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For President  
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?on W65 1265074 mnmqj m cmm'Km (J  
emu , Hermm 9.0104990 or (80-7000 )celc/osl .  
Bill Clinton For President -  
a new - Convention Headquarters  
jL'Vm WU )M .k mm M (- k/M 1560 Broadway-  
Suita 700  
New York, New York 10036  
Ph 921-0 7 F 212 1-1176  
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DRAFT

7/12/92

5:00 p.m. - convene

6:04 - Credentials Report

6:20 - Rules Report

8:25 - Ann Richards speech

8:50 - Women Senate candidates

9:40 - Ron Brown

9:55 - Bill Bradley

10:12 - Zell Miller

10:28 - Barbara Jordon

4:30 p.m. - convene

4:55 - Platform minority reports (40 minute debate,  
equally divided) H1

minority report #1 - debated and voice  
voted

. minority report #2 - debated and voice  
voted

. minority report #3 - (middle class tax  
cut) debated and voted by telephone  
roll call

. minority report #4 - debated and voice  
voted

5:32 - 20 speakers on Platform

7:39 - Pro Choice speakers and demonstration

8:01 - Hattoy/Glaser

8:28 - Jimmy Carter

8:50 - Jesse Jackson

9:12 - Richard Daley

9:36 - Jay Rockefeller

9:50 - Lena Guerrero

10:01 - Tom Harkin

10:24 - Kathleen Brown

5:00 p.m. - convene

5:20 - Rules minority report

5:54 - voice vote minority report

6:04 - 6 speakers

7:18 - RFK film

- Ted Kennedy

7:39 - Jerry Brown nomination sequence

8:14 - Paul Tsongas

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8:51 - Bill Clinton nomination sequence

9:41 - Roll Call

5:00 p.m. - convene

5:45 - 11 speakers

8:11 - V.P. nomination sequence

8:44 - Roll Call

9:30 - V.P. acceptance

10:02 - Clinton video

10:17 - Clinton acceptance

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SECURITY COUNCIL 15 July 1992

' 3095th meeting

- 1151.91.52933919

Member 3213.11 Ru 39

1. Senegal 2. Mr. Mandela
3. Algeria 18. Mr. Makwetu
4. Egypt 21. Chairman, Special
5. Zaire Committee against
6. Venezuela 19. Nigeria Apartheid
7. France 20. Congo 40. Dr. Buthelezi
8. United Kingdom 22 Australia 41. Mr. Mangope
9. Morocco 23. Uganda 42. Brigadier quzo
10. China 24. Canada 43. Dr. Reddy
11. Russian Federation 25. Sweden 44. Mr. Joosab
- f 12. India 26. Botswana 45. Mr. Andrew
13. United States 27. New Zealand 46. Mr. Ngobeni
14. Zimbabwe 28. Nepal
15. Hungary 29. Suriname -
16. Ecuador 30. Indonesia 1
17. Japan 31. Angola
32. Antigua and Barbuda
33. Cuba
34. Philippines
35. Lesotho
36. United Republic of  
Tanzania
37. Malaysia
38. Barbados
39. Ukraine
47. Peru
48. Germany
49. Portugal
50. Brazil
51. Norway
52. Netherlands
53. Spain
54. Zambia

- provided that the parties that have lost the elections will not be able to paralyse the functioning of government. -

'7, . . . Laying the basis to minimise the threat to stability and democracy.

'1 . 7.1 j The new democratic government would need to adopt a wide range of measures in order to minimise the potential threat to the new democracy. However. Some of these measures may have to be part and parcel of a negotiated settlement. 6

7.2 . Strategic forces we need to consider right now are the SADF, SAP, all other armed formations and the civil service in general. If the transition to democracy affects the interests of individuals in these institutions wholly and purely negatively then they would serve as fertile ground from which the destabilisation of the new democracy would grow. Not only do these forces have vast potential to destabilise a fledgling democracy in the future, but as importantly, they have the potential to delay the transition for a lengthy period of time or even make serious attempts to subvert the transition :

7.4 . A democratic government will need to restructure the civil service and the security forces in order to ensure that: . . .

- . they are professional, competent and accountable;
- . . . ' they are representative of society as a whole (including through the application of the principle of affirmative action); , . .

' .1. '17 they serve the interests of democracy: and

the size of these institutions is determined by the objective needs of the country; in this process it may be necessary to address the question of Security

- . - retrenchment packages and a general amnesty at some stage as part of a negotiated settlement.

19. settlement: These measures will need to apply to all armed formations and the civil service. In this respect, the availability of resources and experiences of other countries need to be taken into account , ..

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8. Reaching the negotiated settlement: i

8.1 Some elements of the final negotiated settlement would take the form of multi-lateral (CODESA type) agreements. Other elements of the settlement package would take the form of bilateral agreements between the ANC and the NP- such agreements would bind the parties . . . ' i '

8.2 'The thorny question of the powers, functions and boundaries of regions in a new South Africa may be an issue on which we would enter into bilateral discussion \_

' with the NP and other parties and seek to reach an understanding which they would pursue in the Constituent Assembly.