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TALKING POINTSCAMBODIA

(provided separately)

REFUGEES

- o We are pleased with the outcome of the June 13-14 International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR).
- o We intend to fulfill our Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) commitments. We will resettle up to 22,000 longstayers and 50 percent of the screened-in population.
  - We also plan to help fund the UNHCR appeal for CPA implementation.
- o The U.S. will work hard in the Steering Committee to ensure the CPA succeeds, but must caution that at this time we can only endorse the voluntary return of the screened-out.
- o The U.S. hopes ASEAN countries which have provided first asylum will remain firm in their commitment to first asylum.
- o We need your assistance in keeping the pressure on Vietnam to cooperate fully in our upcoming negotiations on resettlement of former re-education center detainees and in reducing incentives for clandestine departure.
- o Repatriation of the displaced Khmer from the Cambodian-Thai border must be done carefully with appropriate assistance and monitoring to ensure protection of their human rights.

CHINA

(provided separately)

U.S. - SOVIET RELATIONS

- o (All delegations will be interested in your assessment of the current state of the relationship and outlook for the future.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
REVIEW AUTHORITY: DONALD A JOHNSTON  
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SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

- o We viewed the visit by Gorbachev to China as the culmination of Soviet efforts to become a more active player in Asia, and to "pull" China back toward the Communist world.
- o We welcomed the summit because normalized dialogue between two important powers can contribute to improving global and regional peace and stability.
- o We are uncertain just how far the rapprochement between Beijing and Moscow will go. On one hand, China's current leaders are likely to be more cautious in dealings with the West, and they are more orthodox in their economic policies. On the other hand, Gorbachev is seen as a radical reformer, and Chinese leaders now want stability rather than political 'perestroika.'

PARIS ECONOMIC SUMMIT

- o The U.S. wants the Summit to call for G-7 countries to sustain growth while controlling inflation, in order that progress resumes towards the reduction of imbalances.
- o We believe the Summit should reaffirm strong support for the international economic coordination process.
- o The U.S. is strongly committed to the multilateral trading system and will give top priority to the Uruguay Round.
  - We hope to obtain a strong commitment to complete the Uruguay Round by the end of 1990 with substantial agreements in all 15 areas.

URUGUAY ROUND

- o We have a unique opportunity to assure the future viability of the multilateral trading system.
  - We need to reform agricultural policies, strengthen GATT rules in areas such as dispute settlement and safeguards and extend GATT disciplines to new areas such as intellectual property, services and trade related investment measures.
  - The Uruguay Round also offers important opportunities for liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers, such as standards.
- o We urge all of you to key our efforts to conclude successfully the Uruguay Round by the agreed target date of 1990.

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COUNTER-TERRORISM COOPERATION

- o We believe international cooperation and information sharing are fundamental components in the global fight against terrorism.
  - In particular, we strongly encourage improving civil aviation and airport security, sharing terrorist-related police and threat information, and discussing overall terrorist trends in a particular region.
- o We urge ASEAN to devise a structure suitable for efficient communication and sharing of terrorist-related information. We are prepared to assist in this effort.

AFGHANISTAN

- o Little progress by either side on the battlefield; resistance morale is high.
- o Kabul regime remains weak and isolated; we have pressed Soviets to cease propping it up with arms transfers.
- o The Afghan interim government is frail but gradually organizing itself; we are seeking to strengthen its structure by channeling humanitarian aid through it and encouraging a broader base, including the commanders in the field and the Iran-based parties.
  - ASEAN states can be helpful with contributions to the UN relief appeal.

MIDDLE EAST

- o We stand by the principles that have guided U.S. policy for two decades: we seek a comprehensive peace through negotiation based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 providing for the security of all states in the region and for the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.
- o Calls for an international conference or other such action at this stage will not serve to advance the peace process but will only distract the parties from the difficult decisions they must take to promote progress.
- o All states have a responsibility to play a positive roles by encouraging the parties in the region to accept the idea of elections and urging the PLO to allow Palestinians in the occupied territories to engage in dialogue with Israelis.

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ANGOLA/NAMIBIA: STATUS OF ACCORDS

- o The December 22, 1988, New York accords call for the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in the context of the implementation of UNSCR 435 for the independence of Namibia.
- o To date, over 10,000 Cuban troops have been withdrawn in accordance with the schedule outlined in the accords, and we have no reason to believe the withdrawal will not continue smoothly in the future.
- o Although implementation of UNSCR 435 had a rocky start, we think the UN plan for Namibian independence is back on course.
- o The African summit of June 22 hosted by Zaire's President Mobutu now holds the promise of ending the long-running Angolan civil war by promoting dialogue between UNITA and the MPLA government.

NICARAGUA

- o We remain committed to a diplomatic and political solution and to improved bilateral relations.
- o Any improvement in bilateral relations will depend on evidence the Sandinistas are carrying out their Esquipulas and El Salvador pledges in good faith, the conclusion of free, fair and honest elections, cessation of attacks on U.S. Embassy operations and cessation of support for subversion in the region.

PANAMA

- o Noriega's brutal repressive measures have terrorized Panamanians; the opposition continues to demand Noriega participate in political talks that must aim at his departure and a democratic transfer of power on September 1.
- o The opposition has little hope Noriega will negotiate his departure without strong outside pressure and privately look to the U.S. if other pressures fail.

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