

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/6/98 5:11:09 PM
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: May 6 Press Conference of the President and Prime Minister Prodi of Italy
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

File PCs and Italy

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

From: Wozniak,
Natalie S.

Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 1998 3:17 PM

To: @PRESS -

Public Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; Miyaoka, Lester H.

Subject: May

6 Press Conference of the President and Prime Minister Prodi of Italy
[UNCLASSIFIED]

POTUS Press Conference

May 6 Press Conference

of the President and Prime Minister Prodi of Italy

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENTpc0506 with Italian PM Prodi.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 6, 1998

PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER PRODI OF ITALY

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

1:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Please be seated. I have very much enjoyed having this opportunity to welcome the Prime Minister to Washington again. For more than 50 years Italy has been among our closest allies. Today we charted a course to strengthen our cooperation for the next 50 years.

We discussed our common efforts to build an undivided Europe at peace. We welcomed the Senate's recent vote on NATO enlargement and hope the Italian Parliament will also act favorably soon.

I thanked the Prime Minister for Italy's contributions in Bosnia, and more recently in Albania, where Italian troops played a critical role in bringing an end to violent unrest. We also discussed our deep concern over the situation in Kosovo. The absence of genuine dialogue there is fueling a conflict that could threaten regional stability. We're working urgently to establish unconditional talks that can avert escalating violence. But we must and will be ready to substantially turn up the pressure on Belgrade should it keep blocking the search for a political solution, or revert to indiscriminate force.

I congratulated Prime Minister Prodi on the historic step Italy and other EU members took this past weekend on the European Monetary Union. I admire the way he has led Italy on a path of fiscal responsibility and genuine recovery. I'm

confident that a strong Europe with open markets and healthy growth is good for America and good for the world.

We discussed new ideas to reduce the remaining barriers to trade and boost prosperity on both sides of the Atlantic. I'm pleased that we've agreed to begin the next round of talks on an open skies agreement, with the goal of concluding an agreement as soon as possible to bring greater choice and better service to our tourist and business travelers alike.

We're also looking forward to the G-8 Summit in Birmingham, where we'll take the next steps in preparing our nations for both the opportunities and the challenges of the future.

As for the challenges, from terrorism to drug trafficking, from international crime to environmental damage, threats that disregard national borders demand international responses. Italy has been at the forefront of international efforts to fight crime. It has led in getting the G-8 to join forces in combating crime rings that smuggled illegal immigrants for sweatshop labor and for prostitution.

This will build on the work America and Italy have begun together to fight the horrendous international crime of trafficking in women and children. Victims are lured with promises of jobs, opportunity, and hope, too often to find themselves instead in conditions of virtual slavery and actual physical danger.

In Birmingham we'll announce a new joint action plan to crack down on crime rings that smuggle immigrants, bring the perpetrators to justice, and protect the lives of innocent victims. This is not only about public safety, it is about basic human rights.

The partnership between our two nations is far-reaching. Our extensive collaboration in science, technology, and space exploration makes that clear. But the friendship is anchored in basic values at the core of both our societies -- liberty, tolerance, love of family, devotion to community and country.

In closing, let me note that this is the 50th year of the Fulbright Program between the United States and Italy, a program that has given generations of our

young people the chance to live with and learn from one another. As we celebrate all the ties that bind us, we are looking ahead to the next 50 years, to an even stronger and more vibrant partnership which will shape a brighter future for all our people.

Mr. Prime Minister.

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: Thank you. Very few comments to add to your speech.

I enjoyed so much to exchange our views in what I can call the magic moment of American-Italian relations. We have no point of disagreement. We have -- our goal is only to build up a stronger relation and to bring them into the future.

In a moment that is very favorable that we did in the last weekend, we concluded one of the most important achievements, never seen in world history, to put 11 different currencies together. And this will bring, I'm sure -- this is my firm opinion -- a new period of strong growth, very similar to the period that you did in your country, President. And it's very rare to see eight years of continuous growth without inflation, with decreasing unemployment, as you did in your country. And to think that the Euro may give us the same possibility for Europe. But Europe needs a renewed set of relations between Europe and the United States because the new event need a new organization of our relations.

So I am very favorable to the proposal of transatlantic -- new set of economic and political relations. To this new set, we shall start to work immediately and with a realistic program and with a long-range view.

Second, we analyzed our bilateral relations, and this was the easiest chapter because there are no fundamental problems of dissent. But we also analyzed the hot point of the regional difficulties in the Balkan and Mediterranean area. In this, we have not only to act together, but to have the continuous fine-tuning of our action. Kosovo is a source of worry for us. But Bosnia is still there, with all the problems, and with these long-term solutions that, briefly, you have indicated that we are executing together.

But another point that we analyzed is the Mediterranean area -- not only the Middle East, that is, of course, the object of our attention, but the pivotal

problem of Turkey, the Greece-Turkish relation, Cyprus and all of that. In the end, the enlargement of the European Union to the East and the consequence that this enlargement will bring in world politics.

This has been the agenda. And I'm so happy that we could discuss this not only in deed, but with a strong, strong common commitment.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Terry, would you like to go first? We will alternate -- I will call on an American journalist; the Prime Minister will call on an Italian journalist. We'll just go back and forth.

Q Mr. President, while the matter remains under seal, lawyers familiar with the case say that a federal judge has denied your assertion of executive privilege in the Monica Lewinsky investigation. Do you intend to appeal that decision? And what's the difference between your case and Richard Nixon's effort to stop the Watergate investigation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, as you pointed out, the matter is still under seal. And as I've said in all these cases, at least one party in every case should follow the judge's orders, preferably -- it's better if both do. So I can't comment on it. But let me remind you, I have asked for the release of the briefs and the pleadings in the case so that you and the American people can evaluate my position and any differences that exist between that which we have asserted in previous assertions of executive privilege. I would also remind you that the facts are quite different in this case.

Q How so, sir?

Q Mr. President, would you consider the four European countries part of the G-7 as the more natural counterpart to the U.S., even more so now that there is a European central bank -- not a central political authority in Europe? And do you subscribe to the work of President Prodi for the launching of a new transatlantic negotiation for a new marketplace?

And for Mr. Prodi, the French President was resisting a transatlantic

negotiation. Will you take a leadership with that against his position?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the answer to your second question to me, would I support the launching of new negotiations to broaden our partnership, the answer to that is yes.

I think the proper answer to your first question is that from the day I took office, I have supported increasing unity within Europe and any specific step that the Europeans might decide for themselves to take, including a common currency. And what I want is a strong, united Europe that is our partner in dealing with the challenges and in seizing the opportunities of the 21st century world. That's what I look forward to. I think that is one of the legacies I would like to leave when I leave office in 2001. So, for me, this is a positive step, these things which are happening now.

Q I'm sorry, on the G-7, Mr. President, I mean, there is no counterpart to the central bank --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, on the G-7 we all -- in the G-7, we operate by consensus, so it's not like -- we do everything together anyway.

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: On my side, it's true that the French oppose it at the present time, the negotiation. But they didn't oppose the general idea. They opposed the specific proposal and we decided to go on. We decided that we must make a very concrete, step-by-step approach. We have a lot of things that we can deal with unanimity now, but we have decided that this is one of the most important issues -- not because of Far East crisis, but because of the future of humanity. We think that the relations between Europe and the United States are still the foundation of the world peace. This is what we told, and so we will have to accompany them with increasing economic and political relations.

From the point of view of the transatlantic negotiation, we shall find concrete steps to start immediately for the negotiation. I can't take the initiative alone, because I am part of the European Union, but I am happy to start this type of pressure in order to convince all my colleagues to have a quick starting of this negotiation.

I want to express also my gratitude -- I already have done in another interview -- to President Clinton, to the American people, for the attitude they had during this process of monetary union. It's completely infrequent to be so clear, so transparent, not to put any obstacle, any suspicion in this -- such a big change -- it will be a change also for American policy. This is enormous change in the world economy. And this is, I think, the real meaning of what is a long-term friendship.

THE PRESIDENT: Lori.

Q Sir. Israel's Prime Minister says he won't accept U.S. dictates in the Middle East peace process. What will you do if Israel rebuffs the U.S. proposal for a 13 percent withdrawal?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't believe Israel or any other country should accept the dictates of the United States in a peace process. We cannot, and we should not attempt to impose a peace on parties because they have to live with the consequences. What we have tried to do for a good year now is to listen to both parties, look at the situation on the ground, understand their respective concerns, and come forward with a set of ideas that we believe are most likely to get the parties to final status talks.

Keep in mind, they're supposed to finish these talks a year from this month, by their own agreement. Now, the ideas we put forth, as Secretary Albright said, were accepted in principle by Mr. Arafat. The Prime Minister said he was unable to do so, but he asked that he be permitted to go home -- not permitted, but that he be given time to go home -- and talk through with his Cabinet what might be an acceptable position, bring it back to us and see if we could bring the parties together. That is what we are trying to do.

And keep in mind what we are trying to do. We are not talking about here a final settlement of all the outstanding issues between Israel and the Palestinians. We are talking about a settlement of sufficient number of issues that will permit them to get into the final status talks within the framework embodied by the agreement signed here in September of '93.

And the first person to advocate a more rapid movement to the final status was

Prime Minister Netanyahu. I have tried to find a way actually to do what he suggested. He said, the facts have changed, the government is different, things are different than they used to be; let's go on and go to final status talks and try to resolve all this at once in a package.

I thought it made a lot of sense at the time, and I have done my best for a year now to find the formula that would unlock the differences between them to get them into those final status talks. That's all I'm trying to do. There's no way in the world I could impose an agreement on them or dictate their security to them, even if I wished to do that, which I don't, because when the agreement is over, whether it's in the Middle East or Ireland or Bosnia or anyplace else, they have to live with the consequences.

Q What do you -- (inaudible.)

THE PRESIDENT: What I expect to do -- first of all, we are working -- let's wait and see what, if anything, Prime Minister Netanyahu come back with. Let's wait and see, and then see where we are. I hope very much -- I would like very much if we could get the parties together so they could get into the final status talks. I do believe if they could get over this hurdle, if they could demonstrate good faith to one another, and then they got in the final status talks, and everything were on the table, all the outstanding pieces, then I think that give-and-take would be more likely to produce a final agreement.

So I'm very anxious to get them over this hill so they can get into discussing the final arrangements. That's one thing I thought Prime Minister Netanyahu was right about, but I hope that both sides will help us get there. That's what we're trying to do.

Q President Clinton, you have been praising Italy as a faithful ally of the United States. Now Italy is also a major contributor of the United Nations. Do you think that your government would support a reform of the U.N. Security Council which would give Italy a bigger role?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we would support an expansion of the Security Council with the membership still to be determined. I don't think we can dictate it all. And we would support other efforts to give Italy a larger role, generally. First of

all, let me say that as long as I have been President, for five years, the Italians have been as forthcoming as any country in being willing to make contributions to solving our common problems, whether it's in Bosnia or the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or now in Albania, where you took the initiative. And all we had to do, if you will, was to sit on the sidelines and cheer you on and try to be supportive.

Then, in the government of Prime Minister Prodi, we see a remarkable strength and cohesion and singularity of purpose, which has led to a marked improvement in your economic situation, early entry into the European Monetary Union. So I think the prospects for greater roles of leadership for Italy in many, many different forums are quite good. And I would support that. I think that Italy can justifiably say, we should be a part of more and more of these decision-making bodies because we're making a bigger contribution. And in general, I think that's a positive thing.

Q Mr. President, there are reports today that the United States has cut the level -- cut its aircraft carriers in the Gulf from two to one. What does that say about the level of threat in the region and the state of U.S. relations with Iraq? And what can you say about reports that morale among U.S. troops there is at an all-time low?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have sent -- the Eisenhower is sailing on schedule, as you probably know. And there have been some speculation about the timetable there, but I can tell you that I have not -- Secretary Cohen has not recommended a final decision to me on this and I have certainly not made one, and we've done our best to keep all of our options open.

The main thing I want to reaffirm is our determination to see the United Nations resolutions complied with and the inspection regime continue until it finishes its work. But no final decision has been made on that yet.

Q And the morale issue, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't really comment on that. I think you should talk to Secretary Cohen about that to see if he agrees with the assessment of it.

But one of the things that we recognize is that as we ask more and more and more of our men and women in uniform, and they have longer deployments, we're going to have to work harder to make sure they get adequate support and their families back home get adequate support in order to keep morale high. I can't comment on the specific assertion because I'm not sure that it's so. But I am sure that our men and women in uniform, because we have so many responsibilities in so many parts of the globe, are called upon to do quite a lot and be away from home base for extended periods of time. And that puts a bigger responsibility on those of us who make these decisions, beginning with me, to do everything we can to give them the support they need and to make sure they're families are taken care of.

Q Prime Minister Prodi, are you satisfied with the way the American authorities are dealing with the accident in the Italian Alps?

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: Since the first moment when I called personally President Clinton, I found a very warm and prompt response to the problem. And I have to thank Ambassador Foglietta, who is here, who -- he understood immediately how big was our sorrow, how deep was our regret. And the following evolution of the problem, they've always kept with a daily communication between the American government and the Italian authorities. So I am waiting for the future development of the case, but I've seen a deep involvement of the American political authorities.

THE PRESIDENT: I'd like to just make a brief comment about that. This was a horrible human tragedy. I can't even describe how I felt the first moment I heard about it, and --

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: I do remember your call.

THE PRESIDENT: My regret is profound. Since that time, we have done everything we could both to cooperate with the Italian government in the investigation into the case, and to handle the disposition of the charges, as well as the treatment of the families of the victims in accordance with the agreements signed between our two countries, and to be as faithful to it as we could. And we will continue to do that.

I regret terribly what happened. And I cannot bring back the people who

perished, but I will do my best to make sure that we behave in a completely honorable way and a way that is completely consistent with the commitments we have made.

Stewart.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. I wanted to ask you about Cuba for a moment.

THE PRESIDENT: Go ahead.

Q Your former Atlantic Commander, Jack Sheehan, came back from a visit to Cuba -- he spent a week there, spent eight hours with Fidel Castro, and returned seeing an opportunities for some rapprochement with Castro. I wonder if you're now willing to undertake some steps to ease the embargo or take additional steps to provide humanitarian relief in Cuba, and secondly, whether you're willing to undertake any steps to dismantle or ease the defense perimeter around Guantanamo Bay as a symbolic gesture toward Cuba at this moment.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Pope's visit to Cuba, which I hope would send the right signal to the Cuban people -- in the hopes that it would help to support a move toward a civil society there. As you know, what further steps I could take are clearly circumscribed by the passage of the Helms-Burton Act. And furthermore, there have been mixed signals coming out of the actions of the government in Cuba since then about whether they really wish to have a rapprochement that is more than government to government and maybe trade to trade, but also includes what our real concern is.

Our real concern is for the people of Cuba: can we move the society toward freedom and human rights and a democratic system. These things don't have to be done overnight, but then again, they have to be done. There has to be some clear signal.

I understand the desire of the Cuban government to keep its health care system, to keep its commitment to universal literacy to even its poorest citizens. That's a commendable and laudable thing. But I do not accept, nor can I ever accept, some of the anti-democratic and, frankly, clearly anti-human rights policies of the government. So we have to have some basis for doing more,

especially given the constrictions of the law. Now, nothing would make me happier than to see some basis for doing more. I think all Americans would like to be reconciled with Cuba because of our ties of blood in this country and because of its proximity to us.

Q Mr. President, you have spoken of the common values that unify our two countries, but there is one big issue that is opening an ever-widening gap between the two countries, and it has a lot to do with values, and it is the issue of the death penalty. And I was wondering, because this issue is seen with tremendous sensitivity in our country, if you could give us a sense of what your personal feelings are on this issue. And I hope Mr. Prodi might want to add his own comment.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I do not believe that our different views on the death penalty drive a wedge between our two countries, since that is a matter of, essentially, domestic not foreign policy, and since in our country, criminal defendants are given extensive procedural protections to avoid abuse, as well as extensive rights of appeal.

I support capital punishment under certain circumstances. The law in our country is that for most cases involving murder, it is up to the states of our republic to decide whether to have the death penalty. Some states do have the death penalty, and some states don't. It is a question of state law. There are a few crimes on the federal books for which capital punishment can occur. But it's, by and large, most of the cases, the great majority of the cases are matters of local law, state law, in our country. And unless the Supreme Court were to reach a contrary decision and invalidate all death penalty laws, which it has explicitly refused to do, under our Constitution it would remain that way.

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: From my point of view, I belong to a country which the death penalty has been abolished since a long time. It is in the roots of our tradition, of our values, of our society, not to have it, and I stick on it.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. President. Mr. President, since your last news conference, Ken Starr has indicted Webster Hubbell and Susan McDougal once again. And as the same time Congressman Dan Burton has released all these prison tapes involving Webster Hubbell and his wife and his lawyer and

others. I wonder how you would assess all of this in light of the problems that you and your supporters are facing as this investigation into the Monica Lewinsky matter continues to escalate and perhaps reach some sort of conclusion sooner rather than later. Obviously your thoughts on all of this would be interesting to all of us. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it was clearly a violation of privacy of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell for the tapes to be released. And I think virtually everyone in America now recognizes it was wrong to release selected portions of the tapes, apparently to create a false impression of what the whole record indicated.

On the other matters you mentioned, the parties have spoken for themselves about what they think was behind it, and I can't really add anything to that.

Q Mr. President, did you discuss the eventuality to send troops to Kosovo?

And to Mr. Prodi, is our country available to send troops to Kosovo?

THE PRESIDENT: I suppose the literally accurate answer to your question is we did not discuss that. But I have made it clear, and I believe we have made it clear between us, that, at least from my point of view, no option should be ruled out. We do not want another Bosnia in Kosovo. Too many people have died there already in indiscriminate violence. And of course, it happened very quickly. Neither, however, do we want to get in the position where Italy has to send troops to every one of its neighboring countries, and the United States has to send troops every time there's a dispute in that part of the world.

But I don't think we can rule out any option, because we don't want another Bosnia to happen and we don't want -- both in terms of the human loss of life or in terms of the regional instability. So I wouldn't rule out any option. But I think the most important thing is to keep the carrots and the sticks we have on the table, and for a genuine dialogue to occur.

Look, this is not -- we have a saying in America sometimes, this is not rocket science -- you've got a part of Serbia which is 90 percent Albanian, and they want some kind of autonomy and to have their legitimate concerns addressed. The Serbs don't want to give up a big part of their country, which they believe --

and is legally part of their country. So they obviously need to sit down and talk through how the legitimate aspirations of the Kosovo Albanians can somehow be manifest in giving them some measure of self-government and decision-making authority over their lives within the framework of Serbia. There are 50 different ways this could be worked out in a humane, legitimate way. They do not have to kill each other to get this done, and they should not do that.

PRIME MINISTER PRODI: I completely agree, but probably the question was not put in the right way. The problem is not to send troops in the general way, but there is the problem of how to protect the border in order to avoid in the short-term the problem of smuggling weapons from one side to the other one. Even this option is dangerous, because in some ways, whenever you send troops, you send hostages, potential hostages, to the situation.

But as President Clinton -- we didn't rule out any solution. We are just making an effort to arrive to a peaceful solution, and also we had a long conversation concerning the possibility of helping the civilian recovery of Kosovo in this difficult situation, in which Kosovo has been abandoned in some ways. But, of course, you can't rule out anything now.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all.

END

2:21 P.M. EDT

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/6/98 7:06:27 AM
FROM Mitsler, Elaine M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: FYI - repeat JJ Jr. response [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Hendricks, Lori A.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY forwarding fyi...

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

From: Barks-Ruggles,
Erica

Sent: Tuesday, May 05, 1998 10:51 PM

To: Kyle, Robert D.

Cc: Mitsler,
Elaine M.

Subject: FYI - repeat JJ Jr. response [UNCLASSIFIED]

Bob

-

FYI attached is the POTUS/SRB joint response package that you and gina cleared out about 2 weeks ago. SRB letter refutes the arguments

one by one. I am checking to see if the letters were signed, but I think so. Might be useful at the JJ meeting.

- Erica

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

2096prsltr.doc

Dear Representative Jackson:

Thank you for your comprehensive letter concerning the African Growth and Opportunity Act on the eve of my trip to Africa. The trip was truly historic. I know that we were able to reach a large audience here in the United States, to show them the new opportunities and optimism in Africa. I also know that we were able to demonstrate to Africans our commitment to a new partnership of cooperation.

I appreciate the specific concerns about the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which you expressed in your letter. I have asked National Security Advisor Sandy Berger to send you a detailed reply, but I wanted to highlight the importance of this bill to reinforcing Africans' efforts to help themselves by recognizing and rewarding the difficult political and economic reforms they have put in place. The economic benefits of this bill will help contribute to building a more prosperous, more democratic future for Africa. I hope that you will, after further consideration, be able to join us in supporting the bill.

Thank you for your continued work on issues of importance to Africa. I hope that we can work closely on the bill as it moves through the Senate.

Sincerely,

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

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TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 2096srbltr.doc

Dear Representative Jackson:

As I am sure you have heard, the President's trip to Africa was a great success -- not only for the people of Africa, but also for the people of the United States. 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 advance African dreams. We were able to show to the people of Africa a side of America they have rarely seen. We demonstrated that we are 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 to the President 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 Ambassadorial Corps, African academicians, African-American business leaders, American investors in Africa, and NGO leaders were included in the drafting process. We were pleased that the bill garnered strong bi-partisan, broad-based support for our efforts to forge a new partnership with Africa.

Many African-American firms have already begun doing business in Africa, and this bill would help reinforce business relationships. Several business representatives accompanied the President on his trip to Africa, and their presence reinforced the links between African and American businesses. Additionally, a Presidential Mission led by Congressman Rangel with 20 businessmen traveled to the region last December in support of the bill.

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 is 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 the trip the President called for a return of our assistance to Africa to historic levels, 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. We were 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, we 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.

We 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
the
President 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.

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

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

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

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2

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/7/98 6:59:53 PM
FROM Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Draft of ICC speech for Tuesday, 5/12 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Halperin, David E.

CARBON_COPY

Bandler, Donald K.
Braden, Susan R.
Brown, Keim 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.
DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.
DeSouza, Patrick J.
Dobbins, James F.
Hofmann, Karl W.
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Lawson, Chappell H.
Piccone, Theodore J.
Dejban, Donna D.
Elkon, Nicole L.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Davies, Glyn T.
Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina K.
Burrell, Christina L.
Farrar, Jay C.
Rudman, Mara E.
Allen, Charles A.
Baker, James E.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Highsmith, Newell L.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Benjamin, Daniel
Bobbitt, Philip C.

Clarke, Richard A.
Dollar, Carolyn J.
Fung, Mark T.
Gordon-Hagerty, Lisa E.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Klein, Brian P.
McCarthy, Mary O.
Metzl, Jamie F.
Mulligan, George D.
Rosa, Frederick M.
Roundtree, Beverly
Schwartz, Eric P.
Simon, Steven N.
Wechsler, William F.

TEXT_BODY

One tiny typo.

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

From:

Sent: Thursday,
May 07, 1998 12:27 PM

To: @GLOBAL - Global Affairs; @PLANNING -
Strat Plan & Comm

Cc:

Subject: Draft of ICC speech for Tuesday,
5/12 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Draft of POTUS International Crime Control
speech for Tuesday. Ideally, I would like to get this to Sandy by
6 pm tomorrow, Friday, which would mean getting back all of your
comments by 4:00 pm tomorrow. Let me know if you can't live with
that.

Note that I haven't named country names in discussing
the range of international crimes. In my view, that is best left
to our briefers.

Per Blinken, please don't share outside the NSC
until Sandy has taken a look.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

icc.doc
draft dh 5/7/98 12:24 PM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL
STRATEGY

WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

Thank you, [law enforcement agent TK]. Vice President Gore,
Attorney General
Reno, Director Freeh, [others TK]

In a few hours I will travel to Europe, to meet with leaders of other industrial democracies. We are gathering in a time of great hope. In Bosnia, in Ireland, around the world, long-time rivals have left the battleground to find common ground. Freedom is on the march. If we all work together, the 21st century can be a century of democracy, of prosperity and peace.

But there are threats on the path to this common future, and, before I depart for Europe, I want to share with you America's new comprehensive plan to address one of these threats -- the growing scourge of international crime.

Astronomers say the universe is expanding, but it seems as if our Earth is shrinking every day. Satellites and global TV networks bring events live to living rooms from Baltimore to Bangkok. Type a message on the Internet and millions can read it in seconds. Money moves instantly from nation to nation over electronic networks. Growing prosperity in many countries has made world travel affordable to more and more people -- and growing international trade and investment has made such travel increasingly necessary for businesses. In Europe, nations have come together to open borders and create a common currency. In so many ways we are becoming a united world, with increased freedom of movement and greater openness.

The American people benefit greatly from this globalization. Our industries have greater opportunity. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law -- carry the day when there is free trade in ideas. Our people are enriched by greater access to different cultures.

But as borders become more porous, travel more affordable, and communications more powerful, criminals are increasingly reaching across national boundaries -- physically or electronically -- committing offenses, and then retreating before they can be caught and punished. These offenders -- swindlers, smugglers, extortionists, and murderers -- exploit the world's growing freedom and technological sophistication for their own crooked ends.

Many Americans don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their lives.

There are con artists, operating from abroad, who promote phony financial schemes through the mail. Often preying on older Americans, they offer high returns on investments or loans and then simply disappear with the money -- out of reach of our laws. Sometimes they lure investors overseas -- and sometimes they resort to violence, even murder, to get what they want.

There are car theft rings that specialize in moving stolen vehicles across the border. Each year, 200,000 cars stolen in the United States -- worth about a billion dollars -- are taken abroad, resulting in personal losses for the victims and higher insurance premiums for all of us.

There are reckless smugglers who engage in portrunning -- attempts to simply speed their vehicles past border crossing points -- putting law enforcement officers and civilians at severe risk. There are extensive operations to smuggle people across our borders -- people who become virtual slaves, sold into lives of prostitution, or packed into brutal -- and illegal -- sweatshops.

There are powerful international organized crime rings that destroy the lives of millions through drug and weapons trafficking. They use bribery and violence to intimidate weak national governments, threatening democracy and

stability. They murder the judges, journalists and witnesses who dare take a stand against them.

There are new kinds of thieves and protection rackets, and their weapons of choice are not guns but computer keyboards. They can attack us, via computer modems, from every continent. They break into financial networks and steal enormous sums. They take Americans' credit card numbers and run up unauthorized charges. They extort money by threatening to unleash software viruses and paralyze the vital electronic networks that run our businesses, our power systems, and our government agencies. Hundreds of American businesses, banks, universities, and agencies have reported computer break-ins already in 1998.

There are counterfeiters printing fake U.S. money to finance illegal activities. There are other counterfeiters who make shoddy copies of American goods and pass them off as the real thing -- costing Americans jobs and billions in revenue. There are pirates who steal our intellectual property -- movies, music, computer software -- and rob the true owners of billions more. There are spies trying to steal our most important industrial secrets -- undermining our competitive advantages in technology. Worse still, there are thieves seeking to obtain materials for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and place them in the hands of rogue states, terrorists and extortionists.

There are money-launderers, who facilitate the crimes of others by allowing them to move huge sums across borders without detection. Some believe that up to \$500 billion every year is laundered for criminal enterprises. There are scam artists who take over legitimate businesses and banks and then loot them, leaving depositors and creditors in the lurch.

There are kidnappers and terrorists who have attacked Americans living or travelling in other countries. Extremists armed with car bombs, suitcase bombs, and vials of poison gas threaten people around the world. International terrorists have even reached our shores and carried out brutal murders -- such as in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

The flow of wrongdoing is not all in one direction. U.S. criminals, too, are operating across borders, victimizing citizens and businesses in other nations. All of this conduct is an affront to our societies and a threat to our safety and prosperity. To combat these enemies of the people we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. We must leave these international criminals with no place to run, and nowhere to hide.

The law enforcement officers behind me -- from [10] different federal agencies -- mean business. It is their job to protect the American people from a whole range of crimes. But it is my job -- and that of the United States Congress -- to give them the tools to get their jobs done.

To provide the necessary tools, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At the core of our new strategy is a simple idea: International crime requires an international response. While America is prepared to act alone when it must, no nation can tackle this problem on its own. Our global community must include a global community of crime-fighters -- a community dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

There is growing evidence of cross-border alliances between criminal gangs; international criminals are seeking safety in numbers. We can -- and we must -- use our numbers, our resources, and our commitment to common values to stem this rising tide of criminality. We can cripple crime by being smart -- by focusing

on criminals' common vulnerabilities. They cross borders, where they are subject to searches and identity checks. They move money, triggering financial reporting requirements. They communicate across long distances, subjecting them to surveillance. These are places where we can catch them -- and stop them.

At our industrial nations G-8 summit in England this week, we and our allies will announce a new joint action plan to fight international crime. But let me tell you today what I am already planning to do. Our plan involves taking better advantage of existing authorities and, in some cases, asking Congress for new authorities, with new legislation: The International Crime Control Act of 1998. This is what we will do:

We will negotiate agreements with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability that can promptly locate, arrest and extradite fugitives from justice -- denying them safe havens. Our bill asks Congress for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals facing charges abroad. And we will promote better access across borders to witnesses and evidence of crimes -- so criminals, once apprehended, can be promptly tried.

Because none of us is safe if criminals find havens abroad, we will work to ensure that other nations are up to the task of fighting international crime -- with global standards and goals, training and technical assistance efforts, and programs to fight corruption and modernize criminal laws. We will also press for international cooperation so criminals must forfeit their ill-gotten gains back to their victims and to the public.

We will work with our allies to share intelligence on the growing international crime syndicates and to derail their schemes. We will increase cooperation against computer crimes. And we will work together, and with our

industries, to identify and correct vulnerabilities in the electronic networks that are the lifeblood of our modern society.

The United States will station more law enforcement and diplomatic officials abroad, to target foreign-based criminals before they commit crimes against Americans. We will improve information sharing among our federal agencies. And I am asking Congress for new authority to allow us to prosecute more violent crimes against Americans overseas.

We will beef up border security -- with 1000 new Border Patrol agents on the front lines, greater resources, new technologies, and stiffer penalties -- to reduce smuggling of contraband, money, and people. Experience has demonstrated again and again that these efforts work -- they catch smugglers and put major smuggling rings out of business. And I want Congress to outlaw and attach tough sentences to the brazen and outrageous practice of portrunning at our borders.

I will ask Congress for strengthened immigration provisions to prevent international criminals from entering our country and to expel them if they do come here. I will also seek new legal authority to combat money laundering and to freeze the U.S. assets of persons arrested abroad.

We will enhance enforcement of existing laws to protect against counterfeit and pirated goods and to guard against the theft of industrial secrets. And we will crack down on illegal technology and weapons exports through improved detection and cooperation with the private sector.

To implement our strategy, I have directed my Administration to prepare, within six months, a comprehensive assessment of the threat Americans face from international crime. And to ensure that nations can move forward together

against crime, I have asked Vice President Gore to organize an international conference focused on fighting corruption and strengthening the rule of law across the globe.

Ours is an ambitious agenda. But we cannot afford to do less. And we know we can meet this challenge. If the people in Bosnia and Ireland, in Guatemala and Mozambique, can find the formula for peace after years of hatred, if our laboratories can find cures for crippling diseases and put a world of information on a pocket computer, then surely we can come together to stop the criminals that prey on our weaknesses.

Some of the criminals are smart, but we are smarter. Some of them have sophisticated tools, but we have better ones. They can make temporary allies, based on greed and self-interest, but we have a community of nations, based on a community of values.

They care about no one but themselves, while we care so deeply about our children. And that is our most profound strength. It is the strength that will allow us to prevail. For we will not accept a world in which our children must grow up paralyzed by crime, fear and violence. We will not let hope and promise be destroyed by criminal gangs. Together, America and its allies can attack this scourge and build a secure and prosperous future for all our peoples.

4

4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/9/98 4:31:27 PM
FROM Rosa, Frederick M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Draft International Crime Control speech [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Busick, Paul E.
Heyl, Phillip J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Admiral/Phil: Let's see if the one Coast Guard mention survives...
Regards, Fred

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

From: Rosa, Frederick
M.

Sent: Saturday, May 09, 1998 4:29 PM

To: Halperin, David E.

Cc: @GLOBAL

- Global Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @PRESS -
Public

Affairs; Malley, Robert; Helweg, M. Diana

Subject: FW: Draft International

Crime Control speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

David:

1. I like your

draft even better now that I've had a chance to review it carefully.
Nice job.

2. I've filled in some minor missing content and suggested
some changes, a few of which I believe are significant (including
one correction). I've provided a rationale in square brackets for
each suggested change.

3. One pending issue: Dave Leavy and I

are on track to finalize our selection of the law enforcement agent
who will discuss an international crime case and introduce POTUS
at the rollout ceremony; there are three remaining candidates who
will interview here in person mid-morning Monday. Immediately after

selection, I am hoping that you will be able to work with the "winner"
and their agency to prepare the 2-3 minutes of remarks and ensure
consistency/flow with those of VPOTUS and POTUS. We may also

want
to insert a sentence or two in the POTUS remarks about the agent
selected.

Thanx, Fred

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

From: Halperin,
David E.
Sent: Friday, May 08, 1998 11:15 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security
Advisor
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @GLOBAL - Global
Affairs
Subject: Draft
International Crime Control speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

For SRB/JBS

--

Draft of International Crime Control remarks for Tuesday, May
12.

Incorporates comments from Blinken. Previous draft -- quite
similar to this one -- circulated Thursday noon to Global, Europe,
InterAm, Legis, and Legal, as well as Planning, with Friday pm
deadline.

Only substantive comment was from Will Wechsler, who said it was
very good.

Your comments to Halperin, please. Phone 69377;
fax 69210; room 365; page 4192; home 362-8512.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT icc.doc
draft dh 5/9/98 6:30 PM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL
STRATEGY
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

Thank you, [law enforcement agent TK]. Vice President Gore,
Attorney General

Reno, Director Freeh, [others TK]

[Note: we've invited four Cabinet Officers who have federal law
enforcement

agencies with significant international crime responsibilities - State,
Treasury,

Justice and Transportation - as well as the heads of the 12 agencies themselves -

ATF, Border Patrol, Coast Guard, Customs, DEA, Diplomatic Security Service, FBI,

INS, IRS, Marshals Service, Postal Inspectors Service and Secret Service.]

In a few hours I will travel to Europe, to meet with leaders of other industrial

democracies. We are gathering in a time of great hope. In Bosnia, in Ireland,

around the world, long-time rivals have left the battleground to find common

ground. Freedom is on the march. If we all work together, the 21st century can

be a century of democracy, prosperity and peace.

But there are threats on the path to our common future, and, before I depart for

Europe, I want to share with you America's new plan to address one of them -- the

growing problem of international crime.

Our globe is shrinking every day. Satellites and global TV networks bring events

live to homes from Baltimore to Bangkok to Bishkek. Type a message on the

Internet and millions can read it in seconds. Money moves instantly from nation

to nation over electronic networks. Growing prosperity has made world travel

affordable to more people, and growing international trade has made such travel

increasingly necessary for businesses. In Europe, nations have opened borders

and created a common currency. In so many ways we are becoming a united world,

with greater freedom of movement and openness.

[Rationale: In addition to extending the alliteration, adding Bishkek might be a

nice touch given that we are asking Kyrgyzstan to give POTUS their #1 speaking

slot at the upcoming UNGA Special Session on International Drug Control.]

The American people benefit strongly from this globalization. Our industries

have more opportunity. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law --

carry the day when there is free trade in ideas. Our people are enriched by

greater access to different cultures.

But as borders become more porous, travel more affordable, and communications more powerful, criminals are increasingly reaching across national boundaries -- physically or electronically -- committing crimes, and then retreating before they can be caught and punished. These offenders -- swindlers, smugglers, extortionists, and murderers -- exploit the world's growing freedom and technological sophistication for their own illegal ends.

Many Americans don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their lives.

Con artists, operating from abroad, mail out phony financial offers and then simply disappear with investors' money. Sometimes they lure our citizens overseas and use violence, even murder, to get what they want.

Car theft rings move stolen vehicles across the border -- 200,000 per year, worth about a billion dollars. This causes personal losses for the victims and higher insurance premiums for all of us.

Reckless smugglers engage in portrunning -- simply speeding their vehicles past border crossing points -- putting law enforcement officers and civilians at severe risk. And there are extensive operations to smuggle people across our borders -- to become virtual slaves, sold into prostitution or packed into illegal sweatshops.

Powerful international crime rings destroy millions of lives through drug and weapons trafficking. They use bribery and violence to intimidate weak governments, threatening democracy and stability. They murder the judges, journalists and witnesses who dare take a stand against them.

There are new kinds of thieves and protection rackets, whose weapons of choice are not guns but computer keyboards. They can attack, via modem,

from every
continent -- raiding our banks, running up charges on our credit cards,
and
extorting money by threatening to paralyze electronic networks with
computer
viruses.

Counterfeiters print fake U.S. money to finance illegal activities. They
pass
off shoddy copies of American goods as the real thing, and steal our
intellectual
property -- movies, music, computer software. This costs Americans
jobs and
billions in revenue. Spies try to steal our most important industrial
secrets.
Even worse, they seek to obtain materials for nuclear, biological and
chemical
weapons and place them in the hands of rogue states, terrorists and
extortionists.

Money launderers facilitate the crimes of others by allowing them to
move huge
sums across borders without detection. Up to \$500 billion every year
is
laundered for criminal enterprises -- more than the GNP of many
nations.

And kidnappers and terrorists have attacked Americans abroad.
International
terrorists have even reached our shores and carried out brutal acts like
the 1993
bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

Wrongdoing flows two ways. U.S. criminals are also operating across
borders,
victimizing citizens and businesses in other nations. All of these
activities
are an affront to our societies and a threat to our safety and prosperity.
To
combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with
our
constitutional values. Working in concert with responsible
governments across
the globe, we must leave these international criminals - whatever their

nationality --with no place to run, and nowhere to hide.
[Rationale: This is a critical paragraph in terms of ensuring that
POTUS not give
the impression that this is America against foreign criminals. Much if
not most

of the international crime that impacts Americans involves the significant participation of Americans; moreover, as noted in the text, American international criminals are preying on the citizens of other countries as well as the converse.]
The law enforcement officers behind me -- from 12 different federal agencies -- mean business. It is their job to protect the American people from a whole range of crimes. But it is my job -- and the job of our Congress -- to give them the tools to get their jobs done.

To provide the necessary tools, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At the core of our new strategy is a simple idea: International crime requires an international response. While America is prepared to act alone when it must, no nation can tackle this problem on its own. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

There is growing evidence of cross-border alliances between criminal gangs. International criminals are seeking safety in numbers. We can -- and we must -- use our numbers, our resources, and our commitment to common values to stem this rising tide of criminality.

At the G-8 summit in England this week, we and our allies will announce a new joint action plan to fight international crime. But let me tell you today what I am already planning to do. Our strategy involves taking better advantage of existing laws and, in some cases, asking Congress for new authority, with new legislation: the International Crime Control Act of 1998. This is what we will do:

[Suggestion: first sentence of above paragraph refers to a G-8 "new joint action plan" - this may be somewhat overstated, and I would suggest substituting "significant new initiatives."]

First, we will negotiate agreements with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability to promptly locate, arrest and extradite fugitives from justice -- denying them safe havens. Our bill asks Congress for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals facing charges abroad. And we will promote better access across borders to witnesses and evidence -- so criminals, once apprehended, can quickly be brought to trial.

Second, because none of us is safe if criminals find havens abroad, we will work to ensure that other nations are up to the task of fighting international crime -- with global standards and goals, training and technical assistance efforts, and programs to fight corruption and modernize criminal laws. We will also press for international cooperation so criminals must forfeit their ill-gotten gains back to their victims and to the public.

Third, we will work with our allies to share intelligence on growing crime syndicates and to derail their schemes. We will increase cooperation against computer crimes. And we will work together, and with our industries, to identify and correct vulnerabilities in the electronic networks that are the lifeblood of modern society.

Fourth, the United States will station more law enforcement personnel abroad, to work with our embassy country teams to target foreign-based criminals before they commit crimes against Americans. We will improve information sharing among our federal agencies. And I am asking Congress for new authority to allow us to prosecute more violent crimes against Americans overseas. [Rationale: We're not stationing additional diplomatic personnel overseas to work on crime; rather, as is typical, we're asking our diplomats out there to do more in the international crime area. However, given the importance of the

Ambassador's oversight authority and the overall embassy country team concept, I think we should incorporate a reference to these teams.]

Fifth, we will strengthen border security -- with 1000 new Border Patrol agents on the front lines, greater resources, new technologies, and stiffer penalties -- to reduce smuggling of contraband, money, and people. These efforts work -- they catch smugglers and put major smuggling rings out of business. I also want Congress to provide criminal penalties for smugglers who refuse to stop their vessels for Coast Guard boardings at sea and to attach tough new sentences to the outrageous practice of portrunning at our borders. [Rationale: under existing law, there is no criminal sanction for simply refusing to stop a vessel when directed by the Coast Guard, with the practical (and wasteful) result that multi-million dollar Coast Guard cutters are often tied up for many hours longer than necessary to investigate a particular suspect vessel - a legal loophole which smugglers can and do exploit. The Coast Guard has sought this authority for years, with strong interagency support, and it is now in the new International Crime Control Act. POTUS mention might help.]

Sixth, I will ask Congress for new immigration provisions to prevent international criminals from entering our country and to expel them if they do come here.

Finally, I will seek from Congress new authority to fight money laundering and to freeze the U.S. assets of people arrested abroad. We will improve enforcement of existing laws against counterfeiting and the theft of industrial secrets. And we will crack down on illegal technology and weapons exports through improved detection and cooperation with the private sector.

To support implementation of our strategy, I have directed my Administration to prepare, within six months, a comprehensive assessment of the threat Americans

face from international crime. And to help make sure that nations can move forward together, I have asked Vice President Gore to organize an international conference focused on upholding integrity among justice and security officials and strengthening the rule of law across the globe.

[Rationales: (1) My concern in the first instance is that if we say simply that, "To implement our strategy...", we're preparing a threat assessment due in six months, some may be misled into thinking that the overall strategy is not being implemented now. (2) OVP has been very emphatic about associating the conference with the "positive side of the coin" (i.e., "upholding integrity" vice "fighting corruption"); I suggest we use the former language as approved by VPOTUS for the text of the strategy.]

Ours is an ambitious agenda. But we cannot afford to do less. And we know we can meet this challenge. If the people in Bosnia and Ireland, in Guatemala and Mozambique, can find the formula for peace after years of hatred, if our laboratories can find cures for deadly diseases and put a world of information on a pocket computer, then surely we can come together to stop the criminals that prey on our weaknesses.

Some of the criminals are clever, but we are smarter. Some have sophisticated tools, but we have better ones. They can form temporary alliances, based on greed and self-interest, but we have a community of nations, based on a community of values. They care about no one but themselves, while we care so deeply about our children. And that is our most profound strength. It is the strength that will allow us to prevail. For we will not accept a world in which our children must grow up paralyzed by crime, fear and violence. We will not let hope and promise be destroyed by criminal gangs. Together, America and its allies can attack this scourge and build a secure and prosperous future for all our peoples.

7

9

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/11/98 12:59:22 PM
FROM Halperin, David E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: ICC speech [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Battenfield, Pat A.
Prendergast, John P.
Sanders, Robin R.
Wilson, Joseph C.

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Heads up -- for the President's speech tomorrow rolling out his International Crime Control Strategy, I had originally mentioned no countries by name as criminal havens. But when Sandy wanted specifics with respect to financial con games, I plugged in a stat related to -- and named -- our wonderful friend Nigeria. See reference in attached draft. No other country is mentioned in the speech. Call (69377) or write if this causes you problems.

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

From: Halperin,
David E.

Sent: Monday, May 11, 1998 11:13 AM

To: @NSA - Natl Security
Advisor

Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @GLOBAL - Global
Affairs;

@LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @EUROPE - European Affairs

Subject: ICC
speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

To SRB:

International crime control
remarks for tomorrow morning.

Revised draft reflecting your input
and requests and some suggestions from Fred Rosa. Will circulate

to WH staff now with 5:30 pm deadline.

Your comments, if any,
to Halperin, please. Phone 69377; fax 69210; room 365; page 4192;
home 362-8512.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT icc.doc
draft dh 5/11/98 11:12 AM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL
STRATEGY
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

Thank you, [law enforcement agent TK], and thank you to all the
federal law
enforcement officials here with me today. Vice President Gore,
Members of the
Cabinet [Secretary Albright, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Rubin,
Secretary
Slater], directors of our federal law enforcement agencies, Members
of Congress,
[Senator Hatch, Representative Gilman, Representative Lantos,
Representative
Hoyer, Representative Hastings], distinguished guests:

In a few hours I will travel to Europe, to meet with leaders of other
industrial
democracies. We are gathering in a time of great hope. In Bosnia and
Ireland,
long-time rivals have shown the world that they can leave the
battleground to
find common ground. Freedom is on the march around the globe. If
we all work
together, we can make the 21st century a time of greater democracy,
prosperity
and peace.

But there are threats along the road to our common future, and, before
I depart
for Europe, I want to share with you new plans to address one of them
-- the
growing problem of international crime.

Our globe is shrinking every day. Satellites and global TV networks
bring events
around the world instantly to homes from Baltimore to Bangkok.
Type a message on

the Internet and millions can read it in seconds. Money moves from nation to nation with the tap of a computer key. Growing prosperity has made world travel affordable to more people, and growing international trade has made such travel increasingly necessary for American businesses and jobs. In Europe, nations have opened borders and created a common currency. In so many ways we are becoming a more united world, with greater freedom of movement and openness.

The American people benefit greatly from this globalization. Our industries have more opportunities. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law -- ultimately prevail when there is free trade in ideas. Our people are enriched by greater access to different cultures.

But as borders become more porous, travel more affordable, and communications more powerful, criminals are increasingly reaching across national boundaries -- physically and electronically -- committing crimes, and then retreating before they can be caught and punished. These offenders -- swindlers, smugglers, extortionists, and murderers -- exploit the world's growing freedom and technological sophistication for their own illegal ends.

Many Americans don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their lives.

Con artists, operating from abroad, mail out phony financial offers and then simply disappear with investors' money. Sometimes they lure our citizens overseas and use violence, even murder, to get what they want. In a single year -- 1996 -- financial scam artists from a single country -- Nigeria -- bilked Americans of at least \$100 million.

Car theft rings move stolen vehicles across the border -- 200,000 per year, worth about a billion dollars. This creates personal losses for the victims and higher

insurance premiums for all of us.

Reckless smugglers engage in portrunning -- simply speeding their vehicles past border crossing points -- putting law enforcement officers and civilians at severe risk, undermining respect for our borders, and aiding the thriving trade in smuggling drugs, guns and other contraband. There are also extensive operations to smuggle people across our borders -- to become virtual slaves, sold into prostitution or packed into illegal sweatshops.

Powerful international crime rings -- traffickers in narcotics and dangerous weapons -- use bribery and violence to intimidate weak national governments, threatening democracy and stability. They murder the judges, journalists and witnesses who dare stand up to them.

There are new kinds of thieves and protection rackets, whose weapons of choice are not guns but computer keyboards. They can attack, via modem, from every continent -- raiding our banks, running up charges on our credit cards, and extorting money by threatening to paralyze electronic networks with computer viruses.

Counterfeiters print fake U.S. money to finance illegal activities -- and

two-thirds of counterfeit U.S. currency is produced overseas. Criminals abroad also pass off shoddy copies of American goods as the real thing and steal our intellectual property -- movies, music, computer software. This costs Americans jobs and tens of billions in revenue. Spies try to steal our most important industrial secrets. Even worse, they seek to obtain materials for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and place them in the hands of rogue states, terrorists and extortionists.

Money launderers specialize in disguising cash from criminal enterprises as

revenue from legitimate ventures. This allows criminals to move huge sums across borders without detection. Up to \$500 billion every year is laundered for criminals -- more than the GNP of many nations.

And kidnapers and terrorists have attacked Americans abroad. International terrorists even have reached our shores and carried out brutal acts like the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

Wrongdoing flows two ways. U.S. criminals are also operating across borders, victimizing citizens and businesses in other nations. All of these activities are an affront to our societies and a threat to our safety and prosperity. To combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. Working with responsible governments around the world, we must leave these international criminals -- whatever their nationality -- with no place to run, and nowhere to hide.

The law enforcement officers behind me -- from 12 different federal agencies -- mean business. It is their job to protect the American people from a whole range of crimes. But it is my job -- and the job of our Congress -- to give them the tools they need to get their jobs done.

To provide better tools, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At the core of our new strategy is a simple but compelling truth: International crime requires an international response. While America is prepared to act alone when it must, no nation can tackle this problem entirely on its own. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

There is growing evidence of cross-border alliances between criminal gangs.

International criminals are seeking safety in numbers. We can -- and we must -- use our numbers, our resources, and our commitment to common values to stem this rising tide of criminality.

At last year's G-8 summit in Denver, we and our allies agreed to intensify joint efforts against international crime. At the G-8 meeting in England later this week, we will announce significant new initiatives toward that end. But let me tell you today what I am already planning to do. Our strategy involves taking better advantage of existing laws and, in some cases, asking Congress for new authority, with new legislation: the International Crime Control Act of 1998. This is what we will do:

First, we will negotiate agreements with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability to promptly locate, arrest and extradite fugitives from justice -- denying them safe havens. Our bill asks Congress for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals facing charges abroad. And we will promote better access across borders to witnesses and evidence -- so criminals, once apprehended, can quickly be brought to trial.

Second, because none of us is safe if criminals find havens abroad, we will work to ensure that other nations are up to the task of fighting international crime -- with global standards and clearer goals, training and technical assistance efforts, and programs to fight corruption and modernize criminal laws. We will also press for international cooperation so criminals must forfeit their ill-gotten gains back to their victims and to the public.

Third, we will work with our allies to share intelligence on growing crime syndicates, to better derail their schemes. We will increase cooperation against computer crimes. And we will work together, and with our industries, to identify and correct vulnerabilities in the electronic networks that are the

lifeblood of
modern society.

Fourth, in cooperation with other nations, the United States will station more law enforcement personnel abroad, to work with our embassy officials in identifying foreign-based criminals before they commit crimes against Americans.

We will improve information sharing among our federal agencies. And I am asking Congress for new authority to allow us to prosecute more violent crimes against Americans overseas.

Fifth, we will strengthen border security -- with 1000 new Border Patrol agents on the front lines, greater resources, new technologies, and stiffer penalties -- to reduce smuggling of contraband, money, and people. These efforts work -- they catch smugglers and put major smuggling rings out of business. I also want Congress to provide tough new sentences for the outrageous practice of portrunning at our borders and for smugglers who refuse to stop their vessels for our Coast Guard.

Sixth, I will ask Congress to enact strict provisions to bar fugitives from justice and drug and arms traffickers from entering our country -- and to expel them if they do come here.

Finally, I will seek from Congress new authority to fight money laundering and to freeze the U.S. assets of people arrested abroad. We will improve enforcement of existing laws against counterfeiting and the theft of industrial secrets. And we will crack down on illegal technology and weapons exports through improved detection and cooperation with the private sector.

To help focus our efforts, I have directed my Administration to prepare, within six months, a comprehensive assessment of the threat Americans face from international crime. And to help ensure nations are moving in the

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Crime --
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PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL

STRATEGY
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

Thank you, [law enforcement agent TK], and thank you to all the federal law enforcement officials here with me today. Vice President Gore, Members of the Cabinet [Secretary Albright, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Rubin, Secretary Slater], directors of our federal law enforcement agencies, Members of Congress, [Senator Hatch, Representative Gilman, Representative Lantos, Representative Hoyer, Representative Hastings], distinguished guests:

In a few hours I will travel to Europe, to meet with leaders of other industrial democracies. We are gathering in a time of great hope. In Bosnia and Ireland, long-time rivals have shown the world that they can leave the battleground to find common ground. Freedom is on the march around the globe. If we all work together, we can make the 21st century a time of greater democracy, prosperity and peace.

But there are threats along the road to our common future, and, before I depart for Europe, I want to share with you new plans to address one of them -- the growing problem of international crime.

Our globe is shrinking every day. Satellites and global TV networks bring events around the world instantly to homes from Baltimore to Bangkok. Type a message on the Internet and millions can read it in seconds. Money moves from nation to nation with the tap of a computer key. Growing prosperity has made world travel affordable to more people, and growing international trade has made such travel increasingly necessary for American businesses and jobs. In Europe, nations have opened borders and created a common currency. In so many ways we are becoming a more united world, with greater freedom of movement and openness.

The American people benefit greatly from this globalization. Our industries have more opportunities. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law -- ultimately prevail when there is free trade in ideas. Our people are enriched by greater access to different cultures.

But as borders become more porous, travel more affordable, and communications more powerful, criminals are increasingly reaching across national boundaries -- physically and electronically -- committing crimes, and then retreating before they can be caught and punished. These offenders -- swindlers, smugglers, extortionists, and murderers -- exploit the world's growing freedom and technological sophistication for their own illegal ends.

Many Americans don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their lives.

Con artists, operating from abroad, mail out phony financial offers and then simply disappear with investors' money. Sometimes they lure our citizens overseas and use violence, even murder, to get what they want. In a single year -- 1996 -- financial scam artists from a single country -- Nigeria -- bilked Americans of at least \$100 million.

Car theft rings move stolen vehicles across the border -- 200,000 per year, worth about a billion dollars. This creates personal losses for the victims and higher insurance premiums for all of us.

Reckless smugglers engage in portrunning -- simply speeding their vehicles past border crossing points -- putting law enforcement officers and civilians at severe risk, undermining respect for our borders, and aiding the thriving trade in smuggling drugs, guns and other contraband. There are also extensive operations to smuggle people across our borders -- to become virtual slaves, sold

into prostitution or packed into illegal sweatshops.

Powerful international crime rings -- traffickers in narcotics and dangerous weapons -- use bribery and violence to intimidate weak national governments, threatening democracy and stability. They murder the judges, journalists and witnesses who dare stand up to them.

There are new kinds of thieves and protection rackets, whose weapons of choice are not guns but computer keyboards. They can attack, via modem, from every continent -- raiding our banks, running up charges on our credit cards, and extorting money by threatening to paralyze electronic networks with computer viruses.

Counterfeiters print fake U.S. money to finance illegal activities -- and two-thirds of counterfeit U.S. currency is produced overseas. Criminals abroad also pass off shoddy copies of American goods as the real thing and steal our intellectual property -- movies, music, computer software. This costs Americans jobs and tens of billions in revenue. Spies try to steal our most important industrial secrets. Even worse, they seek to obtain materials for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and place them in the hands of rogue states, terrorists and extortionists.

Money launderers specialize in disguising cash from criminal enterprises as revenue from legitimate ventures. This allows criminals to move huge sums across borders without detection. Up to \$500 billion every year is laundered for criminals -- more than the GNP of many nations.

And kidnappers and terrorists have attacked Americans abroad. International terrorists even have reached our shores and carried out brutal acts like the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

Wrongdoing flows two ways. U.S. criminals are also operating across borders, victimizing citizens and businesses in other nations. All of these activities are an affront to our societies and a threat to our safety and prosperity. To combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. Working with responsible governments around the world, we must leave these international criminals -- whatever their nationality -- with no place to run, and nowhere to hide.

The law enforcement officers behind me -- from 12 different federal agencies -- mean business. It is their job to protect the American people from a whole range of crimes. But it is my job -- and the job of our Congress -- to give them the tools they need to get their jobs done.

To provide better tools, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At the core of our new strategy is a simple but compelling truth: International crime requires an international response. While America is prepared to act alone when it must, no nation can tackle this problem entirely on its own. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

There is growing evidence of cross-border alliances between criminal gangs. International criminals are seeking safety in numbers. We can -- and we must -- use our numbers, our resources, and our commitment to common values to stem this rising tide of criminality.

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Third, we will work with our allies to share intelligence on growing crime syndicates, to better derail their schemes. We will increase cooperation against computer crimes. And we will work together, and with our industries, to identify and correct vulnerabilities in the electronic networks that are the lifeblood of modern society.

Fourth, in cooperation with other nations, the United States will station more law enforcement personnel abroad, to work with our embassy officials in identifying foreign-based criminals before they commit crimes against Americans. We will improve information sharing among our federal agencies. And I am asking Congress for new authority to allow us to prosecute more violent

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Finally, I will seek from Congress new authority to fight money laundering and to freeze the U.S. assets of people arrested abroad. We will improve enforcement of existing laws against counterfeiting and the theft of industrial secrets. And we will crack down on illegal technology and weapons exports through improved detection and cooperation with the private sector.

To help focus our efforts, I have directed my Administration to prepare, within six months, a comprehensive assessment of the threat Americans face from international crime. And to help ensure nations are moving in the same direction, I have asked Vice President Gore to organize an international conference to set a common agenda for fighting corruption and strengthening the rule of law across the globe.

This is an ambitious agenda. But we cannot afford to do less. And we know we can meet this challenge. If the people in Bosnia and Ireland, in Guatemala and Mozambique, can find the formula for peace after years of hatred, if

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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/11/98 10:50:28 PM
FROM Halperin, David E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT ICC final remarks [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO

Davies, Glyn T.
Dejban, Donna D.
Friedrich, Mary K.
Helweg, M. Diana
Kale, Dora A.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Malley, Robert
Millison, Cathy L.
Rice, Edward A.
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L.
Storey, Sharon V.
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Leavy, David C.
Widmer, Edward L.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Benjamin, Daniel
Bobbitt, Philip C.
Clarke, Richard A.
Dollar, Carolyn J.
Fung, Mark T.
Gordon-Hagerty, Lisa E.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Johnson, Anthony
Klein, Brian P.
McCarthy, Mary O.
Metzl, Jamie F.
Mulligan, George D.
Rosa, Frederick M.
Roundtree, Beverly
Schwartz, Eric P.
Simon, Steven N.
Wechsler, William F.
Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina K.
Burrell, Christina L.
Farrar, Jay C.

Rudman, Mara E.
Allen, Charles A.
Baker, James E.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Highsmith, Newell L.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Bandler, Donald K.
Braden, Susan R.
Brown, Keim 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.
DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.
DeSouza, Patrick J.
Dobbins, James F.
Hofmann, Karl W.
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Lawson, Chappell H.
Piccone, Theodore J.
Bartlett, L. June
Cosgriff, Kevin J.
Davies, Glyn T.
Dejban, Donna D.
Elkon, Nicole L.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hurwitz, Marc I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kerrick, Donald L.
Millison, Cathy L.
Poole, Jennifer C.
Rice, Edward A.
Crowley, Philip J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

NSA-approved version of International Crime Control remarks, as delivered to staff secretary.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

icc.doc
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REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL
STRATEGY
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

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Our globe is shrinking every day -- with global TV networks, instant connections over the Internet, increasing world travel. European nations have opened borders and created a common currency. There is greater freedom of movement and openness.

The American people benefit greatly from this globalization. Our industries have more opportunities. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law -- ultimately prevail when there is free trade in ideas. Our people are enriched by access to different cultures.

But as borders become more porous, travel more affordable, communications more

powerful, criminals increasingly reach across borders -- physically and electronically -- committing crimes and then retreating before they can be caught and punished.

Many Americans don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their daily lives.

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Car theft rings move stolen vehicles across the border -- 200,000 per year, worth about a billion dollars, resulting in higher insurance costs for all of us.

As Agent Reilly's remarks suggest, cyber-criminals can use computers to raid our banks, run up charges on our credit cards, and extort money by threats to unleash computer viruses.

Smugglers engage in portrunning -- speeding vehicles past our border points -- putting people in danger and aiding the thriving trade in drugs and guns. Others smuggle people across our borders for prostitution and jobs in illegal sweatshops.

Two-thirds of counterfeit U.S. money is printed overseas. Illegal copying of our products cost us jobs and tens of billions in revenue. Spies seek important industrial secrets, and, worse, materials to make nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Up to \$500 billion in criminal proceeds every year, more than the GNP of most nations, is laundered -- disguised as legitimate revenue -- and much of it moves across our borders.

International crime rings intimidate weak governments, threatening democracy. They murder judges, journalists and witnesses. And kidnapers and terrorists

have attacked Americans abroad and even at home, with brutal acts like the World Trade Center bombing.

Wrongdoing flows two ways. U.S. criminals also operate across borders, victimizing people in other nations. All these activities threaten our safety and prosperity. To combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. We must leave these criminals no place to run and nowhere to hide.

The job of the law enforcement officers behind me -- from 12 federal agencies -- is to protect the American people from crime. But my job -- and the job of our Congress -- is to give these officers the tools to do their jobs.

Therefore, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At its core is a simple but compelling truth: International crime requires an international response. America is prepared to act alone when it must, but no nation can control crime by itself. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

This week, nations at the G-8 summit will announce significant new joint anti-crime initiatives. But let me tell you what I already plan to do, by taking better advantage of existing laws and asking Congress for new legislation.

First, we will work with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability to promptly arrest and extradite fugitives from justice. Our bill asks for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals. We will also press for international cooperation so criminals will forfeit their ill-gotten gains.

Second, because none of us is safe if criminals find safe havens abroad, we will work to ensure other nations are ready to fight international crime --

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TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

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REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL
STRATEGY
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 12, 1998

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To combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. We must leave these criminals no place to run and nowhere to hide.

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To combat them, we must act -- broadly, decisively, and consistent with our constitutional values. We must leave these criminals no place to run and nowhere to hide.

The job of the law enforcement officers behind me -- from 12 federal agencies -- is to protect the American people from crime. But my job -- and the job of our Congress -- is to give these officers the tools to do their jobs.

Therefore, I am announcing today America's first comprehensive international crime control strategy. At its core is a simple but compelling truth: International crime requires an international response. America is prepared to act alone when it must, but no nation can control crime by itself. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent and bringing to justice the offenders, wherever they are found.

This week, nations at the G-8 summit will announce significant new joint

anti-crime initiatives. But let me tell you what I already plan to do, by taking better advantage of existing laws and asking Congress for new legislation.

First, we will work with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability to promptly arrest and extradite fugitives from justice. Our bill asks for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals. We will also press for international cooperation so criminals will forfeit their ill-gotten gains.

Second, because none of us is safe if criminals find safe havens abroad, we will work to ensure other nations are ready to fight international crime -- with global standards and goals, training and technical aid, and programs to modernize criminal laws.

Third, we will work with our allies to share information on growing crime syndicates, to better derail their schemes. And we will work with our industries to protect against computer crime.

Fourth, we will put more law enforcement personnel abroad, to aid our embassies in identifying criminals before they attack Americans. And I am seeking new authority to prosecute more violent offenses against Americans overseas.

Fifth, we will strengthen border security -- with 1000 new Border Patrol agents, new technologies, and stiffer penalties -- to put more smuggling rings out of business. I also want tough new sentences for portrunners and for smugglers who refuse to stop for our Coast Guard.

Sixth, I will ask Congress to enact strict provisions to bar drug and arms traffickers and fugitives from justice from entering our country -- and to expel them if they do come here.

Finally, I will seek new authority to fight money laundering and freeze the U.S. assets of people arrested abroad. And we will improve enforcement of existing laws against counterfeiting and industrial espionage.

To focus our efforts, we will complete, within six months, a comprehensive analysis of the threat Americans face from international crime. And I have asked Vice President Gore to organize a global meeting to set a common agenda for fighting corruption and strengthening the rule of law.

Some of the criminals have sophisticated tools, so ours must be better. They can form temporary cross-border alliances, based on greed and self-interest, so we must strengthen the community of nations, based on a community of values.

They care about no one but themselves, while we care so deeply about our children. And that is our most profound strength -- the strength that will allow us to prevail. For we will not accept a world in which American children -- and children abroad -- grow up paralyzed by crime, fear and violence. Together, America and its allies can attack this scourge and build a secure and prosperous future for all our peoples.

###

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/12/98 1:14:48 PM

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT RBTP on International Crime Enforcement (includes India nuclear tests comments)
[UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Crowley, Philip J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
LaFleur, Vinca S.
Leavy, David C.
Widmer, Edward L.
Miyaoka, Lester H.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Remarks by the President
RBTP on International Crime Enforcement
(includes India nuclear tests comments)

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT International Crime Event (includes India nuclear tests comments).doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 12, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME ENFORCEMENT

Room 450 Old Executive Office Building

10:22 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mary, for your remarks and your work. Thank you, Mr. Vice President, Members of the Cabinet and Congress, Mayor Barry, Members of the City Council and to all the law enforcement officials who are here. We are here to talk about building a safer world for the 21st Century.

So before I begin my remarks about the subject of the day, I want to make it very, very clear that I am deeply disturbed by the nuclear tests which India has conducted, and I do not believe it contributes to building a safer 21st Century. The United States strongly opposes any new nuclear testing. This action by India not only threatens the stability of the region, it directly challenges the firm international consensus to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. I call on India to announce that it will conduct no further tests and that it will sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty now and without conditions. I also urge India's neighbors not to follow suit, not to follow down the path of a dangerous arms race. As most of you know, our laws have very stringent provisions, signed into law by me in 1994, in response to nuclear tests by non-nuclear weapons states, and I intend to implement them fully.

Now, in a few hours I will be leaving to travel to Europe, to meet with the leaders of other industrial democracies in a time of great hope -- because of what is happening in Bosnia and Ireland. It is clear that if we work together, the 21st Century can be a time of unprecedented democracy, prosperity and peace.

But it is equally clear that there are threats to our common future that -- across national lines. Today, I want to announce new plans to address the

growing problem of international crime.

We all know the globe is shrinking every day with global TV networks, instantaneous communications over the Internet, increasing world travel. European nations have adopted completely opened borders and many of them have already voted to create a common currency.

The American people, in general, benefit greatly from the process of globalization -- with more economic opportunities and more opportunities to become enriched through contact with different cultures. Our values -- democracy, human rights, the rule of law -- will ultimately prevail when there is free trade in ideas.

But more porous borders, more affordable travel, more powerful communications, increasingly also give criminals the opportunity to reach across borders -- physically and electronically -- to commit crimes and then retreat before they can be caught and punished. Many Americans really don't realize the extent to which international crime affects their daily lives, which is why we were so pleased to have Agent Riley with us today.

Con artists, operating overseas, mail phony financial offers and then disappear with investor dollars -- hundreds of millions of dollars' worth. Sometimes they lure citizens abroad and use violence to get what they want.

Car theft rings move stolen vehicles across the border -- 200,000 a year, worth about \$1 billion -- resulting in higher insurance costs for all Americans.

As Agent Riley's remarks suggest, cyber-criminals can use computers to raid our banks, run up charges on our credit cards, extort money by threats to unleash computer viruses.

Smugglers engage in port running -- speeding vehicles past our border points -- putting people in danger and aiding the thriving trade in gangs, drugs and guns. Others smuggle people across our border for prostitution and jobs in illegal sweatshops.

Two-thirds of counterfeit U.S. money -- two-thirds, is printed overseas. Illegal copying of our products costs us jobs and tens of billions in revenue. Spies seek important industrial secrets -- and worse, materials to make nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Up to \$500 billion in criminal proceeds every single year -- more than the GNP of most nations -- is laundered, disguised as legitimate revenue, and much of it moves across our borders. International crime rings intimidate weak governments and threaten democracy. They murder judges, journalists, witnesses, and kidnappers and terrorists have attacked Americans abroad, and even at home with brutal acts like the World Trade Center bombing.

Wrongdoing flows two ways. U.S. criminals also operate across borders, victimizing people in other nations. All these activities threaten our common safety and prosperity. To combat them, we must act broadly, decisively, consistent with our constitutional values to leave criminals no place to run, no place to hide.

The job of law enforcement officials behind me -- from 12 different agencies -- is to protect the American people from crime. But the job of our Congress -- and my job -- is to give these officers the tools they need to do the job.

Therefore, today, I announce for the first time a comprehensive international crime control strategy for America. At its core is a simple but compelling truth: International crime requires an international response. America is prepared to act alone when it must, but no nation can control crime by itself anymore. We must create a global community of crime-fighters, dedicated to protecting the innocent, and to bringing to justice the offenders.

This week, nations at the G-8 summit will announce significant new joint anticrime activities. But let me tell you what I plan to do already -- by taking better advantage of existing laws and asking Congress for new legislation.

First, we will work with other nations to create a worldwide dragnet capability to promptly arrest and extradite fugitives from justice. Our bill asks for wider authority so America can extradite more suspected criminals. We will also press for international cooperations so criminals will forfeit their ill-gotten gains.

Second, because none of us is safe if criminals find safe havens abroad, we will

work to ensure other nations are also ready to fight international crime -- with global standards and goals, training and technical aid, and programs to modernize criminal laws elsewhere.

Third, we will work with our allies to share information on growing crime syndicates, to better derail their schemes. And we will work with industries to protect against computer crime.

Fourth, we will put more law enforcement personnel abroad, to aid our embassies in identifying criminals before they attack Americans. And I'm seeking new authority to prosecute more violent offenses against Americans overseas.

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To focus our efforts, we will complete within six months a comprehensive analysis of the threat Americans face from international crime. I've asked Vice President Gore to organize a global meeting to set a common agenda for fighting corruption and strengthening the rule of law. Some of the criminals have sophisticated tools, so ours must be also. They can form temporary cross-border alliances, based on greed and self-interest. So we must strengthen the community of nations based on a community of values.

They care about no one but themselves, while we care so deeply about our children and their future. It is our most profound strength -- the strength that will allow us to prevail. For we cannot, we must not, we will not, accept a world in which American children and children abroad grow up paralyzed by crime,

fear and violence.

Together, America and our allies can attack this scourge and build a secure and prosperous future for all our people. Again, let me say to all of you -- especially to law enforcement officers here -- I thank you very, very much. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

10:30 A.M. EDT

4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/15/98 11:46:30 AM
FROM Budig, Nyda N
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FINALD COPY OF NATIONAL SECURITY NEWS SUMMARY
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Davies, Glyn T.
Dejban, Donna D.
Friedrich, Mary K.
Hachigian, Nina L.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Malley, Robert
Millison, Cathy L.
O'Brien, Penelope R.
Rice, Edward A.
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L.
Storey, Sharon V.
Budig, Nyda N
Crowley, Philip J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Babcock, Douglas W.
Bolan, Christopher J.
Boulton, Darrien D.
Davidson, Leslie K.
Elkind, Jonathan H.
Fuerth, Leon S.
Hamel, Michael A.
Harding, Bruce D.
Hilty, Joanne M.
Johnston, William T.
Jordan, Donald L.
Norris, John J.
Orfini, Michael H.
Roberts, Michael W.
Saunders, Richard M.
Woolston, Ann E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

June15ii.doc
NATIONAL SECURITY NEWS SUMMARY
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1998

EUROPE/NIS/CANADA

KOSOVO: As NATO forces ready for air exercises over Kosovo, fighting intensified between ethnic Albanians and Serbs. Kosovar separatists killed two Serbian police officers and wounded seven on Sunday. President Milosevic will travel to Moscow today for talks with President Yeltsin, who aims to mediate the conflict. Russia opposes the use of force, but agreed with the US, France, Germany, Italy, and Britain to call for a halting of all action by Serbian forces against civilians in Kosovo. The air exercises, which will involve over 80 aircraft from 15 bases across Europe, are scheduled to take place on Monday. NATO aircraft will not fly over Serbian territory, but the flights are meant as a warning to Milosevic against further action in Kosovo. "Forcing Milosevic to retreat is possible. But finding a long-term political solution is tricky part." LAT reports on the parallels between Iraq and Serbia, and the similar role of the international community in trying to contain aggression. (WP15, 19, 24; NYT3; LAT1, 4; USA1; WT13)

CANADA: U.S./Canada are expected to reach agreement this week on catching and conserving Pacific salmon. (WSJ20)

AFRICA

NIGERIA: Talks between General Abubakar and leaders of the pro-democracy opposition broke off after the parties failed to reach an agreement about the methods the government should pursue in achieving the democratic transition. Abubakar promised in a televised address last week. Disagreement centers upon whether or not to rerun elections before the October 1 deadline Abubakar has set for democratic transition. President Clinton spoke to the new Nigerian leader by telephone over the weekend, urging him to make a "credible and lasting transition" to democracy. (WP16; LAT2, 4)

ERITREA/ETHIOPIA: The White House announced that Eritrean officials have agreed to engage in negotiations with Ethiopia to end the increasingly destructive border conflict raging between the two. Italy, Eritrea's former colonial power, has encouraged Eritrean officials to reconsider a peace proposal brokered by the US and Rwanda. In the meantime, the states have agreed to suspend airstrikes.

(WP17; NYT7; USA12; LAT2; WT15)

GUINEA-BISSAU: The clash between rebel soldiers and government troops continued.

According to various reports, the US Embassy was hit by shells in intensified fighting over the weekend. Ambassador Peggy Blackford and her staff had vacated the building before the shelling. Meanwhile 200 refugees drowned as they

attempted to escape the fighting by boat. (WP17; NYT10; WT15)

ASIA/PACIFIC

CHINA: Aides say that President Clinton will be 'forceful' in China, making the

US position on human rights abuses absolutely clear. On Sunday morning, Secretary

Albright said that Clinton's policy of engagement "does not mean endorsement." In

the same interview, SecState warned against the "proliferation of sanctions"

called for by Congress. Majority Leader Trent Lott, speaking on ABC's "This

Week," warned of the potential public relations danger the President faces by

visiting China. Lott urged the President to make clear to the Chinese the

consequences of continuing their present course in the areas of human rights and

religious freedom. "Chinese authorities have outmaneuvered the White House in

preparations" for the upcoming summit between Presidents Clinton and Jiang

Zemin, "indicating they will have the upper hand when the issues of Tiananmen

Square, Taiwan and trade are discussed," the WT reports. Chinese analysts warn

the Administration that the Chinese government seeks to manipulate the

President's visit. (WP19; WT1, 15)

INDONESIA: Economic crisis forces more and more workers into sweatshops. Former

President Suharto denies charges of corruption, his legal adviser reported to the
 Republika newspaper. Accused of embezzling \$40 billion, Suharto says he is
 innocent of the charges. President BJ Habibie, Suharto's protégé, says that he
 will not intercede on behalf of his mentor and has given a timetable for pulling
 Indonesia out of its economic troubles. (NYT1, 6; USA16; WSJ 23)
 JAPAN: If the yen continues to fall, it could drive further investment money out
 of Japan. Weak yen is also causing problems for other Asian nations. (WSJ1, 2,
 20)

S. KOREA: In an interview with the LA Times, President Kim Dae Jung says that his
 government is prepared to offer Korean Americans dual citizenship. Under his
 proposal, to be made public soon, Koreans outside of the country would enjoy the
 same labor and property rights as Koreans within the state, as well as the same
 travel and inheritance benefits. The proposal could take effect as early as this
 fall. In addition, President Kim spoke about the need to take positive steps
 towards engaging North Korea. (LAT3)

AUSTRALIA: New right-wing party made major gains in elections. Most volatile
 campaign issues were immigration and welfare. (NYT7)

MIDDLE EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN: Pakistani officials are discouraging other Islamic states from making
 their nuclear capability a symbol for others in the region to follow. The
 unprecedented success of Pakistani nuclear tests, and the emergence of the
 so-called "Islamic bomb" is being lauded among Moslem politicians in Iran, Saudi
 Arabia, and other Islamic states. (WP19)

INDIA: India feels the squeeze in post-Cold War balance of power in Asia,
 officials say. Nuclear tests were a reassertion of power and prestige, analysts
 argue. (NYT6)

IRAQ: UN and Iraqi officials have reached agreement on a timetable for weapons
 inspection yesterday. Weapons inspectors will spend the next two months in Iraq,

searching for chemical and biological weapons. The Vatican says that the Pope plans to visit Iraq in 1999. (NYT3; USA16; WT13)

ISRAEL: A Tel Aviv magistrate found an Israeli woman guilty for not preventing her college classmate Yigal Amir, from assassinating PM Yitzhak Rabin in 1995. Margalit Har-Shefi will be sentenced in September. The maximum penalty is a two-year prison term. (NYT7; USA16)

MEPP: US efforts to broker final status agreements have still not yielded fruit, but all three parties know what the others want now. Arafat/PLO must have more territory on the West Bank, Netanyahu wants to secure agreements by the PLO that Arabs will be tough on terrorism, and the US merely wants to keep the peace process alive. (USA12)

CYPRUS: "Greek Cypriots confirm planned missile acquisition," heightening tension on the island. (WT13)

IRAN: A group of Iranian journalists who had planned to interview SecState in Washington have cancelled their US trip, apparently out of fear of conservative hard-liners in Iran. (WT15)

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

MEXICO: Violence continues in renewed fighting in Chiapas. After a tense four-year cease fire, military and Zapatista rebels are clashing again in villages throughout the municipality of El Bosque, some 50 miles away from the regional center of San Cristobal de las Casas. (LAT2)

GLOBAL/DEF/ECON

CRIME: A conference designed to establish an international criminal court convenes at the UN in Rome. The proposed institution would prosecute war criminals. Disagreement swirls around how to configure the voting power of such a body, as four out of the five permanent members seek to give the Security Council jurisdiction over choosing which cases to try. (NYT1; WT15)

GLOBAL WARMING: International negotiators in Bonn, Germany have spent the last two weeks negotiating over how to implement the Kyoto Protocol on Global Warming signed by more than 150 nations last December. Parties agreed to

refer
controversial questions about how to measure greenhouse gases to a
panel of
scientists who will report their findings in 2000. Another
breakthrough was the
apparent willingness of LDC's to consider accepting financial
incentives in
exchange for reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. (LAT4)
DEFENSE: Military spending worldwide has fallen steadily since
1987 except in
Asia and the Middle East, the Stockholm International Peace Research
Institute
reports. (WT14)

ADMINISTRATION

CHINA SATELLITES: According to White House documents,
President Clinton loosened
export policies of the Bush Administration in November 1993.
Documents point to
policies that contradict statements made by the Administration over
the past few
weeks. The House and Senate are carrying out investigations of
Clinton
Administration policies on technology exports to China. (WT1, 15)

UN ARREARS: Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms
(R-NC) is
aggressively lobbying for a bill which would accomplish his goal of
reforming the
UN, and the Administration's goal of paying US arrears to the UN.
The bill
includes a controversial provision that would bar federal financing for
international groups that lobby foreign governments to change their
family
planning policies. Helms says that he will not send it to the President,
who has
signaled his intention to veto any bill which restricts family-planning
efforts,
unless he receives the Administration's support for the bill or until the
"most
uncomfortable moment for the President to veto." (NYT8)

McCLARTY: Thomas "Mack" McClarty achieved much during his
tenure as Special Envoy
to Latin America, including passage of NAFTA, the restoration of
democracy to
Haiti, the end to Guatemala's civil war, and the resolution of the
border dispute
between Peru and Ecuador. Still, recent setbacks leave many issues
unsettled.
(WT1, 17)

OPINION

WP: Levinson column complains of the U.S. coddling repressive regimes like Indonesia and China in order to boost their economic development. Gilinsky column alleges that India cheated by dipping into plutonium stocks during its recent nuclear tests despite the fact that it had promised years ago that it would not. (23)

NYT: Editorial on Japan officially in recession and the fact that more needs to be done for Japan to jumpstart the rest of Asia. Lewis column on abusive INS officer in Atlanta who treated a Czech visitor unduly harsh because it is believed he was intending to immigrate. Webb column on undermining trade with democratic Asian nations as we shift from free markets to favor expansion with China (26-27)

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LAT: Bolton column warns that focusing on improving political

conditions in
Indonesia rather than on economic reforms is a recipe for failure.
Herschensohn
column warns that a nuclear war between India and Pakistan lies on
the horizon
with China and Islamic fundamentalists supporting Pakistan and
therefore the U.S.
must immediately halt all technology transfers to China. (11)

WT: Editorial calling for only secretive sting operations with Mexico
until they
reform their drug-corrupted institutions. Sacirbey column criticizes
the U.S.
for allowing Milosevic the upper hand in Kosovo and suggests ways
to bring about
positive changes in the region. Silverman column endorses Senator
Shelby's plan
to have Reagan and Bush administration officials testify on China
satellite
launches under vastly different circumstances than exist under the
Clinton
administration. (20-21)

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/23/98 9:26:11 AM
FROM Davies, Glyn T.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Proposed Sperling Meeting in Beijing with U.S. Business on Labor Issues
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Malley, Robert

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

Thanks.

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

From: Malley, Robert
Sent: Tuesday,
June 23, 1998 8:25 AM
To: Davies, Glyn T.
Subject: RE: Proposed
Sperling Meeting in Beijing with U.S. Business on Labor Issues
[UNCLASSIFIED]

I
mechanically passed it on to Sandy, but I agree with you and will
remove if he hasn't seen it yet.

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

From: Davies,
Glyn T.
Sent: Monday, June 22, 1998 11:49 PM
To: Malley, Robert
Subject: FW:
Proposed Sperling Meeting in Beijing with U.S. Business on Labor
Issues [UNCLASSIFIED]

Can't we just tell Malcolm that this is
OK? (Do you want to run by Sandy?)

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

From: Lee,
Malcolm R.
Sent: Monday, June 22, 1998 9:09 PM
To: @NSA - Natl
Security Advisor
Cc: Davies, Glyn T.; @ASIA - Asian Affairs

Subject: Proposed
Sperling Meeting in Beijing with U.S. Business on Labor Issues
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Please
pass to Glynn Davies for Sandy Berger
Passing also to John Podesda

Proposed
China Trip Event for Approval/Disapproval

BACKGROUND: One of the deliverables for the Summit is a proposed dialogue between our Department of Labor and China's Ministry of Labor on labor market policy and labor standards issues. The exchange would include employment creation policies, labor market training programs, labor statistics, worker rights, social safety net for workers, health and safety and other labor market and labor law reform issues. It would also explore the potential for cooperation in other multilateral fora such as APEC and the ILO, and report back their progress. China's Ministry of Labor is eager to begin this dialogue. We will do so if worker rights is part of the dialogue. This initiative remains under discussion, but Bader thinks the Chinese will agree.

PROPOSAL: Gene Sperling would like to meet with U.S. business representatives operating in China (before or after Beijing Amcham dinner that Daley, Barshefsky, Yellen will attend Sunday, or on Monday) to discuss the labor market and labor conditions in China, and how U.S. companies could support this dialogue. The meeting could be public or private, and could occur whether or not the ministry-to-ministry dialogue is agreed to .

This meeting might demonstrate U.S. interest in advancing a labor agenda in China and suggest to the labor/NGO community (who would not be present at meeting) that there are alternative ways to advance their agenda besides insisting that companies be prepared to leave China, as labor/NGO's have urged the context of the Apparel Industry Partnership between U.S. labor, NGO's and apparel industry firms.

Will need guidance Tuesday to set up.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Public event _____ Private

event _____

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 7/29/98 11:20:16 AM
FROM Naplan, Steven J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: UDHR Mtg Participation [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kale, Dora A.

CARBON_COPY Schwartz, Eric P.
Naplan, Steven J.

TEXT_BODY

well, the idea here is to have a small enough meeting that we can get something done. future meetings can be expanded to include these other folks.

Unless Eric objects, I'd say no to the list and yes to Alex's intern.

SN

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

From: Kale,
Dora A.
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 1998 10:50 AM
To: Naplan, Steven
J.
Cc: Kale, Dora A.
Subject: UDHR Mtg Participation [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Nancy

Rubin called with suggestions about participation for this mtg (she is unable to attend). She left suggestions of offices/subjects that should be invited/discussed. My problem is that I don't know the invitees well enough to know if the suggested subject matters (by Nancy Rubin) will be covered by them.

Nancy's suggested list:
USIA/Carol Dorflin (?) 619-6554
someone from Teresa Lohr's office
someone
from Race Initiative
someone from Labor (No Sweat Initiative ?)
someone

covering Religious issues (Alex is attending)
someone covering Democratization
Project

Also, Alex Arriaga would like to bring her intern--if
that's o.k.