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[Press Guidance] - June 27, 1994 [1]

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS (H)

F A X

TO: Susan Propley 456-6220

FROM: BRIAN DEAN CURRAN

DATE: 6-27 TIME:

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

URGENT

FOR CLEARANCE

FYI

PER UR REQUEST

MESSAGE:

Susan

In response to your request to Wendy.
This is quick and undoubtedly does not reflect
all the efforts of DOD, NSC and others. But it is
accurate for State.

Dean

cc: Bill Danvers

Jane Matthias

FAX # OF SENDER (202) 647-9667

TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS CALL (202) 647- 9036

RECENT ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL
CONSIDERATION OF THE BOSNIAN ARMS EMBARGO

Letters from the President:

To Representative Hamilton on June 4
To Senator Mitchell on May 12

Letters from the Secretary of State:

To the Speaker on June 8
To Senator Warner on May 4 (from the Acting Secretary)

Letters from the Secretary of Defense:

To Senator Mitchell on June 23 (with Chairman Shalikashvili)
To Senator Dole on March 3

Other letters:

In addition to the above, the Department of State has had substantive correspondence on Bosnia since January 1, 1994 with the following Members:

Senators Breaux, Simon, Feinstein, Nunn, Glenn, Grassley, Mikulski, Kassebaum, Coverdell, Dodd, McCain, Domenici, D'Amato, Biden, and Campbell.

Representatives Hamilton, Knollenberg, Quinn, Wolf, Pombo, Snowe, Mazzoli and Shays.

Briefings:

The Secretary of Defense, The Acting Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff briefed the House of Representatives on June 9.

The Ambassador to the United Nations addressed the Democratic Policy Committee lunch specifically on the Bosnian Arms Embargo on May 5.

The Under Secretaries of Defense and State gave a classified briefing on Bosnia to the House on April 13 and the Senate on April 14.

The National Security Advisor briefed the House Democratic Caucus on Bosnia on March 10.

The Secretary of Defense briefed the Senate Armed Services and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense on Bosnia and other issues on February 23.

There have been monthly State/DOD/JCS briefings on peacekeeping, with a major focus on Bosnia, for the staffs of the Senate and House committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services and Appropriations.

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Hearings:

The Deputy Secretaries of State and Defense testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 23.

The Secretary of State testified on Bosnia (and other subjects) before the following Committees on the following dates:

- House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice And State, March 17
- Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, March 2
- House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, March 1
- House Foreign Affairs Committee, February 24
- Senate Foreign Relations Committee, February 23

The Ambassador to the United Nations testified before the following Committees on Bosnia (and other subjects) on the following dates:

- The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Organizations and Human Rights, May 17
- The Senate Subcommittee on Coalition Defense, May 12
- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, May 5
- The House appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State, March 26

The Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs testified on Bosnia (and other subjects) before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on March 16 and February 2.

Telephone Calls:

Literally hundreds of calls have been made by the following to key Members of both Houses on the issue of the Bosnian arms embargo.

The President, The Vice President, The Secretary of State, The Secretary of Defense, The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The National Security Advisor, The Ambassador to the United Nations, The Deputy Secretary of State, The Deputy Secretary of Defense, The Deputy National Security Advisor, The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, The Under Secretary of State for Global Issues, the Under Secretary of State for Management, The Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, The Comptroller of the Defense Department, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and United States Ambassadors to NATO, The European Union, France, Japan, Austria, and Croatia.

In addition, staff of the White House and National Security Council and Departments of State and Defense have also maintained a constant dialogue with key Members, Committees and their staffs.

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Whip Counts:

With State in the lead, we have cooperated with the leadership of both Houses to whip members on the arms embargo. There have been two whip efforts in the Senate and one in the House.

White House Foreign Affairs Press Guidance
Monday, June 27, 1994 -- 10:00 A.M.

HAITI SANCTIONS

New Developments

- State Department today issues revocation of all visas issued to Haitians on or before May 11 in Port au Prince or Curacao. *Why May 11?*

On Visa Sanctions

- The new measure will revoke visas issued to Haitians in Port au Prince or Curacao or before May 11, the day the non-immigrant visa section at our embassy in Haiti was closed. *who has been issuing visas since then?*
- The sanction is meant to reinforce the unequivocal signal that Haiti's military leaders must step down.
- The measure applies only to visas issued to Haitians in Port au Prince and Curacao. *Where else would they be issued?*

On Bribing Military to Depart and Amnesty

- Our policy is clear (refer to POTUS on TODAY SHOW, 6/20). We insist the three military leaders leave and that the military fulfill all its Governor's Island (GI) commitments including the return of Aristide and ending any political role by then.
- Our view on amnesty is as contained in GI Agreement signed by Cedras and Aristide last year. Amnesty is a matter for Haitians to work out through their constitutional process. We will respect their decisions.
- One of our conditions for lifting sanctions is that the deployment of UNMIH be permitted in a cooperative fashion by the GOH. We are working with the UN and other countries to reconfigure the UNMIH to address conditions in Haiti after the departure of the military leaders. Aristide, the Friends and the OAS have all endorsed such a mandate.
- One mission for UNMIH will be to help the GOH restructure the army and orient it toward its constitutional roles. It will also help set up and train the new police. This will be done in full cooperation with the restored democratic government. We are continuing to consult with allies and at the UN on UNMIH.

*embassy spokesman
Stan Shrager -- haven't used all the
arrows in the quiver yet... visa may
be one of them*

Points

- The U.S. has worked with the other "Friends of Haiti" to impose steadily tougher sanctions against the Haitian leadership since the 1990 coup. Beginning with the OAS trade embargo extending through targeted sanctions against the military leadership.
- We are determined that Haiti's military leaders must step down so that democracy may be restored and Aristide can return.
- Last month following a policy review and with our support, the UN imposed sanctions designed to increase pressure on the military to step down.
- The President announced June 10 two additional steps that will help remove from power the military leaders who control Haiti in order to restore democracy and return Aristide to power:
 - o He signed an Executive Order banning private financial transactions between Haiti and the United States and through the United States between Haiti and other countries. This does not apply to humanitarian activities.
 - o He directed Secretary of Transportation Pena to instruct all U.S and Haitian air carriers to cease scheduled services between our two nations. In order to allow those Americans and others who wish to leave to Haiti to do so in an orderly fashion, this measure will take effect as of June 25.
- Because of the ban on commercial passenger flights and financial transactions, we are advising Americans not engaged in essential diplomatic or humanitarian work to depart Haiti as early as possible. The US embassy in Haiti is sending home its dependents and a number of its personnel. The Embassy will maintain a reduced staff to ensure it can provide services to American citizens, administer humanitarian aid programs, continue refugee processing, and monitor and report on the situation in Haiti.
- We are also taking very seriously the issue of enforcement and have made significant and diplomatic progress in ensuring the sanctions work.
- An eleven-person assessment team was in the Dominican Republic to determine what future logistical and other support will be needed by the Dominican government to seal its border to Haiti against smuggling of sanctioned goods.

- Very pleased with the progress of Bill Gray's efforts.
- We have reached agreement with both Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands on use of facilities on their territory or in their territorial waters for processing Haitian migrants.
- The US naval ship Comfort, and the Ukrainian vessel are moored off the coast of Port Royal, Jamaica. One month from now, we will open a second facility on the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (If asked about Aristide's implied endorsement of military intervention: we have not ruled in or out any option, including the military option. We are now focusing on sanctions.)

Aristide statements

- Size of Unimир:
won't comment on size of mission
- haven't had a chance to consult w/ other countries

North Korea

New Developments:

- State Department will confirm today that North Koreans confirm 8 July for resumption of Third Round talks.
- Christopher comments on possibility of Kim-Clinton meeting.
- Press reports in Seoul say US will offer to establish liaison offices with North Korea.

Points

On Christopher comments

- We have always said that in the context of resolving the nuclear issue, an improved relationship with North Korea's leadership could be possible.
- As Secretary Christopher has made clear, we are prepared to move towards normal relations with North Korea as it meets its international obligations in the nuclear and other areas. Certainly it is something we are not planning at the moment. Our focus now is on resolving far more urgent nuclear issues before us.

On Liaison Offices

- Again, within the context of resolving outstanding nuclear issues, the establishment of liaison offices may be a possibility for consideration sometime in the future. But our focus will remain on resolving of the nuclear issues within the broad context of improving US-DPRK relations.

On North Korea Response

↳ What's the process for establishing diplo. ties?

- As the President said, we have received formal confirmation from North Korea that it will freeze major elements of its nuclear program while a new round of talks between our nations proceeds.
- We welcome this as a very positive development which restores the basis of talks between our nations.
- These new developments mark not a solution to the problem, but a new opportunity to find a solution.
- Now is not the time to be either wildly optimistic or pessimistic about these developments. What matters here is what the North Koreans say and what they do.
- In the meantime, we shall be steady, persistent and pragmatic in testing any new possible opening as we go along.

On Third Round Talks

- We have informed the North Koreans that we are ready to go forward with a new round of talks in Geneva on July 8.
- In addition to the nuclear issue, we are prepared to discuss the full range of security, political, and economic issues that affect North Korea's relationship with the international community.
- Though we won't rule out any issues for discussion at the talks, the main focus will be on the nuclear issues.
- During those discussions we will suspend our efforts to pursue a sanctions resolution in the United Nations.

On Sanctions Consultations

- We will suspend our consultations on sanctions at the UN during the course of the third round of US-DPRK talks.
- Meanwhile, such consultation will continue -- but we will not, of course, actively press for a resolution.
- As we move toward a third round, our focus naturally will shift to those talks.

On Dole's Criticisms

- As the President has said, we view the North Korean message as a very positive development which we hope will lead to a resolution of all the issues that divide Korea from the international community.
- The President also said that the point of insisting throughout that IAEA inspectors remain on site is to ensure that the North Koreans abide by their commitment to freeze major elements of their nuclear program.
- Now is not the time for partisan comments.

On Date for Third Round

- We are in the process of working with the North Koreans at the working level in New York to work out the dates. We anticipate it would be in early July. The talks will be led by Ambassador Gallucci.

On Kim-Kim Summit

- We fully support the initiative of President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to resume North-South dialogue.

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.
- 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 security assurances concerning use and deployment of nuclear weapons in a third round of US/DPRK talks.

On Need to Account for Past Nuclear Activities

- We need to account for past nuclear activities. Now that North Korea has damaged one method for doing that -- nondestructive analysis -- they need to agree with the IAEA on an alternative, such as special inspections.
- Accounting for past nuclear activities will be a subject of the third round, as we have always envisioned.
- 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 to the Security Council that North Korea had crossed that line, we called off the third round.
- In canceling the third round, we said that it was up to North Korea to restore the basis for a dialogue. Merely offering to talk did not suffice, but the commitment to a verifiable freeze of major elements of its program, monitored by the IAEA, did.

On Jimmy Carter

- As the President has said, we thank President Carter for the important role he played in helping to achieve this step.

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.

* Start @ DPRK on 8th
US Mission on 9th

DPRK 11th / 12th

-- break to see where things stand --

- DPRK commit. to us are for duration of talks
- no time-limit: talk as long as productive
- initial session about a week
- same format as 1st + 2nd rounds
- Initial exchange will last about a week & we'll see where we go from there.

-- 30 of 50 Entebbe, Uganda waiting
delivery 'wherever UNIMIL
Rwanda wants them

New Developments

- French troops in place in Rwanda. The French move is a stop-gap measure until the UN mission can be fully deployed.
- We have begun sending 50 APCs to Kampala where they will be used for the training of Ghanaian troops and driven to Kigali.
- (FYI ONLY) UN directed the US government to temporarily delay delivery of APCs currently being delivered to Kampala from Germany. 18 APCs have been delivered to Kampala and are awaiting UN transport to Rwanda. UN says, however, it cannot yet transport them to Kigali. Delay is due to lack of logistical support. Local US military representatives are trying to facilitate quick solution to this problem.

Points

- We strongly support the French action. It is supported by the UN. However, we have insisted that this action clearly be a humanitarian action.
- We have discussed the French efforts with the RPF at the UN.
- We greatly respect the actions of the interim government in Burundi to respond to the tremendous pressures their country has faced in the wake of the recent tragedy in Rwanda, including the flow of refugees across the border.
- The United States is doing everything possible to ensure the security and stability of Burundi, including the supply of large amounts of humanitarian assistance, financial support for U.N. Human Rights officials and diplomatic support through visits like that of Ambassador David Rawson last week.
- We have been deeply concerned over the continuing tragedy in Rwanda. We have are providing \$68 million in humanitarian assistance for Rwandan refugees, including food, medicine, blankets and other supplies. Our military is flying in three plane loads a day of food into Burundi.
 - o This is by far the lion's share of the humanitarian relief effort. Our efforts have helped to save lives throughout the neighboring countries.
 - o We've also sent disaster relief teams into Rwanda to assist the distribution of humanitarian relief there.
- We share the frustration over the slowness in drawing

together an international peacekeeping force. That is why we have been so involved with the process of getting peacekeepers back into Rwanda. The Vice President's meeting with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, OAU Secretary General Salim Salim and Tanzanian President Mwinyi in South Africa on May 10 helped drive this process, leading to a UNSC Resolution less than a week later to authorize 5500 troops.

- o We have assisted the UN planning process and mobilized to provide equipment, airlift, training and financial support for the operation.
 - o We have contacted numerous African countries to obtain their support for the mission, and are supporting the UN peacekeeping secretariat with their coordination of the dozen or so country forces that have to be merged into this mission.
 - o We previously pre-positioned military equipment in Europe to assist its quick delivery. For example, we have begun shipping 50 armored personnel carriers for this mission to Kampala, where they will be used for the training of Ghanaian troops and driven to Kigali.
- We have every reason to believe that what we've seen in Rwanda constitutes genocide under the 1948 convention. That is why we've supported so strongly the introduction of UN peacekeepers into Rwanda and why we have urged the U.N. Human Rights Commission to send a special rapporteur to Rwanda to investigate these acts of genocide and ensure that those responsible for acts of genocide be held accountable for their deeds.
- o (IF ASKED) The Genocide Convention does not impose a responsibility on the part of any government to take any specific action. We believe that the introduction of the peacekeeping force and the appointment of a special rapporteur is an appropriate response.

ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY

Points

- This is a pivotal moment in world affairs -- a moment when we can expand the frontiers of freedom, create a more prosperous global economy, give millions in war-torn lands a chance to enjoy a normal life safe from the world's deadliest weapons.
- The leadership of the United States is indispensable and we intend to exercise that leadership.
- Since taking office, our strategy has been based on three priorities: security, prosperity and democracy.
 - shaping our defense forces and our policies to meet the new security challenges.
 - putting economics at the heart of our foreign policy.
 - promoting the spread of democracy abroad.
- With the waning of the black-white world of the Cold War, there remains a desire for simple answers to complex issues.
- The end of the superpower standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union lifted the lid off a caldron of smoldering ethnic hatreds.
- We need new approaches to create conditions of greater peace and prosperity.
- Let us be clear: The US cannot solve every problem, nor should we try. But we will not turn our back on the world. America will continue to assume the obligations and risks of leadership.
- Hitler believed the US was too soft and withdrawn to play a role in Europe. He was proved wrong. And those who have similar thoughts now will also be proved wrong.
- When our most important interests are at stake, we will not hesitate to act alone, if necessary. Where we share a common interest, we will work through NATO and the United Nations.

G-7/NAPLES

Points

- The President is looking forward to the Naples summit, where he can rejoin the leaders in Europe and pick up on the issues we have previously discussed.
- Growth and job creation continue to be a priority for me, and for my other G-7 colleagues.
- As in past years, Russian President Yeltsin will join the G-7 leaders. But different from the past, he will be a partner with the seven on the second days' discussion of global and political issues.
- There is a well defined agenda including: other economies in transition, nuclear power safety, post-Uruguay Round trade steps, debt and the developing countries, and environmental issues.

Summit Themes

- **A Pivot Summit.** We will seek to finish up issues from previous summits and then move on to set the global economic agenda for the post-Cold War world.
- **Employment.** We will seek to build on the success of the President's Detroit Jobs Conference initiative by developing a set of commonly agreed employment principles to guide each G-7 nation's policies.
- **Growth and Trade.** We are pushing for a strong endorsement of macroeconomic policies that support sustained world growth, and expect a commitment from our G-7 partners to implement the Uruguay Round by year-end.
- **Russia.** In Naples, the G-7 will deepen their partnership with Russia by including President Yeltsin as an equal in the summit political communique. We will commend Russia for progress in economic reform to date. We are exploring the possibilities for further multilateral support through the IMF conditional on Moscow implementing additional reform measures.
- **Ukraine.** We will also push for a meaningful economic reform program in Ukraine, and will work for multilateral financial support in direct proportion to the pace of such actions. Additionally, we are seeking an agreement with Ukraine that would shut down Chernobyl in exchange for our help in making other

Ukrainian nuclear plants safer.

- **Environment, Population and Debt.** A push to follow-up on the Rio Conference agenda is likely. We are examining a possible role for the new World Trade Organization (WTO) regarding issues of trade and the environment. The G-7 also will most likely give a very strong endorsement of the upcoming Cairo conference on population. Additionally, we will be discussing ways to further ease the debt burdens of developing nations.
- **Assistance for Democratization.** The US has already moved to extend significant aid to South Africa (\$200 million this year) and the Middle East peace process (\$500 million over 5 years). Our G-7 partners, the IMF, and the World Bank also have offered assistance. We will highlight these efforts as models of the helping hand that we will extend to other countries willing to participate in the historic rise of democracy and market economics.

JAPAN

- As indicated by the President in February, we are seeking neither "managed trade" nor "numerical targets." Rather, we are looking for objective criteria, both quantitative and qualitative, to measure progress toward greater openness in the Japanese market.
- We are pleased that we have been able to restart the Framework Negotiations with Japan. A number of outstanding issues remain, and we are working actively to resolve them. The efforts of working groups in several key sectors -- automobiles and auto parts, insurance, and government procurement -- are particularly noteworthy. [NOTE: We have attempted NOT to make the Naples summit a deadline for completing the Framework Negotiations.]

URUGUAY ROUND/GATT

- We are committed to seeing implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement by year-end.
- We are working actively with Congress on funding and other issues. We do not believe that any of the current obstacles here are insurmountable.

CHINA/MFN

- A decision announcing the extension of MFN for China was recently announced by the President. The Administration will oppose any legislation, including

that which may be shortly introduced by Congresswoman Pelosi, that would establish tough trade sanctions against China and undermine this decision. We do not believe that sanctions beyond those the President imposed will pass Congress [and therefore a veto will not be necessary].

CHINA MFN

Points

- The President decided that the United States should renew MFN trading status toward China, because of my judgment that renewal offers the best opportunity to lay the basis for sustainable progress in human rights and for the advancement of our other interests with China.
- Extending MFN and delinking it from human rights will avoid isolating China and permit the United States to engage the Chinese not only in economic contacts but in cultural, educational and other non-economic areas as well.
- The United States will continue a vigorous human rights strategy which includes the maintenance of existing sanctions, expanded international broadcasting, increased support for NGOs in China, working with the business community to come up with a statement of principles for business operations in China, and a more activist position on China issues in multilateral fora like the UN Human Rights Commission.
- The President believes that this combined approach - MFN renewal, delinkage and a vigorous human rights strategy - will make it more likely that China will play a responsible role, both at home and abroad.
- It's in Europe's interests as much as the United States' to see a strong, stable and prosperous China. Avoiding a confrontation with China over MFN promotes that stability.
- Both the United States and Europe benefit from a dynamic Asia-Pacific region, both in terms of export markets and in terms of our imports from that region.

HATA RESIGNS

New Developments

- Hata and cabinet resigned over weekend.
- President spoke with PM Hata on Saturday night.

Points

- The President expressed his appreciation for Hata's firm support for the US-Japan bilateral relationship and its support for the North Korea issue.
- Hata told the President he will be encouraging his Ministers to continue framework talks. The President welcomed this.
- (IF PRESSED) I have no comment on what the next government might look like.

POW/MIA Delegation

New Developments:

- Senior Administration delegation to visit Hanoi and Vientiane, Laos in early July.
- National League of Families President Anne Mills Griffiths to join delegation.

Points:

- The President is sending this delegation to Vietnam and Laos to press for further progress on unresolved POW_MIA issues. He announced the delegation when lifting the embargo against Vietnam last February. The delegation will focus on four areas:
 - o remains;
 - o discrepancy cases;
 - o trilateral cooperation (US, Vietnam, Laos);
 - o documents.
- In Laos the delegation will seek to expand the current cooperation on POW-MIA issues, and expand the pace and scope of US-Lao field activities.

MANDELA COMMENT ON DEBT RELIEF

New Development:

- Mandela, in taped remarks to Africa Conference, urges more rapid US action to speed debt relief for Africa.

Points:

- Defer to the President's speech at 3:00PM.
- (IF PRESSED) We are committed to moving quickly towards providing greater debt relief for the poorest countries around the world, including Africa, which will be the biggest beneficiaries of our program.
- We will move both unilaterally, and in the context of international organizations like the Paris Club and the EU.
- We are looking for other ways on the margins that can help to provide additional debt relief.
- We have requested some \$7 million per year in official debt relief for the poorest of the poor. Most of those countries are in Africa. This amount can leverage somewhere over \$100 million in discounted debt relief.

BOSNIA

- Reedman in Paris
- contact group meets tomorrow
- congress to vote Tues. on
Dole Lieberman

Fax



United States Department of State
Office of Press Relations
Phone: (202) 647-2492
Fax: (202) 647-0244

TO: WHITE HOUSE
DAVE LEAVY

FROM: PHYLLIS YOUNG

DATE: 27 June 1994

Message

TODAY'S VERY EARLY
BIRD PRESS GUIDANCE

Following this cover sheet, there will be 23 pages.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**Office of the Spokesman****For Immediate Release****June 27, 1994****STATEMENT BY MICHAEL McCURRY/SPOKESMAN****NORTH KOREA: THIRD ROUND**

**THE UNITED STATES AND NORTH KOREA HAVE AGREED TO
BEGIN A THIRD ROUND OF TALKS ON THE NUCLEAR ISSUE IN
GENEVA ON JULY 8.**

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POLITICAL-MILITARY
AFFAIRS ROBERT L. GALLUCCI WILL HEAD THE U.S. DELEGATION;
FIRST VICE FOREIGN MINISTER KANG SUK-JU WILL HEAD THE
NORTH KOREAN DELEGATION.**

PM Press Guidance
June 27, 1994

NORTH KOREA: NUCLEAR ISSUE

Q. How long will the third round last?

A. -- WE ARE NOT GOING INTO THIS ROUND WITH A TIME LIMIT IN MIND. WE WANT TO TALK FOR AS LONG AS WE PRODUCTIVELY CAN ABOUT A BROAD AND THOROUGH RESOLUTION OF THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE.

-- ~~WE WOULD LIKE TO GO INTO THIS ABOUT A WEEK~~

-- OUR PLANNING IS FOR A WEEK OR SO OF TALKS.

Q. What's on the agenda?

A. -- I DON'T WANT TO GET INTO DETAILS, BUT IN THE CONTEXT OF A BROAD AND THOROUGH RESOLUTION OF THE NUCLEAR ISSUE, WE ARE WILLING TO TALK ABOUT SECURITY ISSUES; DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC TIES; AND NORTH KOREA'S STATED DESIRE TO CONVERT TO LIGHT WATER REACTORS.

-- IN TURN, WE WILL WANT TO ADDRESS NORTH KOREA'S COMPLIANCE WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR AND OTHER AREAS.

Q. Will the U.S. offer liaison offices or a Clinton-Kim meeting?

**A. -- I DON'T WANT TO GET INTO DETAILS ABOUT WHAT WE
WOULD TALK ABOUT IN A THIRD ROUND.**

(IF PRESSED ON CLINTON-KIM)

**-- THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL MEETING AT
THIS TIME. I CANNOT EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY THAT OUR
RELATIONS WITH NORTH KOREA MIGHT IMPROVE IN THE
FUTURE.**

Q. Should North Korea follow the South African model?

**A. -- THE SITUATION IN NORTH KOREA IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM
WHAT HAPPENED IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

**-- HOWEVER, WE WOULD OBVIOUSLY WELCOME ANY
UNILATERAL ACTIONS ON NORTH KOREA'S PART TO
RESOLVE THE AMBIGUITIES SURROUNDING ITS NUCLEAR
PROGRAM AND INCREASE ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE
NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY, IAEA
SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT AND THE SOUTH-NORTH
DENUCLEARIZATION AGREEMENT.**

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 25, 1994

RWANDA:
CURRENT SITUATION

Q. Please provide an update on the fighting and a status report on the French intervention. Have any countries offered to contribute troops. Also, what is the status of the APC's? What is causing the delay in their delivery?

A. -- UN SOURCES REPORT THAT INTERMITTENT SHELLING AND FIGHTING CONTINUED IN KIGALI OVER THE WEEKEND, WITH NO MAJOR GAINS BY EITHER SIDE. DUE TO THE FIGHTING, UNAMIR WAS UNABLE TO ASSIST ANY FURTHER EVACUATIONS OF RWANDAN CIVILIANS FROM KIGALI. RPF ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN BUTARE AND RUHENGERI CONTINUED OVER THE WEEKEND.

-- FRENCH TROOPS ARE CONTINUING TO ARRIVE IN WESTERN RWANDA NEAR THE CITIES OF CYANGUGU AND GISENYI. WE HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS THEY ARE PROVIDING SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE TO ENDANGERED RWANDAN CIVILIANS OF BOTH MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS.

-- SENEGAL, CONGO, GHANA, AND ITALY HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN CONTRIBUTING TROOPS AND/OR OTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE FRENCH EFFORT. THE EXTENT OF THEIR ACTUAL PARTICIPATION HAS NOT YET BEEN CONFIRMED.

CEE-SAN-YAY

*CEE-YAN
60260*

- 2 -

-- DELIVERY OF THE 50 U.S.-LEASED ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS (APC'S) TO ENTEBBE (UGANDA) BY AIR FROM EUROPE CONTINUED OVER THE WEEKEND. 30 OF THE 50 HAD ARRIVED AS OF TODAY, AND MORE ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW. ~~THE LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS WHICH DELAYED THEIR DELIVERY LAST WEEK APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN RESOLVED.~~

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 27, 1994

HAITI: MILITARY

Q: Anything on the rising dissent in the military and General Cedras' imminent departure?

A: -- WE HAVE NO DEFINITE INFORMATION AT THIS TIME THAT INDICATES GENERAL CEDRAS OR OTHER TOP OFFICERS ARE PLANNING TO LEAVE. IT IS CERTAINLY THE POLICY OF THE ~~UNITED STATES~~ UNITED STATES AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT GENERAL CEDRAS, COLONEL MICHEL FRANCOIS AND GENERAL PHILIPPE BIANBY SHOULD LEAVE.

-- WE THINK IT IS TIME FOR THEM TO RESPECT THE VIEWS OF THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND TO ADHERE TO COMMITMENTS MADE UNDER THE GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT.

-- ~~THE HAITIAN LEADERSHIP IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SANCTIONS WHICH COULD BE LIFTED ONCE THEY COMPLY WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT. THE HAITIAN SOLDIERS KNOW THIS.~~

-- SANCTIONS ARE IN PLACE BECAUSE LEADER'S IN HAITI'S MILITARY HAVE BROKEN THEIR PROMISES. GENERAL CEDRAS KNOWS THAT HE BROKE HIS WORD - AND IT IS TIME FOR HIM TO LEAVE.

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 27, 1994

HAITI: CEDRAS WITHDRAWAL OF \$500,000

Q: Anything on Cedras' supposed withdrawal of \$500,000?

A: -- WE'VE SEEN THE ARTICLES ON THIS, BUT HAVE NO DETAILS ON THE SUPPOSED WITHDRAWAL (OR NON-WITHDRAWAL) OF \$500,000 BY GENERAL CEDRAS.

HAITI: SANCTIONS' ENFORCEMENT

Q: What's the latest on sanctions' enforcement?

A: -- ENFORCEMENT OF THE SANCTIONS DURING THE DAY AT THE HAITIAN/DOMINICAN BORDER APPEARS TO BE WORKING. PROBLEMS AT CROSSING POINTS ARE MINIMAL. HOWEVER, BORDER ENFORCEMENT AT NIGHT IS NOT YET SUFFICIENT. MOST OF THE ILLEGAL CROSSINGS OCCUR AT THIS TIME.

-- OUR EXPERTS CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, THE U.N. AND OUR ALLIES TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF THE HAITIAN/DOMINICAN BORDER.

(MORE)

ARA PRESS GUIDANCE
June 27, 1994

HAITI: TRAVEL TO/FROM ISLAND

Q: What is the status of other flights into/out of Haiti?

A: -- AS YOU KNOW, AMERICAN AIRLINES' LAST FLIGHT WAS
FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

-- AIR CANADA'S LAST FLIGHT WAS JUNE 21.

-- ~~KLM'S~~ (NETHERLAND ANTILLES) STOPPED SERVICE ON JUNE 23.
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-- COPA (PANAMA) STOPPED SERVICE ON JUNE 23.

-- HAITI TRANSAIR STOPPED SERVICE ON JUNE 24.

-- AIR FRANCE HAS THREE FLIGHTS WEEKLY. WE HAVE URGED
THE FRENCH TO JOIN PANAMA, CANADA, THE NETHERLANDS,
AND THE U.S. IN SIMILARLY SUSPENDING ITS COMMERCIAL
PASSENGER FLIGHTS INTO HAITI. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE
FRENCH ARE REVIEWING THIS REQUEST.

Q: How do people get into or out of Haiti, now that air
service is severely restricted?

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 25, 1994

RWANDA:
CURRENT SITUATION

Q. Please provide an update on the fighting and a status report on the French intervention. Have any countries offered to contribute troops. Also, what is the status of the APC's? What is causing the delay in their delivery?

A. -- UN SOURCES REPORT THAT INTERMITTENT SHELLING AND FIGHTING CONTINUED IN KIGALI OVER THE WEEKEND, WITH NO MAJOR GAINS BY EITHER SIDE. DUE TO THE FIGHTING, UNAMIR WAS UNABLE TO ASSIST ANY FURTHER EVACUATIONS OF RWANDAN CIVILIANS FROM KIGALI. RPF ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN BUTARE AND RUHENGERI CONTINUED OVER THE WEEKEND.

-- FRENCH TROOPS ARE CONTINUING TO ARRIVE IN WESTERN RWANDA NEAR THE CITIES OF CYANGUGU AND GISENYI. WE HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS THEY ARE PROVIDING SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE TO ENDANGERED RWANDAN CIVILIANS OF BOTH MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS.

-- SENEGAL, CONGO, GHANA, AND ITALY HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN CONTRIBUTING TROOPS AND/OR OTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE FRENCH EFFORT. THE EXTENT OF THEIR ACTUAL PARTICIPATION HAS NOT YET BEEN CONFIRMED.

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-- DELIVERY OF THE 50 U.S.-LEASED ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS (APC'S) TO ENTEBBE (UGANDA) BY AIR FROM EUROPE CONTINUED OVER THE WEEKEND. 30 OF THE 50 HAD ARRIVED AS OF TODAY, AND MORE ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW. THE LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS WHICH ~~DETAILED THEIR DELIVERY LAST WEEK~~ APPARENT TO HAVE BEEN RESOLVED.

AF PRESS GUIDANCE
June 27, 1994

SOMALIA

Q. What can you tell us about the current situation in Mogadishu?

A. -- INTERCLAN FIGHTING, BETWEEN THE HABRE GEDIR ON ONE SIDE AND A COALITION OF CLANS ON THE OTHER SIDE, HAS BEEN TAKING PLACE IN MOGADISHU SINCE THURSDAY. WE UNDERSTAND A CEASEFIRE IS TAKING EFFECT, AND MOGADISHU IS NOW QUIETER. SOME OF THE GUN BATTLES OCCURRED IN AREAS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO THE UNOSOM COMPOUND BUT FIGHTING DURING THE LAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS MOVED AWAY FROM THE COMPOUND. THE UNOSOM COMPOUND WAS NOT A TARGET OF THE FIGHTING BUT STRAY ROUNDS HAVE HIT THE COMPOUND, RESULTING IN INJURIES TO THREE INDIVIDUALS. THE US LIAISON OFFICE (USLO) IS LOCATED ON THE UNOSOM COMPOUND.

Q. Have any Americans been injured?

A -- ONE AMERICAN HAS BEEN INJURED. THE INDIVIDUAL DOES NOT WORK FOR THE US LIAISON OFFICE. HE IS A CIVILIAN WORKING FOR A UN CONTRACTOR.

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Q. What action is the US government taking?

A. -- BECAUSE OF SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN MOGADISHU, WE ARE TEMPORARILY MOVING SOME OF THE USLO STAFF TO NAIROBI, WHERE THEY WILL CONTINUE TO WORK ON SOMALI ISSUES.

-- A TRAVEL WARNING IS IN EFFECT WARNING AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST TRAVELLING TO SOMALIA.

IF PRESSED:

-- THIS WILL BE AN ORDERED DEPARTURE, WITH A NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL REMAINING BEHIND IN MOGADISHU.

Q: What is our overall policy objective in Somalia?

A: -- WE ARE IN SOMALIA TO SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION AND PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SOMALI PEOPLE.