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**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301-2400

INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AFFAIRS

17 July 1992

**MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY**

**SUBJECT: Weekly Activity Report 13 - 17 Jul 1992**

Attached is ISA's Weekly Activity Report for the week ending 17 July 1992.

*James R. Lilley*  
James R. Lilley

Attachment  
a/s

cf:  
ASD/ISP  
ASD/SOLIC  
PDUSD/S&R  
DUSD/SP  
Net Assessment  
DIR, DSAA  
PD/ISA  
DASD/IA  
DASD/EAP  
DASD/AF  
DASD/MESA  
DASD/GA  
DASD/POW/MIA  
DIR, FMRA  
DEP, NPP

Office of the Secretary of Defense § 552  
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS  
Date: 21 May 2019 Authority: EO 13526  
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Reason: 3.3(b)(1)(i)  
MDR: 17-M-0090

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INTER-AMERICAN REGION

**HAITI:** (S//NF) DepSecState met with deposed President Aristide to strongly encourage him to negotiate directly with de facto PM Bazin in order to seek a solution to Haiti's constitutional crisis. Aristide assured Eagleburger that he would be more flexible in his approach, but fell short of agreeing to meet with Bazin in the near-term. Other reporting indicates that Aristide continues to privately maintain a firm stance against any negotiations, and that the commission he has sent to Haiti to negotiate is actually a diversion to slow the process down. The outlook for a negotiated settlement between Aristide and Bazin appears dim, despite Bazin's willingness to come to terms with Aristide.

**CUBA:** (S//NF) Construction on Cuba's Juragua nuclear power facility has been at a near standstill for the last six months. Progress prior to that had also been slow. The revised, estimated completion date for the first unit is late 1995--at the earliest--and work on the second unit is even further behind. The reason for the delays centers upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian demand for hard cash payments for work performed (which the Castro regime cannot meet), and the general lack of support among Russia and other CIS nations to assist the Castro regime. In its present state of development, and given the rate of "progress," it is increasingly possible that the start-up date for the first reactor is still some years away.

**GUATEMALA:** (U) Congressman Obey's hold on \$100,000 of Guatemala's IMET money has been lifted, conditioned on a \$30,000 human rights training course being conducted in Guatemala before the end of FY92. Completion of this course would then make the remaining \$70,000 available for routine IMET course funding. Guatemala's FY93 IMET may be jeopardized by a failure to hold the human rights course prior to 30 Sep 92. DSAA is concerned that the course cannot be offered in the time allowed due to previous commitments in Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea. State is attempting to reach an agreement with Obey to free up the IMET even though the human rights provision would not be fully accomplished until the end of the calendar year. It is unlikely that Obey will accept anything less than full compliance with the condition of a human rights course. U.S. Ambassador Stroock is personally engaged in the issue and considers the course one of his highest priority requirements.

**BOLIVIA:** (C) A DEA SNOWCAP agent was involved in a shooting incident in a Santa Cruz restaurant on 14 July. The agent was alone (in violation of Embassy policy) and was armed when he reportedly became involved in an altercation with a Bolivian national. According to initial reports, as the agent exited the restaurant, his weapon fell from his pocket, discharged, and struck a Bolivian in the chest. The agent was arrested, released, and, with AmEmbassy assistance, departed Bolivia. The Bolivian's injuries were not life threatening. Action on the part of AmEmbassy La Paz, with the help of key Bolivian officials, resulted in the injured party agreeing (for a cash settlement of \$8,000) not to press charges. There may still be some political fallout from this episode.

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**AFRICA WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT  
17 JULY 1992**

**(U) CEASE FIRE IN RWANDA.** The Government of Rwanda (GOR) signed a cease fire agreement with the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) on 13 July after nearly two years of war. The Tanzanian-brokered agreement calls for a temporary truce to take effect on 19 July, followed by entry into force of a full cease fire at midnight on 31 July (Rwanda time). An all-African, multinational, neutral Military Observation Group (MOG) will be deployed on the same day. Follow-on political negotiations will commence on 10 August with the signing of a peace accord scheduled for no later than 10 October. The U.S. will continue in its observer role and has been listed as a participant (together with the RPF and the GOR, France, Belgium, and several other African nations) in a politico-military consultative commission scheduled to begin deliberations next month.

**(U) VISIT OF MALIAN AMBASSADOR.** Malian Ambassador Toure made a farewell call on DASD Woods; he will be returning to Bamako to assume his new post as foreign minister. Toure will be the first Malian foreign minister under the newly-elected civilian government. The discussion revolved around our relations with the Malian military and our security assistance program. DASD Woods reminded Ambassador Toure that shrinking foreign aid budgets may force us to eliminate all but INET-funded training programs. Ambassador Toure said he understood but emphasized that Mali will have difficulty continuing its democracy experiment if it does not receive some international support in the military, as well as the economic sphere.

**(U) CONFLICT RESOLUTION.** Mr Kern attended the opening and closing sessions of the United States Institute of Peace's three-day conference -- Dialogues On Conflict Resolution: Bridging Theory and Practice -- as well as a Mozambique case study. There were also case studies on Peru, Kashmir, Nagorno-Karabak, and Yugoslavia. The conference's goal was to get academic theorists together with real world negotiators in the hope of benefiting both. Unfortunately, many of the academics seemed to be unable to translate their theories into practical advice. On the other hand, many of the "hands on" experts were hard pressed to explain their lessons learned. As Africa Bureau PDAS Davidow put it, "It's easier to ride a bicycle than to teach someone else how to do it." The most useful contributors were people such as Chet Crocker, Sam Lewis, and Herbert Okum who have one foot in academia and the other in the real world.

**(U) SOUTH AFRICA.** We met with Princeton Lyman, a long-time colleague, who leaves next month to be U.S. Ambassador to South Africa. We discussed the status of our limited military

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relationship, as well as the possibilities for helping the SADF and ANC to form themselves into a new army for a new South Africa. Such initiatives are, in any case, on hold at least until the establishment of an interim government. Henry Sokolski joined us to discuss with the Ambassador some of the intricacies of the MTCR negotiations with South Africa. We are trying to arrange for a return visit by Ambassador Lyman, to meet with Mr. Lilley, before proceeding to post in mid-August.

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## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

### CHINA

(C) A Foreign Ministry spokesman on Thursday (16 July) announced today that China is willing to hold bilateral talks over the disputed Spratly Islands, but does not want to settle the issue in a multilateral conference. He added that Beijing opposes attempts to "internationalize" the issue, and has proposed shelving the sovereignty issue and conducting joint development on the islands. China's position puts it at odds with the Indonesian initiative to seek a peaceful solution through multilateral consultations.

Based on the consensus of a 10 July interagency meeting addressed by DASD Pendley, State Department has drafted a stronger policy position on the Spratlys. The proposed position underscores our support for the Indonesian initiative, and notes that we "strongly oppose the use of military force over the issue"—to inject some doubt into Beijing's mind over how we would react to a concerted military push by them.

### MONGOLIA

(C) The first attache from Mongolia arrived this week. COL Ragccha, the commandant of the Mongolian Military Academy, will be the non-resident Defense and Army Attache. He will be accredited next week and will join an IMET orientation tour the week after. Meanwhile, ISA sent a message to Embassy Ulaanbataar detailing objectives of our military relationship and discussing CINCPAC's possible visit to Mongolia in September.

### TAIWAN

(C) Schedule proposal has gone forward requesting a call on SECDEF for Taiwan Chief of General Staff who is planning to visit Washington in early December. He will also see CJCS and tour U.S. military and defense industrial facilities on what is billed—since we have no diplomatic relations with Taiwan—as a "private" visit.

### KOREA

(C) Embassy Seoul reports Ambassador Holmes and ROK has agreed on \$220M cost sharing level for 1993. They also asked that request for 1994 not exceed \$260M. ROK has asked these agreements not be made public at this time.

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## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

### CAMBODIA

(c) US Mission Phnom Penh endorsed DoD proposal that the Psychological Operations Group at Ft Bragg print mine awareness information, demining and demarcation instructions for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). US Mission Phnom Penh reply proposed that the small Ft. Bragg team travel to Phnom Penh for consultations with UN, in conjunction with AID personnel. Phnom Penh also offered possibility of observing AID-funded mine clearance efforts along Route 69. Embassy Bangkok points out that exercises have in effect been put on hold until after the election scheduled for 13 September 1992. The key equity here is Cambodia. Mines pose a threat to UNTAC military observers, including US soldiers, and we ought to be able to address this desire to be helpful to UNTAC and Cambodia in a manner that controls for our concern over internal Thai politics.

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FOREIGN MILITARY RIGHTS AFFAIRS

JULY 17, 1992

(U) German Supplementary Agreement. We met this week with OSD and Service legal representatives regarding the death penalty, and to identify those provisions of the negotiated SA which need to be reopened. It appears that the death penalty issue may be resolved through a translation which would not preclude the conduct of a capital case up to the point of pronouncing sentence.

(e) Criminal Jurisdiction. In response to his request, we have provided USDP with an overview of SOFA criminal jurisdiction provisions worldwide. This was particularly relevant to a proposed access and prepositioning agreement with the United Arab Emirates, which was the subject of a PCC meeting in which FMRA participates.

(U) Marshall Islands. We have prepared and are clearing a reply to a letter from J. B. Kabua, Foreign Secretary and Head of the RMI Environmental Agency. The reply makes clear that although the Compact of Free Association provides for the RMI to comment on proposed environmental standards for Kwajalein, these standards are issued by the U.S.

(U) Council Tax in the U.K. USEUCOM requested authority to negotiate an agreement with the U.K. for relief from the new council tax (CT), which will go into effect in April 1993. FMRA has prepared a reply stating that in our view, the U.S. forces are exempt from the tax under the NATO SOFA and the 1952 Tax Relief Agreement. However, we are willing to increase our payments for contributions in lieu of rates (CILR) for services requested and received if the U.S. currently is not paying a fair amount. The message requested USEUCOM to provide sufficient information for us to make a determination as to whether the CILR should be increased.

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**GLOBAL AFFAIRS**  
**17 JULY 92**

**UN PEACEKEEPING ISSUES**

**Yugoslavia.** The security situation in Bosnia continues to deteriorate with UN Headquarters in Sarajevo receiving shelling during the past week. Although up to 20 humanitarian relief sorties per day from the U.S. and eleven other nations continue to bring supplies into Sarajevo Airport, continuation of the airlift operation remains tenuous. Essential preconditions of a stable cease-fire, pull back of hostile forces, and consolidation of artillery for UN monitoring have never been achieved. The UN has approved the deployment of an additional 600 troops in conjunction with the humanitarian operation, and NATO and WEU forces have begun patrolling in the Adriatic to monitor compliance with UN economic sanctions against the former Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, at the UN the U.S. is opposing efforts by Serbia-Montenegro to claim the Yugoslavia seat.

**Cambodia.** There are now 50 U.S. military personnel serving with the UN Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). A U.S. airlift planner is expected to depart for Phnom Penh following DepSecDef approval. DoD has also offered to provide assistance to UNTAC in producing informational materials to assist with demining awareness efforts, and ISA is taking the lead to coordinate this effort with UNTAC through our mission in Phnom Penh. In the meantime, Khmer Rouge obstinacy has delayed implementation of the cantonment and demobilization phases of the UN peace plan. A Security Council resolution urging compliance and full cooperation with UNTAC appears to be the next required step.

**Mid-East.** Israel has opposed UN involvement in the peace process, although the UN is already engaged on some of Israel's borders and through the work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the occupied territories. The Russians have told IO Assistant Secretary Bolton that they are consulting with various regional groups in the UN to assure the UN refrains from taking positions on issues of substance and from issuing resolutions critical of Israel.

**Western Sahara.** The Polisario and Algeria do not accept the binding voting criteria for conducting a referendum in the Western Sahara contained in the 1991 Secretary General's report. Even the Security Council failed to endorse this report. The Secretary General's Special Representative, former Pakistani foreign minister Yakub Khan, is exploring a settlement without a UN referendum.

**Angola.** During a brief conversation in Rio, Angolan President Dos Santos asked President Bush for assistance with election preparation efforts in Angola, including air transport services to relocate an estimated 40,000 demobilized soldiers to their home areas. SecDef wants to be helpful, and ISA will shortly forward cost data he has requested following coordination with DoD components.

**HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES:** In addition to providing humanitarian deliveries to Bosnia-Herzegovina discussed above, following are significant ongoing activities:

**Operation Provide Hope II.** Since the end of Provide Hope I on 26 Feb., 67 airlift deliveries have been made to the former Soviet Republics. An additional 10 airlifts are currently planned for the next month. All of the 22,000 tons of food located in Western Europe has been moved by surface means to the former Soviet Union, as well as several tons of medical supplies..

**Afghan Relief Flights.** A patient/medical supply airlift from Andrews AFB to Islamabad Pakistan is currently underway. Although the Afghan Relief flights are planned to continue, the patient program is scheduled to end in September.



**DASD POW/MIA AFFAIRS**  
**WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT**  
**JULY 13-17, 1992**

**Congressional Briefing Paper:** We are effecting final coordination on a POW/MIA briefing paper for distribution to congress that Secretary Cheney directed we prepare following the breakfast with the bipartisan House and Senate leadership. Its distribution will be coordinated through OSD/LA.

**Zwenig Visit to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia:** Senate Select Committee Majority Staff Director, Francis Zwenig has completed her visit to Vietnam and has moved on to Cambodia and Laos. Ms. Zwenig did not present the Vietnamese with any "discrepancy" cases from the Senate list of 262. Reportedly, BG Needham convinced her it would not be in the U.S.'s best interest to do so. BG Needham accompanied her on most of her calls and reports that the visit resulted in no complications for our on-going efforts.

**Repatriation of Remains from Vietnam:** JTF-FA reports that fifteen sets of remains will soon be repatriated to the United States. One is a probable American MIA, nine are "possible," and five are "doubtful." The remains are from several sources; private citizens, the Vietnamese Government, and recovered from crash sites.

**DIA "Cluster" Brief:** Members of the IAG received DIA's briefing on the possibility that live American POW/MIAs remain in Vietnam. The briefing was put together to answer charges by the Senate Select Committee that a cluster pattern of live-sighting reports in Indochina strongly suggested American servicemen from the Vietnam war were still being held against their will. DIA's briefing effectively addresses the committee staff's flawed analysis. The briefing has been given to the committee.

**Presidential Executive Order on Declassification of POW/MIA Records:** The NSC has provided ASD/C3I with an advance copy of a draft Executive Order which complies with S. Res. 324 -- effectively calling for the declassification of all Vietnam-era POW/MIA documents. The initial draft was a good start in that it safeguards what we feel must be protected:

- Sensitive sources and methods.
- Our ability to carry out ongoing operations and investigations aimed at finding live Americans and achieving the fullest possible accounting for our POWs and MIAs.
- Our ability to carry out effective ongoing negotiations with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos aimed at achieving the fullest possible accounting for our POWs and MIAs.
- Our ability to carry out other legitimately classified foreign policy and national security objectives.

Please note that the language in the draft Executive Order was lifted verbatim from our daily status memo of yesterday. It should also be noted that we have cautioned NSC to be careful with the wording of the Order as it pertains to Korea, Cold War, and WWII era documents -- this is primarily based upon our concern that the public and Congress not be misled to the expectation of a "fullest possible accounting" for this era as the records do not exist to accomplish this.



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**NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY**

17 JULY 1992

**NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION ISSUES**

(C) RAND on HEU/PU. Analyst, Brian Chow briefed OMB and DAS for SSD & VP on his initial findings on what to do with dismantled Russian nuclear weapons materials. His NPP-sponsored research suggests that the current NSC options paper recommendations are unsound.

**MISSILE AND SATELLITE PROLIFERATION ISSUES**

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**NONPROLIFERATION CONTROL ISSUES**

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DIA 3.3(b)(1)(6)  
OSD 3.3(b)(1)(6)

**COUNTERMEASURES**

(U) Nonproliferation Money From Congress for DoD?

NPP met with DNA, DARPA, AFTAC representatives on how best to respond to Congressional moves to make \$100 million available DoD for nonproliferation purposes. Follow-on meetings are planned.

(S/NF) Interdiction/Enforcement. The IC intends to create a nonproliferation enforcement group. One possibility that has been raised is a separate group under IC chairmanship, another is to convert one of the existing interagency review groups into an intelligence/interdiction/enforcement group. Final action is not likely for at least several weeks.

**PROLIFERATION INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH**

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