

## M S M a i l

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**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
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**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE** 7 February 95 16:34

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release February 7, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

## AT IMMIGRATION POLICY EVENT

The Roosevelt Room

11:23 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Two years ago, when I took office, I was determined to do a better job of dealing with the problem of illegal immigration. About two years ago this week, when I discussed with Janet Reno the possibility of her becoming attorney general, we had a talk about this, and for the last two years we have been hard at work to try to fix a system that everyone agreed had serious problems.

The Vice President and I have just been briefed by Attorney General Reno; Doris Meissner, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service; our Secretary of Labor, Bob Reich; Maria Echaveste, the Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department; Silvestre Reyes, Chief Border Patrol Agent of the El Paso Sector; Gus de la Vina, the Director of the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Doug Crum, the U.S. Border Chief; and George Weise, our Customs Commissioner.

After our meeting, I signed a presidential directive to the heads of all executive departments instructing them to very quickly expand and strengthen our program to reduce illegal immigration in four key areas: First, protecting our borders; second, protecting the interests of our workers in the workplace; third, removing more criminal aliens; and fourth, providing more assistance to the states which are burdened with the problem of illegal immigration.

For example, I've asked the Attorney General to increase those elements of our Border Patrol strategy that are proving most effective, including the use of helicopters, night scopes, and all-terrain vehicles. I've asked the members of the Cabinet to create for the first time a national detention and removal plan

to dramatically increase the identification and removal of deportable illegal aliens. These are just a few examples and, of course, you'll get more in a moment when the people behind me give a more extensive background briefing.

One of the cornerstones of our fight against illegal immigration has been a get-tough policy at our borders. We initiated Operation Hold the Line at El Paso, Operation Gatekeeper in San Diego, and Operation Safeguard in Arizona, all with one clear intention: to secure the Southwest border.

As we speak, these initiatives are making a substantial difference. Illegal immigration is down; crime is down. And my budget in immigration strategy builds on that success. Here are the elements of the initiative: First, I have asked Congress for an additional \$1 billion to fight illegal immigration in the coming fiscal year.

I want to emphasize that while most of the talk yesterday was about cutting the budget, and we do have \$140 billion in budget cuts, there are some things we should spend more money on. We recommended spending more money on education, on medical research in AIDS, on crime, in the community policing bill, on veterans interests. And we recommended a billion more dollars to fight illegal immigration. Under the budgets already passed we've added 1,000 new border patrol agents just in the Southwest. By the end of 1996, our administration will have increased overall border personnel by 51 percent since 1993.

Second, I've asked for more funds to protect American jobs by increasing the number of workplace investigators by 85 percent. Our administration will begin to test different methods of helping employers verify a worker's employment authorization. This was, as I'm sure you'll remember, one of the key recommendations of the Jordan Commission. Barbara Jordan wanted to be here with us today, but in pursuit of that commission's work, she is traveling the country. She has sent us a letter endorsing the proposals in

this  
package.

The fact is that employer sanctions have been in the law on illegal immigration since 1986. But no prior administration has made a serious attempt to enforce them. With this budget and with legislation I will soon be sending to Congress, we will be able to crack down on employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants. If we turn off the employment stream for illegal workers, far, far fewer of them will risk the difficult journey here.

Incidentally, our financial support package for Mexico will also, over the long run, reduce pressure on illegal immigration. With a healthier economy, the Mexican people will find more opportunities for jobs at home.

Thirdly, I have asked for new funds to double the deportation of criminal aliens next year, and to triple them by 1996. And, finally, ours is the first administration to reimburse states for a share of the costs that they bear related to illegal immigration, including the incarceration of illegal aliens. I've asked Congress for a total of \$550 million for state reimbursement; that more than doubles the fund that now exists.

Whether through the budget, the directive I've just signed or the legislation I will soon send to the Congress, our goals are the same: tougher border enforcement, more protection for American workers, faster deportation of criminal aliens, additional assistance to the states. That's a comprehensive strategy that is already beginning to work and that will work much better if this plan is implemented by the administration and by the Congress. We need help from the Congress to implement this plan.

I want Congress to move quickly on this issue, just as we have moved quickly on a number of fronts. I am proud at the speed that the INS showed recently in moving 62 border patrol agents in 24 hours to Nogales, Arizona, to reinforce that border. In the future, if our budget becomes law, that kind of movement won't be

necessary.

For the first time ever there will be a rapid response team to enable the border patrol to react quickly to build-ups at any particular border spots.

We've accomplished a lot in just two years. As I said in the State of the Union, we are a nation of immigrants, and we should all be proud of it. But we're also a nation of laws. It is wrong and ultimately self-defeating for a nation of immigrants to permit the kind of abuse of our immigration laws that we have seen in recent years. There is too much of it, and we must do much more to stop it.

Thank you very much.

Q Mr. President, have you cleared up the conflicting statements about Dr. Foster and abortions?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that they've been cleared up, and I certainly support him.

END

11:30 A.M. EST

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release February 7, 1995

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO,  
INS COMMISSIONER DORIS MEISSNER,

SECRETARY OF LABOR ROBERT REICH,  
EL PASO CHIEF BORDER PATROL AGENT  
SILVESTRE REYES,  
INS WESTERN REGION DIRECTOR GUS DE  
LA VINA,

The Briefing Room

11:40 A.M. EST

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I'm pleased to be here today with the Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, the INS Commissioner Doris Meissner, U.S. Customs Service Commissioner George Weise, and two special heroes of mine: the Director of the INS Western Region, Gus de la Vena, and Chief Silvestre Reyes of the El Paso Border Patrol.

We have just come from a meeting with President Clinton at which time he signed a presidential memorandum directing our agencies to move forward with new initiatives to gain control of our border and better enforce our immigration laws.

We discussed with the President our intentions to work with Congress towards enactment of his 1996 budget package, as well as on immigration legislation that will soon be submitted by the administration.

Both the budget and legislative packages contain vital resources and authorities that will help us continue to reverse the failed immigration policies and practices of the past. Much in the budget represents cuts, but this is a very vital effort, and these additional resources, totalling \$1 billion, I think, are essential and much needed in our efforts to provide for control of illegal immigration while at the same time maintaining this nation's tradition as a nation of immigrants.

We briefed the President on a series of border patrol operations that have, and will, continue to make a tremendous

impact

on the Southwest border. They also will make a difference around the country. They've come down here now to share with you what we have told the President. But I'd first like to put it in context.

Two years ago tomorrow night, I first met the President of the United States as I sat in the Oval Office, as he decided whether he wanted to name me as attorney general. One of the first issues he talked about was immigration and his desire to effectively control illegal immigration in this country.

I set about that effort. I visited the San Diego border in August of 1993. I went up to the border; I saw the port of entry. I saw immigration inspectors at the port of entry overwhelmed because they didn't have adequate resources to move lines of cars along smoothly and quickly. I saw backlogs at that port of entry, and I resolved to do everything I could to get the resources to make sure that the ports of entry were welcoming ports for legal commerce and legal transactions.

I went to the border and saw masses of immigrants gathered along the fence, coming across the border at night. And I watched Border Patrol Agents who had totally inadequate resources who didn't have the agents, who didn't have cars, who didn't have technology that we knew that was available. And I resolved to do everything I could to make a difference and get that equipment, get that personnel to the border.

I visited Nogales shortly thereafter and had an opportunity to see a different situation along the border. Again, long lines at the port of entry. Again, fences that were not repaired because of inadequate resources; border patrol agents that didn't have cars and technology; totally inadequate personnel to deal with the problem -- that's what I inherited two years ago.

The borders were not being secured because they could not be. The necessary resources were not being allocated. I don't think that the mission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service had been taken seriously.

Two years ago very little was being done to reduce the magnet that draws illegal immigrants here in the first place -- the opportunity for a job in the United States. There were virtually no methods of helping employers determine if their employees were eligible to work in this country, and little enforcement staff to clamp down on those who were not.

Beyond the borders there were problems, too. We had a long list of criminal aliens out on the streets, and I had seen that before I came to Washington, as a prosecutor who would have a young prosecutor walk into my office, say, I have an undocumented alien in the court. The case is going to be dismissed because we don't have sufficient evidence. I've called Immigration, and Immigration says they can't respond because they don't have the staff.

As I traveled around the country, I heard that from police chiefs. I heard that from prosecutors. Again, an agency that needed the resources to develop a real strategy to control the border and bring INS into the 20th century before it got to the 21st century.

In July of 1993, we unveiled a number of initiatives to crack down on illegal alien smuggling and increased penalties. In February of 1994, we mapped out a comprehensive strategy that focuses on both border and interior enforcement, and we are implementing it.

Last year, Congress supported our efforts by passing the Crime Bill which contains significant new funding for immigration initiatives. INS was finally able to begin amassing the resources necessary to address the whole flow of illegal traffic at the border. Half of all illegal entries occurred along the southwest border. Therefore, it is critical to gain and maintain control there first.

At the end of the first year of our watch, our success was measured by a 20 percent decline in the number of aliens being apprehended along the southwest border. We began to beef up the busiest land ports of entry with more inspectors and new technology.

We were also able, for the first time ever, to make a commitment to the states that the federal government recognized its responsibility and would start to reimburse the states for the incarceration of criminal aliens.

We believe we can, and, in fact, we have already begun to make a critical difference in strengthening the nation's ability to control its immigration initiative. Having targeted new resources to where they are needed most -- at the border -- we will now ask Congress for its help as we continue these efforts and take giant steps forward to fulfill the rest of our mission.

Let me ask Commissioner Meissner and the others to detail them for you.

COMMISSIONER MEISSNER: Thank you. With the budget that the President submitted yesterday, the administration is proposing a truly comprehensive approach to enforcing the nation's laws against illegal immigration.

The infusion of resources includes the following: We will, as the Attorney General said, continue our crackdown at the Southwest border. We are asking Congress for more border patrol agents and more equipment to fortify areas where traffic has been historically heavy or is now expected to increase as a result of the tightening that has already occurred.

We will ensure that ports of entry are substantially improved both to facilitate legal commerce and traffic in the wake of NAFTA and to detect and apprehend illegal entries resulting from tighter borders between the ports.

To complement and support our border control strategy, we will reduce the magnet of jobs for illegal aliens with a strong interagency work site enforcement initiative. The work site enforcement initiative, as the President has directed in the

directive that was just signed, will take place along a concept of targeted deterrence areas. The Labor Department and the immigration services new investigative resources will be focused in those deterrence areas. The deterrence areas will be essentially the seven large states that have the largest numbers of illegal immigrants and within those states the industries and employers that have traditionally employed illegal labor.

We will also assist employers in determining if their employees are legally eligible to work in the United States by testing new methods to verify employment eligibility without discriminating or invading privacy and confidentiality.

We will also devote significant new resources to the detention and deportation of criminal aliens in order to triple the number of criminal aliens and others subject to deportation since the administration began.

And this year we will expand on our commitment to help states pay for the costs associated with the incarceration of criminal aliens, education of immigrant children and emergency health care.

In addition, the President shortly will submit to Congress an immigration bill that will include provisions that are echoing the themes of the '96 budget. The legislation will include some of the following: Authorizing a national employment verification program to conduct tests of various means of verifying work authorization status in cost-effective, fraud-resistant and nondiscriminatory ways; streamlining deportation and exclusion procedures so that INS can remove more people, criminal aliens and deportable aliens from the United States more quickly; substantially increasing the penalties for alien-smuggling, immigrant document fraud, fraudulently claiming to be a United States citizen when seeking public benefits, and discrimination in the application of employment verification laws; authorizing a border services fee to help hire additional INS and customs inspectors at high-volume ports of entry.

The new inspectors will facilitate legal crossings as well as preempt entry by mala fide aliens and stop cross-border drug

smuggling. Amending the RICO statute to authorize its use to pursue alien-smuggling organizations, giving INS wiretap authorize for investigation of alien-smuggling operations and making asset forfeiture available as a penalty in alien-smuggling cases.

This is a comprehensive enforcement strategy. It focuses on our borders, our workplaces, our communities. It builds on recent successes at the Southwest border, but it backs them up with targeted employer and deportation initiatives. It continues the administration's investment in a serious, effective enforcement program, not quick fixes. We believe it represents an historic step in the right direction, and reflects broad public consensus for immigration enforcement that is fair, but firm.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to the letter that Barbara Jordan has sent to the President. It is in your information packets, and it firmly endorses the program that we are pursuing. Thank you.

SECRETARY REICH: Thank you, Janet. Even with the platform, I don't come close. I have -- let me just say a couple of things. At the risk of speaking like an economist, let me just say that there is a supply problem, but also a demand problem with regard to illegal immigration in the United States. We've just been talking about cutting the supply, making it more difficult for undocumented illegal immigrants to cross the border. Part of that supply strategy, incidentally, has to do with a strong and stable Mexican economy. And, not incidentally, the President's policy with regard to the peso or NAFTA initiatives are all related to a strong and stable Mexican economy. If there are good jobs down there, there is less incentive to come north.

But let's look at the demand side of the equation. One reason that employers in the United States are willing to risk employer sanctions right now and hire illegal immigrants is because they can get those illegal immigrants at less than the minimum wage, put them in squalid working conditions, subject them to subminimal

working conditions and they know that those illegal immigrants are unlikely to complain.

And therefore, part of our strategy is focusing not only on those areas, but also those industries that are likely to have those kinds of problems where there is likely to be exploitation of illegal immigrants, there's likely to be a magnet for employers to pull illegal immigrants from Mexico and subject them to subminimal working conditions, subminimal wages and so forth. It's no secret why illegal immigrants come to the United States. They want a job, and there are unscrupulous employers who know it. They know they can lure illegals to the country with the promise of work, even awful work with meager wages and unsafe working conditions. So they -- our plan here, and with regard to the Labor Department's part of this, the goal is very simple: Get rid of the working conditions that attract illegal immigrants in targeted areas and in targeted industries where we find substantial abuses.

The President's budget, as you have heard, calls for 365 new INS inspectors. The budget also calls for 186 new wage-and-hour inspectors in the Department of Labor similarly targeted with regard to geographic areas and industries where we've seen the most abuse to make sure that no worker is subject to substandard wages and working conditions.

Or, to put it another way, we're on the side of companies that make money the old-fashioned way -- they earn it. They obey the law, they treat their workers fairly, they don't hire people who aren't supposed to be in the country in the first place. Nobody should be forced to toil in squalid conditions for paltry pay. That is not how it is supposed to work in America, and vigorous enforcement, particularly in those areas of the country and also in those industries where we have seen abuses occur is going to help deter immigration, illegal immigration. It is also going to deter these employer abuses.

Also, I should add, no American legal immigrant or a lifetime American should have to compete with illegal workers. Hiring illegals is unfair not only to the illegals themselves, it's also unfair to legal immigrants and lifelong Americans, the risk being replaced by those who tolerate terrible conditions, but are afraid to speak out.

I have from time to time talked about the importance of creating a workplace for the '90s. But some employers -- and let's be very candid about this -- in certain regions of the country in certain industries have missed the point. They've created a workplace for the '90s, all right, but the 1890s. And we're seeing in certain of these areas 12-hour days, back-breaking work, meager wages, under the minimum wage, no safety equipment, no ventilation, mean-spirited supervisors, fire doors that are bolted shut. This is what we saw in the 1890s in this country. And they think they can get away with it by employing illegal immigrants who won't complain.

Well, they can't get away with it. And so let me explain today's announcement very clearly with regard to the demand side of the equation, the Department of Labor. This administration is not going to tolerate sweatshops or working conditions that are like sweatshops. We are going after employers just as we are making sure that illegal immigrants are not coming across the border.

Thank you.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO:** In the past two years, I've had the opportunity to visit the border, to be with border patrol agents.

They do such an exceptional job under very difficult situations, sometimes in desolate terrain, oftentimes with great pressures, and I'm very proud to serve with them. One of the people I'm most proud to serve with is Chief Silvestre Reyes, the Chief Patrol Officer of the El Paso sector of the border who is really responsible for

the  
development of Operation Hold The Line in that sector.

Chief Reyes.

CHIEF REYES: Thank you very much. Good morning. This morning I'd like to give you just a couple of minutes on the operation and the strategy, the changing strategy in the El Paso area and how it's affected our operations in that region of this 2,000-mile border with Mexico.

When I first arrived there in December of 1993, we had on the average between 8,000 and 10,000 people crossing daily from a metropolitan area of Mexico, Juarez, into the El Paso area, which is a city of about 600,000 to 800,000 people in the greater metropolitan region there. With these types of crossings, it created a tremendous pressure on both cities. It was a border that was pretty much out of control. We had a nine-mile fence that had been breached in over 120 different areas. We had a strategy that required our agents to fall back into the city and allow undocumented people to enter the city, and then we were forced to try to chase them down in the community, in the neighborhoods in the city of El Paso.

That created a lot of tension. It created a lot of complaints, and it created a lot of stress on both the agents and the undocumented people in both the city of Juarez and the city of El Paso.

What we decided to do then is to, first of all, take approximately 400 agents -- we brought in some resources from the surrounding area, and we put the agents literally right up on the border. We were not interested in generating arrest, we were interested in deterring by the mere presence of agents in stopping people from attempting to cross altogether. And it worked very well. Apprehensions have gone significantly. They're down approximately 73 percent.

Another byproduct of the change in strategy has been that the fence that had been in disrepair, once we repaired it, has stayed in repair. Complaints have really dwindled down. And I

think it sets a new standard in terms of border control that is being enjoyed by both the city of El Paso and the city of Juarez.

I think people now, after some 16 months, have become accustomed to this new strategy. They like what they see, and we have enjoyed unprecedented support from the communities.

Thank you very much.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Thank you, Chief Reyes.

I've had an opportunity to visit the San Diego sector with the person who has been the Chief Patrol Officer, Gus de la Vina.

He is now the Director of the INS Western region, responsible for the Arizona sector and the California sectors. He's also responsible for the overall operation. And again, not only have

I seen border patrol agents who have been doing such a magnificent job, but INS inspectors and other personnel along the border handle tremendous volume and do such an excellent job. And I am very proud of their efforts.

Gus, would you --

CHIEF DE LA VINA: Thank you, Ms. Reno.

San Diego is the largest and busiest border patrol sector of the INS of the United States. Historically, San Diego has been the most trafficked area for illegal entry along the Southwest border, and that covers the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and, of course, us in California. Fifty percent of all the Southwest border apprehensions are coming out of one location, and that is San Diego. And that, ladies and gentlemen, translates to approximately over half a million arrests per year.

Our responsibility in San Diego is to patrol the border. We have 66 miles of international border that falls within our jurisdiction. The volume of people that we're dealing with entering illegally from Mexico uses a 14-mile corridor. And that corridor is between, of course, Tijuana on one side and San Diego on the other. On one side, we have the ocean, on the other side we have the mountainside. The corridor has been utilized for years and

years.

Our strategy has been to shift the traffic from the most heavily-trafficked corridor, which is on the western part, which is the closest location from the border to urbanization to the eastern portion, which is more isolated -- we have the mountains, we have better opportunities for apprehensions and better control. We haven't been able to do that for years. The fact is, we've been overwhelmed. We've been overrun.

On any given night in San Diego, we would arrest anywhere in the vicinity of 2,000 to 2,500 people entering illegally through that 14-mile corridor night after night. We wanted to create this shift to the east, to the areas that we would be able to control a lot better, but we didn't have the resources, we didn't have the equipment, we didn't have the technology, we didn't have the personnel. We had the plan, but we didn't have the tools.

Things starting changing for us dramatically when the Attorney General came to San Diego on a tour. This is in August of '93. She toured the area. We did a lot of talking, recognized the problems we were faced with -- primarily trying to -- face tremendous odds night after night and not being successful.

The commitment was made to give us resources. Things started to happen. Once we initiated the plan, which called for a mixture of personnel, technology and equipment, in conjunction with our plan, things started to happen. We initiated Operation Gatekeeper on October 1st of 1994. The plan was in. The plan was the certainty of apprehension should you cross into the western portion of that 14-mile corridor.

By that time we had finished our fence project. We had brought in lights -- most of our activity was occurring during the evening -- stadium lights. We had brought in additional personnel. We had vehicles. We had infrared scopes. We had the technology fingerprint system -- an incredible array of tools that we never had

before.

We started showing immediate results. The plan was, if they enter into this particular area, they're going to meet the fence, they're going to meet the lights, they're going to meet the first tier of officers. Should they be successful, they'll go to the second tier and the third tier. It's started to work.

We're very happy to announce that, during the four-month period of this year, from October to January, the fiscal year, we're showing a 25 percent decrease of apprehensions in the San Diego sector. This is very significant for us. When you're taking a look at over half a million arrests every year, 25 percent means a great deal to us. The shift is occurring to the east. We are receiving additional resources to control the most trafficked area of the United States for illegal entry.

Thank you very much.

**Q** General Reno, what is the legal impact of the presidential memorandum that was signed today?

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO:** I think the presidential memorandum clearly gives a signal that the President is pleased with our initiatives, wants all agencies to cooperate together, and we've had an opportunity to share, and I have seen, for example, the cooperation that can occur between Customs and INS. You have both agencies at the border. Both have to cooperate. And when you go to Calexico and see a Customs inspector and an INS inspector working together to control that port of entry and to allocate resources so that there is no duplication of fragmentation, I think that's an example of what the President's memorandum can achieve throughout all the executive departments as we work together.

**Q** There's pilot money in the program for a national workplace verification system, but groups from the Cato Institute on the right to the National Council La Raza are denouncing this idea as unworkable, prohibitively expensive and a great danger to civil

liberties. How do you and Commissioner Meissner respond to that criticism?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think they don't understand that it is a pilot project to test what can work and what can work cost effectively with existing databases. We are going to attempt to give employers an opportunity to fairly, appropriately verify employment and eligibility for employment. And in so doing, I think it reduces the risk of all involved for any discriminatory treatment.

Q General Reno, is this the administration's answer to Prop 187, this plan?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No. As we indicated, it's about two years ago now, long before, I think, Governor Wilson talked about 187 or decided that immigration was an issue, that the President talked to me here at the White House about the problem.

It was the night of February the 8th. It will be a night I don't forget. And it was thereafter that I went to the border, started looking at it firsthand, started seeing the problems and taking steps long before elections.

And what I realized is that this is not something that can be solved overnight. Anybody that just throws resources into it without proper organization and proper planning is going to be in for a big shock. Commissioner Meissner had inherited an agency that didn't have the organization, the infrastructure, the automation necessary to do the job.

When I saw what INS had in terms of automation, if the Miami criminal justice system that I had been involved in had similar automation, I'm not sure it would have worked. We have a long way to go, but we have come a very long way because we're doing it the right way; we're building it in a professional and well-organized manner. We have tremendous challenges, but with the extraordinary people that I have met throughout the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, I think we can do it.

Q I'd like two questions --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: One question, because --

Q I was going to ask you about money. Do you think the money is enough? Do you think -- the budget will be debated in Congress; do you think -- have you talked to the Republicans? Do they feel this is enough or will they ask for more?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Well, at one -- both in the same time that people are saying you haven't cut enough, and some say you haven't asked for enough. I think the President has done a wonderful job in continuing to reduce the deficit while at the same time investing in critical areas that have too long been neglected. And immigration and border control is clearly one of those efforts.

What we have tried to do in working with all concerned is to fashion a budget that can be used the right way, that's balanced. You can't bring in too many agents at one time, or otherwise you will see agents that are not properly deployed and trained. We'll bring them in an orderly, well-trained manner. But it also blends personnel with technology. If I can make one agent twice as effective with one piece of technology that can last a long time, that's a good investment.

At the same time it's recognizing that we can't just close the front door, we've got to address the back door and take steps to identify the criminal aliens in the system and get them removed. It's focusing on the workplaces that are the magnets for illegal aliens. And I think as a comprehensive package, it is an excellent step forward.

Q General Reno, the border congressmen, almost every one of them, is opposed to the border crossing fees of \$3 and \$1.50. Can you -- are you going to be able to fund this without that fee?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think it's important for everybody to understand that fee, to understand that anybody coming to this country now that lands at an airport pays a user fee that is

returned to that airport port of entry to provide for more personnel, to provide for more equipment, to reduce the lines, to reduce the waiting time necessary to clear that port of entry.

When you cross the Golden Gate Bridge -- or, at least, I don't know about the Golden Gate, but at home, major highways, you pay tolls. You pay tolls on the Florida Turnpike and over many of our bridges. And it is the same concept. But this money will go back to these ports of entry to provide the personnel, to provide the lanes, to provide the equipment that can process people coming to this country for legal purposes, legal traffic, legal trade, and process it quickly and eliminate those long lines that I saw at the San Ysidro port of entry and at the Nogales port of entry.

Q Do you see much criticism of the user fee in Canada? People there feel that, number one, it's going to be very expensive for daily trips back and forth, which are very common, but also, they believe that the fees raised on the Canadian border will essentially go to deal with problems that are part of the Mexican border.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: What we want to try to do is make sure that these monies go back to improve in every way possible the ports of entry. But at the same time, for those who are regularly coming to this country, there will be discounted packages for the fees. I don't think the discounts have been set yet.

Q General, do you see a change in --

Q The House right now is debating crime bills, and those include immigration and deportation reforms. Is the administration supporting those bills?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We are working with members of Congress, we are talking with them and have been briefing them on our immigration package, and we look forward to working in a bipartisan way with all of Congress to fashion an immigration bill that can address these issues.

Q Can you comment specifically on the bills that are being debated this week?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: At this point, I think it would be better to just address the issue -- or, Doris, if you'd like to add something.

Q General Reno, do you see a shift in the border patrol from interior apprehension to border interdiction to the point that, say, the Labor Department and work site inspectors would eventually replace any interior apprehension?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Well, first of all, when you talk about interior apprehension at the workplace, that's not border patrol; those are INS investigators. But each place along the border is going to be different. El Paso is different because there is a wide difference there; it's different than the San Diego sector. And I've had an opportunity to see that firsthand.

But there will continue -- the Department of Labor is best able to address the issues of workplace conditions. They are not INS or Immigration investigators, and they do their job best. But working together, I think we can avoid any fragmentation as we continue to address the problem of illegal immigration.

Q -- states and employers that you're targeting for the employer verifications to stop the illegal --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We have started a pilot project that we are expanding to 200 this year with 200 employers. We hope to expand it to 1,000 employers with whom we are testing employer verification systems -- telephone verification systems that permit them to call and to verify that the person is eligible for employment. This has been working well and I think we can expand it.

Somebody had a question for Secretary Reich.

Q Yes, Secretary Reich, what are the seven big problem industries that we can expect a kind of crackdown in?

SECRETARY REICH: The major problem industries are the garment industry. We have had problems in agriculture; we've had

problems in restaurant, fast food; custodial; and also in construction. I would say garment is one of the major problems; agriculture is the second major problem. And again, let me just say that we are working with manufacturers in garment right now for the first time to police the subcontractor sweatshops. And again, the sweatshops are where you have most of the problems with illegal immigration. That is the magnet for a lot of these illegal immigrants not only across the border, but also many of you saw the coverage in yesterday's Times, in New York City, major metropolitan areas.

We are developing, unfortunately, in this country, third-world work sites populated by third-world workers; and we've got to crack down on that.

Q What states are they in?

SECRETARY REICH: These would be the same -- we're talking about the same states. We're working with the INS in the same states -- major states where we have had those kinds of abuses.

Q What are the major states, please?

SECRETARY REICH: Let's go through them.

COMMISSIONER MEISSNER: Mainly it's California, Arizona, Texas.

SECRETARY REICH: Do you want to go over it?

COMMISSIONER MEISSNER: Basically the large immigration-impacted states are California, Arizona, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Illinois -- seven states.

SECRETARY REICH: Thank you.

END

12:15 P.M. EST

# M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 16 July 96 10:21

**FROM** Vosika, Kara L.

**CLASSIFICATION** \*\*\*\*\* CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND \*\*\*\*\*

**SUBJECT** Daybook, Tues. 16, 1996UNCLASSIFIED]

**TO** Naplan, Steven J.

**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

**TEXT\_BODY**

Daybook, Tues. July 16, 1996

9:00am Vice-President Gore meets with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyolin

9:00am UN Human Development Report presented to Nat. Press Club by Gus Speth

10:45am Panel discussion on steps taken to eliminate sweatshops, representatives from Norstroms and Levis Jeans among others

2:00pm Western Hemisphere Subcom. holds hearing on international threat of date rape drug

2:00pm Closed Human Intelligence and Counterintelligence Subcom. meeting on Haiti

# M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 30 July 96 10:38  
**FROM** Sparks, John E.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** LEG REFERRAL 5249 [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Letts, Kelly J.  
Malley, Robert  
Ragan, Richard F.  
Schwartz, Eric P.  
**CARBON\_COPY** Baker, James E.  
Hunerwadel, Joan S.  
Kreczko, Alan J.  
Sparks, John E.  
**TEXT\_BODY** Our concurrence on doc 5249 re Def rpt sweatshops

# M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 02 August 96 13:30

**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.

**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED

**SUBJECT** FW: RBTP in Apparel Industry Partnership Statement [UNCLASSIFIED]

**TO**

Abdulmalik, April B.  
Albert, Ronda A.  
Alijanil, Leyla  
Andreasen, Steven P.  
Appel, Edward J.  
Armstrong, Fulton T.  
Atlas, Edwin L.  
Baker, Jane E.  
Baker, James E.  
Bakke, Kyle D.  
Baldwin, Kenneth  
Bass, Peter E.  
Battenfield, Pat  
Beardsley, Tyler S.  
Beers, Rand R.  
Behring, Deanna M.  
Bellamy, Ralph C.  
Bell, Robert G.  
Bemisderfer, Dwight D.  
Bendick, Gordon L.  
Benjamin, Daniel  
Berry, Pamela J.  
Biernacki, Eileen V.  
Birkland, Andrea L.  
Black, Todd F.  
Blieberger, Marion H.  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Bolinski, Charlene C.  
Boulton, Darrien D.  
Bowker, David W.  
Boynton, Peter J.  
Brennan, Steven  
Bresnahan, Gary E.  
Brooks, Jennifer M.  
Brown, Dallas  
Brown, Nancy E.  
Bruton, Robert G.  
Bryan, Lloyd D.  
Bujold, Noelle D.

Burrell, Christina L.  
Carter, Michael E.  
Cicio, Kristen K.  
Clark, Bronya  
Clarke, Richard A.  
Cooper, Kathleen H.  
Csont, Andrew J.  
Cullin, Brian P.  
Daadler, Ivo H.  
Danvers, William C.  
Darnes, Victoria J.  
Davis, William K.  
Deshazer, Macarthur X.  
Dimel, Marsha L.  
Dobbins, James F.  
Dohse, Fred J.  
Dory, Amanda J.  
Dragone, Karen D.  
Dupuy, Shawn L.  
Eddy, Randolph P.  
Edwards, Joan  
Eggert, Tamara E.  
Eisenhower, James J.  
Elkind, Jonathan H.  
Epstein, Gerald L.  
Fairfax, Kenneth J.  
Feeley, John F.  
Fetig, James L.  
Ficklin, John W.  
Flessas, Daniel  
Florio, Elaine  
Fried, Daniel  
Friedrich, M. K.  
Fuerth, Leon S.  
Fuhrman, Thomas A.  
Gardner, Janice B.  
Gebhards, John W.  
George, Christopher  
Gerstner, Christina L.  
Gladbach, Damon J.  
Glinski, David L.  
Goldgeier, James M.  
Gorsuch, Robert P.  
Gray, Wendy  
Grummon, Stephen R.  
Haines, Mary A.  
Hale, John E.  
Hall, James A.  
Hall, Wilma G.  
Hamel, Michael A.

Hamilton, Roy A.  
Harding, Bruce D.  
Harmon, Joyce A.  
Harris, Elisa D.  
Harrison, Lyle M.  
Hasman, Thomas M.  
Hawes, David J.  
Hawkins, Ardenia R.  
Heslin, Sheila N.  
Hilliard, Brenda I.  
Hill, Roseanne M.  
Hilty, JoAnne M.  
Hofmann, Stephan D.  
Houck, Baerbel K.  
Huggins, Peter  
Hunerwadel, Joan S.  
Johnson, David T.  
Johnson, Natalie A.  
Jones, Kerri-Ann D.  
Jordan, Donald L.  
Joseph, Jofi J.  
Joshi, M. Kay  
Kale, Dora A.  
Kelly, Sandra L.  
Kessinger, Jodi  
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.  
Koehler, Marc  
Kreczko, Alan J.  
Kristoff, Sandra J.  
Kyle, Robert D.  
Lai, Brian H.  
Leary, William H.  
LeBaron, Richard B.  
Lee, Malcolm R.  
Letts, Kelly J.  
Lindsay, James M.  
Lorin, Matthew E.  
Lowry, Jay E.  
MacDonald, Bruce W.  
Malley, Robert  
Marshall, Betty A.  
Marsh, Thomas S.  
Martinez, Alejandro  
Maxfield, Nancy H.  
McCarthy, Mary O.  
McCormick, Shawn H.  
McIntyre, Stuart H.  
Melton, Stephen D.  
Merchant, Brian  
Miller, Matthew E.

Millison, Cathy L.  
Miscik, Judith A.  
Mitsler, Elaine M.  
Miyaoka, Lester H.  
Moffett, Julia  
Moody, Angelyn D.  
Moore, Lori A.  
Motherway, Daniel J.  
Mueller, William (Doug) D.  
Naplan, Steven J.  
Natoli, Kim M.  
Neil, M. Elise  
Norris, John J.  
O'loughlin, Kathrine  
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick  
Gwyn M. Parker  
Parramore, Carl W.  
Parris, Mark R.  
Pascual, Carlos E.  
Peggins, John W.  
Pelofsky, Eric J.  
Peters, Mary A.  
Piccone, Theodore J.  
Pifer, Steven K.  
Kenneth M. Pollack  
Poneman, Daniel B.  
Porter, Gidell  
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.  
Pyatt, Geoffrey R.  
Quinn, Mary E.  
Ragan, Richard F.  
Ramsay, Martha S.  
Reed, George  
Reznik, Victoria (NMI)  
Rice, Susan E.  
Rice, Sean P.  
Ritterhauff, Robin  
Roach, Darren S.  
Robinson, Wylma  
Roe, Pamela K.  
Rosen, Daniel A.  
Roundtree, Beverly J.  
Salvetti, Lisa M.  
Samore, Gary S.  
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.  
David B. Sandalow  
Satterfield, David M.  
Saunders, John W.  
Schifter, Richard  
Schmidt, John R.

Schwartz, Eric P.  
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.  
Seaton, James B.  
Sens, Andrew D.  
Sestak, Joseph A.  
Sheehan, Michael A.  
Showalter, Victoria A.  
Sigler, Ralph  
Simon, Steven N.  
Simons, James R.  
Smith, Michael P.  
Snyder, Charles R.  
Snyder, Julie A.  
Sparks, John E.  
Stauffer, Helen L.  
Suettinger, Robert L.  
Sulser, Jack A.  
Szasz, Nicholas J.  
Van Tassel, David S.  
Veit, Katherine M.  
Vershbow, Alexander R.  
Verville, Elizabeth G.  
Vosika, Kara L.  
Wadsworth, Valon J.  
Walsh, Helen C.  
Ward, JoAnn X.  
Weber, Paul A.  
Wechsler, William F.  
Wetzel, M. Jeanne  
Whitworth, Frank D.  
Wiley, Mary C.  
Willis, Robin M.  
Wise, William M.  
Witkowsky, Anne A.  
Woolston, Ann E.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.  
Wright, Allison M.  
Wright, Jay  
Yorkdale, Glenn H.  
Zucker, Jeremy B.

**CARBON\_COPY**

NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

**TEXT\_BODY**

Includes comments on terrorist training camps in Iran, Japan trade...

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From: Wozniak, Natalie S.

To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs

CC: /R, Record at A1

Subject: RBTP in Apparel Industry Partnership Statement [UNCLASSIFIED]

Date: Friday, August 02, 1996 01:13 PM

[[ APPAREL.DOC : 3341 in APPAREL.DOC ]]

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

2 August 96 13:10

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

APPAREL.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release August 2, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN APPAREL INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP STATEMENT

The Rose Garden

11:22 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. To Secretary Reich, Phil Knight of Nike, the other business leaders who are here and the labor leaders, leaders of other organizations who are concerned about this issue; to Kathie Lee Gifford, and Congressman George Miller who was just here and had to leave. I want to say a special word of thanks to my friend, Senator Tom Harkin, who is the very first person who ever discussed the issue we'll be talking about today with me.

Before I begin I'd like to say just a brief word about the new job figures. It was reported this morning that our economy produced nearly 200,000 more new jobs in July -- further good news for the American people that our economy is growing and creating

good  
jobs.

Thanks to the hard work of employees and businesses here in our country, we now have the economic equivalent of our Dream Team -- strong growth, millions of jobs, low inflation, low unemployment and growing incomes. That's the line-up we want for America.

I just had a very productive meeting with representatives of some of our nation's largest apparel and footwear companies, as well as representatives of labor, consumer, human rights and religious groups. They all accepted my invitation to meet here today to deal with an issue that is rightly on the minds of millions of American consumers. Just a year ago today, the discovery of more than 70 people working in virtual slavery behind barbed wire in a garment factory in El Monte, California, awakened Americans to the fact that some of the clothes and shoes they buy are manufactured by people who work under deplorable conditions. The well-documented episode involving Kathie Lee Gifford also awakened many people to this problem.

We all are outraged by these awful revelations, but as leaders we have a responsibility to do something about them. When Kathie Lee learned that some of the garments with her name on them we're being produced under terrible working conditions, she didn't bury her head in the sand. Instead, she reacted quickly, decisively, and responsibly. That's what all the rest of us must do as well.

Our nation has always stood for human dignity and the fundamental rights of working people. We believe everyone should work, but no one should have to put their lives or health in jeopardy to put food on the table for their families. That's why I am pleased to announce that the companies gathered here today have agreed to begin working together to put an end to this terrible problem.

They have agreed to do two things. First, they will take additional steps to ensure that the products they make and sell are manufactured under decent and humane working conditions. Second, they will develop options to inform consumers that the products they buy are not produced under those exploitative conditions. They have agreed to report back to me within a maximum of six months about their progress.

Human and labor rights are not brand names. They are the most basic products of our democracy. I want to compliment the companies that are here: Phillips-Van Heusen, L.L. Bean, Patagonia, Nicole Miller, Karen Kane, Warnaco, Tweeds and, of course, Frank and Kathie Lee Gifford, Liz Claiborne, and Nike -- companies that have pledged to live up to their responsibilities. And I want to see the results they produce.

The ultimate test of their commitment will be for them to produce tough criteria to make sure that sweat shops are not used and to make sure consumers know it. And then what we want to do is to persuade others in this country to follow their lead and to find ways to make sure, again, that consumers know it.

I don't know what final strategies they will come up with. I do hope they'll develop measures that might include labels, clear signs in stores or other means of getting the information directly involved to consumers so that consumers at the point of sale have an opportunity themselves to be responsible citizens in their purchases.

This is a good start. As I said before, we know that the first job of business is to produce a profit. That is the foundation of our free enterprise system. But for the system to succeed, good corporations must also be good citizens. Our success in the 21st century depends more than ever on the right kind of

partnership between all of us to make America the place it ought to be and to set a standard for the entire world.

We're already working with the high-tech community to put computers in schools, with the media and entertainment industry to rate television programs. Today, we are embarking on a new partnership. I hope that it will become a vital part of the battle against sweatshops here in the United States and against abusive working conditions and particularly child labor everywhere in the world.

Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q Mr. President, now that Kennedy-Kassebaum appears to be about to become the law of the land, I wondered if you think that is enough for health care or if there are some goals that you have should you get reelected, possibly specific programs that you would try to get through --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I'm very gratified that it is law. And I think that it's going to be the law of the land in no small measure because we have had this health care issue on the agenda now for three and a half years, and, frankly, because Senator Kennedy has been fighting for it for 20 years, ever since his own son was taken ill as a young boy.

And I was talking with Senator Rockefeller, who is also one of our long-time leaders, about this this morning. As you know, I also recommended in my budget that we take steps to provide for the possibility of coverage for people who suffer long periods of unemployment and when they're in between jobs and when the insurance that they have associated with their previous jobs expires. And so I think that is the next step.

And I think what we should do -- I still believe the goal that I had to have a system that provides everybody with the

opportunity to have health insurance coverage, that emphasizes preventive health, that keeps inflation in health care at about the general rate of inflation -- that these are good and honorable goals, and I think we're going to have to meet them in a sort of a step-by-step basis. And I think when we get Kennedy-Kassebaum in place and see how it works, the new changes may tell us what the next steps are, but I think we should begin to focus on the problems of unemployed families.

And, as I said, I've already tried to address this to some extent in my budget.

Q Mr. President, when do you plan to sign --

Q Mr. President, what can you tell us about these reports of terrorist training camps in Iran, and what, if anything, do you plan to do about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, there are terrorist training camps in more than one country in the world and we are aware of many of them in many countries. The question here is whether -- who was responsible for the killing of the American servicemen in Saudi Arabia. And keep in mind, we cannot confirm -- I was asked a question by a young man this morning -- we cannot confirm yet what the cause of the TWA crash was, and until we can we shouldn't speculate. But we know that our servicemen in Saudi Arabia were killed by a terrorist attack. Who was responsible for that? Who supported them in that? And was any nation involved in that? These are the questions we have to ask and answer. The speculation or even the existence of actual terrorist training camps do not answer those specific questions.

And so until I'm in a position to tell the American people the answer to those questions I think I should tell you what I have said all along: Our country has taken a tough line against terrorism. We want our allies to help us. We want to have the

tools  
we need here at home to prevent as many attacks as possible and  
to  
punish people who carry them out. We want to make airline safety  
as  
safe as we possibly can. And that's what we're working on. And  
then  
when we find people who have done things that are wrong, we will  
do  
our best to bring them to justice, as you have seen in the  
successful  
trials and convictions in the World Trade Center bombing and the  
trial going on involving the Oklahoma City bombing.

Q Mr. President, are you concerned that your Trade  
Representative was unable to get an agreement on insurance with  
Japan  
despite your Wednesday deadline?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, frankly, I'm elated that we got a  
semiconductor agreement. That is a very, very big issue, and  
very  
important for us because of the enormous comeback American  
industry's  
had in that area. I thought we would get an insurance agreement.  
I  
still think we can. We're really not all that far away, and I  
think  
we need to keep working at it.

But I want to congratulate Ambassador Barshefsky on  
getting the semiconductor agreement. And I know that the people  
in  
that industry in America -- there are many, many thousands of  
good  
jobs involved in this -- are very happy today.

Q Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Sarah?

Q Yes, sir. Aren't we doing some of this training in  
the use of bombs in our own Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine  
Corps?  
And we're doing it with people who are not treated or tested for  
psychiatric conditions? And isn't some of this coming out from  
after  
they get out of the services and they are unhappy about things,  
then  
they create bombs? Our research shows that that's happening.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, for one thing, it is necessary that people in our military understand fundamentals -- the people in the appropriate units in the military understand the fundamentals of how bombs are made and how they can be diffused and the technology of it. And, of course, I think the people in the military do the best they can to make sure that the rigorous training program that people go through would sort out those who are unsuited.

It is true that some of the people who have the knowledge necessary to cause problems for us domestically -- in instances of domestic terrorism -- have been in the military. But I don't know that we can compellingly say that there's any higher percentage of people who are mentally unbalanced who have been in the military than in any other group. And I don't know that there's any sort of screening process that the military could adopt that would protect against that. That is something that -- I think that's one of the ongoing questions they're always asking themselves whenever we have an incident not just involving a bomb, but if there's something else that a soldier does or a veteran does that may seem tied to his or her military service, they look at that. But I don't know that there's an easy answer to that.

Mara?

Q Senator Moynihan yesterday --

Q -- with this Congress -- welfare reform, minimum wage, Kassebaum-Kennedy -- isn't this an argument to keep things the way they are, with you in the White House, Republicans in the majority and Democrats in the minority of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, it's come like pulling teeth right here before the election. And it's only come after the American people showed that they were bitterly opposed

to  
the extremism that was the want of the Congress. So if -- the  
American people, of course, will have to make up their minds, but  
basically, what we did with the health initiative and the minimum  
wage were plainly Democratic initiatives, as well as the major  
environmental initiatives. In welfare, the two parties  
essentially  
came together finally. Otherwise, we would have had a totally  
unacceptable bill. So the American people can make up their  
minds.

I think what they've seen is that all the things that  
were said about the Democrats aren't true. The Democrats have  
turned  
out to be fiscally responsible, strong on defense, strong on  
foreign  
policy, strong on welfare, strong on crime, strong on management  
of  
the economy, and good for health care and education and working  
families.

So it seems to me that our party in Congress ought to  
feel good about going out and presenting an image of a modern  
21st  
century progressive party and then let the American people make  
up  
their mind whether they agree with their philosophy or the  
philosophy  
of the other party. That's what the election will be about.

Thank you.

Q Mr. President, will you sign Kennedy-Kassebaum  
before going on vacation?

Q Will Republican leaders be invited to the signing  
ceremony?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. They always are. I don't  
have any uni-party signing ceremonies where there are bipartisan  
support.

Q Do they not deserve some credit?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. I'm glad that they voted  
for it. They absolutely do. Anybody who supported any of these  
measures deserves credit for it. I was just answering Mara's  
question in the other context. They absolutely do and I applaud  
them  
for doing it. I'm tickled pink that they did it.

Q Will you sign their antiterrorism bill, Mr. President?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 12:00 Noon EDT

# M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 05 August 96 19:08  
**FROM** Wozniak, Natalie S.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** August 5 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO**

Abdulmalik, April B.  
Albert, Ronda A.  
Alijanil, Leyla  
Andreasen, Steven P.  
Appel, Edward J.  
Armstrong, Fulton T.  
Atlas, Edwin L.  
Baker, Jane E.  
Baker, James E.  
Bakke, Kyle D.  
Baldwin, Kenneth  
Bass, Peter E.  
Battenfield, Pat  
Beardsley, Tyler S.  
Beers, Rand R.  
Behring, Deanna M.  
Bellamy, Ralph C.  
Bell, Robert G.  
Bemisderfer, Dwight D.  
Bendick, Gordon L.  
Benjamin, Daniel  
Berry, Pamela J.  
Biernacki, Eileen V.  
Birkland, Andrea L.  
Black, Todd F.  
Blieberger, Marion H.  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Bolinski, Charlene C.  
Boulton, Darrien D.  
Bowker, David W.  
Boynton, Peter J.  
Brennan, Steven  
Bresnahan, Gary E.  
Brooks, Jennifer M.  
Brown, Dallas  
Brown, Nancy E.  
Bruton, Robert G.  
Bryan, Lloyd D.  
Bujold, Noelle D.

Burrell, Christina L.  
Carter, Michael E.  
Cicio, Kristen K.  
Clark, Bronya  
Clarke, Richard A.  
Cooper, Kathleen H.  
Csont, Andrew J.  
Cullin, Brian P.  
Daadler, Ivo H.  
Danvers, William C.  
Darnes, Victoria J.  
Davis, William K.  
Deshazer, Macarthur X.  
Dimel, Marsha L.  
Dobbins, James F.  
Dohse, Fred J.  
Dory, Amanda J.  
Dragone, Karen D.  
Dupuy, Shawn L.  
Eddy, Randolph P.  
Edwards, Joan  
Eggert, Tamara E.  
Eisenhower, James J.  
Elkind, Jonathan H.  
Epstein, Gerald L.  
Fairfax, Kenneth J.  
Feeley, John F.  
Fetig, James L.  
Ficklin, John W.  
Flessas, Daniel  
Florio, Elaine  
Fried, Daniel  
Friedrich, M. K.  
Fuerth, Leon S.  
Fuhrman, Thomas A.  
Gardner, Janice B.  
Gebhards, John W.  
George, Christopher  
Gerstner, Christina L.  
Gladbach, Damon J.  
Glinski, David L.  
Goldgeier, James M.  
Gorsuch, Robert P.  
Gray, Wendy  
Grummon, Stephen R.  
Haines, Mary A.  
Hale, John E.  
Hall, James A.  
Hall, Wilma G.  
Hamel, Michael A.

Hamilton, Roy A.  
Harding, Bruce D.  
Harmon, Joyce A.  
Harris, Elisa D.  
Harrison, Lyle M.  
Hasman, Thomas M.  
Hawes, David J.  
Hawkins, Ardenia R.  
Heslin, Sheila N.  
Hilliard, Brenda I.  
Hill, Roseanne M.  
Hilty, JoAnne M.  
Hofmann, Stephan D.  
Houck, Baerbel K.  
Huggins, Peter  
Hunerwadel, Joan S.  
Johnson, David T.  
Johnson, Natalie A.  
Jones, Kerri-Ann D.  
Jordan, Donald L.  
Joseph, Jofi J.  
Joshi, M. Kay  
Kale, Dora A.  
Kelly, Sandra L.  
Kessinger, Jodi  
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.  
Koehler, Marc  
Kreczko, Alan J.  
Kristoff, Sandra J.  
Kyle, Robert D.  
Lai, Brian H.  
Leary, William H.  
LeBaron, Richard B.  
Lee, Malcolm R.  
Letts, Kelly J.  
Lindsay, James M.  
Lorin, Matthew E.  
Lowry, Jay E.  
MacDonald, Bruce W.  
Malley, Robert  
Marshall, Betty A.  
Marsh, Thomas S.  
Martinez, Alejandro  
Maxfield, Nancy H.  
McCarthy, Mary O.  
McCormick, Shawn H.  
McIntyre, Stuart H.  
Melton, Stephen D.  
Merchant, Brian  
Miller, Matthew E.

Millison, Cathy L.  
Miscik, Judith A.  
Mitsler, Elaine M.  
Miyaoka, Lester H.  
Moffett, Julia  
Moody, Angelyn D.  
Moore, Lori A.  
Motherway, Daniel J.  
Mueller, William (Doug) D.  
Naplan, Steven J.  
Natoli, Kim M.  
Neil, M. Elise  
Norris, John J.  
O'loughlin, Kathrine  
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick  
Gwyn M. Parker  
Parramore, Carl W.  
Parris, Mark R.  
Pascual, Carlos E.  
Peggins, John W.  
Pelofsky, Eric J.  
Peters, Mary A.  
Piccone, Theodore J.  
Pifer, Steven K.  
Kenneth M. Pollack  
Poneman, Daniel B.  
Porter, Gidell  
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.  
Pyatt, Geoffrey R.  
Quinn, Mary E.  
Ragan, Richard F.  
Ramsay, Martha S.  
Reed, George  
Reznik, Victoria (NMI)  
Rice, Susan E.  
Rice, Sean P.  
Ritterhauff, Robin  
Roach, Darren S.  
Robinson, Wylma  
Roe, Pamela K.  
Rosen, Daniel A.  
Roundtree, Beverly J.  
Salvetti, Lisa M.  
Samore, Gary S.  
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.  
David B. Sandalow  
Satterfield, David M.  
Saunders, John W.  
Schifter, Richard  
Schmidt, John R.

Schwartz, Eric P.  
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.  
Seaton, James B.  
Sens, Andrew D.  
Sestak, Joseph A.  
Sheehan, Michael A.  
Showalter, Victoria A.  
Sigler, Ralph  
Simon, Steven N.  
Simons, James R.  
Smith, Michael P.  
Snyder, Charles R.  
Snyder, Julie A.  
Sparks, John E.  
Stauffer, Helen L.  
Suettinger, Robert L.  
Sulser, Jack A.  
Szasz, Nicholas J.  
Van Tassel, David S.  
Veit, Katherine M.  
Vershow, Alexander R.  
Verville, Elizabeth G.  
Vosika, Kara L.  
Wadsworth, Valon J.  
Walsh, Helen C.  
Ward, JoAnn X.  
Weber, Paul A.  
Wechsler, William F.  
Wetzel, M. Jeanne  
Whitworth, Frank D.  
Wiley, Mary C.  
Willis, Robin M.  
Wise, William M.  
Witkowsky, Anne A.  
Woolston, Ann E.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.  
Wright, Allison M.  
Wright, Jay  
Yorkdale, Glenn H.  
Zucker, Jeremy B.

**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

**TEXT\_BODY** [[ MIKE0805.DOC : 4951 in MIKE0805.DOC ]]

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE** 5 August 96 19:3

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME** MIKE0805.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release August 5, 1996

PRESS BRIEFING  
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

2:46 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: Hello, everyone. I'm going to have -- Mr. Panetta will be here shortly and, little change in the program, we'll bring him out. Since we are running late, we'll just bring him out and go ahead and do it on camera when he's here, so he can tell you more.

Q About what?

MR. MCCURRY: Anything you're interested in. He's here. What are you interested in today?

Q Mike, I'm interested in -- I'm quoting a Senator from Kansas. Why did you guys give up on the American Dream? (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: I think I have heard President Clinton at almost every stop along the way in recent months talk about the America Dream. I heard the Senator talk about reaching for the stars, where one presumes you will grasp pie in the sky.

Q Mixing metaphors.

MR. MCCURRY: Mixing metaphors. All right, let's eat another one. No, that was a sad thing to watch. I mean, Bob

Dole  
has devoted -- Bob Dole has devoted an exemplary career in the  
United  
States Senate to important principles like balancing the budget  
and  
living within our means. And it was rather sad to watch him  
humiliate himself by walking away from those firmly-held beliefs.

He once said that he didn't believe in supply side  
economics. There's no way the plan he announces today works  
unless  
you make assumptions that are even more extravagant and rosy than  
those made by the supply-siders in the 1980s. And that's kind of  
a  
sad commentary on where we are.

Meanwhile, we will continue to work on balancing the  
budget and providing tax relief in a targeted fashion within the  
confines of a balanced budget and continue an economic program  
that  
is producing real results for the America people that are  
encouraging.

Q I thought you were going to leave the campaign stuff  
to Lockhart.

MR. MCCURRY: See? I was just making a commentary there  
while we wait for Mr. Panetta.

Q Over the weekend, Newt Gingrich said that FBI agent  
Sculimbrene had, in fact, testified that there were people in the  
White House using drugs as late as January 20th. Can you say  
categorically that that's not the case?

MR. MCCURRY: I can say categorically that anyone who  
came to work at the White House in and around that period had to  
pass  
a mandatory pre-employment drug test. And to my knowledge, no  
one  
who was admitted for appointment at the White House testified  
positive. That's the way you establish that, as a matter of  
fact.  
That would be pretty strong evidence that that is incorrect  
testimony  
if, in fact, he said that.

Q How so? In other words, couldn't they have taken  
the test a day or two after --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not a specialist on those tests, but if you came to work -- you're required upon entering service within a matter of days to take a mandatory pre-employment drug test, and you have to pass it in order to work here. That would tend to discount any suggestion that people were doing what he is alleged to have said.

Q And from what you know, people were not using drugs right up to their --

MR. MCCURRY: You cannot use drugs and work at this White House, period.

Q But up until inauguration, can you rule out that people were using --

MR. MCCURRY: I can say categorically that anyone who failed to pass a test given within days of when these events alleged to have occurred would have failed that test and would not have been hired. Simple.

Q Speaking of drugs, over the weekend a CIA spokesperson said John Deutch is going to be investigating what went on at Mena Air Force Base in Arkansas during the 1980s. He's going to be looking at --

MR. MCCURRY: I don't believe that's true. And I don't believe a spokesman said that on his behalf.

Q Yes, a spokesperson said that on Sunday.

MR. MCCURRY: I saw that reported in a news magazine, but I'm not certain that that's what he said. But you can check at the CIA.

Q Said that they're going to be looking at drug smuggling there and also the illegal shipping of arms to the Contras while President Clinton was governor of Arkansas. Does President Clinton have any comment on that?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't believe that they're looking at

anything specifically related to Governor Clinton at the time of Governor Clinton. But I'll refer you to the CIA for what they may have said. I'm not sure that you're characterizing it correctly.

Q On the TWA bombing and Iran, is the administration looking into suspicious activities by Iran related to the TWA bombing?

MR. MCCURRY: Say again?

Q Is the administration looking into suspicious activities by Iran before the bombing of TWA?

MR. MCCURRY: You'll have to ask the FBI for comments on what they're investigating.

Q A domestic question on TWA. Suffolk County apparently is wracking up a pretty big bill on law enforcement, rescue and other efforts. Is there any plan for the federal government to reimburse them?

MR. MCCURRY: The costs that are being borne by local law enforcement officials to support that is something that the Justice Department will look at and we've got the capacity to make supplemental requests if that is, in fact, warranted. I'm not aware that that discussion has occurred yet here, but we do have a capacity to go back and make that type of request for local law enforcement assistance to a federal investigation. And if that's warranted I'm sure we'll be making that request.

Why don't I take one or two more and then I'll pass it on to the Chief of Staff.

Q Does the administration plan to send any representative to Yeltsin's presidential inauguration on Friday?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, we will have a delegation attending --

MR. JOHNSON: No, Ambassador Pickering.

MR. MCCURRY: Ambassador Pickering will be representing

the United States. And do we have anyone else joining him?

MR. JOHNSON: No, the Russian government has asked that we do it at this level.

Q Mrs. Pickering?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. The Russian Federation request was for a representation at the ambassadorial level.

Q In Bob Dole's economic program, there is a proposal to cut capital gains by 50 percent. Is the administration going to counter with nothing on capital gains?

MR. MCCURRY: The President has had a very measured, targeted, tax relief proposal that he is confident will work to continue the strong economic performance that this country has enjoyed. We will always continue to look at the implications related to the tax code, as we have said in the past, but we're confident we have a very strong program that the Chief of Staff is here to discuss. So bring him on.

One last one.

Q Mike, I just wanted to follow that. Capital gains -- you guys have always left that up in the air, and, while not casting aspersions on what you have proposed, this has been a thing really since '92 you have said you would look at, but you've never -

-

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have supported targeted tax relief, for example, the Bumpers provision, which had targeted tax relief aimed at job creation. And that's something we have -- we have never said that that's something that we find philosophically objectionable, something that has to fit in an overall tax strategy.

The Chief of Staff is here. And, Mr. Panetta, it's a pleasure to welcome you here.

MR. PANETTA: Is it nice to back, Michael?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm a little out of practice.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q Mike, do you guys have the welfare bill yet?

MR. MCCURRY: No, we have not received it and have no indication that we will receive it anytime soon.

Carl, on your point on Governor Reagan in 1980, we were recalling, some who covered the Reagan campaign in 1980, that it was always a standard proposition of Governor Reagan on the stump that we would take the increased revenues from the decreased taxes and use that to rebuild our defense capabilities. In fact, I think that's probably close to a direct quote. So that was the essential promise of Reagan's supply-sideism. Of course, it did not bear out it being accurate over time.

And then back -- I've checked in the meantime with the CIA. They have, for about three or four months, at the request of Congressman Leach, been looking into a series of specific questions that he put to the agency. There was nothing -- not anything that I'm aware of that was new about that. They had acknowledged some time ago that they were pursuing those allegations. I'm not aware of anything about those allegations that would suggest that a response from the White House is needed.

Q Are you planning any more response to the Dole speech today? Is President Clinton going to hold a press conference?

MR. MCCURRY: Beyond the exegetical analysis that Mr. Panetta just gave? No. We do have some individual people who are available here and there, but that's the bulk of it.

Q What were the specific questions they're looking into, that Leach put --

MR. MCCURRY: You can get it from either the Congressman

or from the agency.

Q Mike, in the Sunday Times yesterday there was a story about a dispute between the British and Americans over going after Karadzic, and they gave some details with regard to contingency plans which exist. There have been no statements coming from the administration, to my knowledge, that there would be an indication they're moving toward a military solution. Do you know if there's any basis to this story?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we do not routinely discuss intelligence matters, but I can assure in this case there is no plan for any unilateral action related to either Mr. Karadzic or Mr. Mladic beyond our own firm belief, shared by the British government, that he should be delivered for justice at The Hague.

Q So you're saying unequivocally that there is no --  
MR. MCCURRY: It is, as near as we can tell, a complete fabrication -- the story itself in the Sunday Times, a complete fabrication.

Anything else?

Q No. Thank you.

Q At President Clinton's Rose Garden event on Friday where he was with Phil Knight of Nike and other corporations, he is calling for -- could you explain what it is that he is calling for there?

MR. MCCURRY: I was gone last week I will get my designated hitter. We have a fact sheet and some other things. Can we give you that material?

Q Well, let me follow up and ask this -- and maybe since you weren't here you don't have an answer. He particularly singled out Phil Knight of Nike, which makes a lot of its sneakers in Indonesia. Did he raise with him privately the issue of possibly just raising the wages there beyond the two dollars a day that he pays and also registering some kind of corporate protest to the

crackdown in Indonesia right now?

MR. MCCURRY: Not to my knowledge, but we can check on that. Do you know the answer?

MS. GLYNN: Sure, I can tell you -- I don't know specifically what he actually asked him --

MR. MCCURRY: Go ahead. All yours.

MS. GLYNN: I'm not aware that he raised the issue specifically of the wages and the wage rate in Indonesia. But the reason that Nike was there is because they have taken quite a lot of flak lately in the news because of some of their overseas labor practices. So the reason they were highlighted is because we'd like them to crack down on some of their sweatshops and make certain that they're not using sweatshops abroad.

Q And does the agreement that they came to, would it involve human rights groups locally monitoring these plants not only in Indonesia, but around the world?

MS. GLYNN: As we said on Friday, what they're going to do is they're going to come back to the President in six weeks and tell him what they have done to eradicate -- at six weeks -- to eradicate sweatshops and to make certain that they're not being used by their company.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 3:24 P.M. EDT

#258-08/05

# M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 16 November 96 10:23  
**FROM** Schwartz, Eric P.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** Labor Secretary Reich and Burma [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Fetig, James L.  
**CARBON\_COPY** Kristoff, Sandra J.  
Suettinger, Robert L.  
**TEXT\_BODY**

Jim:

I received your note regarding the proposed Reich press briefer on Burma.

As we discussed yesterday, your process/coordination point is a fair one. (As I understand it, Reich was quite eager to do this and tried, unsuccessfully, to reach Tony.)

On the substance, however, I'm not sure that what Reich wanted to do was much of a departure from what we are already saying/doing -- and I'm not sure I would have turned it off, especially as that heightened interest in the story and may create the impression that we are soft on this issue.

Let me explain.

Through the Administration's "No Sweat" initiative and other actions, we have urged companies to voluntarily seek not to source products when the production process involves child labor or other abusive practices. Similarly, our policy is to brief businesspersons on the human rights/political situation in Burma, where we do not encourage (nor discourage) U.S. investment.

As I understand it, Reich was simply reporting the results of a Labor study indicating that many companies do not source from Burma, and further indicating that this study raises "the question" of whether other companies should consider "some of the factors" that led other U.S. firms to take this action.

Pretty timid stuff.

Please let me know if we get inquiries on this.

Eric

# M S M a i l

**DATE-TIME** 09 December 96 19:28

**FROM** Lorin, Matthew E.

**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED

**SUBJECT** in process[UNCLASSIFIED]

**TO** Schwartz, Eric P.

**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

**TEXT\_BODY**  
 [[ HRREPORT.DOC : 4885 in HRREPORT.DOC ]][[ WOMEN2 : 4886 in WOMEN2. ]]

**ATTACHMENT FILE DATE** 21 September 95 13:40

**ATTACHMENT FILE NAME** HRREPORT.DOC

## HR REPORTS

1. Albania
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Armenia
5. Azerbaijan
6. Belarus
7. Bosnia-Herzegovina
8. Burma
9. Burundi
10. Cambodia
11. Canada
12. China
13. Croatia
14. Cuba
15. Dominican Republic
16. Egypt
17. Ethiopia
18. Georgia
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Haiti
22. Honduras
23. Indonesia
24. Ireland

25. Israel
26. Kazakstan
27. Kuwait
28. Kyrgyzstan
29. Liberia
30. Macedonia
31. Mauritania
32. Mexico
33. Moldova
34. Morocco
35. Nepal
36. Nicaragua
37. Nigeria
38. North Korea
39. Palestinian Authority (?)
40. Peru
41. Romanian
42. Russia
43. Rwanda
44. Serbia-Montenegro
45. Slovakia
46. South Korea
47. Sudan
48. Tajikistan
49. Tunisia
50. Turkey
51. Turkmenistan
52. Ukraine
53. United Kingdom
54. Uzbekistan
55. Vietnam
56. Zaire

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

9 December 96 19:27

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

WOMEN2.  
FACT SHEET ON CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S FOLLOW-UP FROM  
THE 1995,  
U.N.  
4th WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING

The Administration has been working to promote respect for the  
human  
rights of women around the world.

USAID funds projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle  
East  
encouraging the participation of women in the political process,  
including Bangladesh, where the highest percentage of female

voters ever turned out for the national elections, surpassing the percentage of eligible males who voted.

- USAID helps women in Asia and Eastern Europe to protect their legal and economic interests, including a program for women lawyers in Nepal who successfully argued for the Supreme Court to declare a discriminatory property inheritance law unconstitutional.
- At the G7 summit in Lyon this summer, the President announced a \$5 million program in support of women in Bosnia, emphasizing training, legal assistance, and micro-enterprise projects.
- The President appointed a Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues at the State Department with the mandate to integrate the advancement of women into our foreign policy.
- The Administration funds programs around the world that offer physical protection and promote self-sufficiency for women refugees, including funds to support schools for Afghan refugee girls in Pakistan.
- The Administration committed personnel to work with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to address the reproductive health concerns of women refugees.
- The US sent a delegation to the World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and is working to combat the international criminal activities involving child prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking of children internationally.

#### WOMEN'S INITIATIVES FOR 1997

- \$1 million from State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for Rwandan refugee women, including programs that offer physical protection, economic self-sufficiency and social reintegration.
- \$.5 million from State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for women around the world in need of access to reproductive health services access to programs that offer protection and self-sufficiency.
- \$1 million of Economic Support Funds to be awarded to a consortium of Asian women's NGOs to combat discrimination against women in

the workplace and violence against women.

Up to \$1 million from 1996 State Department's Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) for projects focusing on women's empowerment in Africa.

\$.3 million from the Labor Department for the prevention of trafficking in children and child prostitution in Nepal.

\$.2 million from the Labor Department for the prevention of trafficking in children, child prostitution and exploitative child labor practices in Thailand.

\$1.5 million of the \$5 million pledged at the G-7 Conference in Lyon has been committed to women's empowerment initiatives in Bosnia including the "Pasta-Factory," micro-credit, and other business projects.

Department of State and Justice will co-sponsor Conference for US and Russian NGOs focusing on the prevention of international trafficking of women and girls.

Administration is reaffirming its commitment to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination on all forms of Discrimination against Women.

\* These projects are supported by a combination of unobligated FY96 and new FY97 funds.

Julie Su is an attorney at the Asia Pacific Legal Center and co-founder of Sweatshops Watch. Ms. Su investigated and shut down an illegal sweatshop in El Monte, CA that had imprisoned 72 illegal Thai immigrants for several years. Her organization defends the

rights  
of immigrant Thai women workers from illegal practices.

Nahid Toubia is a Physician from Sudan and President and Founder of RAINBOW (Research Action and Information Network for Bodily Integrity of Women). Her organization specializes in Women's health and human rights issues, and focuses on FGM (female genital mutilation) and violence. RAINBOW consults with international agencies, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and foreign governments. It offers technical assistance or research and policy development.

Mahnaz Afkhami is the Executive Director of Sisterhood is Global and former Minister of State for Women's Affairs in Iran. For the past 20 years she has been a prominent speaker, activist, and author on issues related to the status of women in Muslim societies. Her newest book, *Claiming Our Rights: A Manual for Women's human Rights Education in Muslim Societies*.

Wanjiru Muigai is an international human rights lawyer from Kenya. She has

## M S M a i l

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**DATE-TIME** 09 December 96 20:27  
**FROM** Lorin, Matthew E.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** Everything on HR Day [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Benjamin, Daniel  
Blinken, Antony J.  
Fetig, James L.  
Gibney, James S.  
Gray, Wendy  
Johnson, David T.  
Letts, Kelly J.  
Lorin, Matthew E.  
Malley, Robert  
Moffett, Julia  
Naplan, Steven J.  
Ragan, Richard F.  
Santarcangelo, Jason M.  
Schwartz, Eric P.  
Showalter, Victoria A.  
Wozniak, Natalie S.

**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

**TEXT\_BODY** [[ HRDYFIN.DOC : 5139 in HRDYFIN.DOC ]]

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE** 9 December 96 20:26

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME** HRDYFIN.DOC

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO PROMOTE RIGHTS OF  
WOMEN  
FOLLOWING THE UN FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN  
BEIJING

USAID supports projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East encouraging the participation of women in the political process. In Bangladesh, where AID has been active on this issue, the percentage female voters in recent national elections surpassed the percentage of eligible males who voted.

USAID helps women in Asia and Eastern Europe to protect their legal and economic interests. In Nepal, AID supports a program

for women lawyers, who successfully persuaded that country's Supreme Court to declare a discriminatory property inheritance law unconstitutional.

At the G-7 summit in Lyon last summer, the President announced a \$5 million program to support of women in Bosnia, emphasizing training, legal assistance, and micro-enterprise projects.

The President appointed a Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues at the State Department, with a mandate to integrate the advancement of women into our foreign policy.

The Administration funds programs around the world that offer physical protection and promote self-sufficiency for women refugees, including funds to support schools for Afghan refugee girls in Pakistan.

The Administration seconded personnel to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to address the reproductive health concerns of women refugees.

Through the work of the U.S. delegation to the World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and through other efforts, we are working to combat international criminal activities involving child prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking of children internationally.

#### NEW INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

The Administration will renew its effort to obtain from the Senate prompt consent to ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

We will provide \$1 million from State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for Rwandan refugee women, including programs that offer physical protection, economic self-sufficiency and social reintegration.

We will provide \$.5 million from the State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for women around the world to promote access to reproductive health services and to programs that offer protection and self-sufficiency.

\$1 million in Economic Support Funds will be awarded to a consortium of Asian women's NGOs to combat discrimination against women in the workplace and violence against women.

- We will provide up to \$1 million from the State Department's Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) for projects focusing on women's empowerment in Africa.
- The Labor Department will provide \$.3 million for the prevention of trafficking in children and child prostitution in Nepal.
- The Labor Department will provide \$.2 million for the prevention of trafficking in children, child prostitution and exploitative child labor practices in Thailand.
- The Department of State and Justice will co-sponsor a Conference for U.S. and Russian NGOs focusing on the prevention of international trafficking of women and girls.

These projects are supported by a combination of unobligated FY '96 and new FY '97 funds.

#### PARTICIPANTS FOR

#### HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1996  
11:00 A.M.

#### Non-Government Organizations

Lobel Novins Lamont Anne Zill  
Feminist Majority Eleanor Smeal  
Jennifer Jackman  
Christine Onyango  
Reebok Julie Su  
Coleen McCabe  
Institute on Religion  
and Democracy Diane Knippers  
?? Nancy Rubin  
Human Rights Watch LaShawn Jefferson  
Regan Ralph  
Sisterhood is Global Mahnaz Afkhami  
Freedom House Nina Shea  
Bette Lord  
American Jewish Cmtte Felice Gaer  
Ms Foundation for Women Marie C. Wilson  
Lawyers Committee for  
Human Rights InterAction Elisa Massimino

Julia Taft  
 ??? Marilyn McAfee  
 Center of Concern Jim Hug  
 Maria Riley  
 Miller & Chevalier Lucinda Low  
 Georgetown University Law Ctr  
 Sex Discrimination Clinic Anne Goldstein  
 The Stanley Foundation Joan D. Winship  
 Advocates for Human Rights Barbara Frey  
 Asia Foundation Carol Yost  
 Women's Leadership Project Laura Liswood  
 National Endowment for  
 Democracy Laila Al-hamad  
 National Spiritual Assembly Firuz Kazemzadeh  
 Katharine Cosby  
 Marjorie Sonnenfeldt  
 Human Rights Alliance Kathryn Porter  
 Amnesty International USA Patricia Rengel  
 Int'l Center for Research  
 on Women Jill Merrick  
 Women's Campaign Fund Majorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

??? Sally Shelton-Colby  
 ??? Nhutrang Huynh

#### Government

USAID Brian Atwood  
 Ann Kittlaus  
 State (South Asian Affairs) Mary Curtin  
 State (Population, Refugees,  
 and Migration) Phyllis Oakley  
 State (Int'l Women's Issues) Alyse Nelson  
 Jennifer Kloes  
 State (Global Affairs) Jeffrey Meer  
 State (Int'l Organizations) Molly Williamson  
 Paula Lynch  
 Sharon Kotok  
 EPA Jean Nelson

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARIES

Julie Su is an attorney at the Asia Pacific Legal Center and  
 co-founder of Sweatshops Watch. Ms. Su investigated and helped

to  
shut down an illegal sweatshop in El Monte, California that had  
imprisoned 72 Thai immigrants. Her organization defends the  
rights  
of immigrant Thai women workers from illegal practices.

Nahid Toubia is a Physician from Sudan and President and Founder  
of  
RAINBOW (Research Action and Information Network for Bodily  
Integrity  
of Women). Her organization specializes in Women's health and  
human  
rights issues, and focuses on female genital mutilation and  
violence. RAINBOW consults with international agencies,  
non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and foreign  
governments. It offers technical assistance or research and  
policy  
development.

Dawn Calabria is Senior External Relations Officer for UNHCR and  
former Director of International Programs at the U.S. Catholic  
Conference. While working for Representative Stephen Solarz and  
for  
the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she was the driving force  
behind  
the U.S. anti-piracy legislation that was designed to end rape  
and  
abduction of Vietnamese women and children by pirates in the Gulf  
of  
Thailand. She is one of the co-founders of the Women's  
Commission  
for Refugee Women and Children, the leading U.S. organization  
working  
against sexual violence and other abuses of women and children  
refugees. She is currently involved in promoting UNHCR  
Guidelines on  
Protection and Assistance to Refugee Women.

Barbara Frey is Executive Director of Minnesota Advocates for  
Human  
Rights. Her organization specializes in investigating arbitrary  
killings, domestic violence as a human rights abuse, asylum and  
refugee law, and corporate responsibility for human rights. She  
has  
investigated human rights violations in a half dozen countries  
and  
she frequently lectures and publishes on international human  
rights  
topics.

**SCENARIO FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DAY EVENT****ROOSEVELT ROOM**

December 10, 1996

11:00-11:30 a.m.

10:50 a.m. Guests enter through West Lobby and are escorted to the Roosevelt Room.

10:55 a.m. Nancy Soderberg, Eric Schwartz and members of the First Lady's Office enter the Oval Office to brief the President and First Lady on the event.

11:00 a.m. Following the briefing, Matthew Lorin escorts a small group of women human rights leaders into the Oval Office and makes introductions. Everyone is seated. Meeting begins. (White House Photos).

11:10 a.m. Meeting ends. The guests are escorted from the Oval Office into the Roosevelt Room, where they take their appointed positions behind the lectern.

11:11 a.m. The President, accompanied by the First Lady, the Vice President and Ms. Soderberg enter the Roosevelt Room. All take their positions.

11:12 a.m. The First Lady approaches the lectern, makes remarks, then introduces Ms. Julie Su.

11:13 a.m. Ms. Su approaches the lectern, makes introductory remarks, introduces the President, then returns to her position behind the lectern.

11:15 a.m. The President approaches the lectern, makes remarks, then walks over to the table to sign the Human Rights Day Proclamation.

11:22 a.m. The President signs the Human Rights Day Proclamation.

11:23 a.m. After signing the Proclamation, The President steps forward and shakes hands with those seated in the front rows and, if time permits, mingles with other guests.

11:30 a.m. The President and First Lady exit the Roosevelt Room. The President returns to the Oval Office.



## M S M a i l

**DATE-TIME** 10 December 96 10:47  
**FROM** Naplan, Steven J.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** FW: Revised Hum Rights Remarks [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Lee, Malcolm R.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY**

From: Gibney, James S.  
 To: @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan &  
 Comm; @EXECSEC  
 - Executive Secretary; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; Soderberg, Nancy E.  
 CC: /R, Record at A1  
 Subject: Revised Hum Rights Remarks [UNCLASSIFIED]  
 Date: Tuesday, December 10, 1996 10:06 AM

[[ HUMBIG.DOC : 2599 in HUMBIG.DOC ]][[ HUMRITE2.DOC : 2600 in  
 HUMRITE2.DOC  
 ]]

are attached, small and big type. Reflect Vershbow comments, new NATO dates  
 and deletion of Brussels as site, as well as new participant. Please  
 disregard and chuck previous. I am walking hard copy to staff secretary.

**ATTACHMENT**  
**FILE DATE** 10 December 96 10:4  
**ATTACHMENT**  
**FILE NAME** HUMBIG.DOC

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
 REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY  
 THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON, D.C.  
 DECEMBER 10, 1996

Thank you, Julie, for your remarks. I am honored to join

such a distinguished group on Human Rights Day. I want to acknowledge Representatives Cynthia McKinney, Constance Morella, and John Porter, as well as Secretary Reich, USAID Administrator Atwood, Assistant Secretary John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary Phyllis Oakley and all the representatives of those organizations that have done so much to advance the cause of freedom around the world.

Before I begin, let me first say that just a short while ago, I spoke with Secretary Christopher who is in Brussels at the meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers... Together, they agreed to hold what I believe will be a historic NATO Summit next July 8th and 9th -- a Summit that will carry forward our goal of building, for the first time in history, a Europe that is undivided, democratic and at peace. At the Summit, we will work to advance a strong NATO-Russia partnership... to adapt NATO to the demands of a new era... and to invite the first aspiring members from among Europe's new democracies to begin the process of joining NATO. My goal is to see them become full members of the Alliance for NATO's 50th birthday in 1999.

It is fitting that this important step forward for NATO and Europe comes as we celebrate International Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week. The prospect of NATO membership and integration with the West has served as a strong incentive for Europe's newest democracies to expand their political freedoms and promote universal human rights. Working together with our allies and partners, we are building a world where, as Judge Learned Hand once said, "right knows no boundaries, and justice no frontiers." For the first time in history, more than half the world's people now live under governments of their own choosing.

Today, we rededicate ourselves to the unfinished task of extending freedom's reach. Promoting democracy and human rights reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests. It is a fundamental pillar of our foreign policy. History shows that nations where rights are respected and governments are freely chosen are more likely to be our partners in peace and prosperity. That is why we have worked hard over the last four years to help equality and freedom take root in South Africa...to end killing and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia...to stop the reign of terror in Haiti...to promote reform in Russia...and to enable millions of suffering people around the world to reclaim their dignity. That is why we must continue supporting the world's newest democracies,

and keep the pressure on its remaining repressive regimes.

The First Lady and I have just come from a remarkable meeting with several dedicated and courageous women who are promoting human rights and democracy by helping women to live up to their potential. Julie Su, who just spoke, has played a crucial role in stopping the exploitation of Thai women immigrants in sweatshops. For the last 20 years, Dawn Calabria [KA-LAH-BIA] has fought to protect women refugees and children. Nahid Toubia [NA-HID TOO-BIA] is a doctor from Sudan whose organization has played a pioneering role in women's health issues....

Barbara Frey [FRY] has promoted corporate responsibility for human rights. Wanjiru Muigai [WAN-GEE-ROO MOO-EE-GUY] from Kenya has helped women in her country to secure their legal rights. And since coming here from El Salvador, Lillian Perdomo [PEAR-DOE-MO] has worked to protect women from domestic violence.

Each of these women tells a story for many others. Together, their experiences underscore a shared truth: As the First Lady said last year at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, "human rights are women's rights -- and women's rights are human rights." I want to tell you how proud I was -- and am -- of the role that Hillary, Ambassador Madeleine Albright, and all the members of the U.S. delegation played in issuing Beijing's call to action.

Beijing's message was as clear as it was compelling: We cannot advance our ideals and interests unless we focus more attention on the fundamental rights and basic human needs of women and girls. We must recognize that it is a violation of human rights when girls and women are sold into prostitution...when rape becomes a weapon of war...when women are denied the right to plan their own families, including through forced abortions...when young girls are brutalized by genital mutilation...and when women around the world are unsafe even in their own homes....

If women are free from violence, if they are healthy and educated, if they can live and work as full and equal partners in society...then families will flourish. When families flourish, the communities and nations they live in will thrive.

We are putting our efforts to protect and advance women's rights where they belong: in the mainstream of American foreign policy. During the last four years, we have worked to steer more of our assistance to women and girls, to help protect their legal rights and to give them a greater voice in their political and economic future.... These programs are making a real difference, whether by raising female voter turnout in Bangladesh, promoting equality for women in Nepal, or enabling women in Bosnia to participate fully in the rebuilding of their country.

But we must do more. Today, I call on the Senate to ratify the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women -- a long-standing goal of my Administration. I am also pleased to announce several initiatives totalling 4 million dollars to protect and advance women's rights....

These include new efforts to help Rwandan women who have been torn from their homes, and to provide women refugees around the world with access to reproductive health services. They build on the commitment I made at last year's G-7 summit to help women in Bosnia start new businesses, and will help women across Africa to do the same. They strengthen our commitment to stop the trafficking of women and children for prostitution and child labor. And they will help women's groups in Asia fight violence and discrimination.

In short, these efforts will reinforce America's global leadership on behalf of human rights and democracy. They reflect our nation's enduring commitment to the freedoms in the Bill of Rights that safeguard our citizens. They support the values in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights that promote freedom, justice and peace around the world.

We live at a time when America's most deeply held ideals are ascendant. But this hopeful trend toward freedom and democracy is neither inevitable nor irreversible....

While we seek to engage all countries on terms of goodwill, we must continue to stand up for the proposition that all people, without regard to their gender, their nationality, their race, their ethnic group, or their religion, should have a chance to live up to their potential. As I sign this proclamation marking International Human Rights Day, I ask you all to remember not just that women's rights are human rights -- but that the defense and promotion of human rights are the

responsibilities of us all.

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

10 December 96 10:2

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

HUMRITE2.DOC

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DECEMBER 10, 1996

Thank you, Julie, for your remarks. I am honored to join such a distinguished group on Human Rights Day. I want to acknowledge Representatives Cynthia McKinney, Constance Morella, and John Porter, as well as Secretary Reich, USAID Administrator Atwood, Assistant Secretary John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary Phyllis Oakley and all the representatives of those organizations that have done so much to advance the cause of freedom around the world.

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Today, we rededicate ourselves to the unfinished task of extending freedom's reach. Promoting democracy and human rights reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests. It is a fundamental pillar of our foreign policy. History shows that nations where rights are respected and governments are freely chosen are more likely to be our partners in peace and prosperity. That is why we have worked hard over the last four years to help equality and freedom take root in South Africa...to end killing and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia...to stop the reign of terror in Haiti...to promote reform in Russia...and to enable millions of suffering people around the world to reclaim their dignity. That is why we must continue supporting the world's newest democracies, and keep the pressure on its remaining repressive regimes.

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to help women in Bosnia start new businesses, and will help women across Africa to do the same. They strengthen our commitment to stop the trafficking of women and children for prostitution and child labor. And they will help women's groups in Asia fight violence and discrimination.

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# M S M a i l

---

**DATE-TIME** 21 March 97 13:54  
**FROM** Lorin, Matthew E.  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** Child Labor Congressional [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Letts, Kelly J.  
Lorin, Matthew E.  
Malley, Robert  
Ragan, Richard F.  
Rim, Julie J.  
Schwartz, Eric P.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY** [[ 1722.DOC : 3387 in 1722.DOC ]][[ 1722LET.DOC : 3388 in  
1722LET.DOC ]][  
1722POT.DOC : 3389 in 1722POT.DOC ]]  
  
Eric this is my last Congressional save the Burma bunch.  
  
**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE** 21 March 97 10:34  
**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME** 1722.DOC  
1722

March 21, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: MATTHEW LORIN

SUBJECT: Presidential Response to Representative Campbell  
Regarding Child Labor

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum for the President seeking his signature on a response to Representative Campbell regarding international child labor treaties.

Concurrence by: Bill Danvers

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachment  
 Tab I Memorandum for the President  
 Tab A Proposed Response  
 Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT  
 FILE DATE**

21 March 97 13:53

**ATTACHMENT  
 FILE NAME**

1722LET.DOC

Dear Tom:

Thank you for letter regarding child labor.

As you know, my administration has placed a high priority on eliminating exploitative child labor practices both at home and abroad. Under the leadership of Secretary Reich, the Labor Department has worked exhaustively to design projects and policies to address our shared concerns for the welfare of the world's children.

In August, I hosted a group of apparel and footwear companies, as well as representatives of labor, consumer and human rights groups to discuss the issue of sweatshop working conditions in the U.S. and abroad. The group agreed to seek to develop options to inform consumers that the products they buy are not produced under exploitative conditions or by children.

The Labor Department's International Child Labor Study Group continues to engage in extensive research to identify and chronicle

the plight of child labor in industries around the world that export to the United States. They recently concluded another report which examines the use of codes of conduct by U.S. apparel importers and their effectiveness in eliminating child labor overseas.

Globally, our cooperation with the International Labor Organization has been exemplary. We have funded projects in Africa, Bangladesh, Brazil, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. We are participating in an ILO process intended to create a new convention on the most intolerable forms of child labor to be adopted in 1999. In addition, we have reduced Pakistan's GSP trade benefits explicitly because of concerns about child labor in that country.

I have already indicated my willingness to work with Congress on proposed legislation that would assure that child labor products are not imported into the United State, or that would establish a private, voluntary labeling system to inform consumers that an item was not made by exploitative child labor.

Thank you for your concerns. I encourage you to work with the NSC staff on these critical issues. I assure you that the elimination of exploitative child labor practices remains a high personal priority.

Sincerely,

Representative Tom Campbell  
Member of Congress  
[Organization/Position - Initial Caps]  
[Address - Initial Caps]

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

21 March 97 10:40

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

1722POT.DOC  
1722  
cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

**ACTION**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

**FROM: SAMUEL BERGER  
JOHN HILLEY**

**SUBJECT: Presidential Response to Representative Campbell  
Regarding Child Labor**

**Purpose**

To respond to a letter from Representative Campbell regarding international child labor treaties.

**Background**

In his letter, Representative Campbell emphasizes the great strides that the U.S. has taken both domestically and internationally to stamp out exploitative child labor practices. He suggests that negotiating new multilateral child labor treaties should be a top priority.

In your response you acknowledge the work that the Administration has already done to redress child labor practices both domestically and internationally. You note that you are committed to working toward the elimination of exploitative child labor practices and will give this issue the appropriate priority.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Response to Rep. Campbell

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

## M S M a i l

---

**DATE-TIME** 31 March 97 15:31  
**FROM** Joshi, M. Kay  
**CLASSIFICATION** UNCLASSIFIED  
**SUBJECT** FW: Pkg 1722 [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**TO** Friedrich, M. K.  
Hilliard, Brenda I.  
Joshi, M. Kay  
Millison, Cathy L.  
**CARBON\_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE  
**TEXT\_BODY**

I have taken care of this.

---

From: Schwartz, Eric P.  
To: Joshi, M. Kay; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs  
CC: /R, Record at A1; @CROSS - Cross Hatches  
Subject: RE: Pkg 1722 [UNCLASSIFIED]  
Date: Monday, March 31, 1997 10:09 AM

[[ JOSHI.DOC : 3896 in JOSHI.DOC ]]

Kay:

First, thank you for sharing the changes with us before they went forward.

Matt isn't here, but I think I can give you necessary feedback. I only have one suggested change, as indicated below.

Eric

---

From: Joshi, M. Kay  
To: @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs  
CC: /R, Record at A1; @CROSS - Cross Hatches  
Subject: Pkg 1722 [UNCLASSIFIED]  
Date: Saturday, March 29, 1997 12:01 PM

<<Attached File: 1722LTR.DOC>>

Matt: Fred Dohse made some changes to the letter contained in package 1722. Please review the letter and let us know if it is okay as amended. Thanks.

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE DATE**

31 March 97 10:7

**ATTACHMENT  
FILE NAME**

JOSHI.DOC

Dear Representative Campbell:

Thank you for your letter regarding child labor.

I agree with you that eliminating exploitative child labor practices, both at home and abroad, should be a high priority, and my Administration has taken a multifaceted approach to this problem.

In August, I met with individuals from industry and non-governmental organizations to discuss how to address sweatshop working conditions in the United States and abroad. This group agreed to develop options to assure consumers that the products they buy are not produced under exploitative conditions.

The Labor Department's International Child Labor Study Group continues to engage in extensive research to identify and chronicle the plight of child labor in industries that export to the United States. They also recently produced a report that examines the use of codes of conduct by U.S. apparel importers and the effectiveness of such codes in eliminating child labor overseas.

Additionally, we have cooperated actively with the

International Labor Organization (ILO), which funds projects in Africa, Bangladesh, Brazil, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, and are participating in an ILO process to create a new convention on the most intolerable forms of child labor.

Finally, we have not hesitated to act unilaterally when our law and policy concerns have so dictated. For example, we have reduced Pakistan's GSP trade benefits because of concerns about child labor in that country.

I appreciate hearing your views on this issue and look forward to working with you in efforts to eliminate exploitative labor practices.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Tom Campbell  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515