

## Exchange Mail

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**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** DECEMBER 10 NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS PRESS GUIDANCE [UNCLASSIFIED]  
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NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

December 10, 1997

Yeltsin's Health

Bosnia

PLO

MEPP

Iran/Saudi Arabia

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 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  
December 10, 1997

#### PLO STATUS AT THE UN

Q: What is the Administration's view of a deferral of the vote at the UN on PLO status?

A: We have made clear that we are opposed to a resolution to upgrade the status of the PLO at the UN. It would overturn long-standing principles of membership status in the UN, and send a negative signal for the Middle East Peace Process efforts underway to inject new momentum into that process.

A resolution would also open the door to parties to other non-states or non-members to seek similar upgrades in status with serious consequences for international organizations.

We believe the decision to defer consideration of this issue was a correct one.

IF PRESSED on whether the Secretary set a deadline:

The Secretary urged movement as soon as possible.

Q: But Netanyahu has said he needs several more weeks to come to an internal cabinet decision?

A: The Secretary will hold follow up discussions next week. We believe that it is important to make progress on the four-part agenda as soon as possible.

Q: Is the U.S. getting close to tabling its own propositions?

A: We're involved in a serious process. And we are working with the parties to overcome their differences. That is where our focus is.

Q: What about the U.S. view of a five-month testing period for the Palestinians?

A: With both the PM and the Chairman, there was discussion about the key elements involved in an FRD: these include time, quality, quantity, and security. All must come into play in resolving the FRD. What we are seeing is that serious work is now being done on the Israeli side to determine how to do an FRD that will be credible.

Q: With regard to security, there is a report in USA Today that Hamas has again threatened Israel and that a top Israeli terrorist expert has said that a bomb could go off "today or tomorrow." Any comment?

A: Terrorism continues to be a real threat both to Israeli citizens and to the Peace Process itself.

That is why the Secretary considers her discussions with Arafat on the subject to be of the utmost importance. She continues to press vigorously on this subject.

We continue to work very closely with the Palestinians urging them to enhance their efforts to fight terrorist threats, and specifically to continue with both unilateral efforts and cooperation with Israel on fighting terrorism.

#### PLO OFFICE WAIVER

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 10, 1997

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

A: The Secretary has repeatedly stressed the need to move forward in the process as quickly as possible. The purpose of her meetings next week will be to follow up with the parties.

IF PRESSED on whether the Secretary set a deadline:

The Secretary urged movement as soon as possible.

Q: But Netanyahu has said he needs several more weeks to come to an internal cabinet decision?

A: The Secretary will hold follow up discussions next week. We believe that it is important to make progress on the four-part agenda as soon as possible.

Q: Is the U.S. getting close to tabling its own propositions?

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A: With both the PM and the Chairman, there was discussion about the key elements involved in an FRD: these include time, quality, quantity, and security. All must come into play in resolving the FRD. What we are seeing is that serious work is now being done on the Israeli side to determine how to do an FRD that will be credible.

Q: With regard to security, there is a report in USA Today that Hamas has again threatened Israel and that a top Israeli terrorist expert has said that a bomb

could go off "today or tomorrow." Any comment?

A: Terrorism continues to be a real threat both to Israeli citizens and to the Peace Process itself.

That is why the Secretary considers her discussions with Arafat on the subject to be of the utmost importance. She continues to press vigorously on this subject.

We continue to work very closely with the Palestinians urging them to enhance their efforts to fight terrorist threats, and specifically to continue with both unilateral efforts and cooperation with Israel on fighting terrorism.

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/SAUDI ARABIA: SAUDI REMARKS ON MEDIATING BETWEEN US/IRAN  
December 10, 1997

Q: What is the significance of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah's offer of Saudi mediation between the US and Iran? Did you put him up to this?

A: I believe that Crown Prince Abdullah's remarks came in a press interview

during which he was asked specifically whether Saudi Arabia might be an appropriate mediator between the US and Iran.

He responded that, if the US asked Saudi Arabia for such assistance, Saudi Arabia, as a friend, would not hesitate to respond.

Thus, I believe he was announcing a new Saudi initiative.

As a friend, we appreciate such an offer in the spirit in which it was made.

But we have offered a direct dialogue with the Iranian government. This would be the best approach, give the importance of our concerns about the Iranian government's behavior.

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: UNSCOM INSPECTION STATUS December 10, 1997

Context: Butler is en route to Baghdad via London and Paris. The focus of Ambassador Butler's discussions with Iraqi authorities will be on gaining unrestricted access to all facilities, including those declared by Iraq to be "sensitive." Judging from Iraqi statements to date, Butler is not optimistic he will succeed in his mission. Inspection and monitoring activity continues. UNSCOM has not requested access to any sites declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

Q: Do you have any update on UNSCOM and IAEA inspection operations in Iraq?

A: UNSCOM and the IAEA continue inspection and monitoring operations in Iraq. Since resuming inspection operations November 21, UNSCOM has not requested access to any sites declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

Ambassador Butler is en route to Baghdad for discussions with Iraqi authorities on December 14 and 15. The Security Council has made clear Ambassador Butler's discussions will focus on ensuring UN inspectors have unconditional, unrestricted access to all facilities in Iraq, including those declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

For specifics about inspections, I refer you to UNSCOM headquarters in New York.

#### 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

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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.

## Exchange Mail

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**DATE-TIME** 12/11/97 8:52:40 AM

**FROM** Courtney, William H.

**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED

**SUBJECT** FW: DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

**CARBON\_COPY** Amiri, Rukhsana N.  
Caravelli, John M.  
Courtney, William H.  
Durham, Robert J.  
Fooks, Michael D.  
Fort, Jane B.  
Matera, Michael A.  
Pascual, Carlos E.

**TEXT\_BODY** I have amended Q&As on Yeltsin's health.

-----Original Message-----  
From: Wozniak,  
Natalie S.  
Sent: Wednesday, December 10, 1997 6:45 PM  
To: @ALLNSC  
- NSC Staff  
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE UPDATE [UNCLASSIFIED]  
Importance: High

Please  
review and forward your updates IN BOLD TO @ PRESS by 10:00 a.m.  
Thursday, December 11. Thank you very much.

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT**

dec10gui.doc  
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS GUIDANCE

December 10, 1997

Yeltsin's Health

Bosnia

PLO

MEPP

Iran/Saudi Arabia

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 have sent their best wishes for a speedy recovery.
- \* If asked about seriousness of Yeltsin's illness: We have no information to add to what you have seen in press reports; Yeltsin has made many visits abroad and public appearances recently.
- \* If asked whether Yeltsin has had a heart attack: We have read in the press that today the Russian Presidential Press Service denied a report by the Washington Post that Yeltsin was taken to a hospital with a suspected heart attack. (On background: If Yeltsin's had suffered a heart attack he would most likely have been taken to a different facility than the Barvikha sanatorium, for example, the Kremlin medical clinic, which has proper equipment for such conditions.)

#### 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 ill 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  
December 10, 1997

PLO STATUS AT THE UN

Q: What is the Administration's view of a deferral of the vote at the UN on PLO status?

A: We have made clear that we are opposed to a resolution to upgrade the status of the PLO at the UN. It would overturn long-standing principles of membership status in the UN, and send a negative signal for the Middle East Peace Process efforts underway to inject new momentum into that process.

A resolution would also open the door to parties to other non-states or non-members to seek similar upgrades in status with serious consequences for international organizations.

We believe the decision to defer consideration of this issue was a correct one.

IF PRESSED on whether the Secretary set a deadline:

The Secretary urged movement as soon as possible.

Q: But Netanyahu has said he needs several more weeks to come to an internal cabinet decision?

A: The Secretary will hold follow up discussions next week. We believe that it is important to make progress on the four-part agenda as soon as possible.

Q: Is the U.S. getting close to tabling its own propositions?

A: We're involved in a serious process. And we are working with the parties to overcome their differences. That is where our focus is.

Q: What about the U.S. view of a five-month testing period for the Palestinians?

A: With both the PM and the Chairman, there was discussion about the key elements involved in an FRD: these include time, quality, quantity, and security. All must come into play in resolving the FRD. What we are seeing is that serious work is now being done on the Israeli side to determine how to do an FRD that will be credible.

Q: With regard to security, there is a report in USA Today that Hamas has again threatened Israel and that a top Israeli terrorist expert has said that a bomb could go off "today or tomorrow." Any comment?

A: Terrorism continues to be a real threat both to Israeli citizens and to the Peace Process itself.

That is why the Secretary considers her discussions with Arafat on the subject to be of the utmost importance. She continues to press vigorously on this subject.

We continue to work very closely with the Palestinians urging them to enhance their efforts to fight terrorist threats, and specifically to continue with both unilateral efforts and cooperation with Israel on fighting terrorism.

#### PLO OFFICE WAIVER

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 and 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 10, 1997

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

A: The Secretary has repeatedly stressed the need to move forward in the process as quickly as possible. The purpose of her meetings next week will be to follow up with the parties.

IF PRESSED on whether the Secretary set a deadline:

The Secretary urged movement as soon as possible.

Q: But Netanyahu has said he needs several more weeks to come to an internal cabinet decision?

A: The Secretary will hold follow up discussions next week. We believe that it is important to make progress on the four-part agenda as soon as possible.

Q: Is the U.S. getting close to tabling its own propositions?

A: We're involved in a serious process. And we are working with the parties to overcome their differences. That is where our focus is.

Q: What about the U.S. view of a five-month testing period for the Palestinians?

A: With both the PM and the Chairman, there was discussion about the key elements involved in an FRD: these include time, quality, quantity, and security. All must come into play in resolving the FRD. What we are seeing is that serious work is now being done on the Israeli side to determine how to do an FRD that will be credible.

Q: With regard to security, there is a report in USA Today that Hamas has again threatened Israel and that a top Israeli terrorist expert has said that a bomb could go off "today or tomorrow." Any comment?

A: Terrorism continues to be a real threat both to Israeli citizens and to the Peace Process itself.

That is why the Secretary considers her discussions with Arafat on the subject to be of the utmost importance. She continues to press vigorously on this subject.

We continue to work very closely with the Palestinians urging them to enhance their efforts to fight terrorist threats, and specifically to continue with both unilateral efforts and cooperation with Israel on fighting terrorism.

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/SAUDI ARABIA: SAUDI REMARKS ON MEDIATING BETWEEN US/IRAN  
December 10, 1997

Q: What is the significance of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah's offer of Saudi mediation between the US and Iran? Did you put him up to this?

A: I believe that Crown Prince Abdullah's remarks came in a press interview during which he was asked specifically whether Saudi Arabia might be an appropriate mediator between the US and Iran.

He responded that, if the US asked Saudi Arabia for such assistance, Saudi Arabia, as a friend, would not hesitate to respond.

Thus, I believe he was announcing a new Saudi initiative.

As a friend, we appreciate such an offer in the spirit in which it was made.

But we have offered a direct dialogue with the Iranian government. This would be the best approach, give the importance of our concerns about the Iranian government's behavior.

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: UNSCOM INSPECTION STATUS December 10, 1997

Context: Butler is en route to Baghdad via London and Paris. The focus of Ambassador Butler's discussions with Iraqi authorities will be on gaining unrestricted access to all facilities, including those declared by Iraq to be "sensitive." Judging from Iraqi statements to date, Butler is not optimistic he will succeed in his mission. Inspection and monitoring activity continues. UNSCOM has not requested access to any sites declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

Q: Do you have any update on UNSCOM and IAEA inspection operations in Iraq?

A: UNSCOM and the IAEA continue inspection and monitoring operations in Iraq. Since resuming inspection operations November 21, UNSCOM has not requested access to any sites declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

Ambassador Butler is en route to Baghdad for discussions with Iraqi authorities on December 14 and 15. The Security Council has made clear Ambassador Butler's discussions will focus on ensuring UN inspectors have unconditional, unrestricted access to all facilities in Iraq, including those declared by Iraq to be "sensitive".

For specifics about inspections, I refer you to UNSCOM headquarters in New York.

## 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

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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).

###

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.



# Exchange Mail

---

**DATE-TIME** 3/6/98 8:10:43 PM  
**FROM** Pascual, Carlos E.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** FW: Clearance requested by COB today: Memo on Int Women's Day [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Busby, Scott W.  
**CARBON\_COPY** Barnett, Cheryl E.  
Caravelli, John M.  
Cohen, Julie E.  
Courtney, William H.  
Fooks, Michael D.  
Fort, Jane B.  
Pascual, Carlos E.  
Silva, Mary Ann T.

**TEXT\_BODY**

Scott -- looks good. Clear for RUE. Could I get back a final copy of the fact sheet on Ukraine that I cleared earlier?

-----Original

Message-----

From: Fort, Jane B.

Sent: Friday, March 06, 1998

3:48 PM

To: Pascual, Carlos E.

Subject: FW: Clearance requested

by COB today: Memo on Int Women's Day [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

CP

-- you may already know all about this, but you need to look at VII of the EXE MEMO -- it's all all right with me, but could you clear on behalf of all of RUE. tks, ki

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

From: Busby,

Scott W.

Sent: Friday, March 06, 1998 12:28 PM

To: Baker, James

E.; Courtney, William H.; Rudman, Mara E.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine

Cc: @DEMOCRACY  
- Dem/Human Affairs  
Subject: Clearance requested by COB today:  
Memo on Int Women's Day [UNCLASSIFIED]

Need your clearances on  
the attached package by 5 p.m. today. This will be issued on March  
11, at an event that POTUS will preside over to celebrate International  
Women's Day. Thank you.

TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT 1686 EXEC MEMO INT WOMENS DAY.doc

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and  
Trafficking in Women and  
Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day this year on March 11,  
1998, we  
highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also  
acknowledge that  
there is much work yet to be done to assure that women's human  
rights are  
protected and respected. The momentum of the United Nations Fourth  
World  
Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our  
government, as  
well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to  
improve the lives  
of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to join 161 other countries  
in  
ratifying the women's human rights treaty -- the Convention on the  
Elimination of  
all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This treaty is an  
effective tool

which can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. Ratification of this treaty will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women, a despicable human rights violation, in all its forms. We are directing our efforts to combat this despicable human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of my 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of violence against women to be federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to states, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to the scourge of violence against women. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with our communities to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. And, through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day we learn more about the appalling abuses committed against women. In recent years, countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to

women's full participation in democracy.

Today I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. Reauthorization of the VAWA, which will expire in the year 2000, is of paramount importance. We must also support efforts to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States, so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an atrocious form of violence against women, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude. The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. This Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with non-governmental groups and the United States Congress.

On trafficking in women, I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to increase national and international awareness about the problems associated with trafficking in women and girls. First, I want to ensure that young women and girls are

educated about trafficking so that they will not fall prey to traffickers tactics of coercion, fraud, and deceit. Second, in the unfortunate case that young women and girls are trafficked, I want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I am directing:

- I. The Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act and to make a recommendation regarding the reauthorization of the Act, which expires in FY 2000.
- II. The Secretary of State, in combination with the Administrator of Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts will be responsive to government and non-government requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.
- III. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in consultation with non-governmental groups.
- IV. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of trafficking to determine ways to insure: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in settings that secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and witnesses to their originating countries; witness cooperation in criminal trials against traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal status for victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack such legal status.
- V. The Attorney General to review existing United States criminal

laws and their current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter trafficking in women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to insure that trafficking is criminalized in all its forms and that the consequences of trafficking are significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against traffickers in order to identify additional intelligence sources, evidentiary needs, and resource capabilities.

VI. The Secretary of State to use our consular presence around the world to work with other countries to develop strategies for protecting victims of trafficking, to work jointly with source, transit, and destination countries to expand and enhance anti-fraud training to stop the international movement of trafficked women, and to expand and enhance services for trafficking victims.

VII. The Secretary of State to coordinate an inter-governmental response to the Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in women and girls from and to that country. The United States-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-disciplinary approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other countries.

VIII. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims of trafficking and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

IX. The Secretary of State, in combination with the Director for the United States Information Agency to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to potential victims to warn them of the methods used by traffickers.

X. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and non-government representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

2

1686

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT** 1686 POTUS MEMO.doc

**ACTION**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

**THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK**

**FROM: SAMUEL BERGER**

**SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls**

**Purpose**

To direct relevant agencies on the above subject.

**Background**

You will be participating in an event on March 11, 1998 to celebrate International Women's Day. This year's event will focus on four issues: (1) trafficking in women and girls; (2) violence against women; (3) women in

Afghanistan; and (4) ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Your remarks, as well as the remarks of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, will discuss initiatives we have undertaken or will be undertaking in each of these areas.

The attached memorandum addresses all of these issues. But it is primarily intended to provide specific direction to the relevant agencies on the steps they should take, both domestically and internationally, to combat trafficking in women and girls and violence against women. These steps include, inter alia: (1) directing the Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") and to make a recommendation regarding the reauthorization of that Act; (2) directing the Secretary of State to more effectively coordinate efforts, especially with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to combat violence against women around the world; (3) directing the Attorney General to review existing law and practice relating to the prosecution of those who traffic in women and children and the protection of victims of such practices; and (4) directing the Interagency Council on Women to convene an international gathering to develop strategies for combating trafficking in women and children.

We believe that the attached memorandum will be a useful vehicle for better coordinating and energizing our efforts against trafficking in women and children and violence against women.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum.

Attachment  
Tab A Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking in

Women and Girls

2

1686

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT** 1686 BERGER MEMO.doc

Date

**ACTION**

**MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER**

**THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ**

**FROM: SCOTT BUSBY**

**SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and  
Trafficking in Women and  
Girls**

Attached is Memorandum to the President and a Memorandum to Cabinet Members on the above subjects. The Memorandum to Cabinet Members will be announced by the President during an event on March 11 commemorating International Women's Day.

Concurrence by: Jamie Baker, Mara Rudman, Bill Courtney

**RECOMMENDATION**

That you forward the attached Memoranda.

**Attachment**

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Memorandum to Cabinet Members on Steps to Combat  
Violence Against

Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

1

1686

# Exchange Mail

---

**DATE-TIME** 3/7/98 1:58:37 PM  
**FROM** Ragan, Richard F.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** FW: Package Concurrence SATURDAY - #1686 [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Gray, Wendy E.

**CARBON\_COPY**  
**TEXT\_BODY**

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

From: Baker, James E.

Sent: Saturday,

March 07, 1998 1:36 PM

To: @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs; Rudman,  
Mara E.; McCarthy, Mary O.

Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor

Subject: FW:

Package Concurrence SATURDAY - #1686 [UNCLASSIFIED]

1. My comments are noted in the document below.
2. With respect to the first bullet. The President should not direct the AG to follow the law. They have both sworn constitutional oaths to do so. This bullet should be deleted.
3. Unless Intelligence Programs and DCI have cleared the reference to intelligence sources being directed toward this issue by the AG, I do not believe you should include intelligence sources within the scope of V. The President has a process for directing intelligence priorities. This isn't it.
4. My concurrence is subject to State and Justice concurrence, including in the case of Justice an official who can clear on behalf of the AG.

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

From: Ragan, Richard F.  
Sent: Saturday,  
March 07, 1998 12:16 PM  
To: Baker, James E.  
Subject: FW: Package  
Concurrence SATURDAY - #1686 [UNCLASSIFIED]

as discussed...one  
more to follow

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

From: Letts, Kelly  
J.  
Sent: Friday, March 06, 1998 8:24 PM  
To: @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine  
Cc: Ragan,  
Richard F.; Gray, Wendy E.  
Subject: FW: Package Concurrence SATURDAY  
- #1686 [UNCLASSIFIED]

I am losing my brain tonight. I forgot  
to include your office for concurrence on the attached package which  
requires clearance Saturday by 10:30. See below. Thanks.

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

From: Letts, Kelly J.  
Sent: Friday, March 06, 1998  
8:21 PM  
To: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs  
Cc: Rice,  
Edward A.; Gray, Wendy E.  
Subject: Package Concurrence SATURDAY  
- #1686 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Please clear on the attached package before  
10:30 a.m. Saturday (March 7). This package needs to be in ExecSec  
before noon. Inter-Agency clearance has been obtained. POTUS  
signature  
is required by Tuesday. Also, please make sure Wendy Gray is CC'd  
on any comments as she will be working with Richard Ragan to put  
this package together Saturday. (This is a package on the same  
subject as my last e-mail, but the packages contain different memo's  
to POTUS and letters.) Thanks.

## TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT

1686 POTUS MEMO1.doc

## ACTION

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence  
Against Women and  
Trafficking in Women and Girls

## Purpose

To direct relevant agencies on the above subject.

## Background

You will be participating in an event on March 11, 1998, to celebrate International Women's Day. This year's event will focus on four issues: (1) trafficking in women and girls; (2) violence against women; (3) women in Afghanistan; and (4) ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Your remarks, as well as the remarks of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, will discuss initiatives we have undertaken or will be undertaking in each of these areas.

The attached memorandum addresses all of these issues. But it is primarily intended to provide specific direction to the relevant agencies on the steps they should take, both domestically and internationally, to combat trafficking in women and girls and violence against women. These steps include, inter alia: (1) directing the Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") and to make a recommendation regarding the reauthorization of that Act; (2) directing the Secretary of State to

continue and  
expand their efforts to coordinate, especially with the Administrator of  
the  
United States Agency for International Development, to combat  
violence against  
women around the world; (3) directing the Attorney General to review  
existing law  
and practice relating to the prosecution of those who traffic in women  
and  
children and the protection of victims of such practices; and (4)  
directing the  
Interagency Council on Women to convene an international gathering  
to develop  
strategies for combating trafficking in women and children.

We believe that the attached memorandum will be a useful vehicle for  
better  
coordinating and energizing our efforts against trafficking in women  
and children  
and violence against women.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum at Tab A.

Attachment  
Tab A Memorandum for Signature

2

1686

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT** 1686 EXEC MEMO INT WOMENS DAY1.doc

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and  
Trafficking in Women and  
Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day this year on March 11, 1998, we highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also acknowledge that there is much work yet to be done to assure that women's human rights are protected and respected. The momentum of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our government, as well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to improve the lives of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to join 161 other countries in ratifying the women's human rights treaty -- the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This treaty is an effective tool which can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. Ratification of this treaty will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women in all its forms. Our efforts help to combat this human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of my 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of violence against women to be federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to states, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to this

problem. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with our communities to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. Through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day recognition of the importance of this issue grows around the world. In recent years, countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to women's full participation in democracy.

Today, I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully, and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States, so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an insidious form of violence against women, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude.

The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. This Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with non-governmental groups and the United States Congress.

I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to increase national and international awareness about trafficking in women and girls. I want to ensure that young women and girls are educated about this problem so that they will not fall prey to traffickers tactics of coercion, violence, fraud, and deceit. I also want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I am directing:

[I don't know what second clause means. Are we asking her to seek legislation in an area, or follow existing law. If the former say it. If the latter I would delete.]II. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts will be responsive to government and non-government requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.

III. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in

consultation  
with non-governmental groups. [Okay legally provided this Council is  
entirely  
made up of governmental employees.]

IV. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of  
trafficking  
including: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in  
settings that  
secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and  
witnesses to  
their originating countries; witness cooperation in criminal trials  
against  
traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal  
status for  
victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack legal status.

V. The Attorney General to review existing United States criminal  
laws and their  
current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter  
trafficking in  
women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to  
insure that  
trafficking is criminalized and that the consequences of trafficking are  
  
significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against  
traffickers in  
order to identify additional evidentiary needs, and resource  
capabilities.

VI. The Secretary of State to use our presence around the world to  
work with  
source, transit and destination countries to develop strategies for  
protecting  
and assisting victims of trafficking, and to expand and enhance anti-  
fraud  
training to stop the international movement of trafficked women.

VII. The Secretary of State to coordinate an inter-governmental  
response to the  
Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a  
comprehensive  
strategy to combat trafficking in women and girls from and to that  
country. The  
United States-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-  
disciplinary  
approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other  
countries.

VIII. The Secretary of State in coordination with the Attorney

General, to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims of trafficking and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

IX. The Secretary of State and the Director for the United States Information Agency, to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to warn potential victims of the methods used by traffickers.

X. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and non-government representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

2

1686

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT** 1686 BERGER MEMO1.doc

March 7, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: SCOTT BUSBY

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

Attached is memorandum to the President and a memorandum to Cabinet Members on the above subjects. The memorandum to Cabinet Members will be announced by the President during an event on March 11 commemorating International Women's Day.

Concurrence by: Jamie Baker, Mara Rudman, Bill Courtney

**RECOMMENDATION**

That you sign the attached memorandum to the President at Tab I.

**Attachments**

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Memorandum to Cabinet Members

1

1686

# Exchange Mail

---

**DATE-TIME** 3/11/98 6:47:30 PM  
**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** Memorandum for Department and Agency Heads re Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Crowley, Philip J.  
Dehqanzada, Yahya A.  
Luzzatto, Anne R.  
Rubin, Eric S.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.  
Benjamin, Daniel  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Gobush, Matthew N.  
Gray, Wendy E.  
Halperin, David E.  
LaFleur, Vinca S.  
Leavy, David C.  
Widmer, Edward L.  
Miyaoaka, Lester H.

**CARBON\_COPY**

**TEXT\_BODY** Letter to Department/Agency Heads  
Memorandum for Department and  
Agency Heads re Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking  
in Women and Girls

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT** Violence Against Women.doc  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release March 11, 1998

March 11, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY  
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day today, we highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also acknowledge that there is much work yet to be done to ensure that women's human rights are protected and respected. The momentum generated by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our government, as well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to improve the lives of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, thus enabling the United States to join 161 other countries in support of the Convention. This Convention is an effective tool that can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity.

Ratification of this Convention will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women in all its forms. Our efforts help to combat this human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of the 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of violence against women to be Federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to States, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to this problem. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with communities across the country to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. Through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day recognition of the importance of this issue grows around the world. In recent years, many countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to women's full participation in democracy.

Today I am directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the President's Interagency Council on Women to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an insidious form of violence, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an

international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude. The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. My Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with nongovernmental groups and the U.S. Congress.

I am also directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the President's Interagency Council on Women to increase national and international awareness about trafficking in women and girls. I want to ensure that young women and girls are educated about this problem so that they will not fall prey to traffickers' tactics of coercion, violence, fraud, and deceit.

I also want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I direct:

I. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts should be responsive to government and nongovernment requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.

II. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in consultation with nongovernmental groups.

III. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of trafficking including to determine ways to insure: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in settings that secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and witnesses to their originating countries; witness cooperation in

criminal trials against traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal status for victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack legal status.

IV. The Attorney General to review existing U.S. criminal laws and their current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter trafficking in women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to ensure that trafficking is criminalized and that the consequences of trafficking are significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against traffickers in order to identify additional intelligence sources, evidentiary needs and resource capabilities.

V. The Secretary of State to use our diplomatic presence around the world to work with source, transit, and destination countries to develop strategies for protecting and assisting victims of trafficking and to expand and enhance anti-fraud training to stop the international trafficking of women and girls.

VI. The Secretary of State to coordinate an intergovernmental response to the Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in women and girls from and to Ukraine. The U.S.-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-disciplinary approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other countries.

VII. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Attorney General, to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims of trafficking, and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

VIII. The Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to warn potential victims of the methods used by traffickers.

IX. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and nongovernment representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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4

# Exchange Mail

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**DATE-TIME** 4/23/98 6:31:38 PM  
**FROM** Wechsler, William F.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** The International Crime Control Strategy [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Dollar, Carolyn J.

**CARBON\_COPY**

**TEXT\_BODY**

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT**

ICCS Approval -- Foreword.doc  
The International Crime Control Strategy

On the eve of the 21st century, America enjoys unprecedented security and prosperity. Democracy and free markets are on the march. Revolutions in technology and communications have brought nations closer together. Barriers are coming down around the world, encouraging the flow of goods, people and ideas and bringing new opportunities for Americans. But the same advances that benefit our people also benefit criminal forces who exploit them for illegal gain. In today's increasingly interconnected world, international crime has grown dramatically.

International criminals today engage in a wide range of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, terrorism, alien and contraband smuggling, fraud, extortion, money laundering, bribery, economic espionage, intellectual property theft and counterfeiting. They frequently resort to violence that tears at the fabric of our societies. They move vast sums of money through the international financial system -- dwarfing the combined economies of many nations. Increasingly, they are banding together in multi-national

criminal syndicates - expanding their activity in scope and range, with no regard for national borders.

In our own country, international crime threatens the lives of ordinary citizens in many harmful ways. Foreign drug cartels traffick heroin and cocaine that poison our young people. They smuggle aliens across our borders for indentured servitude in sweatshops. They steal and modify luxury cars for resale in other countries. Some international criminals prey on the elderly, deceiving them into entrusting their savings to fraudulent investment schemes. Others infiltrate American companies, stealing valuable business secrets and turning them to profit abroad. Still others adopt phony charitable fronts to raise money for foreign terrorists.

In short, international crime today is more than a law enforcement problem. It is a formidable threat to America's security and it demands a concerted response.

That is why, on October 21, 1995, I issued Presidential Decision Directive 42, ordering U.S. Government agencies to intensify their international crime-fighting efforts. Now, Federal law enforcement agencies, diplomats and intelligence officials are working more effectively and more closely than ever to combat international crime bilaterally, regionally and globally. Through enhanced training and aggressive enforcement, we are making important strides in investigating, exposing, prosecuting and disrupting major criminal groups.

To promote further progress, I called [when? last year? last fall? earlier this year?] on the Departments of Justice, State and the Treasury to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to fight international crime and reduce its impact on Americans. Working closely with numerous

federal agencies,  
these departments have jointly developed the International Crime  
Control Strategy  
(ICCS): an innovative action plan that will serve as a roadmap for a  
coordinated, effective, long-term attack on international crime. It sets  
out  
eight broad goals, such as combating smuggling, countering  
international  
financial crime and responding to emerging threats like high-tech and  
computer-related crime. And it offers concrete steps to achieve them -  
including  
submitting to Congress for consideration in this session the  
International Crime  
Control Act of 1998.

The Strategy's goals and objectives are dynamic. They will evolve  
over time as  
conditions change, new trends emerge and improved anti-crime  
techniques are  
developed. But our resolve to attack and make significant inroads  
against  
international crime must and will be sustained. Only through  
concerted efforts  
at home and with our international partners will we ensure the  
protection of  
America's interests today and in the future.

This Strategy sets us on that course, defining the specific goals and  
objectives  
which, if achieved, will lead to a more secure and law-abiding world  
in which  
America and Americans can thrive.

[Signature]

# Exchange Mail

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**DATE-TIME** 4/30/98 10:07:05 AM  
**FROM** Sapiro, Miriam E.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** ditto re traffickiing [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Bandler, Donald K.  
Braden, Susan R.  
Brown, Keirn C.  
Butler, Lawrence E.  
Covey, James P.  
Dowling, John N. (Nick)  
Flanagan, Stephen J.  
Marshall, Betty A.  
Maxfield, Nancy H.  
McEldowney, Nancy E.  
Quinn, Mary E.  
Sapiro, Miriam E.

**CARBON\_COPY**

**TEXT\_BODY** bam-nothing coming out of printer here. pls help? ms, thx

**TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT**

prodi.trafficking.doc  
FINAL  
4/30/98

U.S.-ITALY INITIATIVE  
TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The United States and Italy recognize that globalization of criminal issues, in particular the growing problem of trafficking in women and children, poses a serious challenge to the international community. It is an international problem with national implications.

The disturbing growth of the involvement of international organized crime in trafficking in women and children for profit demands increasing attention and concern. Traffickers in women and children, much like narcotics traffickers, now

operate boldly across international borders, using state-of-the-art means of communication and trade. In both the United States and Italy, there have been cases of trafficking in women and girls for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor and exploitative domestic servitude.

President Clinton and Prime Minister Prodi are committed to taking the steps necessary to address this growing criminal enterprise. They agreed that new strategies are needed to eradicate trafficking, focusing on strengthening the human rights protection of trafficking victims; increasing prosecution of the crimes associated with trafficking; finding ways to help victims assist with the prosecution of traffickers; increasing public awareness of the problem; and coordinating the fight against trafficking with all of the countries involved, including those of origin, transit and destination.

President Clinton and Prime Minister Prodi are determined that the United States and Italy will do their part by taking specific measures to combat trafficking in women and children. To this end, the United States and Italy recently established a U.S.-Italy Working Group on Trafficking in Women and Children. The group, which held its first meeting in Rome on April 14, has agreed to the following joint actions:

- \* Protection of the rights of victims of trafficking through: exchange of best practices with respect to assistance, protection and social integration of victims; common initiatives, including joint program strategies for victim outreach to be implemented separately in Italy and the United States; and protection of victims' families in source countries.

- \* Joint public information campaigns in source countries with the cooperation of their authorities and non-governmental organizations.

- \* The regular exchange of information, with the cooperation of the

**Italian**

National Antimafia Directorate, and within the limits of existing legal provisions in the two countries as regards confidentiality of investigations, on:

- \* investigations;
- \* successful investigative methods and procedures; and
- \* statistical data and general analysis of trafficking.
- \* Training for law enforcement, immigration and border officers in source countries to identify patterns and methods of trafficking and prevent trafficking through effective investigation and prosecution.
- \* Development of witness protection procedures and victim services in source countries in cases of repatriation, including training for law enforcement and assistance to non-governmental organizations that provide victim services.
- \* Promotion of joint initiatives in multilateral fora to combat trafficking in addition to efforts under way at the United Nations to develop a Convention on organized crime.

President Clinton and Prime Minister Prodi agreed that these joint actions would form an important element of our future bilateral law enforcement and political cooperation.

May 6, 1998

2

2

# Exchange Mail

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**DATE-TIME** 4/30/98 11:50:07 AM

**FROM** Barks-Ruggles, Erica

**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED

**SUBJECT** FW: Concurrence needed on Letter to Rep. Jackson Jr.  
[UNCLASSIFIED]

**TO** Battenfield, Pat A.

**CARBON\_COPY** Barks-Ruggles, Erica  
Battenfield, Pat A.  
Hill, Roseanne M.  
Prendergast, John P.  
Sanders, Robin R.  
Wilson, Joseph C.

**TEXT\_BODY** Pat - fixed Gina's question and her other tics are fine, go ahead and accept and prepare in final. Please remind Intecon to clear.  
- Erica

-----Original Message-----  
From: Abercrombie-Winstanley,  
Gina K.  
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 1998 11:42 AM  
To: Barks-Ruggles,  
Erica  
Cc: @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs  
Subject: FW: Concurrence  
needed on Letter to Rep. Jackson Jr. [UNCLASSIFIED]

couple of  
questions and leg clears.

-----Original Message-----  
From: Barks-Ruggles,  
Erica  
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 1998 7:52 PM  
To: Abercrombie-Winstanley,  
Gina K.; Kyle, Robert D.  
Cc: @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @INTECON  
- Economic Affairs; @AFRICA - African Affairs  
Subject: Concurrence  
needed on Letter to Rep. Jackson Jr. [UNCLASSIFIED]

Gina/Bob -

Attached for you concurrence is a detailed POTUS response to Rep. JJ Jr's. letter slamming the Africa trade bill. Please give me concurrence by noon Thursday. Thanks

- Erica

TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT 2096ltr.doc

Dear Representative Jackson:

Thank you for your comprehensive letter on the eve of my trip to Africa. As I am sure you have heard, the trip was historic - not only for the people of Africa, but the people of the United States and beyond. I believe that we were able to show a different Africa to the world; an Africa that, while still struggling with conflicts and basic development problems, is looking to the world for partners that will help implement African solutions and African dreams. And, we were able to show to the people of Africa a side of America they have rarely seen; mindful of our role in Africa's difficult past, and prepared to listen, learn and reach out in partnership to assist in building a strong, vibrant and democratic continent for the future.

I wanted to address the concerns you raised in your letter about the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which is now before the Senate. As you know, the bill was originally drafted by Representatives Rangel and McDermott. I

understand that Representatives Donald Payne, Bill Jefferson, Alcee Hastings, Carolyn Kilpatrick, Sheila Jackson-Lee and Earl Hilliard were among the original sponsors of the bill, and that the African Ambassadors' Corps, African academicians, African-American business leaders, American investors in Africa, and NGO leaders were included in the drafting process. I am pleased that the bill garnered the strong support of Republicans, underscoring the broad based, bi-partisan support for our efforts to forge a new partnership with Africa.

Of course, trade bills do not designate benefits for specific groups of Americans. However, many African-American firms have already begun doing business in Africa, and this bill would help reinforce business relationships. Several business representatives accompanied me during my trip to Africa, and their presence reinforced the links between African and American businesses.

In your letter, you expressed frustration over restrictions on amending the bill. While this is, of course, purely a matter for Congress, it is my understanding that the bill was amended on the floor. The modified closed rule governing the bill was no different than historical rules on trade bills.

I appreciate your concerns that the bill could widen income disparities in Africa, but it designed to do the opposite by reinforcing and encouraging changes that will make a difference for all Africans. By helping to strengthen economic reforms, reinforce good governance, fight corruption, institute transparent economic systems, and build Africans' skills, this bill will help increase wages and break down the enormous income disparities between Africa and the rest of the world.

The legislation does not give special benefits to multinational corporations. The bill specifically emphasizes small and medium-sized firms, and encourages

African entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises. In fact, OPIC has committed to use part of its up to \$500 million infrastructure fund to benefit women-owned businesses and micro-entrepreneurs. The bill also provides labor protections by providing market access benefits through the expansion of GSP. The GSP statute contains protections for labor and the environment which would not allow the type of sweatshop and child-labor conditions you fear.

Trade, however, cannot replace aid to Africa. Indeed, during my trip I called for a return of our assistance to Africa to its historic high water mark, and for better targeting of that assistance to enable Africans to help themselves: through improved education, improved health care and disease prevention efforts, and greater access to credit and training for women and micro-entrepreneurs. These programs are similar to the assistance called for in the bill.

The eligibility criteria in the bill also reflect these goals. The bill specifically states the President should take into account non-economic factors consistent with sound development policy - such as health care, educational opportunities and the like - when applying the eligibility requirements. The criteria reinforce and recognize reforms that African nations themselves are already undertaking, including: promoting free trade; safeguarding the rule of law; treating all investors equally; promoting investment; and striving for regional growth and integration. I am pleased that some of the African ambassadors in Washington helped develop these criteria.

It is difficult to see how this bill could be construed as constituting a wholesale transfer of Africa's most vital resources to foreign interests. Instead, I believe the bill encourages the growth and improvement of Africa's most vital resource - its hard-working and creative people - by giving them opportunities through loans and credit to start and improve businesses, technical assistance to build the skills they need to compete in a global

economy,  
education and health care, and increased access to our markets for  
those  
countries striving to create efficient, effective, and responsible  
governments.

I believe this bill merits the broad support it has received in the  
African-American community: from Andy Young to Dorothy Height,  
from Mel Foote to  
Bob Johnson, from Charlie Rangel to Coretta Scott King, this bill has  
helped  
spark the idea that Africa can and will be integrated into the global  
economy as  
a strong, vibrant and competitive partner. Many in Africa with whom  
I met  
support that ideal and this bill. From Presidents to young activists,  
they  
recognize the importance of this effort and want to see this bill passed.

I hope that you too will join us in helping Africa by supporting this  
bill.

Sincerely,

The Honorable  
Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1302

3

TRANSLATED\_ATTACHMENT 2096prs.doc

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER  
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Response to a Letter from Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr.

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr.

Background

Rep. Jackson wrote to you the day before your trip to express his deep reservations about the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Many of his problems are based on misconceptions and factual errors which have been perpetuated by a small group of opponents to the bill. Rep. Jackson and Rev. Jackson Sr. have expressed similar concerns about the bill. We continue to work with Rev. Jackson to answer his questions and explain the legislation in detail, but it is important to reply in some depth to Rep. Jackson as well.

Attached at Tab A is a proposed response to Rep. Jackson.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Rep. Jackson.

Attachment

Tab A Reply to Rep. Jackson Jr.  
Tab B Letter from Rep. Jackson

2

2096

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

April 30, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ROBIN R. SANDERS

FROM: ERICA BARKS-RUGGLES

SUBJECT: Reply to a Letter to the President from Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr.

Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. wrote to the president the afternoon before his departure for Africa, expressing his concerns about the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

He has, we are aware, influenced Rev. Jackson Sr.'s thinking on the bill, leading to mixed messages from the Reverend.

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President recommending he sign a detailed response to Jackson that refutes many of the errors and misconceptions contained in his letter.

The response was not drafted earlier due to preparations for the trip and the trip itself.

Concurrence by: Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley, Bob Kyle

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Response to Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr.

Tab B Letter from Rep. Jackson

1

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