Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gentile to Hill re trafficking (20 pages)	06/15/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sep 97-Jan 01) ([sweatshop ...])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:
[02/10/2000-06/23/2000]

2018-1072-F
kc2356

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	02/10/2000 12:19:38 PM
FROM	Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	Trafficking Op-Ed [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
CARBON_COPY	Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI) Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI) Kale, Dora A. (MULTI) Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI) Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI) Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI) Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI) Stromseth, Jane E. (MULTI) Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI) Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI) Halperin, David E. (SPCHW) Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW) Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW) Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW) Widmer, Edward L. (Ted) (SPCHW) Fallin, James (PRESS) Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS) Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS) Hoelzer, Jennifer I. (PRESS/INTERN) Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS) Leavy, David C. (PRESS) Thinakaran, Prabhath (PRESS/INTERN) Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN) Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
TEXT_BODY	Wendy - Loy's shop dropped the trafficking op-ed for want of a news hook, but now found one: HIRC hearing on this topic Tuesday, February 22. John Brinkley has reworked the piece with this target date in mind, attached below. Thoughts? Appears to address Jim's concerns (and mine) - less defensive, more focused on Protocol's strengths.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Loy Trafficking Op-Ed.doc
DRAFT Trafficking op-ed
U/S Loy

644 words

American negotiators and their counterparts from some 100 other countries have
been working hard to achieve an international agreement to attack a modern
horror: trafficking in human beings.

Every day, women, children and men are abducted or lured into prostitution,
domestic servitude, sweatshop labor, debt bondage and other forms of outright
slavery. The Protocol on Trafficking in Persons - being negotiated as part of an

international treaty on organized crime - will arm countries with powerful
weapons for tracking down and punishing traffickers and for helping their
victims, whose numbers may exceed 1 million annually.

Unfortunately, many countries' domestic laws don't provide them with effective
legal means of catching and punishing international traffickers, or of protecting

and assisting their victims.

The Trafficking Protocol is precisely designed to add muscle to those law
enforcement efforts by focusing on the particularly cruel crime of trafficking
and building the widest possible consensus on eliminating it.

How? By promoting and facilitating cooperation among countries in:

* Preventing, investigating and prosecuting trafficking.

* Ensuring that the victims of trafficking, particularly women and children,
receive help and protection.

* Providing for the safe and voluntary return of victims to their home countries.

* And informing and educating the public about the causes and consequences of
trafficking in human beings.

We expect the final Protocol to call on countries to discourage prostitution and
to strengthen laws that attack the environments that give rise to it. But at its

core, this Protocol is not intended as a vehicle to address prostitution at
large.

That issue is addressed in a 1949 UN Convention that requires countries to
criminalize the facilitation of prostitution. The Trafficking Protocol will not
undermine the 1949 Convention or weaken any country's anti-prostitution laws.
Rather, it will complement and reinforce them. And most importantly, it will be
about more than prostitution. It will cover a wide and grisly assortment of
crimes in which human beings are enslaved and brutalized.

Unfortunately, a misguided view of our intentions has taken shape. Critics from
some women's groups and the conservative camp have expressed concern that the
Clinton Administration, through its position on the Protocol, is somehow trying
to legitimize or turn a blind eye to prostitution. Nothing could be further from

the truth.

Let's be very clear: this Administration abhors prostitution in all its forms.
However, broadening the focus of the Protocol from trafficking to all
prostitution, as some have called for, would simply scuttle it. Countries that
don't outlaw prostitution would shun it. Even countries that do criminalize
prostitution might be wary of signing it, because it calls on parties to offer a
wide range of services to victims of trafficking, including in some cases
permanent resident status. If it covered all prostitution, those services could
be available to any prostitute who is a foreign national.

We need a Protocol with the widest possible adherence. The more countries
participate, the greater the international law enforcement and judicial cooperation we can count on. And, the more countries that get on board, the
greater the attention to caring for victims.

Thanks to the leadership of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State

Madeleine Albright and Attorney General Janet Reno, the U.S. Government has taken

the lead in combating the scourge of trafficking in persons, including those
trafficked into prostitution. The Trafficking Protocol is the most recent, and
perhaps the most important, of many efforts the Clinton Administration has
undertaken to attack this problem, aid its victims and prosecute their tormentors.

To sink the Trafficking Protocol because it doesn't attack all prostitution would

be a tragic mistake.

We have before us an opportunity to unite the international community against
what may be the most brutal and degrading form of inhumanity we face today, one
that devastates the lives of countless women and children every year. We must
not let it slip from our hands.

Drafted: G-Jbrinkley (7-8093)
1/21/00

Clearance: G- Dsmith - ok
Dparris - info
Mfrumin - ok
R- Kabramson - ok
S/PICW- Tloar - ok
Abotti - ok
Swarnath - ok
DRL/LEA- Cbrown - ok
INL- Wchamberlin - ok

H- Dkillion - ok
PA- Jfoley - ok
EOP/NSC Jsteinberg
MGobush
Wpatton

4

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	02/27/2000 7:15:07 PM
FROM	Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	Congressional letters on trafficking protocol [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL) Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
CARBON_COPY	Allen, Charles A. (LEGAL) Baker, James E. (LEGAL) DeRosa, Mary B. (LEGAL) Hunerwadel, Joan S. (LEGAL) Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL) Burrell, Christina L. (LEGIS) Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS) Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS) Tavlarides, Mark J. (LEGIS) Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI) Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI) Kale, Dora A. (MULTI) Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI) Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI) Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI) Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI) Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI) Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)

TEXT_BODY

Caroline and Dan,

Please review the attached draft response to
Mssrs. Pitts, DeLay et al. on the trafficking treaty. State (including L/Mary Helen Carlson) and Justice are reviewing by COB Monday, but
since this response is overdue, I wanted to get it out to you all asap. I've also asked State to look into the issue regarding U.N. efforts to urge China to legalize prostitution to find out if there is any truth to it, so they may add a sentence on.that issue.

This
response is very similar to, and uses some of the same language as, the letter that went to the women's groups on trafficking.

Santorum

wrote a letter that is virtually identical to the first letter from Pitts et al. I'm preparing a separate package that will contain this same response.

thanks -- WLP

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 0423POTUSmem.doc

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
CHARLES M. BRAIN

SUBJECT: Letters from Reps. Pitts and DeLay on U.N. Protocol on Trafficking in
Persons

Purpose

To respond to two letters from Representatives Pitts and DeLay, criticizing the
Administration's position in negotiating a U.N. protocol on trafficking in
persons.

Background

Representatives Pitts and DeLay sent a letter, co-signed by 30 members of
Congress, criticizing the Administration's negotiation position with regard to
the U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children. The letter expresses concern that the

Administration's proposed definition of sex trafficking would be limited to
forced prostitution, and therefore would inadequate to prosecute

traffickers.
They question how such a misguided policy was developed, and call on you to
protect women worldwide from sexual enslavement. The letter erroneously states
that the final vote on the Protocol would take place on January 17, and urges
your intervention immediately to modify the U.S. position.

In their second letter, co-signed by 22 members, they acknowledge that the U.S.
supports a definition of trafficking that is not limited only to cases involving
force. They express concern, however, that the Administration may support
language that tacitly legitimizes prostitution. The letter asks you to direct
the State Department to deliver a strong statement in opposition to prostitution
to the committee drafting the Protocol, to work to include specific language
regarding prostitution in the Protocol's preamble, and to protest reported U.N.
efforts to urge China to legalize prostitution.

Your response describes extensive Administration efforts to combat trafficking,
and notes that Protocol negotiations are not scheduled to be completed until this

fall. The response states that our goal is to secure the first international
instrument arming countries with powerful weapons for punishing traffickers and
helping their victims. In addition, the response indicates that the U.S.
negotiating team delivered a strong statement at the January session, affirming
our opposition to prostitution in all its forms, and describes our efforts to
address prostitution as part of a Protocol that will tackle trafficking for a
wide variety of exploitative purposes.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Representatives on Trafficking Protocol
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

2

0423

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 0423SRBmemo.doc

February 27, 2000

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: WENDY PATTEN

SUBJECT: Letters from Reps. Pitts and DeLay on U.N. Protocol on Trafficking in
Persons

Attached is a memorandum to the President and a proposed response to two letters
from Representatives Pitts and DeLay criticizing the Administration's negotiating

position with regard to a draft U.N. protocol on trafficking in persons.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on January 20 and February 14, 2000.

Concurrence by: Dan Shapiro, Caroline Krass

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum.

Attachment
Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Representatives on Trafficking Protocol
Tab B Incoming Correspondence
1

0423

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 0423trafficletPitts.doc

Dear Representative Pitts:

Thank you for your letters regarding trafficking in persons. I understand your
concerns and appreciate having an opportunity to address them.

As you know, the past decade has witnessed an unprecedented growth in the trade
in human beings. Vulnerable women and children find themselves far from home,
trapped in exploitative situations that range from sweatshops to the sex industry

to domestic service. My Administration is actively engaged in a wide variety of
efforts to eliminate trafficking. We have sponsored public information campaigns

in source countries to warn potential victims, trained law enforcement officials
abroad, helped deliver essential services to victims, created a Worker
Exploitation Task Force to prosecute traffickers in the United States, and this
year, for the first time, included a special section on trafficking in the State
Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. No

Administration has
done more to confront this problem.

You raised concerns about our approach to one particular form of trafficking -
trafficking for purposes of prostitution - as it relates to the U.N. Protocol to
Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and
Children. Treaty negotiations are ongoing, and are not scheduled to be completed

until this fall.

We are working hard to ensure that the Protocol brings the force of international

consensus to bear against traffickers and strikes a blow to organized criminal
activity that has operated with astonishing impunity. The Protocol will enable
us to strike at traffickers by enhancing prosecution, border controls, and law
enforcement cooperation so that traffickers can be caught and brought to justice.

It will also ensure that victims of this modern-day form of slavery receive the
support and services they need to break free from their traffickers and rebuild
their lives. Without this crucial international tool in the fight against
trafficking, victims will continue to suffer unspeakable harm, and traffickers
will continue to go unpunished.

I assure you that in pursuing a protocol to attack trafficking, my Administration

is in no way advocating legitimizing prostitution. We would not become a party
to any treaty that weakened laws against prostitution. Our goal is to stop
trafficking. Last month in Vienna, our U.S. delegation continued its efforts to
secure an effective Protocol against trafficking, and delivered a statement
reiterating our strong opposition to prostitution in all its forms. We are

working to gain support for a new provision of the Protocol encouraging countries

to strengthen enforcement of laws related to trafficking, including laws directed

at combating the exploitation of the prostitution of others. We also joined with

another delegation in proposing a provision that would call on countries to take
measures to address the root causes of the vulnerability of women and children to

trafficking, such as poverty and underdevelopment.

I am pleased that you share my commitment to bringing traffickers to justice, and

ensuring that victims are treated humanely and receive essential services. This
year, we hope to achieve the first international instrument arming countries with

powerful weapons for punishing traffickers and helping their victims. I also
look forward to working with you to secure the best possible legislation to stop
traffickers and help victims who are bought and sold for a wide variety of cruel
and inhuman purposes. We have an historic opportunity to help the hundreds of
thousands of victims of this horrific trade in human beings. We owe it to them
to work together to make it happen.

Sincerely,

[Name/Title in Initial Caps]
[Title/Senate/House in Initial Caps]
[Organization/Position - Initial Caps]
[Address - Initial Caps]

2

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	02/28/2000 6:45:20 PM
FROM	Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: AFL-CIO Ad [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Bruns, Judson L. (Jay) (INTECON) Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS) Goldberg, David B. (INTECON/INTERN) Hendricks, Lori A. (INTECON) Lee, Malcolm R. (NEC) Mitsler, Elaine M. (INTECON) Samans, Richard (NEC)
CARBON_COPY	Yuan, Sharon (NEC)
TEXT_BODY	fyi -----Original Message----- From: Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS) Sent: Monday, February 28, 2000 6:44 PM To: @CHINAPNTR - China PNTR Cc: Bruns, Judson L. (Jay) (INTECON) Subject: AFL-CIO Ad [UNCLASSIFIED] Folks, fyi, in case you have not already seen it. John
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT	AFL CIO Ad.doc

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:
Subject: did folks see this?

2000 POLITICAL ADS
AFL-CIO Launches TV Campaign
Opposing China's Entry Into WTO

(c) National Journal Group Inc.
Thursday, Feb. 24, 2000

The AFL-CIO launched an ad campaign Wednesday urging 14 member

of
Congress up for re-election to vote against China's entry into
the World Trade
Organization.

In the 30-second TV ad "Label," the AFL-CIO urges Congress not
to end its
"annual review of China's record." In support of this position,

the ad cites China's
record of human rights abuses and its violation of trade rules.

The AFL-CIO is targeting both Democrats and Republicans in the
effort to defeat
President Clinton's plan to bring China into the WTO. The ad is

running in the
districts of Reps. Roy Blunt, R-Mo.-07, Allen Boyd Jr.,
D-Fla.-02, Diane
DeGette, D-Colo.-01, Paul Kanjorski, D-Pa.-11, Ron Kind,
D-Wis.-03, Sue
Myrick, R-N.C.-09, Ron Paul, R-Texas-14, Silvestre Reyes,
D-Texas-16,
Nick Smith, R-Mich.-07, Edward Whitfield, R-Ky.-01, and Dave
Weldon,
R-Fla.-15. The ad is also running in the states of Sens. John
Kerry, D-Mass.,
Spencer Abraham, R-Mich., and John Ashcroft, R-Mo.

"Label" was produced by David Axelrod and Associates, and the
ad buy totals
$800,000.

Ad Spotlight has the latest issue ads as well as campaign ads
from the White
House candidates and downballot hopefuls.

Script of "Label"

Note: The script is the same for all 14 members of Congress with only the
name changed.

(On screen: Close-up of a "Made in China" label; Paid for by
the working men and women of the AFL-CIO)

ANNOUNCER: Behind this label is a shameful story.

(On screen: Footage of Beijing prison workers and sweatshop
workers)

Of political prisoners and forced labor camps. Of wages as

low as
13 cents an hour.

(On screen: Newspaper headlines of trade violations and trade
deficits. Chinese ship coming in, and crates being lowered

to
dock; 800,000 American jobs lost)

Of a country that routinely violates trade rules flooding our markets,
draining American jobs.

(On screen: Newspaper headline: "China, U.S. close to world
trade agreement")

Yet, now Congress is set to scrap its annual review of China's record
and reward China with a permanent trade deal. Tell Congresswoman
Myrick to vote no and keep China on probation.

Until this label stands for fairness.

(On screen: "Made in China" label)

Message Sent
To:

Linda.johnson@do.treas.gov
todd.stern@do.treas.gov
Davidlane@doc.gov
Steelp@fas.usda.gov
Daniel_Cruise@ita.doc.gov
James R. Keith/NSC/EOP@EOP
John D. Duncan Jr/NSC/EOP@EOP
Elaine M. Mitsler/OPD/EOP@EOP
Malcolm R. Lee/OPD/EOP@EOP
Timothy E. Punke/OPD/EOP@EOP
fritzjd@state.gov
SamuelEB@state.gov
Imara Jones <ijones@ustr.gov>
N Non Federal Record <N@ustr.gov>
Anne W. Bovaird/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP@EOP
Irma L. Martinez/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jackson T. Dunn/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Wendy Arends/WHO/EOP@EOP
AOBERDORFER@ustr.gov

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	03/08/2000 3:31:26 PM
FROM	Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	accomplishments project [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI) Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI) Kale, Dora A. (MULTI) Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI) Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI) Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI) Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI) Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI) Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)
CARBON_COPY	
TEXT_BODY	We have to do an accomplishments paper on "United Nations" as part of the project that @press is running. Richard and I will compile it, etc. Richard and I have a good feel for the peace and security ones. However, we need input from others on what the others might be. I anticipate that there may be overlap on accomplishments between the UN paper and other accomplishment papers that have been completed, e.g., an UN human rights convention or something. Please let us know of items that you think warrant inclusion. Also, we might take a few minutes at staff mtg tomorrow to discuss this. FYI, attached is our template and an example.
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT	United Nations.doc UNITED NATIONS Presidential Quote A one or two sentence quote that captures the President's vision in this subject area in his own words. Please include date and occasion or location.

Message Box

No more than 3 sentences summarizing our core messages in this subject area.

A Record of Accomplishment

Bulletized points with specific information regarding key accomplishments in this
subject area since the beginning of the Clinton Presidency, listed in rough
priority order.

Presidential Leadership

A timeline of events demonstrating Presidential leadership in this subject area
(signings, speeches, meetings, key telephone calls to foreign leaders, unveiling
of plans, etc.) listed in reverse chronological order stretching back to the
beginning of the Clinton Presidency (i.e., starting with 1999 and working
backwards to 1993).

Agenda for Action

Bulletized list of key items on the President's agenda to accomplish before the
end of his term (e.g., passage of the African Trade and Opportunity Act). These
should address remaining challenges to extent possible. Short descriptions
should also be included.

References

Listing of official documents (fact sheets, speech transcripts, signing statements, etc.) that provide more detailed information on the accomplishments
in this subject area. The NSC Press office plans to compile a lists of references for each subject by scanning the official archives; please add any
documents that we overlook. Syntax should be title (in quotes), followed by date
document was issued.

Status

The date in which the fact sheet was last updated should be noted in

the footer
of each page. The NSC Press office will also note the status in this space
(e.g., DRAFT). Fact sheets should not/not be distributed publicly if "DRAFT" or
other interim status description is indicated in the footer.

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03/08/00 DRAFT

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Advancing Democracy and Human Rights.doc
ADVANCING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

"It is important that we never forget that our values and our interests are one
and the same. Promoting democracies that participate in this new global
marketplace is the right thing to do. . . . They advance what all people want
and often fight and die for: Human dignity, security and prosperity. We know
these democracies are less likely to go to war, less likely to traffic in
terrorism, more likely to stand against the forces of hatred and intolerance and
organized destruction."

President Clinton
Freedom House Speech
October 6, 1995

President Clinton has made promoting democracy and human rights abroad central to
the foreign policy objectives of his Administration. Promoting democracy and
human rights not only reflects America's ideals, but also reinforces U.S.
interests, preserving our security by reducing the likelihood of war and
enhancing our prosperity by making better trading partners. And every country
that protects human rights is a potential ally in the struggle against the forces
of hatred and intolerance -- whether those forces take the shape of rogue
nations, ethnic and religious hatreds or terrorists trafficking in weapons of

mass destruction. President Clinton's leadership has contributed to the remarkable spread of democracy and human rights over the past decade that has
freed many millions from tyranny and repression.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Advancing Democracy Worldwide

* Assembled an international coalition to restore the elected Government of Haiti
to power and assisted the first transition from one democratically elected
President to another in the country's 200-year history.

* Worked with our partners in the Organization of American States to reinforce
the great strides toward democracy made in our hemisphere where every country but
one -- Cuba -- is democratic. Through our Regional Democracy Fund, supported a
wide variety of programs in the Americas designed to strengthen the institutional
underpinnings of democracy including the promotion of rule of law, independent
judiciaries, free press, civil society and women's rights.

* Promoted free and fair elections throughout the hemisphere, by offering support
to both electoral processes and international observation delegations. Rallied
the hemisphere to stop an April 1996 coup attempt in Paraguay and to restore
constitutional order in Ecuador in January 2000 through the accession of the Vice
President.

* Led the effort to produce the Dayton Agreement and follow-on efforts to provide
the Bosnian people a chance to hold free elections and to start building
democratic institutions.

* Led a successful multilateral effort to reverse ethnic cleansing and permit the
return of thousands of ethnic Albanians to Kosovo.

* Contributed substantial resources to build democratic institutions and to
strengthen political participation throughout Central and Eastern

Europe, and the
former Soviet Union.

* Consistently pressed for democratic transformations and respect for human
rights and the rule of law in Indonesia. These efforts will continue throughout
East Timor's transition to democracy.

* Supported the successful end to African conflicts from Mozambique to Mali, and
provided strong support and assistance to South Africa's efforts to build an
equitable, multi-cultural democracy with its first government chosen through free
and fair elections.

* Took steps to pressure authoritarian governments while aiding democracy's
advocates in countries such as Burma, Cuba, Iraq, Sudan and Serbia.

* Devoted some $700 million per year to democracy assistance and human rights
programs implemented by the Agency for International Development (AID), as well
as more than $30 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other
publicly supported efforts to promote human rights and democracy activities
overseas.

* Succeeded in winning passage of the "Right to Democracy" resolution at the 1999
United Nations Human Rights Commission. Joining Poland to convene the June 2000
Community of Democracies ministerial meeting in Warsaw, in an effort to forge a
global community of democratic nations that will work together to promote and
strengthen democratic institutions.

Promoting Human Rights Abroad

* Continued to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, political
rights, religious freedom and the rule of law in China. Secured China's

signature of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in

October 1998
and October 1997.

* Sponsored or co-sponsored resolutions at the United Nations Commission on Human
Rights in Geneva, calling on China to improve its human rights practices.

* Increased and improved human rights reporting and advocacy through a variety of
steps including the expansion of the State Department's annual Country Reports on
Human Rights Practices.

* Led the international effort to create the Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR).

* Created the Eleanor Roosevelt Award in December 1998 for Human Rights to honor
distinguished American who have made especially meritorious contributions to the
promotion and protection of human rights within the United States or around the
world.

* Issued an Executive Order on December 10, 1998 that strengthened our efforts to
implement human rights treaties and created an Administration working group to
coordinate these efforts.

* Signed into law the Torture Victims Relief Act in 1998, which authorizes
significant increases in the money spent on treatment of torture victims. In
particular, the Administration has increased substantially our annual contribution to the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims.

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

* Led the effort to establish the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda to hold accountable those guilty of war crimes. The U.S.
provides over $30 million annually in financial support for these bodies.

* Established in 1998 a genocide early warning system to focus training and
intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to

genocide.

Supporting Labor Rights and Combating Child Labor and Trafficking in Women

* Through the "No Sweat" initiative, the Administration, corporations and non-governmental organizations are developing voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the U.S. and abroad, and to ensure that women and children share equally the basic rights they have been denied in so many parts of the world.

* The Clinton Administration has worked to combat child labor by contributing $30 million annually to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

* Helped to secure adoption of two landmark conventions dealing with children's rights: the International Labor Organization Convention Concerning the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Combat. Signed and ratified the ILO Convention in December 1999.

* In a March 1998 Executive Memorandum, the President directed his Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the U.S. government response to trafficking in women and children. The Administration's efforts focus on prevention, protection of and assistance to victims, and prosecution of traffickers.

Assisting Refugees

* The Clinton Administration successfully reformed the asylum adjudication process, which has resulted in fewer fraudulent claims and more expeditious granting of meritorious ones.

* The Clinton Administration successfully advocated for immigration legislation
that addresses the circumstances of asylum seekers with longstanding ties to the
United States from Central America (Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act of
1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998).

* The Clinton Administration issued new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum
claims by women and children in the United States and adopted comprehensive
procedures to ensure that persons are not returned to torture.

Promoting Religious Freedom

* President Clinton created the first-ever Advisory Committee on Religious
Freedom Abroad and directed the expanded coverage of religious freedom in the
State Department's annual human rights report.

* President Clinton signed the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998,
codifying into law many of the additional steps his Administration has taken to
make religious freedom abroad an important part of our foreign policy, including
the appointment Dr. Robert Seiple as our nation's first Ambassador-at-Large for
International Religious Freedom.

* In 1999 the Administration issued the first ever Annual Report on International
Religious Freedom, a 1,100 page document covering the status of religious freedom
in 194 countries.

* In 1999 the Clinton Administration designated and sanctioned Afghanistan
(Taliban regime) Burma, China, Iran, Iraq, Serbia (Milosevic regime), and Sudan
as "countries of particular concern" for having engaged in or tolerated
particularly sever violations of religious freedom.

REFERENCES

"Remarks on Democracy to Students of Moscow State University"

May 10, 1995

"Remarks by the President in Freedom House Speech" October 6, 1995

"Remarks by the President at Human Rights Day Event" December 10, 1996

"U.S.Efforts to Promote Human Rights and Democracy" December 9, 1997

"Remarks by the President to Religious Leaders" June 18, 1998

"Press Availability by President Clinton and President Jiang (People's Republic
of China)" June 27, 1998

"Remarks by the President at Human Rights Day Presentation of Eleanor Roosevelt
Human Rights Award" December 10, 1998

"Remarks by the President at Signing of ILO Convention #182,The Convention
Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for Elimination of the Worst
Forms of Child Labor" December 2, 1999

"Remarks by the President at Human Rights Day/Eleanor Roosevelt Award Ceremony"
December 6, 1999

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 03/16/2000 2:31:39 PM

FROM Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT RE: Bangladesh village [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO
Halperin, David E. (SPCHW)
Halperin, David E. (SPCHW)
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW)
Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted) (SPCHW)

CARBON_COPY
Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina K. (NESA)
Andrews, Raymond (NESA)
Azim, Khalid (NESA)
Camp, Donald A. (NESA)
Cooper, Kathleen H. (NESA)
Jones, Felicia A. (NESA)
Kaplan, Dean M. (RECORDS/NESA)
Malley, Robert (NESA)
Pollack, Kenneth M. (NESA)
Riedel, Bruce O. (NESA)
Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI)
Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI)
Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)
Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)
Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)
Bruns, Judson L. (Jay) (INTECON)
Duncan, John D. (INTECON/DOS)
Goldberg, David B. (RECORDS/INTECON)
Lee, Malcolm R. (NEC)
Mitsler, Elaine M. (INTECON)
Samans, Richard (NEC)
Yuan, Sharon (NEC)

TEXT_BODY

I'm concerned that this refers to the $1.7 million ILO grant as a "child trafficking". While I am not familiar with the specifics of the ILO grant, I thought it was to address child labor, as distinct from trafficking (which involves criminal organizations that coerce

or deceive women and children into moving across borders for work
in the sex industry, sweatshops, and other exploitative situations.)

Dan or Rick -- is it right that it's inaccurate to refer to
this project as an anti-trafficking initiative?

if so, then
it should be changed. Esp. with our trafficking fact sheet in India,
we don't want people to get confused and think we are not addressing
child labor when I believe we are.

thanks -- WLP

-----Original
Message-----
From: Halperin, David E. (SPCHW)
Sent: Thursday,
March 16, 2000 1:43 PM
To: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @NESASIA
- NE/South Asia; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs;
@INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: FW: Bangladesh village [UNCLASSIFIED]

This
rules. See attached.

-----Original Message-----
From: Widmer,
Edward L. (Ted) (SPCHW)
Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2000 12:47 PM
To: @SPEECH
- NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @NESASIA - NE/South Asia; @MULTILAT - Multilateral
and Humanitarian Affairs; @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: Bangladesh
village [UNCLASSIFIED]

Shortened a little further << File: Banglavillage.doc
>>

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	03/23/2000 2:52:47 PM
FROM	Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	State Department (Nightly) Press Guidance - March 22, 2000 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Anderson, Brooke D. Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS) Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS) Hammer, Michael A. (PRESS) Hoelzer, Jennifer I. (PRESS/INTERN) Huff, Lindsey E. (PRESS) Stockwell, David B. (PRESS) Thinakaran, Prabhath (PRESS/INTERN) Williams, Mary C. (ADMIN) Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS) Aragoncillo, Leandro A. (VP) Babbitt, James F. (VP) Beardsley, Tyler S. (VP) Black, Steven K. (VP) Bolan, Christopher J. (VP) Davidson, Leslie K. (VP) Dennett, Todd H. (VP) Fuerth, Leon S. (VP) Gobush, Matthew N. (PRESS) Hinckley, Steedman (VP) Orfini, Michael H. (VP) Osius, Theodore G. (VP) Roberts, Michael W. (VP) Saunders, Richard M. (VP) Woolston, Ann E. (VP)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

03-22-00~Nightly~Guidance~Package.doc

STATEMENT Turkey Open Skies Partnership

NOTICE Serbia (Kosovo) A/S Rubin and Ambassador Hill
Address US Institute for Peace

EAP Region Asian Regional Initiative Against
Trafficking of Women & Children (ARIAT) (Guidance)

EUR Turkey Joint Economic Commission
Meeting (Guidance)

CA FYROM (Macedonia) Consular Information Sheet

CA Nepal Public Announcement

CA Costa Rica Public Announcement

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release March 22, 2000
2000/330

STATEMENT BY JAMES P. RUBIN, SPOKESMAN

U.S., TURKEY INITIATE OPEN SKIES PARTNERSHIP

The United States and Turkey reached agreement today on the text of an Open

Skies air transport agreement, following talks March 20-22 in Washington. A ceremony to finalize the agreement will be held at the closing plenary meeting of the United States-Turkey Joint Economic Commission March 24 in Washington.

The accord demonstrates the growing economic ties between the United States and Turkey, which were highlighted during the visits of Prime Minister Ecevit to the United States in September and that of President Clinton and Secretary Albright to Turkey in November. The agreement is designed to generate significant new commercial benefits for both countries. It will facilitate new cooperation between U.S. and Turkish airlines and enable carriers of both countries to serve the other's market for the first time through code-sharing with international partners, while creating new opportunities for increased cargo and charter services.

The agreement was negotiated by delegations headed by Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas White for the United States and Acting Under Secretary of Transport A. Tahir Dengiz for Turkey. Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary White highlighted the shared benefits of the new agreement:

"We are especially pleased to welcome Turkey as our newest Open Skies partner. The agreement we concluded this week should significantly advance our common goal of increasing business, tourism and cultural exchanges between our two countries. The agreement opens the way for airlines of both countries to take advantage of new, liberal rules to promote aviation in the U.S.-Turkey market. U.S. and Turkish carriers are already making plans to expand services before the end of this year."

The new agreement will replace the existing 1990 U.S.-Turkey bilateral aviation agreement. It will be fully implemented following a three-year transition period.

Open Skies agreements permit unrestricted air service by the airlines of both countries between and beyond the other's territory, eliminating restrictions on how often the carriers can fly, the kind of aircraft they use and the prices they charge. The United States has now concluded 45 Open Skies agreements with partners in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman
For Immediate Release March 22, 2000
2000/331

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

Spokesman James P. Rubin and Ambassador Chris Hill to Speak on Kosovo

Thursday, March 23, 2000, State Department Spokesman James P. Rubin and Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Southeast European Affairs at the NSC Ambassador Chris Hill will deliver a current issues briefing at the U.S. Institute of Peace on the subject of "Kosovo: The Way Forward". Following their presentation, Ambassador Hill and Mr. Rubin will respond to questions. The event is OPEN to the public.

The briefing will take place at 10:00-11:30 a.m. at:
U.S. Institute of Peace
2nd Floor Conference Room
1200 17th Street, NW
As seating is very limited, the Institute asks that reporters who wish to attend telephone Burt Edwards at (202) 429-3889.

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
TURKEY
March 22, 2000

TURKEY: JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

Q: What can you tell us about a large delegation of Turkish government officials in Washington today? What are they doing here?

A: -- A TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES TODAY FOR THE U.S.-TURKEY JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION (JEC), WHICH WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON ON MARCH 23-24, 2000. THE U.S. DELEGATION WILL BE CHAIRED BY AMBASSADOR ALAN LARSON, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC, BUSINESS, AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS. THE TURKISH DELEGATION WILL BE
CHAIRED BY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SELCUK DEMIRALP (SELL-GHOOK DEHMEE-REHLP). THE DELEGATIONS WILL INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF NUMEROUS ECONOMIC
AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS FROM EACH GOVERNMENT.

-- DISCUSSIONS IN THE JEC WILL BUILD ON THE WORK ACHIEVED IN PREVIOUS MEETINGS

OF THE JEC, WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD ANNUALLY SINCE 1993.

-- THE JEC SERVES TO AFFIRM THE CLOSE AND COOPERATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY
AND THE U.S. AND TO EMPHASIZE OUR MUTUAL COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC AND
COMMERCIAL TIES.

Q: Are there any specific projects or agreements on the agenda for the meetings?

A: THE JEC WILL ADDRESS VARIOUS INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION. IT'S PREMATURE TO DISCUSS ANY SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS THAT MAY BE CONCLUDED.

DRAFTED EUR/SE:TVRuggles
U:\PUBLIC FILES\TURKEY\JEC\030600 Press Guidance.doc

CLEARANCE EUR/SE:MDworken/ROBlake (OK)
E:JKessler (OK)
EUR/PPA:Pfrayne (ok)

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE (UPDATED)
March 22, 2000

ASIAN REGIONAL INITIATIVE AGAINST TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (ARIAT)

CONTEXT: The United States Government and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines are co-hosting the ARIAT meeting in Manila, March 29-31. Secretary Albright announced U.S. support for the meeting at the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference in July 1999. The ARIAT meeting is an important next step in the ongoing efforts to stop trafficking of women and children throughout Asia and the rest of the world. The United States places the highest importance on building international cooperation and strengthening laws and their enforcement to stem trafficking. Invitations to participate have been sent to 21 other governments throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

The ARIAT meeting in Manila will develop practical strategies for national and regional cooperation to:

* Share successful practices and build capacity through training among asia-pacific countries to combat trafficking;
* Create realistic national action plans to combat trafficking of women and children;
* Produce a regional action plan which emphasizes prevention, protection and re-integration of victims and prosecution of and enforcement measures against traffickers;
* And seek increased support and commitments from donors, including international banks and organizations, the private sector and participating governments to combat trafficking.

IF ASKED:

Q: What can you tell us about the Asian Regional Initiative Against Trafficking of Women and Children (ARIAT) meeting?

A: -- THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF

THE
PHILIPPINES ARE CO-HOSTING THE ARIAT MEETING IN MANILA, MARCH 29-31.

-- SECRETARY ALBRIGHT ANNOUNCED U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE MEETING AT THE ASEAN POST-MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN JULY 1999.

-- THE ARIAT MEETING IS AN IMPORTANT NEXT STEP IN THE ONGOING EFFORTS TO STOP TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGHOUT ASIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD. THE
UNITED STATES PLACES THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE ON BUILDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
AND STRENGTHENING LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT TO STEM TRAFFICKING. INVITATIONS TO
PARTICIPATE HAVE BEEN SENT TO 21 OTHER GOVERNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE ASIA-PACIFIC
REGION.

-- THE ARIAT MEETING IN MANILA WILL DEVELOP PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL COOPERATION TO:

* SHARE SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES AND BUILD CAPACITY THROUGH TRAINING AMONG ASIA-PACIFIC COUNTRIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING;

* CREATE REALISTIC NATIONAL ACTION PLANS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN;

* PRODUCE A REGIONAL ACTION PLAN WHICH EMPHASIZES PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND
RE-INTEGRATION OF VICTIMS AND PROSECUTION OF AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AGAINST
TRAFFICKERS;

* AND SEEK INCREASED SUPPORT AND COMMITMENTS FROM DONORS, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL
BANKS AND ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS

TO
COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

Q: Is this conference the initiative of the U.S. Government?

A: THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT ARE CO-HOSTS FOR
THE ARIAT MEETING. BOTH GOVERNMENTS HAVE TAKEN THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING THIS
IMPORTANT INITIATIVE.

Q: Who is leading the U.S. delegation?

A: -- RALPH BOYCE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC
BUREAU AND ANITA BOTTI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON
WOMEN AND SENIOR ADVISOR ON TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WILL CO-LEAD THE
U.S. DELEGATION.

Q. What is the nature and magnitude of trafficking?

A. AT ITS CORE, THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN PERSONS IS ABOUT ABDUCTION, COERCION,
DECEPTION, VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION. A TRAFFICKING SCHEME INVOLVES A CONTINUUM
OF RECRUITMENT, ABDUCTION, TRANSPORT, HARBORING, TRANSFER, SALE OR RECEIPT OF
PERSONS THROUGH VARIOUS TYPES OF COERCION, FORCE, FRAUD OR DECEPTION FOR THE
PURPOSE OF PLACING PERSONS IN SITUATIONS OF SLAVERY OR SLAVERY-LIKE CONDITIONS,
SERVITUDE, FORCED LABOR OR SERVICES. EXAMPLES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO,
SEXUAL SERVITUDE, DOMESTIC SERVITUDE, BONDED SWEATSHOP LABOR OR OTHER DEBT
BONDAGE.

Q: Who will attend the ARIAT meeting?

A: AUSTRALIA, BRUNEI, CAMBODIA, CANADA, CHINA, HONG KONG, INDONESIA, JAPAN, LAOS,
MACAU, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
RUSSIA, THAILAND, VIETNAM AND THE EUROPEAN UNION PLAN TO ATTEND.

Q: Is the United States paying for delegates from other countries to attend the
ARIAT meeting?

A: WE COULD NOT SUPPORT THE TRAVEL EXPENSES OF ALL THE OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS DUE
TO FUNDING CONSTRAINTS.

Q: Did the lack of U.S. financial support prevent some countries from attending?
Why did the U.S. not pay the travel costs of some delegations?

A. EVERY INVITEE MADE A DECISION ON THE MERITS OF THIS MEETING BASED ON ITS NATIONAL INTERESTS. WHILE THE U.S. WAS ABLE TO ASSIST WITH SOME TRAVEL EXPENSES,
FUNDING CONSTRAINTS DID NOT PERMIT US TO PAY FOR ALL THE PARTICIPANTS.

Q: Are NGO representatives being invited to participate?

A: EACH GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION WILL CONSIST OF UP TO FOUR SENIOR WORKING LEVEL
OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING. IN RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANT
ROLE NGOS PLAY IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING, EACH DELEGATION IS BEING INVITED TO

INCLUDE TWO NGO REPRESENTATIVES. THESE REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE "PARTICIPANTS"
AND WILL BE ABLE TO VOICE THEIR CONCERNS AND THE CONCERNS OF THE NGO COMMUNITY AT
LARGE AND PROVIDE IDEAS ON PRACTICAL STEPS TO REDUCE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE

TRAFFICKING PROBLEM.

Q: Who picks the NGO representatives?

A: THIS IS A MATTER FOR EACH COUNTRY TO DECIDE.

Q: Does the ARIAT meeting aim to outlaw prostitution of any kind?

A: THE ARIAT MEETING SEEKS TO ADDRESS A BROAD RANGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WHILE PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING ARE RELATED, THEY INVOLVE SOME DISTINCT ISSUES. THE FOCUS OF THE ARIAT MEETING IS TO
ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF TRAFFICKING. THE MEETING WILL SEEK A CONSENSUS ON A REGIONAL ACTION PLAN TO IMPLEMENT PRACTICAL PROGRAMS TO COMBAT THE TRAFFICKING OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR ANY PURPOSE.

drafted by:EAP/PD:BKByers 647-7263

O:\PD\ARIAT Media Guidance Final

clearances: EAP:RBoyce
EAP/PD:WMaurer (ok)
EAP/RSP:JStrotz (ok)
EAP/RSP:BMalkin (ok)
EAP/PIMBS:WMoore (in draft)
EAP/P:KBailes (ok)
AmEmbassy Manila/PAS:MAnderson (in draft)
S/PICW:ABotti (in draft)

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	04/18/2000 6:36:45 PM
FROM	Osius, Theodore G. (VP)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FYI - may come in handy when discussing development issues..... [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Gobush, Matthew N. (VP) Babbitt, James F. (VP)
CARBON_COPY	
TEXT_BODY	
TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT	IMF WB G7 meetings april 15 to 17.doc

April 18, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON FUERTH

THROUGH: Rick Saunders

FROM: Ted Osius

CC: David Beier, Matt Gobush, Jim Babbitt

SUBJECT: Outcome of World Bank/IMF/G-7 discussions on development of the
poorest countries

While the spring IFI meetings tend to be pro-forma (most decisions are made at
the annual meeting in the fall), it is striking to see the degree to which the
U.S. agenda - IFI reform as we define it, greater focus on poverty reduction -
now commands broad support within the G-7 and IFIs. Here are some highlights:

HIV/AIDS. The World Bank's final communique called on

"governments,
international agencies, civil society, the media and the private sector, including the pharmaceutical industry, to step up their efforts" to combat
HIV/AIDS. The World Bank committed to participate in the UNAIDS partnership,
work on its new HIV/AIDS strategy for Africa, and work with the Global Alliance
for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). Wolfensohn described AIDS as "a major
development challenge, if not the most important development challenge,
confronting us in Africa today." He said the World Bank will support work on
vaccines, and work with governments to make it culturally acceptable to talk
about and deal with AIDS.

Debt Initiative. Five countries (Bolivia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania and
Uganda) now qualify for debt relief under the Cologne Highly-Indebted Poor
Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The total could reach 18-20 by the end of 2000.
The World Bank and IMF established a joint implementation committee (JIC) to
facilitate implementation of the Initiative and the related developing countries'
poverty reduction strategies. The IMF wants to ensure that resources freed up by
debt relief in the poorest countries will be channeled directly into poverty
reduction programs. The IMF's final communique stressed that debt relief can
only be effective if it "complements and reinforces sound policies implemented
by HIPC countries and leads to an increase in resource flows." The IMF called
on HIPC countries to move ahead with the preparation of Poverty Reduction
Strategy Papers (PRSPs) "in a participatory manner, integrating priority measures
for poverty reduction and structural reforms within a growth-oriented macroeconomic framework."

Ministers at the World Bank called on the Bank and the Fund to support the PRSP
process with adequate resources, working collaboratively with developing
countries to develop full poverty reduction strategies integrated with

macroeconomic and fiscal policies.1 Ministers also emphasized the need for
technical assistance and funding "to improve statistics and other data and the
analytical skills at the country level," and stressed the importance of donor
coordination.

Both the IMF and World Bank called for full funding of the debt Initiative. As
you know, the Administration made a supplemental request for $210 million for the
U.S. contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund, which Congress did not approve last
year.

Trade and Development. The World Bank communique called on developed countries
to improve market access for developing countries' exports, especially in
agriculture (where EU and Japan maintain obstacles) and textiles (where U.S. is
target of criticism). It called on developing countries to implement
"appropriately sequenced outward-oriented reforms that will permit trade
expansion." Consistent with the communique, Wolfensohn called on developed
countries to provide special market access for poor countries. "It doesn't make
a lot of sense to help countries build their output and then deny the market
access," Wolfensohn said at a news conference.

The U.S. supports a plan being drafted at the WTO for a general opening of
markets to poor countries, but that effort is less comprehensive than what the
World Bank wants. In Quad meetings, USTR has stressed our willingness to improve
market access opportunities for the least-developed countries via our preference
programs: GSP and (if Congress passes them), the Africa Growth and Opportunities
Act and CBI enhancement. Our bottom-line position: Tariff-free and quota-free
are our aims, consistent with international agreements and our domestic
requirements (read: textiles and steel).

Institutional reform. Much of the IMF communique is devoted to

creation of more
rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures for the activities of the IFIs
themselves. A push for transparency is actually consistent with one of the
protestors' key demands: democratize economic decision-making at all levels so
that the people who are most affected by economic policies have a voice in
designing them.

G-7. The G-7 communique stated that "crisis prevention and response should be at
the core of the IMF's work." Secretary Summers argued that, in better-off
developing countries, the IMF should focus its lending on short-term emergencies,
leaving long-term development largely in the hands of the World Bank. The G-7
agreed that interest rates on many IMF loans should be raised to encourage all
but the poorest countries to return to private capital markets as soon as

possible. The G-7 is leaning toward dropping the rate on a preapproved credit
line that the Administration designed to convince countries to adopt economic
reforms before they got into trouble, but that has proved unpopular with
developing countries. G-7 did not agree to identify circumstances under which
poor countries could be authorized to stop paying their foreign creditors during
tough times.

Editorial comment. In his New Republic critique of the IMF, Joseph Stiglitz
raises two basic questions: whether the IFIs favor knee-jerk austerity policies
that can actually worsen the economic circumstances of countries they're supposed
to be helping, and whether such policies lead to the dismantling of safety nets
and public services at the very moment (i.e. times of economic distress) when
they are most needed. One counter argument stems from a look at Asia's economic
recovery. Countries that followed IMF prescriptions recovered fastest, brought
interest rates down and kept inflation low. South Korea is now

growing at about
10% per year. This brings to mind Mike Moore's widely-quoted statement
(paraphrased): to blame the IMF and World Bank for poverty is like blaming the
Red Cross for war.
1 The Cologne Initiative includes measures to better target budget resources for
health, child survival, AIDS prevention, and education. It also calls for
greater transparency in government budgeting and wider consultation with civil
society in the development and implementation of economic programs. Increased
support for education, in particular, is called for so that more children in the
developing world are able to go to school rather than work in the fields or
sweatshops.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gentile to Hill re trafficking (20 pages)	06/15/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sep 97-Jan 01) ([sweatshop ...])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:
[02/10/2000-06/23/2000]

2018-1072-F
kc2356

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME	06/23/2000 12:52:43 PM
FROM	Banbury, Anthony N. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	FW: @MULTI Inputs for National Security Strategy 2000 still needed [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Banbury, Anthony N. (MULTI) Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI) Hurwitz, Marc I. (ADMIN) Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI) Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI) Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI) Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI) Smith, Peter D. R. (MULTI) Tierney, Mary T. (Theresa) (MULTI) Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)
CARBON_COPY	

TEXT_BODY

OK, Dan's comments have been sent. We have Wendy's comments, but
will probably need something from Steve. Does anyone do PDD-68?
I'm going to tell Phil that he'll have a response by COB.

-----Original
Message-----
From: Cullom, Philip H. (DEFENSE)
Sent: Friday,
June 23, 2000 11:26 AM
To: @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian
Affairs
Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy
Subject: @MULTI Inputs for
National Security Strategy 2000 still needed [UNCLASSIFIED]

Colleagues,
Last
week I sent around to you the below email. Have already received input from Dan Feldman on some MULTI related issues but am still looking for inputs for Chapter II (bulletized inputs preferred) on accomplishments/efforts/trends/challenges since the last NSS (or not mentioned in the last NSS but should have been) regarding:

* Human
Rights
* Crime/International Law Enforcement
* Religious Freedoms/Issues
* PDD-68

A
few bulletized lists on each of the above topics are needed as soon as possible, given that we are rapidly falling behind the schedule to send out an initial draft for interagency review by 1 July. All we need are bullets -- we'll do the rest of drafting with your substantive
points. Your input will be greatly appreciated.

A Chapter III
input for Integrated Regional Approaches is not needed for MULTI although feel free to provide inputs to applicable regional directorates if you believe one of your issues should be mentioned in a regional section of Chapter III. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----
From: Cullom,
Philip H. (DEFENSE)
Sent: Wednesday, June 14, 2000 1:49 PM
To: @TRANSNATIONAL
- Transnational Threats
Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy
Subject: FW:
2000 National Security Strategy (TNT portion) [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Colleagues,
Based
upon some early input received, there appears to be some confusion about the Chapter 2 Word Attachment I included in the email I sent on Monday (see below). It is not the proposed new text for the 2000 NSS. It is select portions of last year's language from Chapter 2 which I thought your directorate would want to rewrite (there may be others too). (It was sent as an attachment so you didn't have to go scrounge up a copy of the 99 NSS to find your portions.

The
real task for today is not to edit last year's language. Rather, it is to formulate bullet points, phrases, or new text to give new examples of the programs/policies we have been implementing (you will note some vignettes and examples in the old text that we should change to show what we've done in the last year -- or expect to do before the 2000 NSS actually comes out this fall).

Please try
to send us some new examples we will then weave together into a new

draft text. Once we get that written (approximately 30 June to 1
July) we will send that initial draft out for your edits/changes
before going interagency.

Unlike Joe, I did not have the historical
background of several NSSs to do an initial draft NSS without your
earlier input. We're therefore changing the process a bit to introduce
this intermediary step before you see the first draft NSS for
comment/edit.
Thanks for your patience. - Phil

Colleagues:
We are in the
process of drafting the 2000 National Security Strategy. Status
of the effort is as follows:

The new table of contents (see below)
is attached to let you see what is slightly different about the
organization
envisioned for the next NSS. Erin Metzinger and I have already been
hard at work on themes to be woven throughout the 2000 NSS.

Chapter I: We'll circulate it soon!
We have been working on a
redraft of Chapter I, entitled Fundamentals of the Strategy. The
chapter is divided into three sections:
* Principles of the Strategy
* The
Case for Engagement
* Blueprint for Engagement
These sections will
attempt to lay out a logical argument for the strategy and you will
find that the third section essentially summarizes the themes for
the NSS as well as outlining the logic for how the themes support
the elements of the strategy. You should see this by the end of
this week.

Your Immediate Help is Needed! Chapter II
In the
meantime, I need some very quick turnaround assistance in order to
draft critical elements of Chapter II. If you could, please provide
bullet points by Wednesday COB (6/14) to update what has happened
(since the last NSS in Dec 1999) in the following areas for which
I believe you are our subject matter experts:
* Universal Human
Rights

* Crime Control
* Religious Freedom
* Update on PDD-68
implementation
In case you don't have immediate access to a 1999
NSS, here are your directorate's sections from last year as a refresher.

Longer term Help Needed! Chapter III (Integrated Regional Approaches)
By
COB June26th, need a draft of your section for Chapter III. The reason for needing it by 6/26 is that an initial draft of the 2000 NSS, all three sections, must be sent out for interagency comment by the end of June. Meeting the June 26th deadline will be the only way to facilitate that. Thanks for your assistance!

Look forward
to your bullet points for Chapter II this Wednesday and your Chapter III inputs two weeks from today.

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Adherence to Universal Human Rights and Democratic Principles

We must sustain our efforts to press for adherence to democratic principles, and respect for basic human rights and the rule of law worldwide, including in countries that continue to defy democratic advances. Working bilaterally and through international institutions, the United States promotes universal adherence to democratic principles and international standards of human rights. Our efforts in the United Nations and other organizations are helping to make these principles the governing standards for acceptable international behavior.

Ethnic conflict represents a great challenge to our values and our security. When it erupts in ethnic cleansing or genocide, ethnic conflict is a grave violation of universal human rights. Innocent civilians should not be subject to forcible relocation or slaughter because of their religious, ethnic, racial, or tribal heritage. In addition to being a cause for concern on humanitarian

grounds, ethnic conflict can threaten regional stability and may give rise to
potentially serious national security concerns.

We will work to strengthen the capacity of the international community to prevent
and, whenever possible, stop outbreaks of mass killing and displacement. The
United States and other countries cannot respond to every humanitarian crisis in
the world. But when the world community has the power to stop genocide and
ethnic cleansing, we will work with our allies and partners, and with the United
Nations, to mobilize against such violence - as we did in Bosnia and Kosovo.

Our response will not be the same in every case. Sometimes collective military
action is both appropriate and feasible. Sometimes concerted economic and
political pressure, combined with diplomacy, is a better answer. The way the
international community responds will depend upon the capacity of countries to
act, and on their perception of their national interests.

Events in the Bosnia conflict and preceding the 1994 genocide in Rwanda
demonstrate the unfortunate power of inaccurate and malicious information in
conflict-prone situations. We must enhance our ability to make effective use of
our communications and information capabilities to counter misinformation and
incitement, mitigate ethnic conflict, promote independent media organizations and
the free flow of information, and support democratic participation.

We will also continue to work - bilaterally and with international institutions -
to ensure that international human rights principles protect the most vulnerable
or traditionally oppressed groups in the world - women, children, workers,
refugees and other persecuted persons. To this end, we will seek to strengthen
international mechanisms that promote human rights and address violations of
international humanitarian law, such as the UN Human Rights

Commission and the
international war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. We
strongly support wide ratification of the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of
Child Labor. We also aim to implement fully those international human rights
treaties to which we are a party.

It is our aim to ensure temporary protection for persons fleeing situations of
armed conflict or generalized human rights abuses by encouraging governments to
not return refugees to countries where they face persecution or torture. We also
seek to focus additional attention on the more vulnerable or traditionally
oppressed people by spearheading new international initiatives to combat the
sexual exploitation of minors, child labor, homelessness among children, and the
use of child soldiers.
International Law Enforcement Cooperation

As threats to our national security from terrorism, drug trafficking and other
international crime increase, U.S. and foreign law enforcement and judicial
agencies must continue to find innovative ways to implement a concerted, global
plan to combat international crime. As highlighted in the President's
International Crime Control Strategy, one way to accomplish this is through
cooperative activities, such as overseas law enforcement presence, that leverage
our resources and foster the establishment of effective working relationships
with foreign law enforcement agencies. U.S. investigators and prosecutors work
to enlist the cooperation of foreign law enforcement officials, keeping crime
away from American shores, enabling the arrest of many U.S. fugitives and solving
serious U.S. crimes. This presence creates networks of law enforcement
professionals dedicated to preventing crime and bringing international criminals
to justice.

The Department of State and U.S. federal law enforcement agencies

are engaged in
a cooperative effort to provide assistance to law enforcement agencies in Central
and Eastern Europe and East Asia through the International Law Enforcement
Academies that have been established in Hungary and Thailand. The ILEA
initiative is a multinational effort organized by the United States, the host
nations, and other international training partners to provide mutual assistance
and law enforcement training.
Drug Trafficking and Other International Crime

A broad range of criminal activities emanating from overseas threatens the safety
and well-being of the American people.

Drug Trafficking. We have shown that with determined and relentless efforts, we
can make significant progress against the scourge of drug abuse and drug
trafficking. For much of this century, organized crime leaders inside the United
States controlled America's drug trade. Aggressive law enforcement efforts have
dramatically weakened U.S. crime syndicates. But international trade in drugs
persists; now led by criminals based in foreign countries. International drug
syndicates, especially those based in Mexico and Colombia, continue to diversify
and seek new markets in the United States - moving beyond large cities into
smaller communities and rural towns.

The aim of our drug control strategy is to cut illegal drug use and availability
in the United States by 50 percent by 2007 - and reduce the health and social
consequences of drug use and trafficking by 25 percent over the same period,
through expanded prevention efforts, improved treatment programs, strengthened
law enforcement and tougher interdiction. Our strategy recognizes that, at home
and abroad, prevention, treatment and economic alternatives must be integrated
with intelligence collection, law enforcement and interdiction efforts.

Domestically, we seek to educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs, increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence, reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use, reduce domestic cultivation of cannabis and production of methamphetamines and other synthetic drugs, and shield America's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat. Concerted efforts by the public, all levels of government and the private sector together with other governments, private groups and international organizations will be required for our strategy to succeed.
Internationally, our strategy recognizes that the most effective counterdrug operations are mounted at the source where illegal drugs are grown and produced. We seek to stop drug trafficking by bolstering the capabilities of source nations to reduce cultivation through eradication and development of alternative crops, and attack production through destruction of laboratories and control of chemicals used to produce illegal drugs. In the transit zone between source regions and the U.S. border, we support interdiction programs to halt the shipment of illicit drugs.
In concert with allies abroad, we pursue prosecution of major drug traffickers, destruction of drug trafficking organizations, prevention of money laundering, and elimination of criminal financial support networks.

Our strategy also includes efforts to build cooperative links with foreign law enforcement agencies, strengthen democratic institutions, assist source nations to root out corruption, and safeguard human rights and respect for the rule of law in both source and transit nations. Additionally, we are engaging international organizations, financial institutions and non-governmental organizations in counterdrug cooperation.

Other International Crime. A free and efficient market economy requires

transparency and effective law enforcement to combat unlawful activities such as extortion and corruption that impede rational business decisions and fair competition. The benefits of open markets are enhanced by fostering the safe and secure international movement of passengers and goods by all modes of transportation. Additionally, the integrity and reliability of the international financial system will be improved by standardizing laws and regulations governing financial institutions and improving international law enforcement cooperation in the financial sector. Corruption and extortion activities by organized crime groups can also undermine the integrity of government and imperil fragile democracies. And the failure of governments to effectively control international crime rings within their borders - or their willingness to harbor international criminals - endangers global stability. There must be no safe haven where criminals can roam free, beyond the reach of our extradition and legal assistance treaties.

We are negotiating and implementing new and updated extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties, and increasing our enforcement options through agreements on asset seizure, forfeiture, and money laundering. The new National Money Laundering Strategy being implemented by the Departments of Treasury and Justice is increasing the effectiveness of America's efforts both domestically and internationally to deprive organized crime groups the benefit of their illegal profits. Initiatives also are under way to accelerate the criminal identification process and facilitate global participation in the investigation and prosecution of criminal activities through the linking of worldwide law enforcement databases. This will be done in a manner that protects the privacy of U.S. citizens.

Because of the global nature of information networks, no area of

criminal
activity has greater international implications than high technology crime.
Computer hackers and other cyber-criminals are not hampered by international
boundaries, since information and transactions involving funds or property can be
transmitted quickly and covertly via telephone and information systems. Many of
the challenges that law enforcement faces in this area are extremely difficult to
address without international consensus and cooperation. We seek to develop and
implement new agreements and encourage cooperative research and development with
other nations to address high technology crime, particularly cyber-crime.
Promoting Democracy and Human Rights

The third core objective of our national security strategy is to promote

democracy, human rights, and
respect for the rule of law. In the past decade, the movement of nations away
from repressive governance and toward democratic and publicly accountable
institutions has been extraordinary. Since the success of many of those changes
is by no means assured, our strategy must focus on strengthening the commitment
and capacity of nations to implement democratic reforms, protect human rights,
fight corruption and increase transparency in government.

Emerging Democracies

The United States works to strengthen democratic and free market institutions and
norms in all countries, particularly those making the transition from closed to
open societies. This commitment to see freedom and respect for human rights take
hold is not only just, but pragmatic. Our security depends upon the protection
and expansion of democracy worldwide, without which repression, corruption and
instability could engulf a number of countries and threaten the stability of
entire regions.

The sometimes-difficult road for new democracies in the 1990's demonstrates that free elections are not enough. Genuine, lasting democracy also requires respect for human rights, including the right to political dissent; freedom of religion and belief; an independent media capable of engaging an informed citizenry; a robust civil society; the rule of law and an independent judiciary; open and competitive economic structures; mechanisms to safeguard minorities from oppressive rule by the majority; full respect for women's and workers' rights; and civilian control of the military.

The United States is helping consolidate democratic and market reforms in Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Integrating new democracies in Europe into European political, economic and security organizations, such as NATO, OSCE, the EU and the Council of Europe, will help lock in and preserve the impressive progress these nations have made in instituting democratic and market-economic reforms. Consolidating advances in democracy and free markets in our own hemisphere remain a priority. In the Asia Pacific region, economic dynamism is increasingly associated with political modernization, democratic evolution, and the widening of the rule of law. Indonesia's October 1999 election was a significant step toward democracy and we will do our part to help Indonesia continue on that path. In Africa, we are particularly attentive to states, such as South Africa and Nigeria, whose entry into the community of market democracies may influence the future direction of an entire region.

The methods for assisting emerging democracies are as varied as the nations involved. Our public diplomacy programs are designed to share our democratic experience in both government and civil society with the publics in emerging

democracies. We must
continue leading efforts to mobilize international economic and political
resources, as we have with Russia, Ukraine and other countries in Eastern Europe
and Eurasia and with Southeast Europe. We must take firm action to help counter
attempts to reverse democracy, as we have in Haiti and Paraguay.

We must help democratizing nations strengthen the pillars of civil society,
supporting administration of justice and rule of law programs, promoting the
principle of civilian control of the military, and training foreign police and
security forces to solve crimes and maintain order without violating the basic
rights of their citizens. And we must seek to improve their market institutions
and fight corruption and political discontent by encouraging good governance
practices and a free and independent local media that promotes these principles.

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Violence against and trafficking in women and children are international problems with national implications. We have seen cases of trafficking in the United States for purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor and domestic servitude. Our efforts have expanded to combat this problem, both nationally and internationally, by increasing awareness, focusing on prevention, providing victim assistance and protection, and enhancing law enforcement. The President continues to call upon the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which will enhance our efforts to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity.

Promotion of religious freedom is one of the highest concerns in our foreign policy. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion is a bedrock issue for the

American people. To that end, the President signed the International Religious
Freedom Act of 1998, which provides the flexibility needed to advance religious
freedom and to counter religious persecution. In September 1999, we completed
the first phase outlined in the Act with publication of the first annual report
on the status of religious freedom worldwide, and in October, we designated the
most severe violators of religious freedom. The United States is active

throughout the world assisting those who are persecuted because of their religion
and promoting freedom of religious belief and practice. We will continue to work
with individual nations and with international institutions to combat religious
persecution and promote religious freedom.

The United States will continue to speak out against human rights abuses and
carry on human rights dialogues with countries willing to engage with us
constructively. Because police and internal security services can be a source of
human rights violations, we use training and contacts between U.S. law
enforcement and their foreign counterparts to help

address these problems. We do not provide training
to police or military units implicated in human rights abuses. When appropriate,
we are prepared to take strong measures against human rights violators. These
include economic sanctions, visa restrictions and restricting sales of arms and
police equipment that may be used to commit human rights abuses.

Humanitarian Activities

Our efforts to promote democracy and human rights are complemented by our
humanitarian programs, which are designed to alleviate human suffering, address
resource and economic crises that could have global implications, pursue
appropriate strategies for economic development, and support and promote
democratic regimes that respect human rights and the rule of law.

We also must seek to promote reconciliation in states experiencing civil conflict
and to address migration and refugee crises. To this end, the United States will
provide appropriate financial support and work with other nations and international bodies, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and
the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We also will assist efforts to protect
the rights of refugees and displaced persons and to address the economic and
social root causes of internal displacement and international flight.

Private firms and non-governmental organizations are natural allies in activities
and efforts intended to address humanitarian crises and bolster democracy
and market economies. We have natural partners in
labor unions, human rights groups, environmental
advocates, chambers of commerce and election
monitors in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and in providing
international humanitarian assistance; thus, we should promote democratization
efforts through private and non-governmental groups as well as foreign
governments.

Supporting the global movement toward democracy requires a pragmatic, long-term
effort focused on both values and institutions. Our goal is a broadening of the
community of free-market democracies, and stronger institutions and international
non-governmental movements committed to human rights and democratization.