

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/8/97 4:57:50 PM
FROM Blinken, Antony J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Draft Human Rights Fact Sheet for Comment [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Busby, Scott W.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Letts, Kelly J.
Malley, Robert
Ragan, Richard F.
Rossi, Christopher R.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gray, Wendy E.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Leavy, David C.
Naplan, Steven J.
Widmer, Edward L.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

looks fine. caught some small typos. also raised question about whether we can in any way quantify new commitments. Finally, any way to throw in the word "cuba"?

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

From: Schwartz,
Eric P.

Sent: Monday, December 08, 1997 4:40 PM

To: @PLANNING

- Strat Plan & Comm; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Cc: @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human
Affairs

Subject: Draft Human Rights Fact Sheet for Comment
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Comments

please: I will then send to SRB/JS.

Eric

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

FACT SHEET.doc

FACT SHEET

U.S. EFFORTS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

Summary: The Clinton Administration works to promote human rights and democracy because they are integral to American values and because a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous. In the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, our challenge is to promote the universality of human rights and seek to ensure their implementation around the globe.

In Haiti and Bosnia, U.S.-led international efforts have put an end to the most egregious of abuses, and we continue to provide vital support to build democratic institutions. We are promoting conflict resolution, human rights monitoring, accountability and building institutions of justice in Central Africa. In China, we continue to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, religious freedom and the rule of law. And throughout central Europe and the former Soviet Union, we are contributing substantial resources to build successful democratic transitions.

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ideas and by activities designed to sustain the democratic dialogue across national boundaries.

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[can we quantify how?]

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ethical codes
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sweatshop conditions both in the U.S. and abroad, and to ensure that
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with \$4 million and we will increase our support next year. [can we
quantify]

* International Tribunals: We are the leading supporter of the
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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/8/97 5:37:58 PM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT HR DAY FACTSHEET [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Cicio, Kristen K.
Davies, Glyn T.
Friedrich, Mary K.
Helweg, M. Diana
Kale, Dora A.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Malley, Robert
Millison, Cathy L.
Quinn, Mary E.
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L.
Storey, Sharon V.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Diana:

Does Jim need to see the proposed fact sheet? It is based on materials provided by State, and was rewritten here.

If so,
would appreciate your sharing with him. If not, please let me know.

Need
clearance by Tuesday mid-morning if possible.

(FYI, it was difficult
to get more specific regarding new programs.)

Eric

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

FACT SHEET.doc
FACT SHEET

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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/97 10:09:21 AM
FROM Rubin, Eric S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: fact sheet ready to go. With JS chop [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Crowley, Philip J.
 Hill, Roseanne M.
 Johnson, David T.
 Luzzatto, Anne R.
 Rubin, Eric S.
 Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY I gave to Elizabeth in final--see next message

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

From: Schwartz,
 Eric P.
 Sent: Tuesday, December 09, 1997 9:52 AM
 To: @PRESS -
 Public Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm
 Subject: fact sheet
 ready to go. With JS chop [UNCLASSIFIED]

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

FACT SHEET.doc
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DATE-TIME 12/9/97 5:40:07 PM
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Fact Sheet on U.S. Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Busby, Scott W.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Letts, Kelly J.
Malley, Robert
Ragan, Richard F.
Rossi, Christopher R.
Schwartz, Eric P.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY****TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT**

human rights and democracy fact sheet.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
December 9, 1997

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy

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DATE-TIME 12/9/97 7:15:28 PM
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT DECEMBER 9 NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Babcock, Douglas W.
Bolan, Christopher J.
Boulton, Darrien D.
Elkind, Jonathan H.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Hamel, Michael A.
Harding, Bruce D.
Hilty, Joanne M.
Jordan, Donald L.
Norris, John J.
Orfini, Michael H.
Roberts, Michael W.
Saunders, Richard M.
Storey, Sharon V.
Woolston, Ann E.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY****TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT**

dec09gui.doc
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

December 9, 1997

Bosnia

PLO Office

MEPP

Iran

Iraq

Democratic Republic of Congo

Human Rights Day

Lee Verdict

Africa Trip

Kyoto Conference

Northern Ireland

Nigeria

Korea

BOSNIA

December 9, 1997

Bralo/War Criminals Operation

Background: We have talked to Pomfret about the Bralo case. Essentially, Bralo changed his mind in the period when SFOR was checking with ICTY as to whether he was on the sealed indictment list. Recommend deferring to DoD on specifics of Bralo case.

* We continue to press the Parties to live up to their obligation to turn over

war criminals. The surrender of ten Bosnian Croat war criminals demonstrates that our continued pressure is yielding results.

* We will not be satisfied until all war criminals are delivered to the Hague. We are considering a full range of options to facilitate delivery of war criminals to the International Tribunal. No new decisions have been made, at NATO or otherwise.

* SFOR is authorized to detain war criminals encountered in the course of its regular duties and if the tactical situation permits. Last summer's SFOR operation to detain war criminals in Prijedor conformed to this mandate and demonstrated effective cooperation with the ICTY. Any indicted war criminal would be subject to detention in these circumstances.

(If pressed, cannot comment on possible future operations.)

Republika Srpska Assembly Elections

* The provisional results announced by the OSCE over the weekend are good news.

* Karadzic's SDS party no longer has a monopoly over the assembly. This is a significant set-back for the Pale hard-liners.

* The Bosnian Serb people are clearly fed up with the corruption and obstruction of Dayton which denies ordinary Bosnian Serbs the fruits of peace.

* The trendlines in elections since Dayton are clear: step by step, voters are choosing a measure of democratic pluralism. This is a welcome step toward lasting peace.

* Appeals must be settled before the results are final. We expect the new multi-party assembly to meet in the coming weeks and begin work on forming a new government.

NATO Defense Ministerial/Bosnia

- * Secretary Cohen met with his NATO counterparts in Brussels last week to review a range of Alliance issues, including Bosnia.
- * They endorsed the recommendation of NATO military authorities that the force size remain at current levels until the Alliance makes a decision on a possible follow-on force.
- * NATO military authorities have been asked to study a range of possible security options after June 1998, but no decisions have been made about a possible NATO mission or what the U.S. role should be.

Iranian Influence

- * We remain concerned about Iranian influence and continue to watch the situation closely. We take all reports regarding this issue seriously, including the uncorroborated allegations reported by the New York Times.
- * We have enforced the Dayton agreement ban on foreign forces and insisted that Bosnian government sever all military and intelligence links with Iran as a condition of the train and equip program. Those conditions were met and there are no indications that military or intelligence cooperation has resumed.
- * We remain in close contact with the Bosnian leadership regarding allegations of Iranian activity and remain firm with them on this issue.
- * Overall, we and the intelligence community assess that Iranian influence has substantially diminished since the implementation of Dayton because of the firm U.S. position we have taken with the Bosnian leadership.

Are you taking sides? Has the SFOR mandate changed?

- * We are for the active, consistent implementation of Dayton. That doesn't mean just trying to just defuse disputes between those who want to cooperated with

Dayton and those who won't. It means supporting those who support Dayton and resisting those who are undermining it.

* It means standing up to those who attempt to provoke SFOR or who try to break down the secure environment which SFOR must help maintain under Dayton.

* We intend to play our part squarely and resolutely. The parties will decide for themselves which side they are on -- and whether they will get the active support of the allies and the international community, or be made to bear consequences.

Are Plavsic forces gaining control?

* President Plavsic has been gaining strength. In addition to gaining in the RS assembly elections, most of the police and many other local officials and community leaders in Western RS have broken away from Pale and are now performing their duties under the authority of the elected President.

* Thousands of Bosnian Serbs have taken to the streets of different cities in Republika Srpska in support of President Plavsic. The Bosnian Serb people are clearly fed up with the corruption and repression of the Karadzic wing in Pale. This was most vividly demonstrated when the Pale hard-line leadership was pelted with debris as they fled Banja Luka following their failed attempt to hold a rally.

* We should be encouraged by the challenge to the Pale leadership in RS because it is over exactly the right reasons -- whether to cooperate with Dayton. More cooperative Bosnian Serb leadership will make a big difference in our efforts to build a lasting peace.

SFOR take-over Pale controlled transmitters

* We will not tolerate broadcasts of propaganda that incite violence or that create a dangerous environment. SFOR has taken control of five SRT transmitters because the Pale-controlled media violated agreements not to broadcast dangerous

messages.

* SFOR will continue to take action to keep Pale SRT off the air until the SRT network is restructured along international standards of journalism and can no longer be a tool of the Pale hard-liners for anti-SFOR and anti-Dayton propaganda.

* In the interim, we expect Banja Luka SRT will have increased coverage to most, if not all of Republika Srpska. Banja Luka SRT and independent television in Republika Srpska should give the Bosnian Serb people access to news and views representing all major political viewpoints.

* These actions were in accordance with NATO decisions and paragraph 70 of the Sintra Declaration that authorized the High Representative and SFOR to take action against media in blatant contravention of the letter or spirit of the Dayton agreement.

PEACE PROCESS: PLO OFFICE WAIVER

December 9, 1997

Q: What signal is the President trying to send by allowing the PLO office in Washington to reopen? Is it a reward for the Palestinians? Is it a rebuke to the Israeli Prime Minister?

A: This decision only restores the status of the Palestinian office to that it had prior to August, a status to which neither Israel nor the Congress objected. It will facilitate our ability to have a dialogue with Palestinian negotiators on the peace process, which is a top priority for both Israel and the US. (In other words, it will allow us to deal as directly with the Palestinians as Israel deals with them).

It is not intended as a reward to the Palestinians. It should certainly not be seen as any kind of rebuke to Israel.

There is no political significance on the timing. The Foreign Operations appropriation act, which provided for the authority to issue this waiver, only became law on November 26. That is why the action was taken at this time.

Q: Isn't it a bad idea to upgrade the status of the Palestinians the day before a vote in the United Nations General Assembly about treating the PLO like a state in the UN context.

A: The two issues are completely separate. We are allowing the Palestinian office to reopen with exactly the same status it had before August. There has been no upgrade of its status. It is not an Embassy and it does not represent a State.

This is in sharp contrast to our position on the resolution being considered by the General Assembly. We oppose granting the Palestinian delegation with the privileges of a UN member state first, because this is inconsistent with the UN's established practice and creates a bad precedent; and second, because it is inconsistent with the Peace Process parties' obligations to avoid actions that tend to prejudice permanent status issues, which includes the status of the eventual Palestinian entity.

Q: Why did the President waive restrictions on the operation of a PLO office in Washington?

A: A fundamental and overarching foreign policy and national security goal of the United States is to obtain a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. An Israeli-Palestinian peace is critical in that regard. The President has waived the operation of Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 for six months because it is a serious impediment to the United States playing an effective role in achieving that objective.

Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 interferes with ability of PLO officials to travel to the United States for negotiations with Israel or carry out contacts with US officials. Moreover, the PLO office serves to facilitate contacts and to enhance the confidence of Palestinians in their relationship with the United States. Maintaining the kinds of ongoing relations with the PLO that are subject to

Section 1003 has important symbolic effects in our effort to broker a peaceful Middle East settlement. This relationship is of particular importance now, as the United States seeks to help Israelis and Palestinians reach agreement on the implementation of the Interim Agreement and launch negotiations on permanent status.

The PLO office in Washington is not and never has been an Embassy. The United States has never accorded the PLO office any of the immunities or privileges of a diplomatic mission. This waiver would not in any way change these practices and the office would resume operations under the same guidelines that have applied since its opening in 1994.

Q: How can the President do this when the PLO isn't doing everything it can to crack down on terrorism?

A: We have made clear to the Palestinians that security cooperation is the sine qua non for movement on the peace process.

We have communicated this view at the highest levels.

We have seen some progress in security cooperation with Israel.

IF PRESSED (on whether the office was opened on the basis of PLO "compliance with its commitments"):

The legislation under which the President exercised this waiver (Section 539(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, FY 1998), does not link the waiver to PLO compliance with its commitments.

IF PRESSED (on whether the Administration would certify that the PLO is in compliance with its commitments):

We don't answer hypotheticals.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS
December 9, 1997

Q: Is the President acting like Bush and Baker toward Netanyahu?

A: No.

The President and his foreign policy team are engaged in an intensive and urgent effort to make progress in the Middle East peace process. This requires us to have an intensive dialogue with the Israelis, Palestinians and other parties. As part of that process, we state clearly where we disagree with the parties and where we believe they must do more. We conduct that dialogue with Israel in a private and diplomatic manner, not through pressure or hostile commentary in the press.

The President is committed to the success of the peace process, because he believes, together with Prime Minister Netanyahu and the majority of the Israeli public, that it is in Israel's best interest.

Q: What did Secretary Albright accomplish in Paris and Geneva?

A: The Secretary had useful and substantive discussions with both Netanyahu and Arafat. She characterized them as among the most substantive she has had.

She stressed the responsibility of both parties to take bold steps and urgently move forward the agreed four-point agenda.

She will meet with both of them again in Europe December 17/18. Venue and exact timing still to be worked out.

Q: What is the US view of a "five-month testing period" for the Palestinians, as the Israelis have put it, before a further redeployment?

A: The Secretary had serious and detailed discussions with both Netanyahu and Arafat on the interrelated issues that will go into the decision on further redeployments: these include quality; quantity; timing; and security issues. We see serious work being done on the Israeli side to determine how these issues come into play in making a serious and credible FRD.

As the Secretary noted in her press conference Saturday, Prime Minister Netanyahu did not raise the specific idea of a five-month delay in his meeting with her on Friday.

Q: Did Secretary Albright give Netanyahu a deadline of December 17 to present a plan for redeployment?

A: The Secretary has continually stressed with both Netanyahu and Arafat the urgent need for rapid and serious movement on the four point agenda (security; redeployment; timeout; and beginning permanent status talks).

She will meet them again next week to follow up on the specific issues discussed.

(IF PRESSED): She did not set deadlines for either party.

IRAN

December 8, 1997

Q: How do we view the OIC Conference in Tehran?

Background: The member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference will convene at meetings, including a Summit, in Tehran December 6-11.

A: The U.S. has long had an excellent relationship with the OIC and its members and applauds its role in articulating the concerns of the international Muslim Community.

We hope that this summit conference will continue the process of expressing those concerns in a way designed to promote good relations with followers of other faiths.

Such relations can only enhance the role of Muslims in the international community and make clear that people of good will share many of the same goals and means of achieving them.

IRAQ

December 8, 1997

Q: Is Iraq accepting or not accepting the extension of oil-for-food arrangement?

A: It appears that Iraq has accepted the terms for extending the food-for-oil arrangement, but still will not sell oil its protests over delays in food and medicine supplies under the accord have been addressed.

Hard to know where the Iraqis are on this issue day to day.

A government interested in its people's well-being would not dither like this.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

December 8, 1997

Q: Can you give us an update on the UN investigative team?

A: The Embassy in Kinshasa reports that the advance team in Mbandaka appears to be experiencing no difficulties. As of 11 a.m., Monday, 12/8, Kinshasa time, the local UN human rights commission office confirmed that the rest of the team would be leaving for Mbandaka within the next few hours.

Q: What is your reaction to President Kabila's incarceration of opposition

members? Have we protested these detentions?

A: Our Embassy has confirmed a press report that Congolese police broke up opposition political meetings last week and arrested the participants.

When the Kabila Government came to power in May, it announced a temporary ban on political party activities, which remains in effect. In recent public statements, Kabila has indicated that the ban will be lifted following adoption of a new constitution, scheduled for the end of 1998.

We have made it clear to the Congolese Government on numerous occasions that the elections promised for 1999 require an early end to the ban on party activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

December 9, 1997

* Human Rights Day on December 10 is particularly significant this year as it will kick off a year-long 50th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948-98) -- a cornerstone of the international human rights regime.

* To mark this occasion, POTUS will participate in an evening reception on December 9 sponsored by the US/UN Mission at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York. He will give brief remarks. The event will be attended by prominent governmental and nongovernmental figures involved in the promotion and protection of human rights.

* On December 10, FLOTUS will give a keynote speech at a UN-hosted event aimed at officially launching the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The event will begin at 10 a.m. in the ECOSOC chamber at the UN and will include governmental and nongovernmental representatives as well as the media.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 9, 1997

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy

Summary: The Clinton Administration works to promote human rights and democracy because they are integral to American values and because a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous. In the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, our challenge is to promote the universality of human rights and seek to ensure their implementation around the globe.

In Haiti and Bosnia, U.S.-led international efforts have put an end to the most egregious of abuses, and we continue to provide vital support to build democratic institutions. We are promoting conflict resolution, human rights monitoring, accountability and building institutions of justice in Central Africa. In China, we continue to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, religious freedom and the rule of law. And throughout central Europe and the former Soviet Union, we are contributing substantial resources to build successful democratic transitions.

Bilateral U.S. Government Efforts

Funding and Programs: In addition to our diplomatic advocacy, we devote some \$400 million per year to democracy assistance and human rights programs implemented by the Agency for International Development (AID), as well as more than \$40 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other publicly

supported efforts to support human rights and democracy activities overseas. The United States Information Agency (USIA) also works to strengthen the culture of democracy worldwide, both as a contributor to the free flow of information and ideas and by activities designed to sustain the democratic dialogue across national boundaries. USIA spends more than \$100 million per year on democracy and human rights promotion programs.

Increased reporting and advocacy: We have expanded our annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and have substantially increased our reporting and advocacy on religious freedom issues. Last year, the Administration established an Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad, which has helped already to raise the prominence and the profile of this critical issue.

Support for Democratic Transitions: Through a wide range of programs, AID has promoted peaceful democratic transitions - for example, through support of training and exchange programs for the new Palestinian National Council; independent judiciary and professional law enforcement authorities in Central Africa; and a free media in Bosnia. Many of these projects are funded through the AID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), established by the Clinton Administration in 1993. We intend to expand OTI efforts over the next two years.

Support for Local NGOs: From the Commission on Protection of Women and Children in Mali, to the Kiev Press Club in Ukraine, to the Legal Assistance Centers of Namibia, we are keeping faith with those who share a commitment to human rights and are working to promote those values within their own societies.

Supporting Accountability: Through our support for truth commissions in Guatemala, El Salvador and South Africa, we promote the accountability and justice that is proving so necessary for political reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

Supporting the rights of the disenfranchised: Through our "No Sweat" initiative, the Administration, corporations and NGOs are developing voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the U.S. and abroad, and to ensure that women and children share equally the basic rights they have been denied in so many parts of the world.

Practicing domestically what we preach abroad: We recognized that human rights issues do not begin at the water's edge. As we have urged other governments to provide assistance and protection to refugees, we have maintained our commitment as the world's leader in refugee resettlement - for example, we expect to increase our resettlement of Bosnians from 22,000 this year to as many as 26,000 next year. We have also taken measures to provide long-term relief for Central Americans who fled here as refugees; and we took quick action to rescue some 6500 Kurdish refugees from northern Iraq last year.

Support for International Human Rights Institutions:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR): We led the effort to create the new Office of the UNHCHR, and have provided critical support, such as for human rights monitoring programs in Rwanda, Burundi, and Cambodia, and for assistance to victims of torture around the world. In 1997, we provided UNHCHR with \$4 million and we will increase our support next year.

International Tribunals: We are the leading supporter of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, providing both financial and personnel support. In 1998, we will increase our support for the tribunals.

Permanent Court: In 1995, President Clinton announced U.S. support for a Permanent International Criminal Court, and we are committed to the establishment of a Court with broad-based support before the end of the Century.

Treaties: We have moved forward on several international human rights treaties, including the Convention Against Torture (implementing legislation enacted in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (ratified in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Administration's consent package submitted to the Senate in 1994 and still pending there), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed in 1995).

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PETER LEE CASE

December 8, 1997

Background: Peter Lee, an employee of TRW, Inc., has been charged in a U.S. district court with one count of passing classified information to a foreign national in 1985 and one count of making a false claim in a questionnaire following a foreign trip earlier this year. The U.S. District Attorney for Central California has issued a press release announcing that Mr. Lee entered guilty pleas before District Judge Terry Hatter today.

Q: Have we talked with the Chinese about this? Especially during the recent Summit?

A: This is essentially a law enforcement matter at this time. It was under investigation until the information was filed on Friday and not a matter for diplomatic communication.

Q: Will you be talking to the Chinese about it shortly?

A: Given the fact that this is still a law enforcement matter, it is premature to speculate on the timing and nature of any diplomatic communication.

Q: Is this case in any way related to the Chinese efforts to influence U.S. elections?

A: That is a matter for the Justice Department.

Q: In light of this case, how can we go forward with our China agenda?

A: In any instance like this, wherein classified information is unlawfully communicated, we will take it seriously.

Where our differences with China involve law enforcement matters, we will use all available legal tools to deal with them firmly and as well as communicating our concerns forcefully to the Chinese government.

Q: How would you assess the damage to US national security from this case?

A: The FBI is still in the process of making that assessment.

Q: How many more cases involving Chinese attempts to obtain classified information are under investigation?

A: That is a law enforcement matter on which I am not going to comment.

Q: How would you characterize Chinese acquisition efforts against the US?

A: While I would note that the FBI, as well as others charged with protecting the nation's security, take very seriously their responsibilities to prevent the loss of classified and national defense information, it would be inappropriate to comment on matters directly related to ongoing law enforcement matters.

AFRICA TRIP

December 9, 1997

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S AFRICA TRIP

Q: When is Secretary Albright traveling to Africa?

A: Secretary of State Albright is traveling to Africa from December 8-15. She is scheduled to visit Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The first stop on the Secretary's trip will be Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, December 9, where she will give a major speech at the Organization of African Unity (OAU). From Addis Ababa, the Secretary will go to Kampala, Uganda, on December 10. She will then travel to Kigali, Rwanda on December 11 and will be in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo on December 12. Later in the day on December 12, she will be in Luanda, Angola. She will proceed to Pretoria, South Africa on

December 13 and Harare, Zimbabwe on December 15.

Q: What is the purpose of this trip?

A: Advancing U.S. interests in the Great Lakes region: justice and the rule of law, stability, and economic opportunity.

Developing a partnership with a new generation of African leaders.

Reaching out directly to people, particularly youth, who will take Africa into the 21st century.

Q: Why is the Secretary making this trip now?

A: The trip - her first to Africa as Secretary - demonstrates the importance that the United States attaches to Africa, to our relationships with countries there, to rapidly growing U.S. business interests, and to the aspiration of millions of Africans for freedom, stability and prosperity.

Q: What kind of aid package did the Secretary announce the U.S. was going to give to the Great Lakes Region in her speech to the OAU in Addis Ababa on December 9th?

A: The Secretary announced that in the interest of promoting justice we are working to make \$30 million available to support national initiatives in the Great Lakes Region to train court and police officials, re-build legal machinery where it has fallen into disrepair, and assist programs that promote reconciliation and healing after conflict.

She also announced that the U.S. will contribute \$10 million to the World Bank Trust Fund that the friends of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have pledged to establish. through it, the international community will support reconstruction projects that reflect Congolese priorities.

Q: What did the Secretary say about the reaction of the international community to the Rwanda genocide in 1994?

A: The Secretary stated that the international community should have been more active in the early stages of the atrocities in Rwanda in 1994 and called them what they were -- genocide.

Note to Briefer: We are working with Congress on the aid package.

POTUS TRIP TO AFRICA

Q: When is the President going to Africa? Where will the President go? Will Secretary Albright be announcing anything on this during her trip?

A: The President has committed to go to Africa during this term and has said he would like to go sometime in 1998.

No specific dates or itineraries have yet been set.

We will, of course, wait until we have a better idea on timing and places he will go to before any announcements are made.

KYOTO CONFERENCE

December 9, 1997

Q: Did the President talk with Prime Minister Hashimoto today?

A: Yes, they spoke for about 10 minutes.

President and Prime Minister spoke about the need to redouble efforts to reach agreement in Kyoto with only 22 hours to go before the end of the conference.

Affirmed that U.S. and Japanese positions were in step with one another and agreed to work to secure EU agreement on key points, including targets, differentiation, joint implementation and developing country participation.

President and Prime Minister agreed to continue to work together to make Kyoto a

success.

(from Sandy Kristoff, NSC)

Q: What did the Vice President accomplish through his trip?

A: Vice President Gore went to Kyoto with the full backing of the President to demonstrate the Administration's absolute commitment to the issue of global warming.

While the Vice President reaffirmed the U.S. proposal, working with our negotiating team in Kyoto, he encouraged greater flexibility within the negotiating process in working through these complex issues.

(from Jonathan Spalter, OVP)

Q: What can you say about the status of negotiations now?

A: Our negotiating team is full engaged. I'm not going to comment further while the negotiations continue.

NORTHERN IRELAND

December 8, 1997

PEACE PROCESS

Q: Meeting with Hume?

A: The President met with Northern Ireland political leader John Hume this morning. They had an excellent discussion of the Belfast peace talks under Senator Mitchell's chairmanship. Hume thanked the President for his continued support for economic initiatives, coordinated by Special Advisor Jim Lyons, noting that these help the people of Northern Ireland find common ground in jobs and prosperity. The President was very encouraged by last week's development that the parties would meet in a small group format to begin focussing on key

issues. The President expressed his strong appreciation for the role that Hume continues to play in helping the Northern Ireland peace process move forward.

Q: U.S. position on the peace talks?

A: Our position has consistently been that the only way forward to a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland is through inclusive political negotiations. We strongly support the efforts of the British and Irish governments to build a process which includes all the parties, such as exists now. We have no view of what the right outcome in the talks should be -- that is for the parties to decide. But the President is firmly committed to encouraging and supporting those who take risks for peace as is happening this very minute in Northern Ireland. We will make every effort to back them up as they deal with the difficult and emotional issues involved.

The talks, which started in earnest at the end of October, are historic in the sense that all the major strands of Northern Ireland political life are represented at one venue for the first time in 75 years, and that a double cease fire is in effect. This opens the way to a very different future for the people in Northern Ireland. The leaders of the unionists and the nationalists showed determination and courage in reaching this stage where people are beginning to speculate whether an outline of a settlement might be achievable already this month.

We are under no illusion, given the history, that the road ahead will be easy or predictable, but the talks offer the best chance in the last 27 years to find an acceptable, just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

In addition to our role as cheerleaders for the peace process, the President's White House Economic Initiative for Northern Ireland continues to play a role in encouraging investment and creating job opportunities for young people so that they can have a stake in the prosperity that peace is bringing. The President named Jim Lyons as his Special Advisor to coordinate the economic initiative, which features trade missions, contributions to the International Fund for Ireland and community building efforts.

Q: Unionists not engaging?

A: With the President's meeting with John Hume today, we have seen representatives of the major parties to the talks, including Gerry Adams, David Trimble and Gary McMichaels. We are encouraged that UUP is participating in the talks with Sinn Fein -- a development made possible with the IRA cease fire and Sinn Fein's subscribing to the Mitchell Principles of non-violence in the talks process.

(IF ASKED) NIGERIA: YAR'ADUA DEATH
December 9, 1997

Q: What do you know about the death in Nigeria of General Shehu Musa Yar' Adua?

A: Our Embassy office in Abuja has confirmed press reports that General Yar' Adua died in detention in the early morning hours of December 9 and was buried at about midday, in accordance with Islamic custom. The Embassy will be sending us more details as soon as they can be determined.

Q: What background can you give us about General Yar' Adua?

A: General Yar' Adua had been imprisoned for coup plotting since March of 1995. His death sentence had been commuted to 25 years imprisonment following strong pressure from the international community.

KOREA
December 9, 1997

Q: Is it true that we're going to pay North Korea more than \$1 million to the right to collect remains?

A: Last week, we reached agreement with North Korea to conduct five joint

recovery operations in 1998 for the remains of American soldiers who died in North Korea. That is up from three joint recovery operations this year.

We also agreed to new procedures that will maximize time in the field searching for remains.

In addition, we expect to be able to make two visits to the North Korean war archives, up from one this year.

We expect to pay North Korea \$672,000 in 1998 to cover the cost of the recovery operations. When added to what we paid in 1996 and 1997, the total payments for recovery operations over three years will be over \$1 million.

-- The increased payment in 1998 will reflect the increased amount of time spent in the country. Payment for fuel, transportation and other support will be made at the same rate as in the past. We believe that payments are a reasonable reimbursement for the services that North Korea provides.

We were not able to secure access to U.S. deserters in North Korea.

The Republic of Korea continues to support our efforts to recover the remains of soldiers who fell in battle.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/97 7:16:43 PM
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO

Abdulmalik, April B.
Akers, Dale W.
Albert, Ronda A.
Amiri, Rukhsana N.
Andreasen, Steven P.
Antholis, William J.
Atlas, Edwin L.
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Baker, James E.
Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bandler, Donald K.
Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Battenfield, Pat A.
Beers, Rand R.
Behring, Deanna M.
Bell, Robert G.
Bellamy, Ralph C.
Bemisderfer, Dwight D.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Benjamin, Daniel
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bobbitt, Philip C.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Boone, Sherman G.

Bouchard, Joseph F.
Braden, Susan R.
Branscum, Sean D.
Bresnahan, Gary E.
Brooks, Jennifer M.
Bryan, Dave L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Busby, Scott W.
Busick, Paul E.
Butler, Lawrence E.
Campanella, Anthony
Caravelli, John M.
Chastain, George M.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Clark, Bronya H.
Clarke, Richard A.
Collier, Dorothy A.
Cooper, Kathleen H.
Cosgriff, Kevin J.
Countryman, Thomas M.
Courtney, William H.
Covey, James P.
Crowder, Stevan D.
Crowell, Thomas R.
Crowley, Philip J.
Dames, Victoria J.
Davies, Glyn T.
Davis, William K.
Dean, Susan W.
DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.
DeRosa, Mary B.
DeSouza, Patrick J.
Dimel, Marsha L.
Dobbins, James F.
Dollar, Carolyn J.
Dowling, John N. (Nick)
Dupuy, Shawn L.

Durham, Robert J.
Edwards, Joan K.
Elkon, Nicole L.
Epstein, Gerald L.
Erdahl, Douglas M.
Feeley, John F.
Ficklin, John W.
Figueredo, Orlando
Flanagan, Stephen J.
Fooks, Michael D.
Ford, Robert G.
Fort, Jane B.
Friedrich, Mary K.
Fung, Mark T.
Gagnon, James M.
George, Christopher L.
Glick, Bonnie L.
Gorsuch, Robert P.
Gray, Wendy E.
Greer, Jason H.
Gregory, Susan J.
Haines, Mary A.
Hale, John E.
Hall, James A.
Harding, Bruce D.
Harris, Elisa D.
Harris, Karen
Harrison, Lyle M.
Hasman, Thomas M.
Hawes, David J.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Helweg, M. Diana
Heyl, Phillip J.
Higgins, David B.
Highsmith, Newell L.
Hill, Roseanne M.

Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hillman, Thomas W.
Hofmann, Karl W.
Hofmann, Stephen D.
Huggins, Peter
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Jansen, Christian P.
Johnson, David T.
Jones, Kerri-Ann D.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kale, Dora A.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Kiernan, Gerald P.
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Knepper, Charlotte
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Kyle, Robert D.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Langley, Janice M.
Lawrence, Cynthia
Leary, William H.
Leavy, David C.
Lee, Malcolm R.
Letts, Kelly J.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
MacDonald, Bruce W.
Malley, Robert
Marsh, Thomas S
Marshall, Betty A.
Marty, Joseph H.
Matera, Michael A.
Maxfield, Nancy H.
McCarthy, Mary O.
McClellan, Christina L.
McEldowney, Nancy E.

McIntyre, Stuart H.
Merchant, Brian T.
Metzl, Jamie F.
Millison, Cathy L.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Motherway, Daniel J.
Mueller, William (Doug)
Naplan, Steven J.
Neil, M. Elise
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick
Panerali, Kristen E.
Papadimitriou, Marianna
Pascual, Carlos E.
Payne, Raymond H.
Pedersen, Amy F.
Peterson, G. Deane
Piccone, Theodore J.
Poole, Jennifer C.
Porter, Pete
Prendergast, John P.
Prise, Edith M.
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.
Quinn, Mary E.
Ragan, Richard F.
Rathke, Jeffrey D.
Rice, Edward A.
Rice, Sean P.
Riedel, Bruce O.
Rinaldi, Steven M.
Roach, Darren S.
Rosa, Frederick M.
Rossi, Christopher R.
Roundtree, Beverly
Rubin, Eric S.
Rudman, Mara E.
Salvetti, Lisa M.

Samore, Gary S.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Sandalow, David B.
Sanders, Robin R.
Sapiro, Miriam E.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Sherman, David J.
Sigler, Ralph H.
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Smith, James A.
Smith, Michael P.
Snyder, Julie A.
Soderberg, Nancy E.
Soubers, Richard R.
Sparks, John E.
Storey, Sharon V.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sulser, Jack A.
Todd, Gwennyth E.
Tucker, Maureen E.
Unrue, Michael
Verville, Elizabeth G.
Wadsworth, Valon J. (Val)
Ward, JoAnn
Wechsler, William F.
Widmer, Edward L.
Williams, Mary C.
Wilson, Joseph C.
Witkowsky, Anne A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Wright, Joseph (Larry)
Yokum, Jeffrey G.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Please review and forward your updates **IN BOLD TO @ PRESS** by 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, December 10. Thank you.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

dec09gui.doc
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

December 9, 1997

Bosnia

PLO Office

MEPP

Iran

Iraq

Democratic Republic of Congo

Human Rights Day

Lee Verdict

Africa Trip

Kyoto Conference

Northern Ireland

Nigeria

Korea

BOSNIA

December 9, 1997

Bralo/War Criminals Operation

Background: We have talked to Pomfret about the Bralo case. Essentially, Bralo changed his mind in the period when SFOR was checking with ICTY as to whether he was on the sealed indictment list. Recommend deferring to DoD on specifics of Bralo case.

* We continue to press the Parties to live up to their obligation to turn over war criminals. The surrender of ten Bosnian Croat war criminals demonstrates that our continued pressure is yielding results.

* We will not be satisfied until all war criminals are delivered to the Hague. We are considering a full range of options to facilitate delivery of war criminals to the International Tribunal. No new decisions have been made, at NATO or otherwise.

* SFOR is authorized to detain war criminals encountered in the course of its regular duties and if the tactical situation permits. Last summer's SFOR operation to detain war criminals in Prijedor conformed to this mandate and demonstrated effective cooperation with the ICTY. Any indicted war criminal would be subject to detention in these circumstances.

(If pressed, cannot comment on possible future operations.)

Republika Srpska Assembly Elections

* The provisional results announced by the OSCE over the weekend are good news.

- * Karadzic's SDS party no longer has a monopoly over the assembly. This is a significant set-back for the Pale hard-liners.
- * The Bosnian Serb people are clearly fed up with the corruption and obstruction of Dayton which denies ordinary Bosnian Serbs the fruits of peace.
- * The trendlines in elections since Dayton are clear: step by step, voters are choosing a measure of democratic pluralism. This is a welcome step toward lasting peace.
- * Appeals must be settled before the results are final. We expect the new multi-party assembly to meet in the coming weeks and begin work on forming a new government.

NATO Defense Ministerial/Bosnia

- * Secretary Cohen met with his NATO counterparts in Brussels last week to review a range of Alliance issues, including Bosnia.
- * They endorsed the recommendation of NATO military authorities that the force size remain at current levels until the Alliance makes a decision on a possible follow-on force.
- * NATO military authorities have been asked to study a range of possible security options after June 1998, but no decisions have been made about a possible NATO mission or what the U.S. role should be.

Iranian Influence

- * We remain concerned about Iranian influence and continue to watch the situation closely. We take all reports regarding this issue seriously, including the uncorroborated allegations reported by the New York Times.
- * We have enforced the Dayton agreement ban on foreign forces and insisted that

Bosnian government sever all military and intelligence links with Iran as a condition of the train and equip program. Those conditions were met and there are no indications that military or intelligence cooperation has resumed.

* We remain in close contact with the Bosnian leadership regarding allegations of Iranian activity and remain firm with them on this issue.

* Overall, we and the intelligence community assess that Iranian influence has substantially diminished since the implementation of Dayton because of the firm U.S. position we have taken with the Bosnian leadership.

Are you taking sides? Has the SFOR mandate changed?

* We are for the active, consistent implementation of Dayton. That doesn't mean just trying to just defuse disputes between those who want to cooperate with Dayton and those who won't. It means supporting those who support Dayton and resisting those who are undermining it.

* It means standing up to those who attempt to provoke SFOR or who try to break down the secure environment which SFOR must help maintain under Dayton.

* We intend to play our part squarely and resolutely. The parties will decide for themselves which side they are on -- and whether they will get the active support of the allies and the international community, or be made to bear consequences.

Are Plavsic forces gaining control?

* President Plavsic has been gaining strength. In addition to gaining in the RS assembly elections, most of the police and many other local officials and community leaders in Western RS have broken away from Pale and are now performing their duties under the authority of the elected President.

* Thousands of Bosnian Serbs have taken to the streets of different cities in Republika Srpska in support of President Plavsic. The Bosnian Serb people are

clearly fed up with the corruption and repression of the Karadzic wing in Pale. This was most vividly demonstrated when the Pale hard-line leadership was pelted with debris as they fled Banja Luka following their failed attempt to hold a rally.

* We should be encouraged by the challenge to the Pale leadership in RS because it is over exactly the right reasons -- whether to cooperate with Dayton. More cooperative Bosnian Serb leadership will make a big difference in our efforts to build a lasting peace.

SFOR take-over Pale controlled transmitters

* We will not tolerate broadcasts of propaganda that incite violence or that create a dangerous environment. SFOR has taken control of five SRT transmitters because the Pale-controlled media violated agreements not to broadcast dangerous messages.

* SFOR will continue to take action to keep Pale SRT off the air until the SRT network is restructured along international standards of journalism and can no longer be a tool of the Pale hard-liners for anti-SFOR and anti-Dayton propaganda.

* In the interim, we expect Banja Luka SRT will have increased coverage to most, if not all of Republika Srpska. Banja Luka SRT and independent television in Republika Srpska should give the Bosnian Serb people access to news and views representing all major political viewpoints.

* These actions were in accordance with NATO decisions and paragraph 70 of the Sintra Declaration that authorized the High Representative and SFOR to take action against media in blatant contravention of the letter or spirit of the Dayton agreement.

PEACE PROCESS: PLO OFFICE WAIVER

December 9, 1997

Q: What signal is the President trying to send by allowing the PLO office in Washington to reopen? Is it a reward for the Palestinians? Is it a rebuke to the Israeli Prime Minister?

A: This decision only restores the status of the Palestinian office to that it had prior to August, a status to which neither Israel nor the Congress objected. It will facilitate our ability to have a dialogue with Palestinian negotiators on the peace process, which is a top priority for both Israel and the US. (In other words, it will allow us to deal as directly with the Palestinians as Israel deals with them).

It is not intended as a reward to the Palestinians. It should certainly not be seen as any kind of rebuke to Israel.

There is no political significance on the timing. The Foreign Operations appropriation act, which provided for the authority to issue this waiver, only became law on November 26. That is why the action was taken at this time.

Q: Isn't it a bad idea to upgrade the status of the Palestinians the day before a vote in the United Nations General Assembly about treating the PLO like a state in the UN context.

A: The two issues are completely separate. We are allowing the Palestinian office to reopen with exactly the same status it had before August. There has been no upgrade of its status. It is not an Embassy and it does not represent a State.

This is in sharp contrast to our position on the resolution being considered by the General Assembly. We oppose granting the Palestinian delegation with the privileges of a UN member state first, because this is inconsistent with the UN's established practice and creates a bad precedent; and second, because it is inconsistent with the Peace Process parties' obligations to avoid actions that tend to prejudge permanent status issues, which includes the status of the eventual Palestinian entity.

Q: Why did the President waive restrictions on the operation of a PLO office in Washington?

A: A fundamental and overarching foreign policy and national security goal of the United States is to obtain a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. An Israeli-Palestinian peace is critical in that regard. The President has waived the operation of Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 for six months because it is a serious impediment to the United States playing an effective role in achieving that objective.

Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 interferes with ability of PLO officials to travel to the United States for negotiations with Israel or carry out contacts with US officials. Moreover, the PLO office serves to facilitate contacts and to enhance the confidence of Palestinians in their relationship with the United States. Maintaining the kinds of ongoing relations with the PLO that are subject to Section 1003 has important symbolic effects in our effort to broker a peaceful Middle East settlement. This relationship is of particular importance now, as the United States seeks to help Israelis and Palestinians reach agreement on the implementation of the Interim Agreement and launch negotiations on permanent status.

The PLO office in Washington is not and never has been an Embassy. The United States has never accorded the PLO office any of the immunities or privileges of a diplomatic mission. This waiver would not in any way change these practices and the office would resume operations under the same guidelines that have applied since its opening in 1994.

Q: How can the President do this when the PLO isn't doing everything it can to crack down on terrorism?

A: We have made clear to the Palestinians that security cooperation is the sine qua non for movement on the peace process.

We have communicated this view at the highest levels.

We have seen some progress in security cooperation with Israel.

IF PRESSED (on whether the office was opened on the basis of PLO "compliance with its commitments"):

The legislation under which the President exercised this waiver (Section 539(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, FY 1998), does not link the waiver to PLO compliance with its commitments.

IF PRESSED (on whether the Administration would certify that the PLO is in compliance with its commitments):

We don't answer hypotheticals.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

December 9, 1997

Q: Is the President acting like Bush and Baker toward Netanyahu?

A: No.

The President and his foreign policy team are engaged in an intensive and urgent effort to make progress in the Middle East peace process. This requires us to have an intensive dialogue with the Israelis, Palestinians and other parties. As part of that process, we state clearly where we disagree with the parties and where we believe they must do more. We conduct that dialogue with Israel in a private and diplomatic manner, not through pressure or hostile commentary in the press.

The President is committed to the success of the peace process, because he believes, together with Prime Minister Netanyahu and the majority of the Israeli public, that it is in Israel's best interest.

Q: What did Secretary Albright accomplish in Paris and Geneva?

A: The Secretary had useful and substantive discussions with both Netanyahu and

Arafat. She characterized them as among the most substantive she has had.

She stressed the responsibility of both parties to take bold steps and urgently move forward the agreed four-point agenda.

She will meet with both of them again in Europe December 17/18. Venue and exact timing still to be worked out.

Q: What is the US view of a "five-month testing period" for the Palestinians, as the Israelis have put it, before a further redeployment?

A: The Secretary had serious and detailed discussions with both Netanyahu and Arafat on the interrelated issues that will go into the decision on further redeployments: these include quality; quantity; timing; and security issues. We see serious work being done on the Israeli side to determine how these issues come into play in making a serious and credible FRD.

As the Secretary noted in her press conference Saturday, Prime Minister Netanyahu did not raise the specific idea of a five-month delay in his meeting with her on Friday.

Q: Did Secretary Albright give Netanyahu a deadline of December 17 to present a plan for redeployment?

A: The Secretary has continually stressed with both Netanyahu and Arafat the urgent need for rapid and serious movement on the four point agenda (security; redeployment; timeout; and beginning permanent status talks).

She will meet them again next week to follow up on the specific issues discussed.

(IF PRESSED): She did not set deadlines for either party.

IRAN

December 8, 1997

Q: How do we view the OIC Conference in Tehran?

Background: The member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference will convene at meetings, including a Summit, in Tehran December 6-11.

A: The U.S. has long had an excellent relationship with the OIC and its members and applauds its role in articulating the concerns of the international Muslim Community.

We hope that this summit conference will continue the process of expressing those concerns in a way designed to promote good relations with followers of other faiths.

Such relations can only enhance the role of Muslims in the international community and make clear that people of good will share many of the same goals and means of achieving them.

IRAQ

December 8, 1997

Q: Is Iraq accepting or not accepting the extension of oil-for-food arrangement?

A: It appears that Iraq has accepted the terms for extending the food-for-oil arrangement, but still will not sell oil its protests over delays in food and medicine supplies under the accord have been addressed.

Hard to know where the Iraqis are on this issue day to day.

A government interested in its people's well-being would not dither like this.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

December 8, 1997

Q: Can you give us an update on the UN investigative team?

A: The Embassy in Kinshasa reports that the advance team in Mbandaka appears to be experiencing no difficulties. As of 11 a.m., Monday, 12/8, Kinshasa time, the local UN human rights commission office confirmed that the rest of the team would be leaving for Mbandaka within the next few hours.

Q: What is your reaction to President Kabila's incarceration of opposition members? Have we protested these detentions?

A: Our Embassy has confirmed a press report that Congolese police broke up opposition political meetings last week and arrested the participants.

When the Kabila Government came to power in May, it announced a temporary ban on political party activities, which remains in effect. In recent public statements, Kabila has indicated that the ban will be lifted following adoption of a new constitution, scheduled for the end of 1998.

We have made it clear to the Congolese Government on numerous occasions that the elections promised for 1999 require an early end to the ban on party activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

December 9, 1997

* Human Rights Day on December 10 is particularly significant this year as it will kick off a year-long 50th anniversary celebration for the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights (1948-98) -- a cornerstone of the international human rights regime.

* To mark this occasion, POTUS will participate in an evening reception on December 9 sponsored by the US/UN Mission at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York. He will give brief remarks. The event will be attended by prominent governmental and nongovernmental figures involved in the promotion and protection of human rights.

* On December 10, FLOTUS will give a keynote speech at a UN-hosted event aimed at officially launching the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The event will begin at 10 a.m. in the ECOSOC chamber at the UN and will include governmental and nongovernmental representatives as well as the media.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
December 9, 1997

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy

Summary: The Clinton Administration works to promote human rights and democracy because they are integral to American values and because a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous. In the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, our challenge is to promote the universality of human rights and seek to ensure their implementation around the globe.

In Haiti and Bosnia, U.S.-led international efforts have put an end to the most egregious of abuses, and we continue to provide vital support to build democratic institutions. We are promoting conflict resolution, human rights monitoring, accountability and building institutions of justice in Central Africa. In China, we continue to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, religious freedom and the rule of law. And throughout central Europe and the former Soviet Union, we are contributing substantial resources to build successful democratic transitions.

Bilateral U.S. Government Efforts

Funding and Programs: In addition to our diplomatic advocacy, we devote some \$400 million per year to democracy assistance and human rights programs implemented by the Agency for International Development (AID), as well as more than \$40 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other publicly supported efforts to support human rights and democracy activities overseas. The United States Information Agency (USIA) also works to strengthen the culture of democracy worldwide, both as a contributor to the free flow of information and ideas and by activities designed to sustain the democratic dialogue across national boundaries. USIA spends more than \$100 million per year on democracy and human rights promotion programs.

Increased reporting and advocacy: We have expanded our annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and have substantially increased our reporting and advocacy on religious freedom issues. Last year, the Administration established an Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad, which has helped already to raise the prominence and the profile of this critical issue.

Support for Democratic Transitions: Through a wide range of programs, AID has promoted peaceful democratic transitions - for example, through support of training and exchange programs for the new Palestinian National Council; independent judiciary and professional law enforcement authorities in Central Africa; and a free media in Bosnia. Many of these projects are funded through the AID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), established by the Clinton Administration in 1993. We intend to expand OTI efforts over the next two years.

Support for Local NGOs: From the Commission on Protection of Women and Children in Mali, to the Kiev Press Club in Ukraine, to the Legal Assistance Centers of Namibia, we are keeping faith with those who share a commitment to human rights and are working to promote those values within their own societies.

Supporting Accountability: Through our support for truth commissions in Guatemala, El Salvador and South Africa, we promote the accountability and justice that is proving so necessary for political reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

Supporting the rights of the disenfranchised: Through our "No Sweat" initiative, the Administration, corporations and NGOs are developing voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the U.S. and abroad, and to ensure that women and children share equally the basic rights they have been denied in so many parts of the world.

Practicing domestically what we preach abroad: We recognized that human rights issues do not begin at the water's edge. As we have urged other governments to provide assistance and protection to refugees, we have maintained our commitment as the world's leader in refugee resettlement - for example, we expect to increase our resettlement of Bosnians from 22,000 this year to as many as 26,000 next year. We have also taken measures to provide long-term relief for Central Americans who fled here as refugees, and we took quick action to rescue some 6500 Kurdish refugees from northern Iraq last year.

Support for International Human Rights Institutions:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR): We led the effort to create the new Office of the UNHCHR, and have provided critical support, such as for human rights monitoring programs in Rwanda, Burundi, and Cambodia, and for assistance to victims of torture around the world. In 1997, we provided UNHCHR with \$4 million and we will increase our support next year.

International Tribunals: We are the leading supporter of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, providing both financial and personnel support. In 1998, we will increase our support for the tribunals.

Permanent Court: In 1995, President Clinton announced U.S. support for a Permanent International Criminal Court, and we are committed to the establishment of a Court with broad-based support before the end of the Century.

Treaties: We have moved forward on several international human rights treaties, including the Convention Against Torture (implementing legislation enacted in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (ratified in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Administration's consent package submitted to the Senate in 1994 and still pending there), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed in 1995).

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PETER LEE CASE

December 8, 1997

Background: Peter Lee, an employee of TRW, Inc., has been charged in a U.S. district court with one count of passing classified information to a foreign national in 1985 and one count of making a false claim in a questionnaire following a foreign trip earlier this year. The U.S. District Attorney for Central California has issued a press release announcing that Mr. Lee entered guilty pleas before District Judge Terry Hatter today.

Q: Have we talked with the Chinese about this? Especially during the recent Summit?

A: This is essentially a law enforcement matter at this time. It was under investigation until the information was filed on Friday and not a matter for diplomatic communication.

Q: Will you be talking to the Chinese about it shortly?

A: Given the fact that this is still a law enforcement matter, it is premature to

speculate on the timing and nature of any diplomatic communication.

Q: Is this case in any way related to the Chinese efforts to influence U.S. elections?

A: That is a matter for the Justice Department.

Q: In light of this case, how can we go forward with our China agenda?

A: In any instance like this, wherein classified information is unlawfully communicated, we will take it seriously.

Where our differences with China involve law enforcement matters, we will use all available legal tools to deal with them firmly and as well as communicating our concerns forcefully to the Chinese government.

Q: How would you assess the damage to US national security from this case?

A: The FBI is still in the process of making that assessment.

Q: How many more cases involving Chinese attempts to obtain classified information are under investigation?

A: That is a law enforcement matter on which I am not going to comment.

Q: How would you characterize Chinese acquisition efforts against the US?

A: While I would note that the FBI, as well as others charged with protecting the nation's security, take very seriously their responsibilities to prevent the loss of classified and national defense information, it would be inappropriate to comment on matters directly related to ongoing law enforcement matters.

AFRICA TRIP
December 9, 1997

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S AFRICA TRIP

Q: When is Secretary Albright traveling to Africa?

A: Secretary of State Albright is traveling to Africa from December 8-15. She is scheduled to visit Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The first stop on the Secretary's trip will be Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, December 9, where she will give a major speech at the Organization of African Unity (OAU). From Addis Ababa, the Secretary will go to Kampala, Uganda, on December 10. She will then travel to Kigali, Rwanda on December 11 and will be in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo on December 12. Later in the day on December 12, she will be in Luanda, Angola. She will proceed to Pretoria, South Africa on December 13 and Harare, Zimbabwe on December 15.

Q: What is the purpose of this trip?

A: Advancing U.S. interests in the Great Lakes region: justice and the rule of law, stability, and economic opportunity.

Developing a partnership with a new generation of African leaders.

Reaching out directly to people, particularly youth, who will take Africa into the 21st century.

Q: Why is the Secretary making this trip now?

A: The trip - her first to Africa as Secretary - demonstrates the importance that the United States attaches to Africa, to our relationships with countries there, to rapidly growing U.S. business interests, and to the aspiration of millions of Africans for freedom, stability and prosperity.

Q: What kind of aid package did the Secretary announce the U.S. was going to give to the Great Lakes Region in her speech to the OAU in Addis Ababa on December

9th?

A: The Secretary announced that in the interest of promoting justice we are working to make \$30 million available to support national initiatives in the Great Lakes Region to train court and police officials, re-build legal machinery where it has fallen into disrepair, and assist programs that promote reconciliation and healing after conflict.

She also announced that the U.S. will contribute \$10 million to the World Bank Trust Fund that the friends of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have pledged to establish. through it, the international community will support reconstruction projects that reflect Congolese priorities.

Q: What did the Secretary say about the reaction of the international community to the Rwanda genocide in 1994?

A: The Secretary stated that the international community should have been more active in the early stages of the atrocities in Rwanda in 1994 and called them what they were -- genocide.

Note to Briefer: We are working with Congress on the aid package.

POTUS TRIP TO AFRICA

Q: When is the President going to Africa? Where will the President go? Will Secretary Albright be announcing anything on this during her trip?

A: The President has committed to go to Africa during this term and has said he would like to go sometime in 1998.

No specific dates or itineraries have yet been set.

We will, of course, wait until we have a better idea on timing and places he will go to before any announcements are made.

KYOTO CONFERENCE

December 9, 1997

Q: Did the President talk with Prime Minister Hashimoto today?

A: Yes, they spoke for about 10 minutes.

President and Prime Minister spoke about the need to redouble efforts to reach agreement in Kyoto with only 22 hours to go before the end of the conference.

Affirmed that U.S. and Japanese positions were in step with one another and agreed to work to secure EU agreement on key points, including targets, differentiation, joint implementation and developing country participation.

President and Prime Minister agreed to continue to work together to make Kyoto a success.

(from Sandy Kristoff, NSC)

Q: What did the Vice President accomplish through his trip?

A: Vice President Gore went to Kyoto with the full backing of the President to demonstrate the Administration's absolute commitment to the issue of global warming.

While the Vice President reaffirmed the U.S. proposal, working with our negotiating team in Kyoto, he encouraged greater flexibility within the negotiating process in working through these complex issues.

(from Jonathan Spalter, OVP)

Q: What can you say about the status of negotiations now?

A: Our negotiating team is full engaged. I'm not going to comment further while the negotiations continue.

NORTHERN IRELAND

December 8, 1997

PEACE PROCESS

Q: Meeting with Hume?

A: The President met with Northern Ireland political leader John Hume this morning. They had an excellent discussion of the Belfast peace talks under Senator Mitchell's chairmanship. Hume thanked the President for his continued support for economic initiatives, coordinated by Special Advisor Jim Lyons, noting that these help the people of Northern Ireland find common ground in jobs and prosperity. The President was very encouraged by last week's development that the parties would meet in a small group format to begin focussing on key issues. The President expressed his strong appreciation for the role that Hume continues to play in helping the Northern Ireland peace process move forward.

Q: U.S. position on the peace talks?

A: Our position has consistently been that the only way forward to a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland is through inclusive political negotiations. We strongly support the efforts of the British and Irish governments to build a process which includes all the parties, such as exists now. We have no view of what the right outcome in the talks should be -- that is for the parties to decide. But the President is firmly committed to encouraging and supporting those who take risks for peace as is happening this very minute in Northern Ireland. We will make every effort to back them up as they deal with the difficult and emotional issues involved.

The talks, which started in earnest at the end of October, are historic in the sense that all the major strands of Northern Ireland political life are represented at one venue for the first time in 75 years, and that a double cease fire is in effect. This opens the way to a very different future for the people in Northern Ireland. The leaders of the unionists and the nationalists showed determination and courage in reaching this stage where people are beginning to

speculate whether an outline of a settlement might be achievable already this month.

We are under no illusion, given the history, that the road ahead will be easy or predictable, but the talks offer the best chance in the last 27 years to find an acceptable, just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

In addition to our role as cheerleaders for the peace process, the President's White House Economic Initiative for Northern Ireland continues to play a role in encouraging investment and creating job opportunities for young people so that they can have a stake in the prosperity that peace is bringing. The President named Jim Lyons as his Special Advisor to coordinate the economic initiative, which features trade missions, contributions to the International Fund for Ireland and community building efforts.

Q: Unionists not engaging?

A: With the President's meeting with John Hume today, we have seen representatives of the major parties to the talks, including Gerry Adams, David Trimble and Gary McMichaels. We are encouraged that UUP is participating in the talks with Sinn Fein -- a development made possible with the IRA cease fire and Sinn Fein's subscribing to the Mitchell Principles of non-violence in the talks process.

(IF ASKED) NIGERIA: YAR'ADUA DEATH
December 9, 1997

Q: What do you know about the death in Nigeria of General Shehu Musa Yar' Adua?

A: Our Embassy office in Abuja has confirmed press reports that General Yar' Adua died in detention in the early morning hours of December 9 and was buried at about midday, in accordance with Islamic custom. The Embassy will be sending us more details as soon as they can be determined.

Q: What background can you give us about General Yar' Adua?

A: General Yar' Adua had been imprisoned for coup plotting since March of 1995. His death sentence had been commuted to 25 years imprisonment following strong pressure from the international community.

KOREA

December 9, 1997

Q: Is it true that we're going to pay North Korea more than \$1 million to the right to collect remains?

A: Last week, we reached agreement with North Korea to conduct five joint recovery operations in 1998 for the remains of American soldiers who died in North Korea. That is up from three joint recovery operations this year.

We also agreed to new procedures that will maximize time in the field searching for remains.

In addition, we expect to be able to make two visits to the North Korean war archives, up from one this year.

We expect to pay North Korea \$672,000 in 1998 to cover the cost of the recovery operations. When added to what we paid in 1996 and 1997, the total payments for recovery operations over three years will be over \$1 million.

-- The increased payment in 1998 will reflect the increased amount of time spent in the country. Payment for fuel, transportation and other support will be made at the same rate as in the past. We believe that payments are a reasonable reimbursement for the services that North Korea provides.

We were not able to secure access to U.S. deserters in North Korea.

The Republic of Korea continues to support our efforts to recover the remains of

soldiers who fell in battle.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/10/97 11:43:37 AM
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT December 10 NSC Press Guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO
Brooks, Jennifer M.
Campanella, Anthony
Chastain, George M.
Cosgriff, Kevin J.
Crowder, Stevan D.
Crowell, Thomas R.
Erdahl, Douglas M.
Ford, Robert G.
Glick, Bonnie L.
Harris, Karen
Harrison, Lyle M.
Higgins, David B.
Hofmann, Stephen D.
Huggins, Peter
Jansen, Christian P.
Lawrence, Cynthia
McClellan, Christina L.
Mueller, William (Doug)
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick
Papadimitriou, Marianna
Rathke, Jeffrey D.
Rice, Sean P.
Sigler, Ralph H.
Smith, James A.
Unrue, Michael
Wright, Joseph (Larry)

CARBON_COPY

Crowley, Philip J.
Johnson, David T.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

TEXT_BODY

TO WHSR: Please pass as soon as possible to Joe Lockhart at trip site. Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

dec10gui.doc
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

December 10, 1997

Yeltsin's Health

Bosnia

PLO Office

MEPP

Iran

Iraq

Democratic Republic of Congo

Human Rights Day

Lee Verdict

Africa Trip

Kyoto Conference

Northern Ireland

Nigeria

Korea

YELTSIN'S HEALTH

December 10, 1997

* Regret that President Yeltsin is not feeling well.

* President and Mrs. Clinton send their best wishes for a speedy recovery.

* If asked about seriousness of Yeltsin's illness: We have no additional information to what you have seen in press reports; Yeltsin has made many visits abroad and public appearances recently.

BOSNIA

December 9, 1997

Bralo/War Criminals Operation

Background: We have talked to Pomfret about the Bralo case. Essentially, Bralo changed his mind in the period when SFOR was checking with ICTY as to whether he was on the sealed indictment list. Recommend deferring to DoD on specifics of Bralo case.

* We continue to press the Parties to live up to their obligation to turn over

war criminals. The surrender of ten Bosnian Croat war criminals demonstrates that our continued pressure is yielding results.

* We will not be satisfied until all war criminals are delivered to the Hague. We are considering a full range of options to facilitate delivery of war criminals to the International Tribunal. No new decisions have been made, at NATO or otherwise.

* SFOR is authorized to detain war criminals encountered in the course of its regular duties and if the tactical situation permits. Last summer's SFOR operation to detain war criminals in Prijedor conformed to this mandate and demonstrated effective cooperation with the ICTY. Any indicted war criminal would be subject to detention in these circumstances.

(If pressed, cannot comment on possible future operations.)

Republika Srpska Assembly Elections

* The provisional results announced by the OSCE over the weekend are good news.

* Karadzic's SDS party no longer has a monopoly over the assembly. This is a significant set-back for the Pale hard-liners.

* The Bosnian Serb people are clearly fed up with the corruption and obstruction of Dayton which denies ordinary Bosnian Serbs the fruits of peace.

* The trendlines in elections since Dayton are clear: step by step, voters are choosing a measure of democratic pluralism. This is a welcome step toward lasting peace.

* Appeals must be settled before the results are final. We expect the new multi-party assembly to meet in the coming weeks and begin work on forming a new government.

NATO Defense Ministerial/Bosnia

* Secretary Cohen met with his NATO counterparts in Brussels last week to review a range of Alliance issues, including Bosnia.

* They endorsed the recommendation of NATO military authorities that the force size remain at current levels until the Alliance makes a decision on a possible follow-on force.

* NATO military authorities have been asked to study a range of possible security options after June 1998, but no decisions have been made about a possible NATO mission or what the U.S. role should be.

Iranian Influence

* We remain concerned about Iranian influence and continue to watch the situation closely. We take all reports regarding this issue seriously, including the uncorroborated allegations reported by the New York Times.

* We have enforced the Dayton agreement ban on foreign forces and insisted that Bosnian government sever all military and intelligence links with Iran as a condition of the train and equip program. Those conditions were met and there are no indications that military or intelligence cooperation has resumed.

* We remain in close contact with the Bosnian leadership regarding allegations of Iranian activity and remain firm with them on this issue.

* Overall, we and the intelligence community assess that Iranian influence has substantially diminished since the implementation of Dayton because of the firm U.S. position we have taken with the Bosnian leadership.

Are you taking sides? Has the SFOR mandate changed?

* We are for the active, consistent implementation of Dayton. That doesn't mean just trying to just defuse disputes between those who want to cooperated with Dayton and those who won't. It means supporting those who support Dayton and

resisting those who are undermining it.

* It means standing up to those who attempt to provoke SFOR or who try to break down the secure environment which SFOR must help maintain under Dayton.

* We intend to play our part squarely and resolutely. The parties will decide for themselves which side they are on -- and whether they will get the active support of the allies and the international community, or be made to bear consequences.

Are Plavsic forces gaining control?

* President Plavsic has been gaining strength. In addition to gaining in the RS assembly elections, most of the police and many other local officials and community leaders in Western RS have broken away from Pale and are now performing their duties under the authority of the elected President.

* Thousands of Bosnian Serbs have taken to the streets of different cities in Republika Srpska in support of President Plavsic. The Bosnian Serb people are clearly fed up with the corruption and repression of the Karadzic wing in Pale. This was most vividly demonstrated when the Pale hard-line leadership was pelted with debris as they fled Banja Luka following their failed attempt to hold a rally.

* We should be encouraged by the challenge to the Pale leadership in RS because it is over exactly the right reasons -- whether to cooperate with Dayton. More cooperative Bosnian Serb leadership will make a big difference in our efforts to build a lasting peace.

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December 9, 1997

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A: This decision only restores the status of the Palestinian office to that it had prior to August, a status to which neither Israel nor the Congress objected. It will facilitate our ability to have a dialogue with Palestinian negotiators on the peace process, which is a top priority for both Israel and the US. (In other words, it will allow us to deal as directly with the Palestinians as Israel deals with them).

It is not intended as a reward to the Palestinians. It should certainly not be seen as any kind of rebuke to Israel.

There is no political significance on the timing. The Foreign Operations appropriation act, which provided for the authority to issue this waiver, only became law on November 26. That is why the action was taken at this time.

Q: Isn't it a bad idea to upgrade the status of the Palestinians the day before a vote in the United Nations General Assembly about treating the PLO like a state in the UN context.

A: The two issues are completely separate. We are allowing the Palestinian office to reopen with exactly the same status it had before August. There has been no upgrade of its status. It is not an Embassy and it does not represent a State.

This is in sharp contrast to our position on the resolution being considered by the General Assembly. We oppose granting the Palestinian delegation with the privileges of a UN member state first, because this is inconsistent with the UN's established practice and creates a bad precedent; and second, because it is inconsistent with the Peace Process parties' obligations to avoid actions that tend to prejudge permanent status issues, which includes the status of the eventual Palestinian entity.

Q: Why did the President waive restrictions on the operation of a PLO office in Washington?

A: A fundamental and overarching foreign policy and national security goal of the United States is to obtain a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. An Israeli-Palestinian peace is critical in that regard. The President has waived the operation of Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 for six months because it is a serious impediment to the United States playing an effective role in achieving that objective.

Section 1003 of P.L. #100-204 interferes with ability of PLO officials to travel to the United States for negotiations with Israel or carry out contacts with US officials. Moreover, the PLO office serves to facilitate contacts and to enhance the confidence of Palestinians in their relationship with the United States. Maintaining the kinds of ongoing relations with the PLO that are subject to

Section 1003 has important symbolic effects in our effort to broker a peaceful Middle East settlement. This relationship is of particular importance now, as the United States seeks to help Israelis and Palestinians reach agreement on the implementation of the Interim Agreement and launch negotiations on permanent status.

The PLO office in Washington is not and never has been an Embassy. The United States has never accorded the PLO office any of the immunities or privileges of a diplomatic mission. This waiver would not in any way change these practices and the office would resume operations under the same guidelines that have applied since its opening in 1994.

Q: How can the President do this when the PLO isn't doing everything it can to crack down on terrorism?

A: We have made clear to the Palestinians that security cooperation is the sine qua non for movement on the peace process.

We have communicated this view at the highest levels.

We have seen some progress in security cooperation with Israel.

IF PRESSED (on whether the office was opened on the basis of PLO "compliance with its commitments"):

The legislation under which the President exercised this waiver (Section 539(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, FY 1998), does not link the waiver to PLO compliance with its commitments.

IF PRESSED (on whether the Administration would certify that the PLO is in compliance with its commitments):

We don't answer hypotheticals.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS
December 9, 1997

Q: Is the President acting like Bush and Baker toward Netanyahu?

A: No.

The President and his foreign policy team are engaged in an intensive and urgent effort to make progress in the Middle East peace process. This requires us to have an intensive dialogue with the Israelis, Palestinians and other parties. As part of that process, we state clearly where we disagree with the parties and where we believe they must do more. We conduct that dialogue with Israel in a private and diplomatic manner, not through pressure or hostile commentary in the press.

The President is committed to the success of the peace process, because he believes, together with Prime Minister Netanyahu and the majority of the Israeli public, that it is in Israel's best interest.

Q: What did Secretary Albright accomplish in Paris and Geneva?

A: The Secretary had useful and substantive discussions with both Netanyahu and Arafat. She characterized them as among the most substantive she has had.

She stressed the responsibility of both parties to take bold steps and urgently move forward the agreed four-point agenda.

She will meet with both of them again in Europe December 17/18. Venue and exact timing still to be worked out.

Q: What is the US view of a "five-month testing period" for the Palestinians, as the Israelis have put it, before a further redeployment?

A: The Secretary had serious and detailed discussions with both Netanyahu and Arafat on the interrelated issues that will go into the decision on further redeployments: these include quality; quantity; timing; and security issues. We see serious work being done on the Israeli side to determine how these issues come into play in making a serious and credible FRD.

As the Secretary noted in her press conference Saturday, Prime Minister Netanyahu did not raise the specific idea of a five-month delay in his meeting with her on Friday.

Q: Did Secretary Albright give Netanyahu a deadline of December 17 to present a plan for redeployment?

A: The Secretary has continually stressed with both Netanyahu and Arafat the urgent need for rapid and serious movement on the four point agenda (security; redeployment; timeout; and beginning permanent status talks).

She will meet them again next week to follow up on the specific issues discussed.

(IF PRESSED): She did not set deadlines for either party.

IRAN
December 10, 1997

Q: How do we view the OIC Conference in Tehran?

Background: The member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference will convene at meetings, including a Summit, in Tehran December 6-11.

A: The U.S. has long had an excellent relationship with the OIC and its members and supports its role in articulating the concerns of the international Muslim Community.

We await the conference's communique. We share many common objectives with OIC member states, and hope that the communique reaffirms these objectives. Of course, in the final analysis, we will judge the results not just by the words but by the deeds of the OIC's members, especially the host Iran.

The OIC is not monolithic: we should expect a multiplicity of views, including those that we don't agree with.

Q: Do we or don't we want to change the nature of the Iranian regime?

A: We have no quarrel with the Iranian people or their choice of an Islamic government.

Our problem is with that government's behavior: support for terrorism, violent opposition to the middle east peace process, and pursuit of WMD. It is this behavior that we seek to change in Iran.

Q: Have we changed our policy on dialogue?

A: No. We have long said that we are open to dialogue with the Iranian government, as long as that dialogue is with an authorized representative of the Iranian government and both sides are prepared to acknowledge it publicly.

We will raise those three behaviors, and we would expect Iran to raise issues of concern to it.

Many allies and close friends have from time to time offered assistance in starting this dialogue. We appreciate those offers. But any real U.S.-Iran dialogue is going to have to be between our two countries directly, given the importance of the issues and the need for clarity.
(If asked) We do not currently have such a dialogue.

IRAQ
December 8, 1997

Q: Is Iraq accepting or not accepting the extension of oil-for-food arrangement?

A: It appears that Iraq has accepted the terms for extending the food-for-oil arrangement, but still will not sell oil its protests over delays in food and

medicine supplies under the accord have been addressed.

Hard to know where the Iraqis are on this issue day to day.

A government interested in its people's well-being would not dither like this.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

December 8, 1997

Q: Can you give us an update on the UN investigative team?

A: The Embassy in Kinshasa reports that the advance team in Mbandaka appears to be experiencing no difficulties. As of 11 a.m., Monday, 12/8, Kinshasa time, the local UN human rights commission office confirmed that the rest of the team would be leaving for Mbandaka within the next few hours.

Q: What is your reaction to President Kabila's incarceration of opposition members? Have we protested these detentions?

A: Our Embassy has confirmed a press report that Congolese police broke up opposition political meetings last week and arrested the participants.

When the Kabila Government came to power in May, it announced a temporary ban on political party activities, which remains in effect. In recent public statements, Kabila has indicated that the ban will be lifted following adoption of a new constitution, scheduled for the end of 1998.

We have made it clear to the Congolese Government on numerous occasions that the elections promised for 1999 require an early end to the ban on party activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

December 10, 1997

* Human Rights Day on December 10 is particularly significant this year as it will kick off a year-long 50th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948-98) -- a cornerstone of the international human rights regime.

* To mark this occasion, POTUS participated in an evening reception on December 9 sponsored by the US/UN Mission at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York. He gave brief remarks. The event was attended by prominent governmental and nongovernmental figures involved in the promotion and protection of human rights.

* On December 10, FLOTUS gave a keynote speech at a UN-hosted event aimed at officially launching the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The event began at 10 a.m. in the ECOSOC chamber at the UN and includes governmental and nongovernmental representatives as well as the media.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 9, 1997

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy

Summary: The Clinton Administration works to promote human rights and democracy because they are integral to American values and because a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous. In the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, our challenge is to promote the universality of human rights and seek to ensure their implementation around the globe.

In Haiti and Bosnia, U.S.-led international efforts have put an end to the most egregious of abuses, and we continue to provide vital support to build democratic institutions. We are promoting conflict resolution, human rights monitoring, accountability and building institutions of justice in Central Africa. In China, we continue to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, religious freedom and the rule of law. And throughout central Europe and the former Soviet Union, we are contributing substantial resources to build successful democratic transitions.

Bilateral U.S. Government Efforts

Funding and Programs: In addition to our diplomatic advocacy, we devote some \$400 million per year to democracy assistance and human rights programs implemented by the Agency for International Development (AID), as well as more than \$40 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other publicly supported efforts to support human rights and democracy activities overseas. The United States Information Agency (USIA) also works to strengthen the culture of democracy worldwide, both as a contributor to the free flow of information and ideas and by activities designed to sustain the democratic dialogue across national boundaries. USIA spends more than \$100 million per year on democracy and human rights promotion programs.

Increased reporting and advocacy: We have expanded our annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and have substantially increased our reporting and advocacy on religious freedom issues. Last year, the Administration established an Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad, which has helped already to raise the prominence and the profile of this critical issue.

Support for Democratic Transitions: Through a wide range of programs, AID has promoted peaceful democratic transitions -- for example, through support of

training and exchange programs for the new Palestinian National Council; independent judiciary and professional law enforcement authorities in Central Africa; and a free media in Bosnia. Many of these projects are funded through the AID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), established by the Clinton Administration in 1993. We intend to expand OTI efforts over the next two years.

Support for Local NGOs: From the Commission on Protection of Women and Children in Mali, to the Kiev Press Club in Ukraine, to the Legal Assistance Centers of Namibia, we are keeping faith with those who share a commitment to human rights and are working to promote those values within their own societies.

Supporting Accountability: Through our support for truth commissions in Guatemala, El Salvador and South Africa, we promote the accountability and justice that is proving so necessary for political reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

Supporting the rights of the disenfranchised: Through our "No Sweat" initiative, the Administration, corporations and NGOs are developing voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the U.S. and abroad, and to ensure that women and children share equally the basic rights they have been denied in so many parts of the world.

Practicing domestically what we preach abroad: We recognized that human rights issues do not begin at the water's edge. As we have urged other governments to provide assistance and protection to refugees, we have maintained our commitment as the world's leader in refugee resettlement -- for example, we expect to increase our resettlement of Bosnians from 22,000 this year to as many as 26,000 next year. We have also taken measures to provide long-term relief for Central Americans who fled here as refugees; and we took quick action to rescue some 6500 Kurdish refugees from northern Iraq last year.

Support for International Human Rights Institutions:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR): We led the effort to create the new Office of the UNHCHR, and have provided critical support, such as for human rights monitoring programs in Rwanda, Burundi, and Cambodia, and for assistance

to victims of torture around the world. In 1997, we provided UNHCHR with \$4 million and we will increase our support next year.

International Tribunals: We are the leading supporter of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, providing both financial and personnel support. In 1998, we will increase our support for the tribunals.

Permanent Court: In 1995, President Clinton announced U.S. support for a Permanent International Criminal Court, and we are committed to the establishment of a Court with broad-based support before the end of the Century.

Treaties: We have moved forward on several international human rights treaties, including the Convention Against Torture (implementing legislation enacted in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (ratified in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Administration's consent package submitted to the Senate in 1994 and still pending there), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed in 1995).

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PETER LEE CASE
December 8, 1997

Background: Peter Lee, an employee of TRW, Inc., has been charged in a U.S. district court with one count of passing classified information to a foreign national in 1985 and one count of making a false claim in a questionnaire following a foreign trip earlier this year. The U.S. District Attorney for Central California has issued a press release announcing that Mr. Lee entered guilty pleas before District Judge Terry Hatter today.

Q: Have we talked with the Chinese about this? Especially during the recent Summit?

A: This is essentially a law enforcement matter at this time. It was under

investigation until the information was filed on Friday and not a matter for diplomatic communication.

Q: Will you be talking to the Chinese about it shortly?

A: Given the fact that this is still a law enforcement matter, it is premature to speculate on the timing and nature of any diplomatic communication.

Q: Is this case in any way related to the Chinese efforts to influence U.S. elections?

A: That is a matter for the Justice Department.

Q: In light of this case, how can we go forward with our China agenda?

A: In any instance like this, wherein classified information is unlawfully communicated, we will take it seriously.

Where our differences with China involve law enforcement matters, we will use all available legal tools to deal with them firmly and as well as communicating our concerns forcefully to the Chinese government.

Q: How would you assess the damage to US national security from this case?

A: The FBI is still in the process of making that assessment.

Q: How many more cases involving Chinese attempts to obtain classified information are under investigation?

A: That is a law enforcement matter on which I am not going to comment.

Q: How would you characterize Chinese acquisition efforts against the US?

A: While I would note that the FBI, as well as others charged with protecting the nation's security, take very seriously their responsibilities to prevent the loss of classified and national defense information, it would be inappropriate to

comment on matters directly related to ongoing law enforcement matters.

AFRICA TRIP
December 10, 1997

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S AFRICA TRIP

Q: What kind of aid package did the Secretary announce the U.S. was going to give to the Great Lakes Region in her speech to the OAU in Addis Ababa on December 9?

A: The Secretary announced that the U.S. will contribute \$10 million to the World Bank trust fund that the friends of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have pledged to establish. This fund will be used by the international community to support reconstruction projects that reflect Congolese priorities.

She also noted that we are working to make \$30 million available to support national initiatives in the Great Lakes region to train court and policy officials, re-build legal machinery where it has fallen into disrepair, and assist programs that promote reconciliation and healing after conflict.

Q: What did the Secretary say about the reaction of the international community to the Rwanda genocide in 1994?

A: The Secretary stated that the international community should have been more active in the early stages of the atrocities in Rwanda in 1994 and called them what they were - genocide.

POTUS TRIP TO AFRICA

Q: When is the President going to Africa? Where will the President go? Will Secretary Albright be announcing anything on this during her trip?

A: The President has committed to go to Africa during this term and has said he

would like to go sometime in 1998.

No specific dates or itineraries have yet been set.

We will, of course, wait until we have a better idea on timing and places he will go to before any announcements are made.

KYOTO CONFERENCE

December 9, 1997

Q: Did the President talk with Prime Minister Hashimoto today?

A: Yes, they spoke for about 10 minutes.

President and Prime Minister spoke about the need to redouble efforts to reach agreement in Kyoto with only 22 hours to go before the end of the conference.

Affirmed that U.S. and Japanese positions were in step with one another and agreed to work to secure EU agreement on key points, including targets, differentiation, joint implementation and developing country participation.

President and Prime Minister agreed to continue to work together to make Kyoto a success.

(from Sandy Kristoff, NSC)

Q: What did the Vice President accomplish through his trip?

A: Vice President Gore went to Kyoto with the full backing of the President to demonstrate the Administration's absolute commitment to the issue of global warming.

While the Vice President reaffirmed the U.S. proposal, working with our negotiating team in Kyoto, he encouraged greater flexibility within the negotiating process in working through these complex issues.

(from Jonathan Spalter, OVP)

Q: What can you say about the status of negotiations now?

A: Our negotiating team is full engaged. I'm not going to comment further while the negotiations continue.

NORTHERN IRELAND

December 8, 1997

PEACE PROCESS

Q: Meeting with Hume?

A: The President met with Northern Ireland political leader John Hume this morning. They had an excellent discussion of the Belfast peace talks under Senator Mitchell's chairmanship. Hume thanked the President for his continued support for economic initiatives, coordinated by Special Advisor Jim Lyons, noting that these help the people of Northern Ireland find common ground in jobs and prosperity. The President was very encouraged by last week's development that the parties would meet in a small group format to begin focussing on key issues. The President expressed his strong appreciation for the role that Hume continues to play in helping the Northern Ireland peace process move forward.

Q: U.S. position on the peace talks?

A: Our position has consistently been that the only way forward to a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland is through inclusive political negotiations. We strongly support the efforts of the British and Irish governments to build a process which includes all the parties, such as exists now. We have no view of what the right outcome in the talks should be -- that is for the parties to decide. But the President is firmly committed to encouraging and supporting those who take risks for peace as is happening this very minute in Northern Ireland. We will make every effort to back them up as they deal with the

difficult and emotional issues involved.

The talks, which started in earnest at the end of October, are historic in the sense that all the major strands of Northern Ireland political life are represented at one venue for the first time in 75 years, and that a double cease fire is in effect. This opens the way to a very different future for the people in Northern Ireland. The leaders of the unionists and the nationalists showed determination and courage in reaching this stage where people are beginning to speculate whether an outline of a settlement might be achievable already this month.

We are under no illusion, given the history, that the road ahead will be easy or predictable, but the talks offer the best chance in the last 27 years to find an acceptable, just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

In addition to our role as cheerleaders for the peace process, the President's White House Economic Initiative for Northern Ireland continues to play a role in encouraging investment and creating job opportunities for young people so that they can have a stake in the prosperity that peace is bringing. The President named Jim Lyons as his Special Advisor to coordinate the economic initiative, which features trade missions, contributions to the International Fund for Ireland and community building efforts.

Q: Unionists not engaging?

A: With the President's meeting with John Hume today, we have seen representatives of the major parties to the talks, including Gerry Adams, David Trimble and Gary McMichaels. We are encouraged that UUP is participating in the talks with Sinn Fein -- a development made possible with the IRA cease fire and Sinn Fein's subscribing to the Mitchell Principles of non-violence in the talks process.

(IF ASKED) NIGERIA: YAR'ADUA DEATH
December 9, 1997

Q: What do you know about the death in Nigeria of General Shehu Musa Yar' Adua?

A: Our Embassy office in Abuja has confirmed press reports that General Yar' Adua died in detention in the early morning hours of December 9 and was buried at about midday, in accordance with Islamic custom. The Embassy will be sending us more details as soon as they can be determined.

Q: What background can you give us about General Yar' Adua?

A: General Yar' Adua had been imprisoned for coup plotting since March of 1995. His death sentence had been commuted to 25 years imprisonment following strong pressure from the international community.

KOREA

December 9, 1997

Q: Is it true that we're going to pay North Korea more than \$1 million to the right to collect remains?

A: Last week, we reached agreement with North Korea to conduct five joint recovery operations in 1998 for the remains of American soldiers who died in North Korea. That is up from three joint recovery operations this year.

We also agreed to new procedures that will maximize time in the field searching for remains.

In addition, we expect to be able to make two visits to the North Korean war archives, up from one this year.

We expect to pay North Korea \$672,000 in 1998 to cover the cost of the recovery operations. When added to what we paid in 1996 and 1997, the total payments for recovery operations over three years will be over \$1 million.

-- The increased payment in 1998 will reflect the increased amount of time spent

in the country. Payment for fuel, transportation and other support will be made at the same rate as in the past. We believe that payments are a reasonable reimbursement for the services that North Korea provides.

We were not able to secure access to U.S. deserters in North Korea.

The Republic of Korea continues to support our efforts to recover the remains of soldiers who fell in battle.