 19:34

Forward Flag: YES

Read-Receipt Requested: NO

Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO

Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

05-Apr-1994 16:08 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Calvin A. Mitchell

(MITCHELLC)

FROM:

David M. Satterfield
(SATTERFIELD)

SUBJECT:

Israel Pts II

TALKING POINTS FOR USE AT
AJC DINNER IHO LAWRENCE TISCH

- I want to speak with you about the historic events we are witnessing in the Middle East and the promise of peace they hold for Israel and its neighbors.
- The President is committed to achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace. A peace which enhances Israel's security and which offers the acceptance and normal life which for so long has been denied to its citizens.
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- When President Clinton and Prime Minister Rabin first met last March, the Prime Minister said he was willing to take risks for peace. The President pledged that our role would be to help minimize those risks. Prime Minister Rabin has fulfilled his promise. And the President is keeping his.
- Our commitment to maintaining and enhancing Israel's security and qualitative edge is ironclad. Through security assistance and high-tech cooperation, this Administration is demonstrating its support through concrete action.
(Details: \$3 billion assistance/year; supply of F-15/F-16; supercomputers, SLV participation.)
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- I am proud to be engaged in promoting the involvement of the Jewish and Arab-American private sectors in this effort. The results have been extraordinary. The world wants this

agreement to work. Secretary Christopher is engaged in trying to facilitate agreement but it must be done between the parties themselves to be enduring. Difficult issues are at stake, but both Israel and the Palestinians affirm their commitment to reaching agreement.

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-- Israel and Jordan have signed a Common Agenda setting forth the goal of a peace treaty and the President has hosted an unprecedented meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Crown

Prince Hassan. We are very hopeful that 1994 will be a breakthrough year.

-- Promoting a comprehensive peace brings us to the last and biggest challenge we face -- making peace between Israel and Syria. President Clinton's meeting in Geneva with Syrian President Asad came in the context of achieving this goal.

-- Asad told President Clinton and later affirmed publicly that Syria has made a strategic decision for peace and that Syria wants to have normal peaceful relations with Israel. We have welcomed these statements. But more will be required. Syria must demonstrate through its actions and words that its wants a full and meaningful peace, that its vision embraces normal relations with Israel and between Israelis and Syrians.

-- Our purpose is to facilitate direct negotiations between the parties, not to pressure Israel or act as an intermediary. The President has the support of Prime Minister Rabin as together we work to achieve progress on this difficult but critical path to peace.

-- Finally, to achieve our goal of a comprehensive settlement, which gains for Israel real and enduring peace with all its neighbors, we have to demonstrate that when Israel takes risks for peace, the Arab world responds. The circle of peace must be expanded.

-- That is why we are insisting that the Arab boycott of Israel be ended now. That is why we are encouraging Arab states to normalize their relations with Israel and to end the pointless use of the UN for anti-Israel resolutions. Progress has been made on all these goals, but we will continue our efforts. There must be an Arab commitment to build a new era of peace and prosperity with Israel as partner, not pariah. With this commitment, the future for the entire Middle East is bright indeed.

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 05-Apr-1994 16:08

Deletable Flag: Y

DOCNUM: 034904

VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE7:ZVDWN2J1B.WPL

A1 Folder: APR94

Message Format:

Message Status: READ

Date Modified: 05-Apr-1994 16:08

Forward Flag: YES

Read-Receipt Requested: NO

Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO

Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

05-Apr-1994 16:16 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Calvin A. Mitchell

(MITCHELLC)

FROM:

David M. Satterfield
(SATTERFIELD)

SUBJECT:

Israel Pts IV (Really Final)

BACKGROUND

This will be your first formal meeting with the leadership of an American Jewish Organization. The Conference of Presidents groups virtually all mainstream Jewish groups; the delegation you will be speaking to is the most senior ever assembled by the Conference. Chairman Lester Pollack and Executive Vice Chairman Malcolm Hoenlein will meet privately with you for a few moments prior to your larger session. They will express support for your personal leadership in building strong relations with Israel and for your decision regarding the Hebron resolution vote. Pollack and Hoenlein will ask that you keep lines of communication open with the Conference and agree to stay in contact.

In the larger meeting, you will be asked about your position on Jerusalem. We recommend that you reaffirm that your position on Jerusalem has not changed, but note that the parties have agreed that this is an issue to be resolved in final status discussions. We also anticipate questions on our support for Israel's qualitative edge and on our efforts to combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Talking points for your use are attached.

FOREIGN POLICY TALKING POINTS FOR USE WITH THE
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

- o The Hebron massacre was a tragic crime, and a stark reminder that the cycle of violence in the Middle East claims both Israeli and Palestinian lives.
- o Our goal has been to put the process back on track. We have succeeded. Talks between Israel and Jordan, Lebanon and Syria will resume in April. Formal negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians are resuming today in Cairo.

- o The UN Security Council resolution condemning the Hebron massacre was designed to enable the PLO and the Arab states to return to the negotiations.

Many of you have concerns about language in the resolution that referred to "the territories occupied by Israel in June 1967, including Jerusalem." I want to say unambiguously: I opposed this language.

At our urging, the Security Council voted on this resolution paragraph by paragraph, so a vote on the

overall resolution would be unnecessary. When the paragraph making reference to Jerusalem came up, I instructed Ambassador Albright to abstain.

An outright veto would have effectively prevented the adoption of any resolution. This would have damaged our chances of putting the peace negotiations back on track -- and that would have been a dangerous development for Israel.

But I made clear then and I will repeat today: if the language on Jerusalem had been in the operational text rather than in the preamble of the resolution, we would have exercised our veto in the Security Council.

- o I can assure you that my position on Jerusalem has not changed. But the parties have agreed the final disposition of Jerusalem will be decided in final status negotiations. That agreement should be respected.
- o Let me also be clear: I am committed to helping achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace that will enhance Israel's security and improve prospects for a normal life, so long denied to Israel's citizens.
- o We want to make this a year of further breakthroughs to peace. The first and fundamental pillar of our approach is strengthening the relationship between the U.S. and Israel. We are committed to maintain and enhance Israel's security as it continues to take real risks for peace.

Prime Minister Rabin has taken bold steps, and I have kept my promise. (Note approval for Israeli participation in U.S. commercial space launch vehicle (SLV) ventures, supercomputer exports, transfer of F-16s, sale of F-15s, establishment of U.S.-Israel Science and Technology Commission.)

We are also committed to reducing the threat posed to Israel and its neighbors by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We are working with the Europeans, Japan and our other partners to ensure that there is a coordinated approach to denying states such as Iran and Iraq the capability to threaten the peace we are working to establish.

- o The second pillar of our approach is to ensure the successful implementation of the Israel-Palestinian

Declaration of Principles. It is essential that the lives of Palestinians and Israelis be changed for the better. implementation of the DoP is the best way to bring this about. We have hosted an international donor conference to help support the agreement. As you know well, we are promoting the involvement of the Jewish and Arab-American

□

private sectors. The results have been very encouraging. You have my thanks for your support.

- o The third pillar of our approach is to build on the momentum created by the September 13 agreement. The biggest challenge we face is making peace between Israel and Syria. To help advance progress toward this goal, I met in January with Syrian President Asad in Geneva.

He told me during our meeting, and later affirmed publicly, that Syria has made a strategic decision for peace and wants to have normal peaceful relations with Israel. We welcome these statements. But Syria must demonstrate through actions as well as words that it wants a full and meaningful peace.

- o Finally, as the region turns to the business of establishing peace, the Arab boycott of Israel must end. There must be an Arab commitment to build a new era of peace and prosperity with Israel as partner, not pariah.

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 05-Apr-1994 16:13
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 034909
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE31:ZVDWN9DYX.WPL
A1 Folder: APR94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 05-Apr-1994 16:13
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

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OA/Box Number: 570000

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[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F

ke1844

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

10-May-1994 15:31 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: David M. Satterfield
(SATTERFIELD)

SUBJECT: Crosshatch 3607

Please replace the text of crosshatch 003607 para 2 with the following:

Begin text:

Your Majesty:

On behalf of the American people I want to extend my best wishes and congratulations to you and all Jordanians on the occasion of your national day.

As your nation reflects on its proud history and looks toward the future, I want to reaffirm my commitment to continued close relations between our two countries and to achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Such a peace offers the promise of a better life and a future of hope and prosperity for Jordan and all the peoples of the region. Together, we can make this goal a reality.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

End text.

Distribution:

FOR: M. Brooke Darby	(DARBY)
FOR: Wendy E. Gray	(GRAY)
FOR: Brenda I. Hilliard	(HILLIARD)
FOR: M. Kay LaPlante	(LAPLANTE)
FOR: Cathy Millison	(MILLISON)
FOR: Allison M. Wright	(WRIGHT)
FOR: Ardenia R. Hawkins	(HAWKINS)
CC: Records	(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 10-May-1994 15:31
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 039604
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARE53:ZVFFM6OPQ.WPL
A1 Folder: MAY94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 10-May-1994 15:31
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk, re: Jordan (1 page)	06/21/1994	P1/b(1), P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
A1 - Record (Jan 93 - Sept 94) ([Jordan])
OA/Box Number: 570000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F

ke1844

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk and David Satterfield, re: Jordanian Debt (2 pages)	06/23/1994	P1/b(1), P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
A1 - Record (Jan 93 - Sept 94) ([Jordan])
OA/Box Number: 570000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F
ke1844

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. email	Helen Walsh to Martin Indyk, et al., re: More on Jordanian Debt (2 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1), P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
A1 - Record (Jan 93 - Sept 94) ([Jordan])
OA/Box Number: 570000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F

ke1844

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

18-Jul-1994 18:04 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: McIlhany, Jesika A. (mcilhanj@NSCSTF@OEOB@MSGATE@VAXB

SUBJECT: POTUS involvement in the Peace Process

Message Creation Date was at 18-JUL-1994 17:49:00

POTUS Personal Involvement in the
Middle East Peace Process

Date	Involvement	Person
Sept 17	- Phone call	- Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak
Sept 18	- Letter	- World Bank President Lewis S. Preston; - Egypt's President Mubarak; - Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin; - Tunisia's President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali; - Jordan's King Hussein; - Saudi Arabia's King Fahd; - PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat
Sept 20	- Letter	- Morocco's King Hassan
Sept 23	- Meeting	- Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek
Sept 24	- Meeting	- Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Moussa
Sept 27	- Meeting	- Lebanon's President Hariri
Sept 28	- Letter	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
Sept 30	- Meetings	- Jordan's Prince Hassan and Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres
Oct 1		- Opening remarks -International donors conference
Oct 5	- Letter	- Egypt's President Mubarak
Oct 7	- Letter	- Jordan's Prince Hassan
Oct 7	- Meeting	- Syria's Foreign Minister Farouk Shara'a
Oct 15	- Letter	- Jordan's King Hussein
Oct 29	- Letter	- Egypt's President Mubarak
Oct 30	- Meeting	- Saudi Arabia's Prince Abd Al Aziz bin Fahd
Nov 10	- Phone call	- Morocco's King Hassan
Nov 12	- Meeting	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin
Nov 15	- Phone calls	- Jordan's King Hussein and Syria's President Hafez Asad
Nov 15	- Letter	- Morocco's King Hassan

Nov 18	- Letter	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
Nov 26	- Letter	- Jordan's King Hussein
Dec 2	- Letters	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin; Syria's President Asad; and Jordan's King Hussein
Dec 15	- Letter	- Egypt's President Mubarak
Dec 29	- Letter	- Syria's President Assad
Jan 10	- Letter	- Jordan's King Hussein
Jan 13	- Letter	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin
Jan 14	- Letters	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd; Egypt's President Mubarak; and Jordan's King Hussein
Jan 16	- Meeting	- Syria's President Asad
Jan 16	- Phone calls	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin and Egypt's President Mubarak
Jan 17	- Letters	- Morocco's King Hassan; Saudi Arabia's King Fahd; Lebanon's President Hrawi; Tunisia's President Ben Ali; and Egypt's President Mubarak
Jan 18	- Phone call	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
Jan 21	- Meeting	- Jordan's King Hussein
Jan 21	- Phone call	- Syria's President Asad
Jan 28	- Phone call	- Egypt's President Mubarak
Feb 25	- Letter	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
Feb 28	- Phone call	- Jordan's King Hussein
March 2	- Phone call	- Jordan's King Hussein
March 13	- Phone call	- Syria's President Assad
March 16	- Meeting	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin
March 17	- Phone calls	- Syria's President Asad and Egypt's President Mubarak
March 18	- Phone calls	- Syria's President Asad and Jordan's King Hussein
April 13	- Phone call	- Israel's Prime Minister Rabin
April 15	- Letter	- Syria's President Asad
April 19	- Letter	- Egyptian President Mubarak
April 21	- Letter	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
April 27	- Letter	- Jordan's King Hussein
May 4	- Phone calls	- PLO Chairman Arafat; Israel's Prime Minister Rabin; and Egypt's President Mubarak
May 13	- Phone call	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
May 25	- Meeting	- Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres
June 22	- Meeting	- Jordan's King Hussein
July 1	- Letter	- Morocco's King Hassan
July 5	- Letter	- Saudi Arabia's King Fahd
July 9	- Meeting	- Saudi Arabia's Prince Bandar
July 14	- Letter	- Jordan's King Hussein
July 15	- Phone Call	- Syria's President Asad

Distribution:

FOR: Tara D. SonenshineFOR: Calvin A. MitchellFOR: RECORDS
FOR: Thomas B. RossFOR: Jonathan H. SpalterFOR: Natalie S. Wozniak

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 18-Jul-1994 17:49
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 046821
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARA3:ZVHWPTEH5.TXT
A1 Folder: JUL94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 18-Jul-1994 17:49
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. email	Helen Walsh to David Satterfield, re: POTUS letter to Hussein (1 page)	07/19/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
A1 - Record (Jan 93 - Sept 94) ([Jordan])
OA/Box Number: 570000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/20/1994 - 07/29/1994]

2008-0732-F

ke1844

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20-Jul-1994 18:31 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

William C. Danvers

(DANVERS)

FROM:

Helen C. Walsh
(WALSH)

SUBJECT:

Debt

I heard Congressional reception (Leahy and Obey) to our Jordan debt initiative was pretty bad. What's going on?

Also, the group on debt scoring will hold its second meeting Thursday at 10 am in NEOB room 9104, should you wish to attend. They will talk about the issue of one-price vs. two-price system.

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 20-Jul-1994 18:19
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 047074
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARA18:ZVHYQ7YV2.WPL
A1 Folder: JUL94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 20-Jul-1994 18:19
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

21-Jul-1994 11:29 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Helen C. Walsh

RECORDS

(

FROM:

Darby, Melanie B.

(darbym@NSCSTF@OEOB@MSGATE@VAXB)

SUBJECT:

:UNCLASSIFIED: FW: :UNCLASSIFIED: RE: Jo

Message Creation Date was at 21-JUL-1994 11:17:00

Helen - Secretariat, x53723, can pull you a copy of the Jordan cable. It's package number 5704.

From: Kenney, Kristie A.

To: 'Helen Walsh'; 'DARBYM'; 'KENNEYK'

CC: 'RECORDS@A1@OEOB'

Subject: :UNCLASSIFIED: RE: Jordan Letter

Date: Thursday, July 21, 1994 10:54 AM

We'll do our best...I actually haven't seen it either -- think it was a cable. It may be a few hours before we can track down and get to you.

From: Helen Walsh

To: KENNEYK; DARBYM

CC: RECORDS@A1@OEOB

Subject: Jordan Letter

Date: Thursday, July 21, 1994 09:51 AM

Hi guys! Could I trouble you for a copy of the President's letter to King Hussein (July 14)? I don't think David S. is getting my message; no doubt he is extremely busy. Thanks.

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 21-Jul-1994 11:17

Deletable Flag: Y

DOCNUM: 047131

VMS Filename: OA\$SHARA7:ZVHZGEPO7.TXT

A1 Folder: JUL94

Message Format:

Message Status: READ

Date Modified: 21-Jul-1994 11:17

Forward Flag: YES

Read-Receipt Requested: NO

Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO

Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

25-Jul-1994 11:32 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jonathan H. Spalter

(SPALTER)

FROM:

Calvin A. Mitchell
(MITCHELLC)

SUBJECT:

Press Guidance: July 22, 1994

Foreign Policy Press Guidance
Friday, July 22, 1994, 11:00 A.M.
The White House

Rwanda

Nigeria

Haiti

Middle East Peace Process -- Jordan/Israel

North Korea

Bosnia

Somalia

Cleared:

☐

Rwanda

New Developments

-- According to press reports, the rebel Rwandan Patriotic

Front announced a cease fire and declared victory and the RPF said a new government would be sworn in soon.

- The situation in Rwanda continues to deteriorate. According to press reports, roughly 100,000 refugees have fled the French safe zone for Bukavu, Zaire, about 70 miles from Goma. Another half a million may be on the move toward Bukavu, according to relief officials.
- The refugees, mostly Hutus fearing RPF retribution, number more than a million in Zaire. In sum, we anticipate about 3 million refugees and displaced persons in need of assistance.
- USAID Administrator Brian Atwood will brief the President Friday on his trip to the region.
- Two US military teams are in Goma to examine what is required to enhance its ability to receive humanitarian shipments. We are considering a variety of ways to use the US military to help in providing assistance, e.g. military units at the airport (air traffic controllers), US military personnel to distribute food.
- The President authorized the use of up to \$19 million from the US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent needs of refugees, returnees and conflict victims from Rwanda and Burundi.
- Since the start of the crisis in April, we have provided about \$100 million in food, medicine, supplies and airlift. The Defense Department has supported 100 airlift missions into region, and will support at least another 80 missions over the next weeks.
- On Friday, we announced that we are closing the Rwandan Embassy in Washington, expelling the Rwandan diplomats representing the so-called "Interim Government," the freezing of assets of the government of Rwanda and seeking to remove the Interim Government from the U.N. Security Council.

Points

- We are evaluating the composition of the new government, and are encouraging the newly formed government to form a broad based coalition which would include real power sharing with moderate Hutus.
- The expanding humanitarian disaster in Rwanda troubles us deeply. We are enhancing our support for the international humanitarian relief effort in Rwanda and bordering regions. Since the start of this tragedy, the United States has provided about \$100 million in food, medicine, supplies and airlift. We've already flown 100 airlift missions, and are flying another 80 missions over the next weeks.
- Monday, the President authorized the use of an additional \$19 million from the US Emergency Refugee and Migration

Assistance Fund to meet the urgent needs of refugees, returnees, and conflict victims from Rwanda and Burundi.

- AID Administrator Brian Atwood went to the region to review our support for this effort and to assess new needs. He will return today and report to the President shortly.
- Last week, we closed the Embassy of Rwanda in Washington, ordered its diplomats to leave the country and froze the assets of the Rwanda Government. We cannot allow representatives of a regime that supports genocidal massacres to remain on our soil. We are also seeking to remove the so-called interim government from the U.N. Security Council.
- We welcome the announcement of a cease-fire by the Rwandan Patriotic Forces. We call on all responsible parties to begin serious talks to form a transitional government that will lead to genuine power-sharing.
- We applaud the French effort to protect Rwandans at risk. We will continue to press for the rapid deployment of the UNAMIR peacekeepers. We have already provided 50 armored personnel carriers, now in U.N. possession, and are committed to equipping the U.N. Ghanaian battalion.
- We insist that those Rwandans responsible for genocidal killings be brought to swift justice. We hope that the U.N. will act swiftly -- under the Security Council resolution that established a U.N. Commission of Experts -- to create a War Crimes Tribunal.

□

Nigeria

New Developments

- At least 20 people were killed Tuesday in pro-democracy demonstrations in Lagos, according to press reports.
- Striking oil workers continue to press for the release of Moshood Abiola, the apparent winner of last year's presidential elections, which were annulled by the Government. He was detained and charged with treason after declaring himself president. Abiola's trial is set to begin July 28.
- The President has asked Rev. Jesse Jackson (and an official delegation) to go as his envoy to Nigeria; we hope they travel sometime next week.

Points

- We are deeply concerned over the mounting crisis in Nigeria, which is a direct result of the absence of movement by the military leadership to take tangible steps toward the restoration of civilian democracy.

- This crisis has been compounded by the recent detention of pro-democracy leaders.
- We have consistently supported responsible efforts to restore civilian, democratic government to Nigeria. We have consistently urged the Nigerian military to release the results of the June 12, 1993 elections.
- The US has not and will not support any individual. Our interest is in the establishment of and respect for a democratic process that ensures that the will of the Nigerian people is respected.
- We have made it clear to Nigerian leaders that the sanctions imposed in the wake of the annulment of the 1993 election will be reviewed only when the military regime demonstrates commitment to creating the conditions for an early restoration of the democratic process.
- The Nigerian government is coming under increasing pressure for return to civilian democratic government. Our policy is contributing to this effort.
- The President has asked Rev. Jesse Jackson to go to Nigeria as his envoy. He was scheduled to travel this week; we are currently working on rescheduling his visit. He will likely leave sometime next week. The delegation will raise the President's concerns over the absence of progress toward the restoration of civilian democracy and the detention of prominent Nigerians critical of the government.

Haiti

New Developments

- We began consultations at the UN on the reconfigured UNMIH resolution.
- Amb. Albright and Under SecState Tarnoff met with UNSYG Boutros-Ghali to discuss his report issued late Friday, which was requested last month by the Security Council on reconfiguring the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). It suggested an ad hoc coalition presumably led by the U.S. to stabilize the country rather than a UN peacekeeping force.
- Congressman Bill Richardson held a press conference yesterday in which he said that the President's policy towards Haiti (sanctions and refugees) "is working." Although saying that Cedras felt "misunderstood," Richardson told Cedras that the Congress would support the President in case of military intervention.
- The Coast Guard yesterday interdicted one vessel with 70 Haitians. We plan to repatriate 200 Haitians today.
- We have safe haven agreements with Dominica, Suriname and

St. Lucia and are engaged in encouraging discussions with other countries.

- Air France, the last carrier serving Haiti, will end service on August 1.

Points

Gray's October 1 deadline

- As we have said, the military regime in Haiti should leave immediately. We have no deadline, but we expect our policy will be effective within a reasonable period of time.

Bill Richardson's Meeting With Cedras

- We understand that he conveyed the President's determination that he should leave, and allow the restoration of democracy.
- He was not travelling as an official emissary of the Administration.

(If Pressed)

- -- We provided Richardson with a briefing on our policy prior to his departure.

UNSYG Report on UNMIH

- We are studying the Secretary General's report carefully.
- We welcome its emphasis on concerned nations being ready to act quickly as soon as conditions permit sending peacekeepers.
- We are consulting with the UN and Security Council on next steps.
- Until there have been more UN and Security Council discussions it would be premature to speculate about U.S. leadership of or participation in such a force. What is important in the report is the UNSYG's support for a capability to act fast when conditions permit introduction of peacekeepers.

Dole "Haiti Commission" Amendment

- I am pleased that the Senate rejected the amendment.
- This commission would have restricted our ability to reach our goal of restoring democracy to Haiti. Congress would in effect have asked the Administration to stand down while it deliberated over Haitian policy.
- Such a commission would simply have bought more time for the

Haitian coup leaders. In fact, General Cedras himself has expressed his support for this proposal.

Expulsion of ICM Human Rights Monitors

- The UN and OAS decided they had no choice but to withdraw the monitors after the threatening expulsion order. We support this decision taken to protect the physical security of the ICM monitors and those with whom they have worked.
- We are outraged. The military and their allies are guilty of murders, rapes and kidnappings of innocent Haitians. Now they seek to hide their crimes from the eyes of the world.
- We will not be deterred from our determination to restore democracy to Haiti. Only that can end the human rights abuses the ICM monitors so fully documented.

On US Monitoring Human Rights Conditions

- -- Our Embassy has augmented its quite effective program of follow up visits for returned Haitian boat people. We will do our best to monitor conditions encountered by returnees.

On US Military Exercise

- Joint Task Force 120, operating in the Caribbean in the vicinity of Haiti, is prepared to evacuate American citizens in Haiti should this become necessary.
- Embarked Marines, assigned to the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), went ashore in a training exercise on last Wednesday and Thursday to sustain their readiness for that mission.
- This exercise took place in the vicinity of Great Inagua Island, Bahamas. Approximately 400 Marines and a small number of light vehicles and helicopters were involved.
- Another training exercise, involving 1600 soldiers and troop transport planes, is underway at Ft. Bragg.

COMMITMENT, LEADERSHIP AND INTERESTS

- We have taken a very aggressive leadership role in confronting the crisis in Haiti. We are mobilizing a worldwide effort to restore democracy and in the meantime give safe haven to Haitians in need of protection.
- We have a moral stake in democracy and human rights everywhere, and it is particularly true when such brazen violence takes place in our back yard.
- I've stated before our compelling interests in Haiti:

We are close neighbors, with up to one million people

of Haitian descent here and several thousand Americans working and living there;

Worsening human rights abuses, the denial of democracy for which Haitians worked so hard and economic decline, all results of the coup, are intolerable in themselves and drive Haitians to flee in boats for America.

Haiti and Cuba are the only two countries in our Hemisphere now where democracy is denied. The repression in Haiti has unsettling effects on the entire region and cannot be tolerated.

AN ACTIVE STRATEGY

- -- We have worked with the international community to restore democracy. For more than a year we sought to achieve that goal by fostering a settlement between the Haitian parties. The military leaders blocked every initiative.
- Since May we have tightened the pressure on the military leaders. We led the UN in imposing full trade sanctions, then focussed the pressure by banning air traffic and financial transactions, blocking assets and revoking visas. We're acting to seal the Dominican border.
- With human rights abuses worsening and knowing that sanctions are a blunt instrument, I took steps to protect innocent Haitians.

We have increased our humanitarian feeding and health care programs in spite of adverse conditions.

We have increased in-country refugee processing, the best and safest route to political refugee status.

We have supported the international human rights monitors.

And we have put into place procedures which offer all Haitians who leave by boat protection if they need it.

PROTECTING HAITIANS FLEEING BY BOAT

- Military violence against the Haitian people and increasing economic distress are driving boat departures. The coup leaders bear sole responsibility.
- Massive outflows have challenged our handling capability. But we are coping with the flow. I've spoken to foreign leaders and my emissaries have hammered out safe haven arrangements with five countries with more in prospect. The UN is working closely with us.
- [Panama's retraction of our agreement was a disappointment. But the safe haven policy will continue.]
- We are averting a mass influx of migrants to Haiti while keeping my pledge to help all Haitians in need of protection. We are respecting America's basic values.

OUR DETERMINATION TO PREVAIL

- I will spare no effort to make the sanctions work to achieve our goal -- restoration of democracy. I am convinced that, if universally respected and enforced, they can.
- At the same time, I will set aside no option which I may need to protect American interests and achieve our goals.
- -- I have deployed Marines off Haiti. They give us the capability to evacuate Americans if necessary.
- Given that I have not ruled out the use of force, it would be irresponsible not to be prepared should we reach that point. I will not comment on specific readiness measures.
- My message is clear: The military leaders must step down. Our determination to prevail is getting across to them. The pressure will keep building until they leave so that democracy can be restored.
-

Middle East Peace Process -- Jordan/Israel

New Developments

- Israeli and Jordanian negotiators adjourned for the weekend. They will continue to meet to discuss bilateral issues, including water, border demarcation, Jordan Valley development, tourism, economic and commercial relations.
- Secretary Christopher has met with Rabin and Peres on the outlines of a joint "Washington Declaration" which Rabin and Hussein would sign following their trilateral session here. Such a Declaration could include a non-belligerency agreement and other elements. The precise contents will need to be further negotiated with Hussein and Rabin.
- Accordingly, we should avoid detailing the specific areas of agreement we expect from the summit.
- Christopher and the peace team has travelled to Syria, Jordan and Israel. Christopher has met with President Asad, PM Rabin, FM Peres and King Hussein.
- Christopher is on his way back to DC. He cancelled his stop in Cairo.

Points

- The Hussein-Rabin summit at the White House is itself a dramatic and substantive step forward in the peace process. It symbolizes nothing less than the making of peace between former foes.
- I am very hopeful that this occasion can produce additional substantive progress in the peace process.

- (If peace treaty as result of summit is raised): King Hussein has made clear that a treaty will be the crowning achievement to the negotiating process now underway in the region and in Washington. But he has stated his willingness to reach and implement bilateral agreements before the treaty is signed.
- The parties are now discussing critical bilateral issues in detailed discussions in Washington and in the region. They have a rich agenda dealing with borders, water, tourism and travel, economic and commercial cooperation and Jordan Valley development.
- The summit offers an opportunity to review the progress which has been made and to see whether further substantive advances can be made.
- We are hopeful that the Summit between the King Hussein and PM Rabin will result in further substantive progress toward peace.

KOREA

New Developments

- Following yesterday's talks in New York, both the US and North Korea have agreed to resume talks on August 5th in Geneva.
- Bob Gallucci is now in Tokyo, and also will go to Beijing and Moscow for consultations on North Korea. Met with President Kim, and other senior leaders in South Korea earlier this week..
- Dan Poneman briefed President Ford earlier this week in Colorado.

Key Themes

- Based on North Korea's commitment to freeze major elements of its nuclear program during a new round of talks between our nations, we agreed to resume talks on July 8.
- The death of Kim Il Sung adds a new element of uncertainty to the picture.
- We will have discussions today with the North Koreans through the New York channel on a date to resume the talks.
- We shall continue to be steady, persistent and pragmatic in seeking a non-nuclear Korean peninsula and a strong non-proliferation regime.
- We will continue to press for full North Korean compliance with the NPT, IAEA and the North-South denuclearization

agreement in the context of our overall settlement.

- At the same time, we will continue to ensure that we meet our security commitments to the Republic of Korea. We will take whatever prudent measures are necessary for the defense of our forces in South Korea and to assist in the defense of that nation.

On Third Round Talks

- We had hoped for an early resumption of the talks, and are pleased the talks will be proceeding on August 5th.

On supplying a new reactor to North Korea

- In the second round of talks with the United States last July, North Korea stated its desire to move away from gas-graphite nuclear technology to light-water technology. Recently, North Korea has reiterated this position.
- We welcomed that proposed shift to a nuclear program less suited to nuclear weapons production, and plan to address this issue in the third round.

(If Pressed)

- We have never said that the United States would supply North Korea a reactor, rather that we would help them make the transition to a less dangerous technology.

On North-South Dialogue

- We understand that the summit has been delayed and that the two sides will need to work out the details.

(If Pressed)

- Obviously this is a period of uncertainty but it is in everyone's interest to see that dialogue continue.

BOSNIA

New Developments

- The Bosnian Serb response is being viewed as a "no" by the Contact Group, although there may be differing views within the Group on implications.
- The New York Times incorrectly reported that Bosnian President Izetbegovic said his government has withdrawn its unconditional acceptance in light of Serb's refusal to accept the plan.
- Seeking clarification, Chuck Redman spoke yesterday with Izetbegovic. Izetbegovic says he has not repeat not withdrawn support for the Contact Group's proposal. He was responding to a hypothetical question and restated what has been said before. That is: he would withdraw his acceptance of the plan if the Contact Group failed to implement the threatened disincentives.

- The Post reports today that the Contact Group additional disincentives to force Bosnian Serbs to agree to the deal will not be carried out.
- The Contact Group will report to their foreign ministers on the responses. The report and next steps will be discussed in a ministerial which will convene on or near July 30th.
- We understand the Russians will continue to work with the Bosnian Serbs over the next ten days to urge them to reconsider.
- In Sarajevo, on July 21, a US C-141 aircraft participating in the UNHCR-led airlift of humanitarian aid was hit by a single shot of small arms fire. Damage was minor. Aircraft continued on to Split. Expect airlift to continue after normal suspension.

On the Parties Responses

- Bosnian Serbs have regrettably not accepted the plan.

(If pressed)

- We understand that Bosnian President Izetbegovic has not withdrawn his unconditional support for the plan. Rather, he has said that he would do so only if the the Contact Group does not proceed with additional disincentives in the event the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the Group's proposal.
- We understand the Russians will continue to urge the Bosnian Serbs to reconsider their response before the ministerial convenes on the 30th.
- We certainly hope the Serbs will accept the Contact Group proposal before the ministers meet. It is up to the Serbs.

On Next Steps

- We intend to continue the course we have charted with our Contact Group partners, with the proposed map remaining the basis for an agreement.
- Now the issue is being referred to the foreign ministers of the Contact Group, who will meet on the 30th to consider next steps.

On Post Story that new disincentives will not be carried out.

- As we have said, we and our partners have agreed that there will be consequences for rejecting the plan. period. We are committed to carrying out the strategy we have developed with our partners, and we are confident they will join us in seeing it through.
- Our Contact Group representatives will continue to work on the incentives and disincentives package so that the

ministers will be able to make decisions on next steps when they meet at the end of the month.

- The necessary planning is underway at the UN and in NATO so that we will be in a position to implement the ministers' decisions.

On the Attack on the US C-141 in Sarajevo.

- Initial reports indicate that one American was injured. No further information is available at this time. Responsibility for the attack is not known.
- UN investigation is underway.
- Condemn senseless acts that impede a humanitarian mission and endanger lives of crews.

Key Themes

- United States, Germany, Britain, France and Russia -- members of the Contact Group -- agreed on a realistic territorial proposal as a basis for a political settlement to the Bosnian conflict.
- The proposal would preserve Bosnia-Herzegovina as a single union within its internationally recognized borders, while providing viable territory for the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats.
- It would significantly roll back Bosnian Serb territorial gains and "ethnic cleansing," while providing a reasonable territory for the Serb people within Bosnia.
- The proposal is not perfect but we shouldn't make the best the enemy of the good. If war continues, there will be more killing, more ethnic cleansing and more human suffering.
- Contact Group Foreign Ministers agreed on incentives and disincentives to encourage the parties to accept the proposal and make clear the serious consequences if they do not.
- The Bosnian Serbs could now face increased pressure, including as a last resort, a lifting the arms embargo against the Bosnian Government.
- We hope they will both seize this opportunity for peace.

Somalia

New Developments

- Violence continues in Somalia, including some directed at UN and US forces. Latest factional clashes heaviest since before US intervention in December 1992.

- UNSYG Boutros-Ghali suggested UN reduce number of troops in Mogadishu because they are not authorized to quell fighting.

Points

- The President's Principal foreign policy advisors will be meeting today to discuss the situation in Somalia in preparation for the July 29 UNSC review.
- We will continue to look at the security situation in Somalia.

IF PRESSED

- We do not expect today's meeting to make a decision on the withdrawal of our troops.

Telephone call to President Kuchma of Ukraine

New Developments

- President Kuchma was elected

Points

- President Clinton initiated a call to President Kuchma July 21 as a follow up to his letter congratulating President Kuchma on his election.
- The President stressed that Ukraine remains an important priority in our foreign policy. He expressed the desire of the USG to maintain and build on the good relations we enjoyed under President Kravchuk.
- The two leaders discussed the importance of economic reform to a more prosperous future for Ukraine, and ways the US and international community are prepared to assist.
- They also discussed the US/Russian/Ukrainian Trilateral Accord (on transfer of nuclear weapons to Russia) and continued US assistance under the Nunn-Lugar program.

Haiti--UN Resolution

New Developments

We have begun brief to discuss with the Friends and others at the UN on the resolution. We expect a vote to come as early as Thursday.

Points

- We are pursuing a two-phased approach. In phase one, a multinational coalition force would have as its objective to facilitate the return of the legitimate authorities to Haiti and the establishment of a secure and stable environment.
- It would be authorized by the United Nation under chapter 7 of the UN Charter and would authorize member states to use "all necessary means" to reach these objectives.
- The second phase would be a UN Mission in Haiti which would begin to deploy as soon as conditions permit. US forces would be a smaller share of UNMIH than of the phase one force. The phase one multinational force would hand over remaining security responsibilities to the UNMIH and go out of existence.
- We think that the UN approach is the best way to convince the coup leaders that the entire world wants them to depart. It is the best way to resolve this crisis quickly. As I have said before, I have ruled out no options on Haiti.
- We foresee that the multinational force would be under US command with the participation of other countries.
- In the second peacekeeping phase, we envision US troops being under the operational control of the UN commander. Let me stress, however, that as President I remain commander-in-chief of US forces at all times.

□

"Let just say something else too about the boat accident off cuba because several of you asked me about that earlier. First of all, I deplore it as a human tragedy and my sympathy goes to the families of all those who drown. It is basically another example of the brutal conduct of the Castro regime. It's totally unacceptable and I believe that all of us should condemn that kind of practice. I hope that will not do it again. In the meanwhile, it highlights the importance of the Summit of the Americas and our decision to focus on democracy as well as economic growth at the summit of the americas. And I also think that it reinforces the correctness of the policy I have followed toward Cuba. We can't countenance that kind of thing."

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

Additional Header Information Follows

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Message Status: READ

Date Modified: 25-Jul-1994 11:31

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Read-Receipt Requested: NO

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010. email	From Alan Kreczko, re: law enforcement issue (1 page)	07/26/1994	b(7)(E)

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

28-Jul-1994 14:59 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

David M. Satterfield (SATTERFIELD)
Martin S. Indyk (INDYK)
Carolyn E. Cleveland (CLEVELAND)

FROM: Helen C. Walsh
(WALSH)

SUBJECT: Jordan Central Bank Views on Exchange Stab. Fund

The Central Bank of Jordan has indicated to Treasury that President Clinton agreed to set up an exchange stabilization fund for the dinar. Is this true? May we see the wording of any commitment that was made? NEED TO KNOW ASAP PLEASE.
Thanks. Helen

CC: Records (RECORDS)
CC: Robert C. Fauver (FAUVER)

Additional Header Information Follows

Date Created: 28-Jul-1994 14:50
Deletable Flag: Y
DOCNUM: 047819
VMS Filename: OA\$SHARA28:ZVIGL8SEQ.WPL
A1 Folder: JUL94
Message Format:
Message Status: READ
Date Modified: 28-Jul-1994 14:52
Forward Flag: YES
Read-Receipt Requested: NO
Delivery-Receipt Requested: NO
Message Priority: FIRST_CLASS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

29-Jul-1994 08:52 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jonathan H. Spalter

(SPALTER)

FROM:

Thomas B. Ross
(ROSS)

SUBJECT:

guid

FOREIGN POLICY TALKING POINTS
(as of July 28, 5 P.M.)

BOSNIA

RWANDA

HAITI

NORTH KOREA

MIDDLE EAST

NIS

BOMBINGS

TERRORISM

NIGERIA/JACKSON

WOMEN IN COMBAT

CANADIAN FISHING DISPUTE

□

MIDDLE EAST

JORDAN: PEACE PROCESS

Both Israel and Jordan have made clear that their conflict is ended and that their mutual goal is a peace treaty. The Washington Declaration is an important milestone on the road to achieving this goal, as are the bilateral talks which are now underway in the region.

JORDAN: ARAB BOYCOTT

Jordan and Israel have ended their conflict. They have agreed in the Washington Declaration that discussions on economic and commercial issues will continue in order to prepare for bilateral cooperation including the abolition of all economic boycotts. This agreement clearly demonstrates that the boycott has become a thing of the past.

JORDAN: MOHAMMED ABEQUA CASE

- We do not have an extradition treaty with Jordan. Our Ambassador in Amman has raised the issue with the appropriate authorities in Jordan and is urging in the strongest and most appropriate way that action be taken in this matter. King Hussein has agreed to help resolve this problem.

JORDAN: IRAQ SANCTIONS AND DUAL USE ITEMS

- We believe the Government of Jordan is making a serious effort to enforce the U.N. sanctions. Jordan's role in maintaining or improving the integrity of the sanctions regime is among the core issues in our bilateral relationship. We have a continuing and detailed dialogue with Jordan

JORDAN: MILITARY SALES, DEBT FORGIVENESS

- We are committed to working with Congress to help relieve Jordan's debt burden through debt forgiveness. This is something the IMF and the World Bank recommend. Jordan faces real difficulties, 28 percent of its budget goes to debt service.
- Discussions with the Congressional leadership on this issue are now underway. We are also discussing with the Congress ways to maximize our ability, within present budget constraints, to assist Jordan in meeting its legitimate defense needs.
- (If sale or transfer of F-16s to Jordan is raised) We are reviewing Jordanian military requirements in light of Jordanian plans to restructure their armed forces and in the context of regional developments, including the peace process. We are committed to helping Jordan meet its

defense needs.

- -- Jordan owes approximately \$700 million to the United States government, not including liabilities such as loans made to Jordanian companies which are guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government.

SYRIA: PEACE PROCESS

- I am committed to achieving a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. I spoke yesterday with President Asad to reaffirm my dedication to working for a breakthrough on the Syrian negotiating track.
- Secretary Christopher has just finished a round of intensive talks in Syria and Israel intended to make such progress possible. He held very useful, serious discussions. We are convinced that the parties are determined to pursue the possibility of peace and I am hopeful that a breakthrough with Syria can take place this year.

PEACEKEEPING ROLE FOR U.S. FORCES ON THE GOLAN

- We have stated our willingness to participate in security arrangements as agreed by the parties in the context of a peace treaty. But they have not yet requested such participation. We will consult fully with the Congress before any such commitment of U.S. forces is made.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GAZA-JERICHO AGREEMENT

- Yasir Arafat's early July visit to Gaza and Jericho, during which he swore in members of the Palestinian Authority, was one more step in the implementation process. We hope his apparent decision to live in Gaza and Jericho will help speed Palestinian decision-making on key issues.
- The donors have made available \$20 million per month for the next three months to cover start-up costs for the Palestinian Authority. We are working closely with Chairman Arafat and the World Bank to ensure Palestinian requirements are met during this critical period.
- At the same time, the Palestinians need to take responsibility now for setting up accountable institutions to make effective use of assistance funds and they need to create mechanisms to raise internal revenues.

U.S. VIEW ON SETTLEMENTS

[Background: During the campaign you referred to settlements as "a problem" to distinguish your position from George Bush's description of them as "an obstacle to peace." No good purpose is served by making this an issue at this time when real progress is being made in the peace process and the settlers are very much on the defensive. You should duck the question.]

- U.S. views on settlements are well-known and have not changed.

- The PLO and Israel have agreed that this issue should be left to the final status negotiations.

□

JERUSALEM STATUS AND MOVING THE U.S. EMBASSY

My position on Jerusalem has not changed. Israel and the Palestinians have agreed that the question of Jerusalem is an issue which they will discuss directly in the context of final status negotiations. Their agreement should be respected by all parties. I have stated in the past that I will not say or do anything which could harm the peace negotiations.

- The Washington Declaration acknowledges the status quo -- i.e., Jordan has an historic interest in Jerusalem's Muslim holy sites. It also suggests that Jordan's concerns will be considered in the final status negotiations. We support what the parties agree to.

U.S. POSITION ON PALESTINIAN STATE

- Our position has not changed. We do not support the creation of a Palestinian state. But this is an issue to be worked out in final status negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis.

ISRAEL: STRATEGIC COOPERATION AND QUALITATIVE EDGE

- I am committed to Israel's security and to maintaining and enhancing its qualitative edge. I told Prime Minister Rabin when we first met a year and a half ago that as Israel took risks for peace, the United States would be there to ensure that those risks were minimized. Prime Minister Rabin has moved forward boldly. And we have kept our promise.

We have demonstrated the reality of this commitment through concrete actions:

- o Maintenance of Israeli assistance levels at \$3 billion/year.
- o Modernization of the Israeli Air Force through transfer of F-16s and sale of F-15s.
- o Approval for Israeli participation in U.S. commercial space launch vehicle (SLV) and other high tech ventures.
- o Export of advanced computers.
- o Establishment of the U.S.-Israel Science and Technology Commission with \$15 million in seed money.

STATUS OF AID MISSION IN EAST JERUSALEM

- We're still working on the administrative arrangements for the AID mission to support U.S. programs in the West Bank

and Gaza. We've been consulting with the parties and hope to finalize some of the details in the near future. We do not plan to locate any AID office in East Jerusalem.

BOMBINGS

Background

A powerful bomb exploded at the Israeli embassy in London on Tuesday. Last week a bomb attack against a Jewish center in Buenos Aires killed 96 people.

Points

- I condemn these outrageous attacks, and I convey my condolences -- and those of the American people -- to the victims and their families.
- We do not know who perpetrated these crimes, but I want to emphasize that extremist groups who oppose peace in the Middle East will not derail a process which is bearing so much fruit -- as we have seen in Washington this week.
- Cowardly acts of violence will not prevail over the quiet courage of those willing to take the path of peace and reconciliation.

RWANDA

Background

Military briefers have told the press that they are drawing up plans to put 4,000 troops in Zaire and Uganda, and 2,000 in Rwanda. Secretary Perry emphasized at a press conference Wednesday that we are still in the planning stage and no final decisions have been made.

Points

- We have all been deeply moved by the massive flow of refugees across the Rwandan border into Zaire, threatening the worst humanitarian disaster in a generation. I ordered a massive U.S. military effort to respond to this crisis.
- The situation in Rwanda and along its border is still critical.
- I have asked Secretary Perry and General Joulwan to travel to Goma and Entebbe this weekend and to report back to me on the situation and the deployment of the United States military. We are making a major effort with our military and it is growing. This mission is the first priority for U.S. Armed Forces today.
- Since we began on July 22, we have delivered over 1300 tons of equipment, food, water, and medicine.
- We have increased safe water production and distribution from zero to 100,000 gallons a day with a goal of 3.4 million

gallons a day.

- We have turned Goma into a 24 hour a day airport and are delivering around the clock, but the airport's capacity is inadequate. There is simply not enough space to unload efficiently. We are also using Bukavu but it too is small, so we are looking at opening other airports in the region, such as Kigali.
- We are also moving supplies in by sea. The first will arrive with water equipment and trucks in Mombassa, Kenya on Saturday. They will drive to Goma if necessary.
- But more needs to be done. This cannot be the job of the US Government alone. Individual American citizens and American corporations must also get involved and donate what they can to help solve this tragedy. We will continue to work with the international community to help resolve the crisis and help create the conditions for the return of the refugees to Rwanda as soon as possible.
- (If asked about press reports that the airdrops missed their target) Contrary to those reports, the U.S. military involved report that the food was dropped where the UN asked it to be -- in a location away from areas where there were large numbers of people who might have been hit.
- (If asked about allegations that the United States did not act quickly enough) No one could have predicted this sudden mass exodus. We responded as quickly as possible.
- So far, the United States has provided 40 percent of all aid for Rwanda, far more than any other country.
- Americans are a generous people. The United States has provided tens of billions in aid over the years. The American people should feel proud of what their country has done in the past and what it is doing now in Rwanda.

NIGERIA/JACKSON

Background

Jesse Jackson is in Nigeria as your official emissary and has met with General Abacha, leader of the military regime, and Chief Abiola, detained leader of the opposition. Prior to his departure, The Washington Post and New York Times reported that leading Nigerian democracy advocates questioned whether Jackson should be traveling to Nigeria on your behalf. These Nigerians viewed Jackson as too close to the previous government of General Babangida to be an effective "mediator".

Points

- I asked the Reverend Jackson to travel to Nigeria to call upon the military leaders to restore democracy and release those who have been detained or arrested, including Chief Abiola.
- The Administration will also support a visit soon by leading

members of Congress, including Chairman Payne of the Congressional Black Caucus Foreign Affairs Task Force and Congressman Jefferson (FYI: the Nigerian government is resisting this visit back-to-back with Jackson's).

- (IF ASKED) Some Nigerians may have misunderstood the nature of Reverend Jackson's mission, as well as the message that he has conveyed in the past to leaders of the Abacha regime.

Reverend Jackson is not going to Nigeria to mediate between the parties or between the U.S. and Nigeria -- he is going to deliver a strong message from me.

He has criticized the Nigerian regime for "the almost complete lack of progress" toward democratic government and its "renewed and rigorous repression of the media."

□

BOSNIA

Background

Boutros-Ghali in a letter Monday to the Security Council said he would recommend the withdrawal of UNPROFOR if stronger measures were imposed on the Bosnian Serbs. He also said UNPROFOR may have no viable role in the implementation of a peace settlement.

Bosnia has accepted the Contact Group proposal and, contrary to press reports, President Izetbegovic has confirmed he will support the proposal as long as the Contact Group nations make good on promised "consequences" to a Bosnian Serb rejection.

The Bosnian Serb response is being viewed as a "no."

Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic issued a statement on Tuesday saying overland access routes to Sarajevo will be shut down due to arms smuggling by Bosnians into the city.

Bosnian Serb gunners attacked a ten truck UN convoy on Wednesday, killing a British soldier and blowing up a 5,000 gallon fuel truck. NATO warplanes were called to the attack site, but no strike was ordered.

The Contact Group Ministers will meet Saturday to decide next steps.

Points

- (If asked about the Boutros Ghali letter) This issue will be decided by the Security Council. We hope the United Nations will continue its important humanitarian mission in Bosnia. In the meantime, we continue to work on ways to induce the parties to accept the Contact Group proposal.
- We welcome the Bosnian acceptance of the Contact Group proposal and hope the Bosnian Serbs will come to accept as well.
- The proposal represents the best hope for ending the bloodshed and achieving a settlement on terms that will

provide a viable future for the Bosnian people.

- The United States remains firmly committed to the Contact Group's efforts. Our position is clear: there will be consequences if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the proposal.
- Secretary Christopher is meeting this Saturday with other Contact Group Foreign Ministers to discuss next steps. They could include:

a further tightening of economic and trade sanctions against Serbia,

□ stricter enforcement by NATO aircraft of existing exclusion zones and extension of exclusion zones to other safe areas,

and, as our allies have agreed, if these measures fail, pressures for a multilateral lifting of the arms embargo could be irresistible.

- Representatives of the Russian Government have been in serious discussions this week with the Government in Belgrade in an effort to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to settle and end the recent provocations. We hope the Bosnian Serbs will reconsider and accept the proposal before Saturday's meeting.

□

HAITI

Background

Ambassador Albright is consulting at the UN on a draft resolution. A vote is expected as early as Thursday.

Coast Guard interdictions remain at a low level.

The Washington Post reported Thursday that the Haitian military are seeking a deal under which General Cedras would resign and President Aristide would not return.

Points

- This appears to be another illegal and unconstitutional ploy by the Haitian military to maintain power and subvert the democratic process. It is totally unacceptable to the United States and the international community.
- As I have consistently said, our goals are the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide.
- We have several compelling interests in Haiti:

We are close neighbors;

Up to one million people of Haitian descent live here;

Several thousand Americans work and live there;

Worsening human rights abuses, the denial of democracy and economic decline, all results of the coup, are intolerable and have driven Haitians to flee in boats.

Haiti and Cuba are the only two non-democracies left in our hemisphere. The repression in Haiti disrupts the entire region and cannot be tolerated.

- I'm focussed on making sanctions effective to end the crisis peacefully. We've increased the pressure and the impact is being felt by the military leaders.
 - There are no artificial deadlines for sanctions to work. But our patience has limits.
 - No option to end the Haitian crisis, including use of force, is excluded.
-
- Marines are ready off Haiti to evacuate Americans should the need arise. They recently exercised in the Bahamas.
 - Other military exercises to maintain preparedness for any eventuality are occurring. Readiness is essential as long as all options remain open.

United Nations

- We are pursuing a two-phased approach -- first, a multinational coalition force to assure the return of the legitimate government and establish a secure environment; then, a UN peacekeeping force.
- The UN approach is the best way to convince the coup leaders that the entire world wants them to leave.
- The peacekeeping forces would be under operational control of a UN commander. But as President I would remain commander-in-chief of U.S. forces at all times.

Dole "Haiti Commission" Amendment

- I am pleased that the Senate rejected the Dole amendment. Cedras himself supported it.

Haitian Boat Migrants

- I'm pleased to see the numbers down. We're not sure why but hope the word of our new safe haven policy is getting out.
- We've made safe haven arrangements with four countries (Dominia, Suriname, St. Lucia and Antigua) and have agreements in principle with others.

Expulsion of UN/OAS Human Rights Monitors

- I am outraged. The military and their allies are guilty of murders, rapes and kidnappings of innocent Haitians. Now

they seek to hide their crimes from the eyes of the world.

Radio Democracy

- This is a cooperative program with the Aristide government using DoD aircraft. Each side reviews the other's material since it is our plane, their airspace.
- Aristide's first message was forward-looking and stressed reconciliation.

□

NORTH KOREA

Background

We have agreed with the North Koreans to resume talks on the nuclear issue in Geneva on August 5.

Kim Jong II appears to have succeeded his father without serious challenge. He is reported by a South Korean correspondent in North Korea to have expressed a desire to visit the United States.

A North Korean defector to South Korea claims North Korea has five nuclear devices.

Points

- We have been advised of the defector's allegations but have not been able to verify them. I would point out that a high-level South Korean official issued a statement yesterday in which he said the defector's claim was based on hearsay and that he had no evidence to support it.
- Our policy remains unchanged. We seek a nonnuclear Korean peninsula and a strong nonproliferation regime. That requires full implementation of the NPT, IAEA safeguards and the North-South denuclearization declaration.

This policy is embedded in our Asian regional strategy, built upon our unshakable security commitments to South Korea and Japan.

So far the North Koreans have signaled no intention to walk away from the freeze of the major elements of their program and their willingness to comply with their international nonproliferation commitments as part of an overall settlement.

For our part, we are prepared to address their concerns about security assurances and shifting to a light-water nuclear program in the context of an overall settlement.

- The North-South summit has been delayed, and the two sides need to work out the details.

□

NIS

ESTONIA-RUSSIA

Background

- Estonia and Russia have reached agreement on the withdrawal of Russian troops by August 31.

Points

- This is very welcome news.
- When I met Presidents Meri and Yeltsin in Europe earlier this month, I encouraged them both to meet to try to settle their differences. I congratulate both men for their vision and statesmanship.
- This agreement means that on August 31, Russian troops will have completely withdrawn from Central and Eastern Europe (including Germany) for the first time since WWII.
- This is a real contribution to regional stability in the Baltics and Europe, and opens the door to a new era of normal relations between the Baltic states and their Russian neighbor.

G-7 and Russia

- Important steps were taken in Naples to promote stronger integration of Russia and Ukraine with the West.
- Yeltsin is now a full partner in the G-8 political dialogue. Russian participation strengthens reformers in Moscow, lends additional weight to common foreign policy positions.
- The U.S. led the effort to get the G-7 engaged in promoting economic reform in Ukraine. The G-7 committed to over \$4 billion in conditional IMF/WB loans for Ukraine. G-7 states also pledged expanded export credits on a bilateral basis.

New Leaders in Ukraine and Belarus

- Our top priority is continued adherence to the denuclearization program in both countries.
- We have no indication that either new regime will back away from their nuclear commitments and obligations.

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WOMEN IN COMBAT

Background

The Department of Defense will announce today a new plan to open more jobs to women. The New York Times reported Thursday that strong protests from senior generals forced Army Secretary Togo West to retreat from a much more ambitious plan.

Points:

- I believe the plan is an important step forward. This is clearly an improvement over previous policies and opens up thousands of new slots for women -- more than 80,000 additional positions.
- Since I took office, 250,000 new positions have been opened for women in the military. Women are now eligible for 92 per cent of all professional career positions and for assignment to more than 80 per cent of all positions in the military.
- I am strongly committed to enhanced opportunities for women within the armed forces. This new plan will promote military effectiveness as well as fairness.

CANADIAN FISHING DISPUTE

Background

On Tuesday the Canadians seized two U.S. scallop vessels fishing in international waters in the Grand Banks. The captains of the two ships were charged with violating Canadian fisheries regulations and were to appear in court yesterday in St. John's Newfoundland for a pre-trial hearing. The captains have obtained counsel and have spoken with our Consul General.

The Canadians charge that the vessels' catch, Icelandic scallops, qualifies as "sedentary species of the continental shelf," which gives Canada jurisdiction even in international waters. We do not agree that Icelandic scallops fit that category and have protested the seizure strongly -- demanding that Canada release the vessels and crew without fine or penalty.

Points

- We regret this action and have reiterated in diplomatic channels that Canada should release the two vessels and their captains immediately.
- We are continuing discussions with the Canadian government on this matter.

TERRORISM

- This Administration has been very aggressive in the counterterrorism area.
- Moments after taking office, I was faced with the World Trade Center bombing. We moved aggressively to apprehend those involved and those who fled overseas.
- We also successfully foiled a second major terrorist operation in New York City before the terrorists had a chance to strike.
- We also targeted increased resources against those who posed a foreign terrorist threat in the United States.

Improving Our Ability to Keep Terrorists Out of the United States

- We conducted a major study to tighten border security, specifically to prevent terrorists from entering the United States beginning with name checks for visa issuance, checking for fraud at foreign airports and reviews by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers at points of entry into the United States.

Cooperation with New and Old Friends to Fight Terrorism

- The Administration has also broken new ground by engaging Russia, Ukraine and Eastern Europe. Many of these countries served as havens for terrorists a few years ago. Now they have become cooperative partners in the world-wide campaign against terrorism.
- We are also working closely with our G-7 partners, allies and the governments concerned on the recent bombing attacks including Israel.

Fighting the Recent Wave of Bombings

- We have not established linkage between the bombings in Argentina, Panama and Britain.
- We have dispatched a team of government experts to Buenos Aires and Panama to assist their governments in uncovering the truth.
- We are also undertaking efforts as appropriate throughout the United States, but I do not want to talk about specifics.

CC: Records

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

29-Jul-1994 11:53 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jonathan H. Spalter	(SPALTER)
Calvin A. Mitchell	(MITCHELLC)
Natalie S. Wozniak	(WOZNIAK)

FROM: Thomas B. Ross
(ROSS)

SUBJECT: The July 29, 10 AM Version

FOREIGN POLICY TALKING POINTS
(as of July 29, 10 A.M.)

BOSNIA

RWANDA

HAITI

NORTH KOREA

MIDDLE EAST

BOMBINGS

TERRORISM

NIS

NIGERIA/JACKSON

WOMEN IN COMBAT

CANADIAN FISHING DISPUTE

□

MIDDLE EAST

JORDAN: PEACE PROCESS

Both Israel and Jordan have made clear that their conflict is ended and that their mutual goal is a peace treaty. The Washington Declaration is an important milestone on the road to achieving this goal, as are the bilateral talks which are now underway in the region.

JORDAN: ARAB BOYCOTT

Jordan and Israel have ended their conflict. They have agreed in the Washington Declaration that discussions on economic and commercial issues will continue in order to prepare for bilateral cooperation including the abolition of all economic boycotts. This agreement clearly demonstrates that the boycott has become a thing of the past.

JORDAN: MOHAMMED ABEQUA CASE

- We do not have an extradition treaty with Jordan. Our Ambassador in Amman has raised the issue with the appropriate authorities in Jordan and is urging in the strongest and most appropriate way that action be taken in this matter. King Hussein has agreed to help resolve this problem.

JORDAN: IRAQ SANCTIONS AND DUAL USE ITEMS

- We believe the Government of Jordan is making a serious effort to enforce the U.N. sanctions. Jordan's role in maintaining or improving the integrity of the sanctions regime is among the core issues in our bilateral relationship. We have a continuing and detailed dialogue with Jordan on sanctions enforcement.

JORDAN: MILITARY SALES, DEBT FORGIVENESS

- We are committed to working with Congress to help relieve Jordan's debt burden through debt forgiveness. This is something the IMF and the World Bank recommend. Jordan faces real difficulties, 28 percent of its budget goes to debt service.
- Discussions with the Congressional leadership on this issue are now underway. We are also discussing with the Congress ways to maximize our ability, within present budget constraints, to assist Jordan in meeting its legitimate defense needs.
- (If sale or transfer of F-16s to Jordan is raised) We are reviewing Jordanian military requirements in light of Jordanian plans to restructure their armed forces and in the

context of regional developments, including the peace process. We are committed to helping Jordan meet its defense needs.

- -- Jordan owes approximately \$700 million to the United States government, not including liabilities such as loans made to Jordanian companies which are guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government.

SYRIA: PEACE PROCESS

- I am committed to achieving a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. I spoke yesterday with President Asad to reaffirm my dedication to working for a breakthrough on the Syrian negotiating track.
- Secretary Christopher has just finished a round of intensive talks in Syria and Israel intended to make such progress possible. He held very useful, serious discussions. We are convinced that the parties are determined to pursue the possibility of peace and I am hopeful that a breakthrough with Syria can take place this year.

PEACEKEEPING ROLE FOR U.S. FORCES ON THE GOLAN

- We have stated our willingness to participate in security arrangements as agreed by the parties in the context of a peace treaty. But they have not yet requested such participation. We will consult fully with the Congress before any such commitment of U.S. forces is made.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GAZA-JERICO AGREEMENT

- Yasir Arafat's early July visit to Gaza and Jericho, during which he swore in members of the Palestinian Authority, was one more step in the implementation process. We hope his apparent decision to live in Gaza and Jericho will help speed Palestinian decision-making on key issues.
- The donors have made available \$20 million per month for the next three months to cover start-up costs for the Palestinian Authority. We are working closely with Chairman Arafat and the World Bank to ensure Palestinian requirements are met during this critical period.
- At the same time, the Palestinians need to take responsibility now for setting up accountable institutions to make effective use of assistance funds and they need to create mechanisms to raise internal revenues.

U.S. VIEW ON SETTLEMENTS

[Background: During the campaign you referred to settlements as "a problem" to distinguish your position from George Bush's description of them as "an obstacle to peace." No good purpose is served by making this an issue at this time when real progress is being made in the peace process and the settlers are very much on the defensive. You should duck the question.]

- U.S. views on settlements are well-known and have not changed.
- The PLO and Israel have agreed that this issue should be left to the final status negotiations.

□

JERUSALEM STATUS AND MOVING THE U.S. EMBASSY

My position on Jerusalem has not changed. Israel and the Palestinians have agreed that the question of Jerusalem is an issue which they will discuss directly in the context of final status negotiations. Their agreement should be respected by all parties. I have stated in the past that I will not say or do anything which could harm the peace negotiations.

- The Washington Declaration acknowledges the status quo -- i.e., Jordan has an historic interest in Jerusalem's Muslim holy sites. It also suggests that Jordan's concerns will be considered in the final status negotiations. We support what the parties agree to.

U.S. POSITION ON PALESTINIAN STATE

- Our position has not changed. We do not support the creation of a Palestinian state. But this is an issue to be worked out in final status negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis.

ISRAEL: STRATEGIC COOPERATION AND QUALITATIVE EDGE

- I am committed to Israel's security and to maintaining and enhancing its qualitative edge. I told Prime Minister Rabin when we first met a year and a half ago that as Israel took risks for peace, the United States would be there to ensure that those risks were minimized. Prime Minister Rabin has moved forward boldly. And we have kept our promise.

We have demonstrated the reality of this commitment through concrete actions:

- o Maintenance of Israeli assistance levels at \$3 billion/year.
- o Modernization of the Israeli Air Force through transfer of F-16s and sale of F-15s.
- o Approval for Israeli participation in U.S. commercial space launch vehicle (SLV) and other high tech ventures.
- o Export of advanced computers.
- o Establishment of the U.S.-Israel Science and Technology Commission with \$15 million in seed money.

STATUS OF AID MISSION IN EAST JERUSALEM

- We're still working on the administrative arrangements for the AID mission to support U.S. programs in the West Bank and Gaza. We've been consulting with the parties and hope to finalize some of the details in the near future. We do not plan to locate any AID office in East Jerusalem.

BOMBINGS

Background

A powerful bomb exploded at the Israeli embassy in London on Tuesday. Last week a bomb attack against a Jewish center in Buenos Aires killed 96 people. There was also an apparent bombing of a plane in Panama carrying many Jews.

Points

- I condemn these outrageous attacks, and I convey my condolences -- and those of the American people -- to the victims and their families.
- We do not know who perpetrated these crimes, but I want to emphasize that extremist groups who oppose peace in the Middle East will not derail a process which is bearing so much fruit -- as we have seen in Washington this week.
- Cowardly acts of violence will not prevail over the quiet courage of those willing to take the path of peace and reconciliation.

RWANDA

Background

Military briefers have told the press that they are drawing up plans to put 4,000 troops in Zaire and Uganda, and 2,000 in Rwanda. Secretary Perry emphasized at a press conference Wednesday that we are still in the planning stage and no final decisions have been made.

The Washington Post carries a story this morning about the concerns of military men that the increased demand upon them to conduct humanitarian missions may compromise their ability to fight wars.

Points

- We have all been deeply moved by the massive flow of refugees across the Rwandan border into Zaire, threatening the worst humanitarian disaster in a generation. I ordered a massive U.S. military effort to respond to this crisis.
- The situation in Rwanda and along its border is still critical.
- I have asked Secretary Perry and General Joulwan to travel to Goma and Entebbe this weekend and to report back to me on the situation and the deployment of the United States military. We are making a major effort with our military and it is growing. This mission is the first priority for U.S. Armed

Forces today.

- Since we began on July 22, we have delivered over 1300 tons of equipment, food, water, and medicine.
 - We have increased safe water production and distribution from zero to 100,000 gallons a day with a goal of 3.4 million gallons a day.
 - We have turned Goma into a 24 hour a day airport and are delivering around the clock, but the airport's capacity is inadequate. There is simply not enough space to unload efficiently. We are also using Bukavu but it too is small, so we are looking at opening other airports in the region, such as Kigali.
 - We are also moving supplies in by sea. The first will arrive with water equipment and trucks in Mombassa, Kenya on Saturday. They will drive to Goma if necessary.
 - But more needs to be done. This cannot be the job of the US Government alone. Individual American citizens and American corporations must also get involved and donate what they can to help solve this tragedy. We will continue to work with the international community to help resolve the crisis and help create the conditions for the return of the refugees to Rwanda as soon as possible.
-
- We must remember that the ultimate purpose of our nation's military is to fight and win the nation's wars. Our active involvement in this humanitarian effort will not affect our ability to do so.
 - (If asked about press reports that the airdrops missed their target) Contrary to those reports, the U.S. military involved report that the food was dropped where the UN asked it to be -- in a location away from areas where there were large numbers of people who might have been hit.
 - (If asked about allegations that the United States did not act quickly enough) No one could have predicted this sudden mass exodus. We responded as quickly as possible.
 - So far, the United States has provided 40 percent of all aid for Rwanda, far more than any other country.
 - Americans are a generous people. The United States has provided tens of billions in aid over the years. The American people should feel proud of what their country has done in the past and what it is doing now in Rwanda.
-

NIGERIA

Background

Jesse Jackson is in Nigeria on your behalf to convey to the government of General Abacha your concerns over the absence of movement toward civilian democracy. He met with Abacha last night for two hours -- it was a difficult meeting, with Jackson calling

for concrete actions and Abacha insisting that the United States does not understand internal Nigerian politics. Jackson then met with Chief Abiola the detained leader of some opposition forces. Jackson has received good press reports during his trip despite concerns by some leading Nigerian democracy advocates that Jackson's association with the previous military government of General Babangida made him an inappropriate emissary.

The Nigerian Government today denied visas to the Congressional delegation of Payne, Jefferson and Blackwell that was scheduled to depart this evening. The official reason was that the Government is busy preparing for a major international conference and asked them to defer their travel for two weeks. In truth, the action reflects pique by the Government over statements by Payne and Jefferson critical of it. Meanwhile, the political situation in Nigeria continues to deteriorate, with widespread strikes, riots and growing ethnic and regional tensions.

Points

- I asked Reverend Jackson to travel to Nigeria to call on the military leaders to restore civilian democracy and release those who have been detained or arrested, including Chief Abiola. Reverend Jackson delivered a tough message from me to General Abacha in a meeting last night lasting more than two hours.
- This morning, Reverend Jackson had the opportunity to visit Chief Abiola in prison. Reverend Jackson reported that he found Abiola "strong, highly spirited, confident and full of hope for democracy."
- I also asked some of our leading members of Congress -- Don Payne, Bill Jefferson and Lionel Blackwell of the Congressional Black Caucus -- to travel to Nigeria over the next few days to show that Americans speak with one voice on the need for democratic change in Nigeria.
- It is offensive that the government of Nigeria denied them visas to enter Nigeria. The State Department has registered our deepest concern over this misguided action to the Nigerian Embassy here in Washington, as has Ambassador Carrington to the Foreign Ministry in Nigeria.
- The government of Nigeria must not think that they can stifle the voices calling for democracy by keeping them in prison or forbidding them to enter the country.

□

BOSNIA

Background

Boutros-Ghali in a letter Monday to the Security Council said he would recommend the withdrawal of UNPROFOR if stronger measures were imposed on the Bosnian Serbs. He also said UNPROFOR may have no viable role in the implementation of a peace settlement.

Bosnia has accepted the Contact Group proposal and, contrary to

press reports, President Izetbegovic has confirmed he will support the proposal as long as the Contact Group nations make good on promised "consequences" to a Bosnian Serb rejection.

The Bosnian Serb response is being viewed as a "no."

Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic issued a statement on Tuesday saying overland access routes to Sarajevo will be shut down due to arms smuggling by Bosnians into the city.

Bosnian Serb gunners attacked a ten truck UN convoy on Wednesday, killing a British soldier and blowing up a 5,000 gallon fuel truck. NATO warplanes were called to the attack site, but no strike was ordered.

The Contact Group Ministers will meet Saturday to decide next steps.

Points

- (If asked about the Boutros Ghali letter) This issue will be decided by the Security Council. We hope the United Nations will continue its important humanitarian mission in Bosnia. In the meantime, we continue to work on ways to induce the parties to accept the Contact Group proposal.
- We welcome the Bosnian acceptance of the Contact Group proposal and hope the Bosnian Serbs will come to accept as well.
- The proposal represents the best hope for ending the bloodshed and achieving a settlement on terms that will provide a viable future for the Bosnian people.
- The United States remains firmly committed to the Contact Group's efforts. Our position is clear: there will be consequences if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the proposal.
- Secretary Christopher is meeting this Saturday with other Contact Group Foreign Ministers to discuss next steps. They could include:
 - a further tightening of economic and trade sanctions against Serbia,
 - ☐ stricter enforcement by NATO aircraft of existing exclusion zones and extension of exclusion zones to other safe areas,
 - and, as our allies have agreed, if these measures fail, pressures for a multilateral lifting of the arms embargo could be irresistible.
- Representatives of the Russian Government have been in serious discussions this week with the Government in Belgrade in an effort to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to settle and end the recent provocations. We hope the Bosnian Serbs will reconsider and accept the proposal before Saturday's meeting.

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HAITI

Background

Ambassador Albright is consulting at the UN on a draft resolution. A vote is expected as early as Thursday.

Coast Guard interdictions remain at a low level.

The Washington Post reported Thursday that the Haitian military are seeking a deal under which General Cedras would resign and President Aristide would not return.

Points

- This appears to be another illegal and unconstitutional ploy by the Haitian military to maintain power and subvert the democratic process. It is totally unacceptable to the United States and the international community.
- As I have consistently said, our goals are the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide.
- We have several compelling interests in Haiti:

We are close neighbors;

Up to one million people of Haitian descent live here;

Several thousand Americans work and live there;

Worsening human rights abuses, the denial of democracy and economic decline, all results of the coup, are intolerable and have driven Haitians to flee in boats.

Haiti and Cuba are the only two non-democracies left in our hemisphere. The repression in Haiti disrupts the entire region and cannot be tolerated.

- I'm focussed on making sanctions effective to end the crisis peacefully. We've increased the pressure and the impact is being felt by the military leaders.
- There are no artificial deadlines for sanctions to work. But our patience has limits.
- No option to end the Haitian crisis, including use of force, is excluded.

□

- Marines are ready off Haiti to evacuate Americans should the need arise. They recently exercised in the Bahamas.
- Other military exercises to maintain preparedness for any eventuality are occurring. Readiness is essential as long as all options remain open.

United Nations

- We are pursuing a two-phased approach -- first, a multinational coalition force to assure the return of the legitimate government and establish a secure environment; then, a UN peacekeeping force.
- The UN approach is the best way to convince the coup leaders that the entire world wants them to leave.

Dole "Haiti Commission" Amendment

- I am pleased that the Senate rejected the Dole amendment. Cedras himself supported it.

Haitian Boat Migrants

- I'm pleased to see the numbers down. We're not sure why but hope the word of our new safe haven policy is getting out.
- We've made safe haven arrangements with four countries (Dominia, Suriname, St. Lucia and Antigua) and have agreements in principle with others.

Expulsion of UN/OAS Human Rights Monitors

- I am outraged. The military and their allies are guilty of murders, rapes and kidnappings of innocent Haitians. Now they seek to hide their crimes from the eyes of the world.

Radio Democracy

- This is a cooperative program with the Aristide government using DoD aircraft. Each side reviews the other's material since it is our plane, their airspace.
- Aristide's first message was forward-looking and stressed reconciliation.

□

NORTH KOREA

Background

We have agreed with the North Koreans to resume talks on the nuclear issue in Geneva on August 5.

Kim Jong II appears to have succeeded his father without serious challenge. He is reported by a South Korean correspondent in North Korea to have expressed a desire to visit the United States.

A North Korean defector to South Korea claims North Korea has five nuclear devices.

Points

- We have been advised of the defector's allegations but have not been able to verify them. I would point out that a high-level South Korean official issued a statement yesterday in which he said the defector's claim was based on hearsay and

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Fighting the Recent Wave of Bombings

- As I have said repeatedly, I will not let the enemies of peace in the Middle East or elsewhere derail the peace process.
- We are working aggressively to find out who is responsible for these acts.
- We have dispatched a team of experts to Buenos Aires and Panama to help in the investigations.
- We also sharing intelligence with the British.

-- And we are taking specific action, which I will not detail,
to ward off threats to Israel interests in the United States.

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