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[Press Guidance] - June 22, 1994

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G-7 Trip Schedule
Wednesday, June 22, 1994

Background

We are in the process of putting together a releasable press schedule for the upcoming G-7 trip. Hopefully, we will have more information by tomorrow. Additionally, we hope to have information on briefings we will schedule for next week prior to the trip. The briefings will give an overview of the daily schedule and meetings with foreign leaders. The following is a general overview on the dates of the trip and the overnights.

Per Anne Edwards:

Tuesday, July 5, 1994

8:00am Press Depart in the morning. En Route Warsaw
10:00pm Arrive Warsaw
Press RON: Jan Sobieski III Hotel, Warsaw
Pool overnights at Mariott so they don't have to change hotels the next night when POTUS arrives.

Filing Center: Mariott

7:00pm Air Force One Departs Andrews; Red Eyes to Riga, Latvia

Wednesday, July 6, 1994

7:00am Press Plane Departs Warsaw for Riga
9:15am Press Plane Arrives Warsaw

10:00am POTUS Arrives Riga
Riga All Day

5:15pm POTUS Arrives Warsaw
Downtime upon arrival

5:45pm Press Plane Arrives Warsaw

7:00pm POTUS' First Public Event/Warsaw

RON POTUS: Mariott, Warsaw
POOL: Mariott, Warsaw
PRESS: Jan Sobieski III Hotel; same street as Mariott, less than 1/2 mile

TALKING POINTS ON DEFICIT**BARRY TOIV, OMB (57254)****JUNE 22, 1994**

- In February, the Administration estimated that the Fiscal Year 1994 (ending September 30, 1994) deficit would be \$234.8 billion.
- We have said that it now appears that the deficit will be at least \$10 billion less than that.
- It is appropriate to say that OMB thinks it is likely that the deficit will indeed be more than \$10 billion less than what we originally projected. We don't have any further numbers to provide at this time.
- OF COURSE, WE'RE PLEASED THAT THE DEFICIT IS COMING DOWN EVEN FASTER THAN WE HAD ANTICIPATED.
- ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THAT IS THAT THE ECONOMY HAS BEEN STRONGER THAN EXPECTED.
- THIS IS ALSO FURTHER EVIDENCE OF HOW CONSERVATIVE WE HAVE BEEN IN OUR ECONOMIC AND BUDGET FORECASTS.
- The Administration will issue the annual Mid-Session Review of the budget by July 15. That will give our official updated economic and budget forecasts.

6/22? 6/23?

Gays in the Military

The Administration believes that the President made improvements on the pre-existing policies.

This case is being argued under the old policies by DOJ and DOD, during this judicial transitional period.

While both departments judge each case on its individual facts and procedures, the Administration believes its new policy will improve upon the previous policy of the Federal Government.

NORTH KOREA -- THE THIRD ROUND

Q: If North Korea agrees, could a third round of talks precede a North-South Summit?

A: -- THE TIMING OF THE THIRD ROUND AND NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT ARE NOT CONNECTED.

Q. Any comment on North Korea's acceptance of South Korea's proposal to meet next week to work out arrangements for a summit?

June 28th

A. -- WE WELCOME THE RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

-- ULTIMATELY, THE ISSUES SEPARATING NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA SHOULD BE RESOLVED THROUGH DIRECT DIALOGUE.

Q. -- What is likely to be on the agenda for a third round of talks?

A. -- THE THIRD ROUND OF U.S.-DPRK TALKS WILL AIM TO ESTABLISH A THOROUGH RESOLUTION OF THE NUCLEAR ISSUE, INCLUDING FULL TRANSPARENCY OF THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM.

-- AS PART OF THIS THOROUGH RESOLUTION, WE ARE PREPARED TO HAVE A BROAD DIALOGUE WITH NORTH KOREA ON THE ISSUES THAT DIVIDE US.

-- THIS WOULD INCLUDE NORTH KOREA'S PERCEIVED NUCLEAR SECURITY CONCERNS, LIGHT WATER REACTORS AND IMPROVED ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS.

7

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NORTH KOREA -- SANCTIONS EFFORT

Q: Will the U.S. continue to pursue a sanctions resolution in the Security Council even if North Korea confirms its willingness to freeze the key elements of its nuclear program?

A: -- CONSULTATIONS ON ELEMENTS OF A RESOLUTION, INCLUDING POSSIBLE SANCTIONS, CONTINUE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

-- WE ASKED PYONGYANG ON JUNE 20 TO VERIFY ITS INTENTIONS REGARDING ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM.

-- OUR HOPE IS THAT NORTH KOREA WILL CONFIRM ITS WILLINGNESS TO FREEZE THE KEY ELEMENTS OF ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM DURING FUTURE TALKS.

-- SUCH A CONFIRMATION WOULD RESTORE A BASIS FOR DIALOGUE, AND WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO BEGIN NEW TALKS.

-- IN THAT EVENT, WE WOULD SUSPEND OUR EFFORT AT SANCTIONS.

Gallucci said: "When we resume talks, we will suspend the efforts on sanctions."

Secretary said: "If we get the kind of confirmation that I outlined in my earlier comments here, enough to go — to the third round, it's clear that sanctions would have to be held in abeyance at that time."

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NORTH KOREA -- RECENT CONTACT

(yes
used)

Q: What is the status of our diplomatic contacts. Have we had any contact with the DPRK? At what level are we approaching the DPRK?

A: -- ON JUNE 20, WE SENT A MESSAGE TO PYONGYANG THROUGH THE NEW YORK CHANNEL WHICH REFERRED TO THE INDICATIONS NORTH KOREA'S LEADER GAVE FORMER PRESIDENT CARTER.

-- THE MESSAGE ASKED THE DPRK TO VERIFY THAT IT WILL FREEZE ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM WHILE NEW TALKS ARE UNDERWAY.

Q: Is the U.S. considering sending a special envoy to Pyongyang?

A: -- THAT OPTION IS NOT NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Q: Under what circumstances would we proceed to a third round?

A: -- WE ARE READY TO BEGIN A THIRD ROUND OF U.S.-DPRK TALKS UPON RECEIVING NORTH KOREA'S CONFIRMATION THAT IT WILL FREEZE THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM DURING NEW TALKS.

-- THESE MAJOR ELEMENTS ARE:

- o NO REPROCESSING OF THE SPENT FUEL RECENTLY REMOVED FROM ITS REACTOR.
- o NO REFUELING OF ITS REACTOR.
- o ALLOWING THE IAEA TO MAINTAIN THE CONTINUITY OF SAFEGUARDS AT NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR FACILITY.

9m

NORTH KOREA: NUCLEAR ISSUE

Q. Has the U.S. had a response from its message to North Korea?

A. -- NO. BASED ON PAST EXPERIENCE, WE EXPECT A
RESPONSE IN A FEW DAYS.

Q. What's the status of the International Atomic Energy Agency
(IAEA) inspectors?

A. -- WE UNDERSTAND NORTH KOREA EXTENDED THE IAEA
INSPECTORS' VISAS RECENTLY AND TOLD THEM THEY
COULD STAY AT THE YONGBYON NUCLEAR FACILITY FOR
AS LONG AS THEY NEEDED TO.

(IF PRESSED)

-- NORTH KOREA PROMISED THAT THE IAEA INSPECTORS
AND THEIR EQUIPMENT WOULD REMAIN IN PLACE. WE ARE
SEEKING CONFIRMATION FROM NORTH KOREA THAT THAT
INCLUDES THE ACCESS TO THOSE FACILITIES ⁽²⁾ THE IAEA
NEEDS TO ENSURE CONTINUITY OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS.

- ④ - 5-MW REACTOR
- SPENT FUEL HOLDING POND
- REPROCESSING LINES
- RADIOCHEMICAL LAB

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Q. What' Assistant Secretary Gallucci's travel schedule?

**A. -- ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS
ROBERT GALLUCCI ACCOMPANIED SECRETARY
CHRISTOPHER ON HIS TRIP TO BRUSSELS FOR HIS
MEETING TODAY WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER
KOZYREV.**

**-- ON THURSDAY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GALLUCCI WILL
MEET IN VIENNA WITH IAEA DIRECTOR-GENERAL HANS BLIX
AND IAEA EXPERTS ON THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR
ISSUE.**

**-- ASSISTANT SECRETARY GALLUCCI WILL RETURN TO
WASHINGTON LATE FRIDAY AFTERNOON.**

(IF ASKED)

**-- THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR ANY MEETINGS BETWEEN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GALLUCCI AND NORTH KOREAN
OFFICIALS.**

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Q. Has the U.S. consulted with its allies about providing light water reactor technology to North Korea?

A. -- WE HAVE DISCUSSED THIS ISSUE INFORMALLY WITH JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA AND OTHER ALLIES FOR SOME TIME.

(2nd round)

-- LAST JULY, WE SAID THAT WE WANT TO BE HELPFUL IN REPLACING NORTH KOREA'S GRAPHITE-MODERATED REACTORS WITH LIGHT WATER REACTORS^{*}, BUT WE HAVE MADE NO COMMITMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCING OR PROVISION OF THIS TECHNOLOGY.

-- PROVISION OF LIGHT WATER REACTORS WOULD, OF COURSE, REQUIRE THE COOPERATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES, BUT WE ARE PREPARED TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE IN A THIRD ROUND OF HIGH-LEVEL TALKS.

(GE, FR, JA have them)

Q. Would the U.S. promise not to use nuclear weapons against North Korea?

**A. -- WE HAVE SAID WE WOULD BE WILLING TO DISCUSS
NEGATIVE SECURITY ASSURANCES AS PART OF A BROAD
AND THOROUGH APPROACH TO RESOLVING THE NORTH
KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE.**

**-- DISCUSSION OF THESE ASSURANCES, ABOUT NO FIRST
USE AND NONDEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
WOULD BE PART OF A THIRD ROUND OF HIGH-LEVEL TALKS.**

26

NATO/PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE/RUSSIA

New Development:

- FM Kozyrev this morning signed Partnership for Peace Framework Document.

PointsOn Russia's Joining the PFP

- We welcome this important step, and look forward to strengthening European security with Russia through the Partnership for Peace.

On PFP Background

- The January NATO Summit took major, concrete steps to update NATO and ensure that it remains central to post-Cold War European security.
- The Partnership for Peace will transform NATO's relations with the militaries of Europe's new democracies from seminars and exchanges to operating partnership. There will be a full-time presence at NATO headquarters and a military Coordination Cell at SHAPE.
- Planning, training, and exercising together, can influence how eastern militaries think about their role in a democracy, prepare them to act with NATO if the need arises (e.g., implementing a Bosnian settlement).
- Field exercises will begin this year, including two in the East.
- We are committed to the ultimate expansion of full NATO membership.
- We do not want to draw new dividing lines in Europe based on revived sense of threat/confrontation. But PFP will promote habits of cooperation that would facilitate rapid extension of the NATO security guarantee if our best efforts toward an inclusive Europe do not succeed.
- In PFP each partner can largely determine the intensity of its cooperation with NATO. We hope Russia will use its large and sophisticated defense establishment to become a major player.
- There will be no formal special status for anyone, and no Partner has veto over NATO's relations with any other - including eventual membership. We believe Russia understands and accepts this.
- U.S.-Russian bilateral defense relationship will remain intense, e.g. in dealing with the Cold War's nuclear legacy.

DRUG-SMUGGLING FLIGHTS

- We are asking for a narrow change in the criminal code on the use of force against civilian aircraft.
- We are seeking to exempt designated foreign governments from criminal liability in the use of force against drug trafficking. The exemption would apply only where there were procedures to protect innocent aircraft.
- The change would also exempt assistance by the U.S. government to those countries.
- I made this decision in view of the extreme conditions faced by countries such as Colombia and Peru.
- The decision is consistent with our strong counter-narcotics policy and also with our determination to protect innocent aircraft.
- (If asked whether this violates international law: International law wasn't developed with these extreme circumstances in mind.)
- The procedures will include:
 - o formal notice to civil aviation.
 - o no use of force against commercial passenger airlines following scheduled flight plans.
 - o visual identification of suspect aircraft to determine registry, if any.
 - o attempted radio and visual communication with the suspect aircraft -- or warning shots -- to order it to land at a designated airfield.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE LEE P. BROWN
DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

JUNE 22, 1994

I am announcing today that the Administration will ask the Congress to enact legislation that would permit the President to waive existing criminal code provisions on acts of violence against civilian aircraft if the President determines that a country faces a national security threat from the trafficking in illicit drugs and that the country has appropriate procedures in place to protect innocent aircraft. If this limited change is enacted those designated countries would be exempt from criminal liability, as well as the assistance given by the United States Government to those countries.

The temporary suspension of sharing certain types of information with the Governments of Colombia and Peru is not reflective of any desire to change this Administration's policy giving full support to the democracies in Latin American in our mutual fight against illegal narcotics smuggling. However, changes in past policy by both Peru and Colombia regarding the use of U.S. gathered drug trafficking intelligence necessitated a review of the legal basis on which the United States provided this intelligence in the past.

The interagency review of the legal issues concluded that our domestic law precluded sharing information with countries that shoot down civil aircraft. Having reviewed the policy issues, the President has decided to request the narrow change in existing law as I have outlined. The change we are proposing recognizes the extreme narcotics situation faced by Colombia and Peru, while insisting on procedures to ensure the protection of innocent aircraft. This decision reflects both our commitment to the international counternarcotics effort and our support for civil aviation. This proposed legislation is the most effective way in which we can reinstate a full sharing of drug intelligence with Colombia and Peru.

The Administration was determined to address this issue consistent with our law, and the Presidential and Congressional intent that we vigorously support our partners in the Americas. I believe today's announcement accomplishes that objective. In

· addition, we have fully consulted with the Governments of Colombia and Peru during this process. These discussions were guided by the common principle that we have the most effective counternarcotics strategy as possible in this Hemisphere. I would also like to acknowledge the interest and support of members of the House and Senate on this very sensitive issue, and look forward to working with them on the enactment of the Administration's proposed legislation as soon as possible.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

22-Jun-1994 08:21 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: beersr
(beersr@NSCSTF@OEOB@MSGATE@VAXB)

SUBJECT:

Message Creation Date was at 22-JUN-1994 07:56:00

Q: What are you proposing about shooting down narco-trafficking aircraft?

A:-- We are asking for a narrow change in existing US criminal code provisions on use of force against civil aircraft.

-- We are seeking to exempt from criminal liability use of force by specifically designated foreign governments facing national security threats from drug trafficking so long as those countries have in place appropriate procedures to protect innocent aircraft.

-- This provision would also exempt assistance by the US government to those countries.

-- This decision is made in the context of the extreme conditions faced by countries like Colombia and Peru in their fight against narco-trafficking and is consistent with a strong US counternarcotics policy.

-- At the same time our insistence on procedures to ensure the protection of innocent aircraft reflects our continued commitment to safe civil aviation.

Q: What procedures will you be seeking to protect civil aircraft?

A:-- Clearly designated areas in which use of force might be applied;

-- Formal notice to civil aviation;

-- No use of force against commercial passenger airliners on scheduled flight plans;

-- Visual identification of suspect aircraft to determine registry, if any;

-- Attempted radio communication with the suspect aircraft to order the plane to land at a designated airfield;

-- Attempted visual communication with the suspect aircraft for the same

purpose;

- Warning shots for the same purpose;
- These are examples but not a complete list of possible procedures.

Q: Isn't this action inconsistent with international law?

A:-- International law wasn't developed with these extreme situations in mind.

-- We believe that countries should accept that force can be used in the narrow circumstances we have outlined.

-- We will be discussing this approach with other countries.

Q: Are you going to propose changes to ICAO or the UN Security Council?

A:-- We will be talking with other countries, including Colombia and Peru to determine how best to proceed.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

22-Jun-1994 09:21 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: clarker
(clarker@NSCSTF@OEOB@MSGATE@VAXB)

SUBJECT: HAITI MIGRANTS - WEDNESDAY MORNING DAT

Message Creation Date was at 22-JUN-1994 08:58:00

FOR BERGER

1. Tuesday there were 92 migrants brought aboard Comfort. Of that number 24 were screened in. The 24 will be flown to Gitmo this afternoon. The others will be placed aboard a cutter this morning for the trip back to Haiti.

2. That will not empty Comfort, however, because 99 new cases are on cutters bound for Kingston.

3. For those of you who had low quantitative SATs, that means:

--we are now running abot 100 a day;

--based on the operation's first week, we are screening in about 25%.

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HAITI: HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

Q: How many Haitians are the humanitarian programs feeding daily? Do the programs continue to run normally?

A: -- BOTH THE HUMANITARIAN FEEDING PROGRAMS AND THE PROGRAMS PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO HAITI'S MOST VULNERABLE CONTINUE TO FUNCTION NORMALLY. THE FEEDING PROGRAMS REACH 1.3 MILLION PERSONS DAILY. SOME 2 MILLION HAITIANS RECEIVE MEDICAL SERVICES.

**HAITI SANCTIONS:
ENFORCEMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Q. Does the Secretary General owe the Security Council any reports on Haiti as a result of the most recent sanctions resolution? What about the report of the assessment team that went to the Dominican Republic? What is the status of the observers who are to be sent to the Dominican Republic to assist in enforcing sanctions?

- A. -- UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 917 (1994) REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO REPORT BY JUNE 30 ON THE SITUATION IN HAITI, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT, LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS INCLUDING PREPARATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, THE FULL RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN HAITI, THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS.**
- THE UN ASSESSMENT TEAM WAS SENT TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. UN/OAS SPECIAL ENVOY DANTE CAPUTO HAS PRESENTED THE ASSESSMENT TEAM'S CONCLUSIONS TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT BALAGUER.**
- AS A RESULT OF THAT MEETING, WE ARE CONSULTING WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, THE UN AND OUR ALLIES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MECHANISM TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF THE BORDER BETWEEN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.**

6

- A MULTILATERAL TEAM OF EXPERTS, TO BE DRAWN FROM UN MEMBER STATES, WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH DOMINICAN OFFICERS TO CONTROL SMUGGLING ACROSS THE BORDER.

(If asked)

- THE DECISION OF WHETHER TO RELEASE THE REPORT IS UP TO THE UN, TO WHOM THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED.

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HAITI: ADDITIONAL MEASURES

Q: What additional measures does the Administration plan to take to target those Haitians who support the military and other coup leaders/supporters?

A: -- THE U.S. WILL CONTINUE TO USE ALL MEANS AVAILABLE TO US, BOTH MULTILATERALLY AND UNILATERALLY, TO CONVINCE THOSE WHO SUPPORT THE MILITARY COUP LEADERS EITHER FINANCIALLY OR OTHERWISE THAT THESE ACTIONS ARE NOT IN THEIR COUNTRY'S BEST INTEREST.

Q: Have any other countries joined the U.S. in imposing air bans or financial sanctions?

A: -- PANAMA, CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES HAVE JOINED THE UNITED STATES IN SUSPENDING ALL THEIR COMMERCIAL PASSENGER FLIGHTS TO HAITI.

-- WE HAVE ALSO URGED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE FINANCIAL TIES AND CORRESPONDENT BANKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH HAITI TO JOIN US IN A FULL BAN ON PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS. THESE COUNTRIES ARE REVIEWING OUR REQUEST.

-- IN THIS REGARD, WE WELCOME THE JUNE 6 RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OAS WHICH REITERATED THE NEED FOR ALL MEMBER STATES TO SUSPEND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH HAITI.

7

status of ban?

8

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE

June 22, 1994

HAITI: GRAHAM VISIT

Q: Reaction to the de facto government's PNGing Senator Graham?

A: -- DURING HIS TWO-DAY VISIT TO HAITI, SENATOR GRAHAM SPOKE OF THE DETERIORATING HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AND THE NEED FOR THE RETURN OF DEMOCRACY AND PRESIDENT ARISTIDE TO HAITI. FOLLOWING HIS DEPARTURE, THE DE FACTO REGIME DECLARED SENATOR GRAHAM TO BE "PERSONA NON GRATA."

-- THIS FEEBLE, RETROACTIVE ATTEMPT TO STIFLE INTERNATIONAL SCRUTINY, DISCUSSION AND REPORTING OF THE SITUATION IN HAITI WILL OBVIOUSLY NOT AFFECT OUR POLICY.

HAITI: ARISTIDE'S REMARKS ON REFUGEE POLICY

Q: Reaction to Aristide's describing the U.S. ship board refugee processing as a "cynical joke."

A: -- I HAVE NOT SEEN THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ARISTIDE'S STATEMENT AND HAVE NO DIRECT COMMENT ON IT.

-- I WOULD LIKE TO STATE AGAIN THAT OUR GOAL IN THIS SHIPBOARD PROCESSING, AND THAT OF THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSION ON REFUGEES AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY, IS TO ENSURE A HUMANE, FAIR AND CREDIBLE PROCESS FOR ALL HAITIAN REFUGEE APPLICANTS.

-- I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING, AT ONE OF THE THREE PROCESSING SITES IN HAITI, REMAINS THE BEST AND SAFEST ALTERNATIVE FOR THOSE HAITIANS WHO BELIEVE THEY HAVE A CLAIM TO REFUGEE STATUS.

* Per Josie

HAITI: RADIO DEMOCRACY

Q: Are Aristide's remarks about shipboard processing delaying or complicating planning for the implementation of Radio Democracy--as reported in the press?

A: -- PRESIDENT ARISTIDE HAS REQUESTED USG ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CITIZENS OF HAITI.

-- WE CONTINUE TO DISCUSS WITH PRESIDENT ARISTIDE HOW WE CAN COOPERATE TO INSTITUTE RADIO DEMOCRACY TO THE HAITIAN PEOPLE THROUGH A MEANS NOT SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT.

HAITI: FLIGHT OF BOAT PEOPLE

Q: Is the de facto government enforcing its "no flight" of boat people policy? (FYI, the de facto regime stated last month that it will take steps to enforce a 1982 decree which makes clandestine departures by boat from Haiti an offense punishable by from 3 to 12 months imprisonment and, in certain cases, forced labor.)

A: -- SINCE THE DE FACTO REGIME'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS POLICY LAST MONTH, WE HAVE WATCHED THE SITUATION CLOSELY. SO FAR, WE HAVE NOT OBSERVED ANY CHANGE IN THEIR PROCEDURES IN PROCESSING RETURNEES OR IN THE WAY IN WHICH AUTHORITIES TREAT RETURNEES.

-- WE WOULD VIEW WITH UTMOST SERIOUSNESS ANY ADVERSE CHANGE IN THE TREATMENT ACCORDED TO HAITIANS.

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HAITI: INTERDICTION/PROCESSING OF HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE

Q. Can you provide an update on interdictions and refugee processing of Haitian boat people?

A. INTERDICTIONS

- A TOTAL OF 99 HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE WERE INTERDICTED YESTERDAY, JUNE 21.
- A BOAT WITH 22 HAITIANS ABOARD WAS INTERDICTED IN THE MORNING; AND
- A BOAT WITH 77 WAS INTERDICTED LAST EVENING.
- THIS BRINGS TOTAL INTERDICTIONS SINCE THE PROCESSING FACILITY ON THE USNS COMFORT BEGAN OPERATIONS ON JUNE 15 TO 226.

REFUGEE PROCESSING ON THE COMFORT

- THE 92 HAITIANS INTERDICTED OVER THE WEEKEND AND TRANSFERRED TO THE USNS COMFORT YESTERDAY MORNING ARE CURRENTLY BEING PROCESSED TO DETERMINED WHETHER THEY HAVE A WELL-FOUNDED FEAR OF PERSECUTION.

24 Yes
6 still in process
62 No

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-- OF THE 92 CURRENTLY BEING PROCESSED, WE UNDERSTAND THAT 24 HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE REFUGEES, WHILE 62 HAVE BEEN DETERMINED NOT TO BE REFUGEES, AND 6 HAVE NOT COMPLETED THE PROCESS. WE WILL PROVIDE FINAL INFORMATION ON THIS GROUP WHEN ALL THE REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

(first group
6 of 35)

-- OF THE 99 INTERDICTED YESTERDAY, 22 ~~WERE~~ WERE ~~SOMEHOW~~ TRANSFERRED TO THE COMFORT TODAY, WHILE THE REMAINING 77 WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COMFORT TOMORROW, JUNE 23.

-- THOSE FOUND TO BE REFUGEES WILL BE MOVED TO GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE FOR FINAL PROCESSING FOR ADMISSION TO THE U.S. OR FOR RESETTLEMENT OR REFUGE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

-- THOSE FOUND NOT TO BE REFUGEES WILL BE REPATRIATED TO HAITI.

-- I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING, AT ONE OF THE THREE PROCESSING SITES IN HAITI, REMAINS THE BEST AND SAFEST ALTERNATIVE FOR THOSE HAITIANS WHO BELIEVE THEY HAVE A CLAIM TO REFUGEE STATUS.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: SANCTIONS ENFORCEMENT

Q: What's the status of effective sanctions enforcement along the Haitian/Dominican border?

A: -- BORDER ENFORCEMENT IS NOT YET SUFFICIENT. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY RECOGNIZES THAT THE LEAKAGE ACROSS THE DOMINICAN/HAITIAN BORDER REMAINS SERIOUS. D.R. PRESIDENT BALAGUER ALSO ACKNOWLEDGES THIS. HE HAS ASKED THE U.N. FOR ASSISTANCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS WORKING TO PROVIDE WHAT'S NEEDED.

-- AS YOU KNOW, A MULTI-LATERAL TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT TEAM VISITED THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO DISCUSS WITH THE GOVERNMENT WHAT ASSISTANCE IT NEEDS TO STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT OF THE SANCTIONS. THAT REPORT IS NOW WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

-- U.N./OAS SPECIAL ADVISER DANTE CAPUTO AND PRESIDENT BALAGUER AGREED TO A MULTILATERAL TEAM OF EXPERTS TO BE DRAWN FROM U.S. MEMBER STATES TO ASSIST THE DOMINCANS IN CONTROLLING SMUGGLING ACROSS THE BORDER. THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM WILL ALSO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO HELP THESE JOINT OPERATIONS.

-- WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO SPECULATE ON WHICH STATES MAY CHOOSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SANCTIONS MONITORING EFFORT SINCE THE DETAILS ARE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

Revised AT 11:28 AM

North KoreaNew Developments:

- North Koreans agree to meet South Korean representatives on June 28 to work out details for a summit.
- North Korea contacted yesterday through New York channel as part of effort to verify assurances.
- Christopher meets Kozyrev today in Brussels.

Key Themes:

- We are resolved to meet the North Korean nuclear challenge with firmness and steadiness.
- We have been building an international consensus to meet this challenge and must work to sustain it as we move toward UN sanctions.
- There is no daylight between us and our treaty allies, South Korea and Japan. Coordination with Russia has been good. Like Russia, China shares our interests in a nonnuclear Korean peninsula and peace and stability in the region; we have consulted extensively with the Chinese and urge them to join the international community in a firm response to the North Korean challenge.
- The door remains open to North Korea to better relations with the outside world, but only if it acts to restore the basis of dialogue.
- President Carter has reported that the North Koreans offered new steps to resolve the international community's concerns. In this connection we note North Korea's assurances that IAEA inspectors and monitoring equipment would be kept in place.
- The basis for a resumption of dialogue would be restored if these statements mean that North Korea is committed to freezing the major elements of its nuclear programs while new talks took place, that it is not refueling the reactor nor reprocessing the spent fuel and is maintaining continuity of IAEA safeguards.
- We are in the process of determining their meaning in this regard.
- In the meantime, we are continuing to consult on a sanctions resolution at the UN Security Council.
- Our security commitment to South Korea and Japan is unshakable. 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.

PointsOn Kim-Kim Summit

- There have been positive indications that the North Koreans have agreed to meet with the South next week in order to lay the groundwork for a summit meeting between North and South.
- We fully support the initiative of President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to resume North-South dialogue.

On Message to North Korea

- Earlier this week, we sent a letter to the North Koreans through the New York channel which referred to indications that North Korea's leader gave former President Carter.
- The message asked for verification that they will freeze major elements of their nuclear program while talks are underway.

-- We anticipate an answer to our letter soon. *When*

On the North Korea Experts Seminar

-- The meeting provided the President with a range of expert opinion on the situation in Korea. Planning for the seminar began some time ago, well before President Carter's trip to North Korea.

On IAEA Inspectors' Visa Extension

-- We understand North Korea extended the IAEA inspectors' visas recently and told them they could stay at the Yongbyon nuclear facility for as long as they need to.

-- We would hope that inspectors also be granted the access to those facilities that they need to ensure continuity of safeguards.

On Sanctions

-- As the President has said, consultations on sanctions are continuing in New York.

-- The purpose of UN sanctions is to increase the pressure on North Korea to return to compliance with international nonproliferation norms.

-- Our approach is a phased, step-by-step approach to resolve the situation. It is important not only to act with regard to past actions and behavior but also to create leverage for possible future actions by the North, such as further actions to impede the activity of the IAEA or withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

-- We must determine whether North Korea is committed to freezing the major elements of its nuclear programs while new talks took place that it is not refueling the reactor or reprocessing the spent fuel and is maintaining continuity of IAEA safeguards.

-- If that is the case, we would be willing to resume high-level talks and our focus would move away from a UN sanctions resolution.

-- We would continue those talks only as long as they were productive.

-- The question is whether North Korea is willing to take real steps to restore the basis for dialogue. If it is not, then if anything it will reinforce the case for sanctions.

-- If there is a basis for dialogue, however, we have always said we would be willing to pursue it.

On Status of Sanctions Consultations

-- We are informally circulating a draft resolution and consulting with allies and Security Council members on the substance of possible sanctions and their timing.

-- (ON CONSULTATIONS WITH RUSSIA) Ambassador Albright continues to consult with her Russian counterpart in New York. Christopher is meeting in Brussels to meet Kozyrev to discuss North Korean issues.

-- (ON CONSULTATIONS WITH CHINA) We continue to consult with the Chinese and note they share our interest in a nonnuclear peninsula. We continue to work to enlist their support in the international effort to resolve the nuclear problem in North Korea. (IF PRESSED) The Chinese have always been clear that they could prefer to solve this issue through dialogue. If a sanctions resolution were to come to a vote in the Security Council, however, we cannot predict how they would vote.

On Consultations about Providing North Korea with Light Water Reactor

We have had preliminary consultations with Japan, South Korea, and other allies on the issue.

Since Carter's trip?
for some time... pre-Carter

- Any details on the provision of light water reactor technology to North Korea would have to be worked out as part of a broad and thorough approach to resolving the nuclear issue in a third round of high-level talks.
- Last July, we said that we want to be helpful in replacing North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors, but we have made no commitments with respect to financing or provision of this technology.

On Nuclear Security Assurances

- We have said we would be willing to discuss nuclear security assurances as part of a broad and thorough approach to resolving the North Korean nuclear issue.
- Assurance about no first use and nondeployment of nuclear weapons would be part of that discussion, if there is a third round of high level talks.

On Need to Account for Past Nuclear Activities

- We need to account for past nuclear activities. Now that North Korea has destroyed one method for doing that -- nondestructive analysis -- they need to agree with the IAEA on an alternative, such as special inspections.
- That will be a subject of the third round, as it has always been.
- We told North Korea from the start that if they defueled the reactor outside of agreed IAEA procedures, we would not go to a third round. When the IAEA reported that North Korea had irretrievably damaged its ability to perform its historical analysis, we called off the third round.
- But we never said we would define the problem in such a way that there was no solution. That is why, in canceling the third round, we said that it was up to North Korea to restore the basis for a dialogue.
- Again, we are in the process of determining whether North Korea is committed to freezing the major elements of its nuclear program while new talks take place; that is, not refueling the reactor, or reprocessing the spent fuel that was just removed and permitting the IAEA to maintain a continuity of safeguards.

On Jimmy Carter Meeting

- As the President has said, Carter's trip offers "hopeful signs". Carter travelled to North Korea as a private citizen. We briefed him before he departed, so that he could communicate the U.S. position clearly. We have always believed it important that our position get through to the top levels of North Korea's government.
- President Carter has reported that the North Koreans promised to freeze their nuclear program during further talks with the United States.
- We need confirmation and clarification of these remarks directly from North Korean authorities.
- If North Korea's statements to President Carter mean that they are willing not to reprocess their spent fuel or refuel their reactor and allow IAEA inspectors to continue activities needed to maintain continuity of safeguards, then this would restore the basis for U.S.-DPRK dialogue.
- If talks with North Korea resume, we would expect the principal focus of our efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear situation to be placed on those talks.
- (IF PRESSED) President Carter has said that he clearly understands US policy on this.

On IAEA Concerns

IAEA Director General Blix has called on North Korea to resume cooperation with the Agency. We will not go to a third round unless North Korea is committed to freezing the major elements of its nuclear program while new talks take place; that is, not refueling the reactor, or reprocessing the spent fuel that was just removed and permitting the IAEA to maintain a continuity of safeguards.

On Troop Deployment

- I will not comment on the specifics of any such actions.
- 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.
- We will keep under review any further measures necessary.

On International Conference

- (IF ASKED) We believe that President Yeltsin's proposal for an international conference can be useful at some point but should not delay a serious international response to the problem. Secretary Christopher and FM Kozyrev met in Brussels. They are expected to consult on the North Korean nuclear issue.

June 22?

Q's and A's on Haiti Asset Freeze

Q: When is the freeze effective?

A: The freeze was effective upon signature of the order by the President. U.S. banks were informed of the freeze before opening for business today.

Q: Who is covered by the new order?

A: Haitian nationals residing in Haiti, entities organized under the laws of Haiti, and certain other individuals as specified in previous orders who have participated in or supported the illegal regime in Haiti.

Q: What assets are covered by the order?

A: All assets located in the U.S. or under the control of U.S. persons. For example, accounts in the overseas branches of U.S. banks are frozen by the order.

Q: What is the effect of the freeze?

A: Assets blocked by the order may not be transferred, withdrawn, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of. For example, a Haitian national resident in Haiti may not withdraw funds from frozen U.S. bank accounts.

Q: Against whom is the freeze targeted?

A: The freeze is intended to most severely impact certain wealthy Haitian families that have continued to support the coup leaders. In order to insure immediate application against these wealthy elites, more than 300 individuals were specified (on a non-inclusive basis) as being covered by the order in implementing instructions accompanying the order as distributed to U.S. banks.

Q: Who is not covered by the freeze?

A: The order does not apply to: American and third country nationals resident in Haiti, nongovernmental organizations providing essential humanitarian assistance or conducting refugee operations in Haiti, the United States Government, international organizations, or foreign diplomatic missions in Haiti.

The freeze does not apply to Haitian nationals with refugee status outside of Haiti, nor to Haitians who can show that their actual, principal dwelling place has been outside of Haiti for nine months over the previous twelve months. The freeze will apply to other Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, even if they own homes or vacation properties in the United States.

Q: How will the freeze affect humanitarian assistance efforts in Haiti?

A: The freeze specifically exempts nongovernmental organizations providing essential humanitarian assistance or conducting refugee operations in Haiti. We are continuing to work closely with these organizations to ensure that the impact of expanded sanctions on their operations is minimized. The freeze also exempts food and medical shipments to Haiti as well as transactions associated with those shipments, consistent with UN sanctions and previous orders.

Q: Which agency is responsible for administering the freeze?

A: The freeze will be administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the Treasury Department. OFAC will implement the freeze in close policy consultation with the White House, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development.

Q: What are the mechanics of securing exemptions from the freeze order?

A: Exempted individuals and groups can apply to OFAC for license numbers to facilitate transactions otherwise prohibited by the order. Such applications will have to be undertaken only once; when an individual or organization is in possession of a license number, that number can be used for all transactions. With respect to exempted shipments of foodstuffs and medicines by non-exempt entities, licenses will be granted for exempt transactions only.

**RWANDA:
CURRENT SITUATION**

Q. Please provide an update on the fighting and on UN peace efforts in Rwanda. Also, what is the status of the 5,500 troop force called for under the latest UNSC resolution? What's the delay in getting this force together and deployed? What is the status of troop commitments for this force?

A. -- UN SOURCES REPORT NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FIGHTING FROM YESTERDAY. THE RPF IS CONTINUING ITS ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN KIGALI AND BUTARE, AND IS MOVING SOME FORCES WESTWARD FROM GITARAMA TOWARD KIBUYE.

-- [IN RESPONSE TO CONCERNS ABOUT POSSIBLE RPF REACTIONS TO THE IMPENDING FRENCH INTERVENTION, UNAMIR HAS DECIDED TO MOVE 37 OF ITS FRENCH-SPEAKING OBSERVERS (I.E., THOSE FROM CONGO, SENEGAL, AND TOGO) OUT OF THE COUNTRY.]

-- NO CEASE-FIRE TALKS UNDER UNAMIR AUSPICES HAVE BEEN HELD SINCE LAST FRIDAY. NO DATES HAVE BEEN SET FOR THEIR RESUMPTION.

- Bridging Force
- Authorize/encourage
- Enforcement not peacekeeping (Ch. 7)

- THE UN IS IN THE PROCESS OF SECURING THE TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO BRING UNAMIR UP TO A FORCE LEVEL OF 5,500 TROOPS. THE UN HAS RECEIVED SUFFICIENT COMMITMENTS OF TROOPS FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO REACH THAT LEVEL AND IS NOW SEEKING TO OBTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT NEEDED TO DEPLOY THEM. EQUIPMENT FOR THE GHANAIAN BATTALION IS ALREADY STARTING TO ARRIVE IN RWANDA. COMPLETE DEPLOYMENT OF ALL FIVE BATTALIONS PLUS SUPPORT UNITS MAY REQUIRE UP TO THREE MONTHS TO ACCOMPLISH.

- what is taking so long?

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON RWANDA

Q: What is the status of UNSC action on the French intervention proposal?

A:

- THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS CONSIDERING A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE FRENCH INITIATIVE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS, REFUGEES AND CIVILIANS IN RWANDA. WE EXPECT A VOTE TODAY.
- WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THIS INITIATIVE, WHICH WE EXPECT WILL BE CARRIED OUT IMPARTIALLY.
- WE AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL VIEW THIS INITIATIVE AS AN INTERIM MEASURE TO PROTECT VULNERABLE PERSONS IN RWANDA UNTIL THE UN MISSION IN RWANDA CAN BE BROUGHT UP TO FULL STRENGTH.

Q: What is our reaction to reports the French have sent an advance unit to Zaire?

A: THIS LOOKS TO US LIKE PRUDENT PLANNING FOR AN OPERATION WHICH WE SUPPORT.

Drafted: IO/UNP: JCSnyder

Cleared: ~~IO/UNP~~

AF/C: RFendrick

HFAC TESTIMONY: ASSISTANT SECRETARY GELBARD

Q: Why is Assistant Secretary Gelbard testifying today on Capitol Hill? Is the hearing going to address sharing radar intelligence with Colombia and Peru? Can you tell us about the new policy?

A: --ROBERT GELBARD, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS, IS TESTIFYING TODAY BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. THIS HEARING HAS BEEN ON THE SCHEDULE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. HE WILL DISCUSS A RANGE OF U.S. COUNTERNARCOTICS ISSUES IN THE ANDES -- INCLUDING THE POLICY OF RADAR INTELLIGENCE-SHARING WITH COLOMBIA AND PERU.

-- DR. LEE BROWN, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, MET WITH REPORTERS TO DISCUSS THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY THIS MORNING AT 11.

-- I DON'T WANT TO SAY A LOT ABOUT THE NEW POLICY BECAUSE DR. BROWN AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY GELBARD WILL BOTH BE

COVERING THE ISSUES IN SOME DETAIL. ~~WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT THE~~ ^{I UNDERSTAND}

PRESIDENT PLANS TO ASK CONGRESS TO ENACT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW THE U.S. TO RESUME INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH COLOMBIA AND PERU. WE ARE COMMITTED TO CLOSE COUNTERNARCOTICS COOPERATION WITH THOSE TWO COUNTRIES.

-- (IF ASKED) D.E.A. ADMINISTRATOR THOMAS CONSTANTINE (CON-STAN-TYNE) AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BRIAN SHERIDAN ALSO WILL TESTIFY AT THE HEARING.

7 -- (IF ASKED) COPIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY GELBARD'S FOR-THE-RECORD STATEMENT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE PRESS OFFICE.

Q: What are you proposing about shooting down narcotrafficking aircraft?

A:-- We are asking for a narrow change in existing US criminal code provisions on use of force against civil aircraft.

-- We are seeking to exempt from criminal liability use of force by specifically designated foreign governments facing national security threats from drug trafficking so long as those countries have in place appropriate procedures to protect innocent aircraft.

-- This provision would also exempt assistance by the US government to those countries.

-- This decision is made in the context of the extreme conditions faced by countries like Colombia and Peru in their fight against narcotrafficking and is consistent with a strong US counternarcotics policy.

-- At the same time our insistence on procedures to ensure the protection of innocent aircraft reflects our continued commitment to safe civil aviation.

Q: What procedures will you be seeking to protect civil aircraft?

A:-- Clearly designated areas in which use of force might be applied;

-- Formal notice to civil aviation;

-- No use of force against commercial passenger airliners on scheduled flight plans;

-- Visual identification of suspect aircraft to determine registry, if any;

-- Attempted radio communication with the suspect aircraft to order the plane to land at a designated airfield;

-- Attempted visual communication with the suspect aircraft for the same purpose;

-- Warning shots for the same purpose;

-- These are examples but not a complete list of possible procedures.

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Q: Isn't this action inconsistent with international law?

A:-- International law wasn't developed with these extreme situations in mind.

-- We believe that countries should accept that force can be used in the narrow circumstances we have outlined.

-- We will be discussing this approach with other countries.

Q: Are you going to propose changes to ICAO or the UN Security Council?

A:-- We will be talking with other countries, including Colombia and Peru to determine how best to proceed.

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TALKING POINTS ON IMMIGRATION
BARRY TOIV, OMB (57254)
JUNE 22, 1994

- The Administration is working very hard to overcome a major illegal immigration problem we inherited. Weak border enforcement in the past has resulted in an estimated 3.8 million undocumented immigrants in the country already.
- The primary Federal responsibility is controlling the border. We have made a major investment in INS -- an additional \$368 million proposed for 1995 that, combined with actions in 1994, permits us to add over 1,000 Border Patrol agents at the border, provide agents with new equipment, and improve enforcement of employer sanctions.

Everyone agrees, Commissioner Doris Meissner is doing a great job in turning around an agency and situation that had been permitted in past Administrations to deteriorate.

- We are also taking steps to assist the States with their costs. This is a shared responsibility. As Director Panetta has frequently said, we recognize that the Federal government has a role to play in assisting the States.
- For example, the President has already proposed \$350 million in assistance to States with large numbers of immigrants in prison for committing felonies. What Panetta was saying yesterday was that this money is in trouble on Capitol Hill, and that rather than filing lawsuits and criticizing the Administration, States should be working with us to get the Congress to approve these funds.
- Two things are important: (1) we need the Crime Bill to authorize funds for both border enforcement and incarceration assistance to the States; and (2) we need the 1995 money appropriated in the appropriations process.
- We also need to determine the actual costs to the States of illegal immigration. The States have provided very different estimates. That is why we have asked the Urban Institute to do a study of those costs, which we hope to receive by mid-July.
- We are working with the Governors of the states where illegal immigrants have the greatest impact to find positive solutions to this issue.
- The new figures released yesterday by Panetta are an effort to put the whole funding issue in context by showing how much the Federal government already spends in connection with immigration and immigrants.
- When you count all of the programs in the Federal budget affecting immigrants, there is \$25 billion in the President's 1995 budget. This is a 32% increase over the Bush Administration's last budget request, its Fiscal Year 1993 budget.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 22, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

On June 26 and 27, the White House will host a Conference on Africa. The Conference will draw together members of the Administration with 150 of America's leaders on African affairs, including experts from the Congress, business, labor, religious groups, human rights groups, academia, environmental groups and others to discuss critical African issues and the U.S. response to them.

In announcing the conference, the President said, "The challenges facing Africa and American policy towards the continent will draw on the participation and combined efforts of all Americans. This meeting is an important opportunity for leaders who care deeply about Africa to share ideas and experiences."

Among the issues to be discussed at the conference will be the promotion of sustainable development, responses to internal conflicts, support for democracy and human rights, and enhancing bilateral trade and investment ties.

The President is expected to address the conference on June 27, the same day that Vice President Al Gore will deliver the keynote address at a luncheon for participants. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, other senior Administration officials and Members of Congress will also address the conference. CAU Secretary General Salim Salim will present the keynote address at a dinner hosted by Secretary Christopher at the State Department on June 26.

* * *

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 22, 1994

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As the November elections draw closer, Americans will be looking to Republican and Democrat candidates to discuss their positions on the challenges facing our country. And we believe that a frank debate of our differences on issues like health care, taxes, crime, and foreign policy is the essence of a healthy democracy, and will be good for America.

What is not good for America, however, is questioning a candidate's fitness for office because of his or her religious beliefs. And that is precisely what several prominent members of your party have done in recent days, making comments that bring to mind the type of attacks faced by Al Smith in 1928 and John Kennedy in 1960.

Mr. President, You have spoken eloquently in the past about the need for tolerance in our lives, and about the importance of religion in the lives of Americans. We write to ask that you now join with us in repudiating the remarks of those who use terms like "fire-breathing Christian radical right," and who cheapen our democracy through religious bigotry.

Sincerely,

Bob Dole
John Danforth
Key Bank
James E. Eastman
Frank Lautenberg
Jeffrey E. Sessions

Paul Cochran
Mike Sten
Walter Dill
Don Nickles
Phil Frank

David Cook

Dick Langitt

Robb

Jim J. Lee

Brian Kent

Jackie Cole

McIntosh

John Stevens

Harry Pender

Jackie Smith

Van Landon Carolan

Curtis Mack

Bill Reed

William H. Bradley

Richard B. Turner

Wesley H. Ross

Paul Brown

Bob Smith

John W. Brown

John W. Brown

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John W. Brown

- Bush vetoed
comp. finance reform
while accepting
millions

COMMON CAUSE

- Put forth legis that was endorsed by common cause
- Passed both houses; Potus has urged swift passage
- Expect them to finalize & go to conf soon.
- won't unilat disarm
- Unlike prev. president's, Clinton has supported legis. to bar soft \$
- Pres. made clear he wants quick action
- Diff on pacs - Pres. ~~later~~ has made it clear that he ~~now~~ wants ~~some~~ a compromise that will result in real reform
- Both H. & S. bills include pac reform

* [Spending limits
Pac reform
Public financing
Soft money reform