

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Stanley Roth to Eric Schwartz, re: Beijing Women's Conference: Additional Stops (2 pages)	06/26/1995	P1/b(1)
002. email	Eric Schwartz to Stanley Roth and Robert Suettinger, re: YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE, ASAP (6 pages)	06/26/1995	P1/b(1)
003. email	James Fetig to Peter Bass, et al., re: Coordination [partial] (1 page)	06/28/1995	P6/b(6)
004. email	Eric Schwartz to Stanley Roth, re: Womens Conference (7 pages)	06/29/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
 OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/25/1995 - 06/30/1995]

2007-1550-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 25 June 95 17:24

FROM Chyba, Christopher F.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]Emerging Diseases Action Plan

TO Clarke, Richard A.
Eddy, Randolph P.

CARBON_COPY Claussen, Eileen B.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.

TEXT_BODY

I have attached the current draft of the report of the Emerging Disease Action Group, which I chaired. I will present this report to CISET Principals on Monday, June 26. Final budget scenario data will not be available until June 30.

[[CDCDFT.DOC : 4422 in CDCDFT.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 25 June 95 17:20

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** CDCDFT.DOC
DRAFT 6/26/95
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DRAFT 6/26/95
DRAFT 6/26/95
REPORT OF THE ACTION PLAN WORKING GROUP ON
EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Presented to CISET
June 26, 1995

Working Group Membership

Lois Ann Beaver FDA
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Mike Schneider State/G
Macol Stewart NOAA
Sidney Thurton NOAA
Russ Zajtchuk DoD

Christopher Chyba Chair, OSTP

This Working Group was established June 12, 1995, and directed by the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISSET) of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to deliver an action plan on June 26, 1995, detailing the U.S. Government response to the threat of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (herein dubbed "EREIDs"). The action plan was to build on the draft of the Report of the CISSET Working Group on Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases, as well as additional work that had been done by the agencies. Great effort on the part of the agencies has been required for the production of this report within the time required.

Within the Working Group, it was emphasized by OMB staff that in the current budget climate requests for additional resources are very difficult to put forward, and therefore whatever additional actions are recommended for FY95 and FY96 should be accomplished within available resources. Participating agencies are actively examining priorities within existing resources, but all participating program agencies believe that the threat posed by EREIDs is sufficiently grave that substantial additional resources in FY97

and beyond will nevertheless be required.

This action plan therefore breaks possible steps that may be taken to address the threat of EREIDs into three categories. Category I addresses administrative actions that can be taken with minimal budget implications and without the requirement of new legislation. Category II involves legislative actions that may be taken with minimal budget implications. Category III involves steps that carry with them clear resource requirements. These requirements have been rigorously prioritized, as discussed in section III, and as detailed in the lengthy annexes to this report.

The goal of this Working Group has been to ensure that Ciset, the NSTC, and the Administration have the information required to make an informed and confident decision on how best to respond to the EREID threat. The data given as supplements to section III provide Ciset with objectives that are specific and prioritized, should Ciset choose to pursue additional resources in addressing this issue. These data are an indication of the seriousness with which the participating agencies have considered this problem.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

There are a number of steps, with minimal budget implications, that the Executive Branch can pursue quickly to improve the ability of the United States and the world to detect and respond to emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (EREIDs). Some of these actions can be taken immediately, whereas others will require careful interagency collaboration for completion. Broadly, these steps divide into actions that are primarily international and actions that are primarily domestic in scope. In addition, we recommend the creation of a policy-level Task Force under which a number of working groups should be created to iron out specific issues.

A. Recommended International Actions

1. Encourage other nations and international organizations to assign higher priority to EREIDs

- a. Prepare a letter for the President's consideration calling for increased action by nations and international organizations against EREIDs. Specifically, the letter should:

- i. Call for the development of a global surveillance and response network.

- ii. Endorse the recent World Health Organization (WHO) resolution on EREIDs (Forty-Eighth World Health Assembly, WHA 48.13; see annex

A) to strengthen the WHO EREID collaborating centers and the existing networks for surveillance of specific diseases and drug resistance and to improve outbreak response capabilities.

iii. In the context of WHA 48.13, establish the responsibility of all nations to provide accurate and timely reporting of EREID outbreaks.

iv. Request donor country contributions to support epidemiological research and training. Donors can contribute to existing programs, institutes, national activities, and international agencies.

v. Stress the willingness of the CDC, DoD, FDA, NIH, and USAID to make their expertise and resources available as needed.

b. Send a two-part cable to all diplomatic embassies. Part I would contain instructions to the Ambassadors to deliver the President's letter to the Head of State together with talking points detailing the U.S. Government (USG) recommendations on EREIDs. Part II would be a long information cable, based on the summary of the Report of the Ciset Working Group on Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases, intended to develop an information base among Department of State and other personnel abroad.

c. Prepare a letter from Under Secretary Wirth to his Japanese counterpart recommending that the two countries include under the Common Agenda joint action in Third World countries on EREID surveillance and response as well as on research and training.

d. Establish a working group on EREID research in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Megascience Forum at the September 1995 OECD Science Ministerial.

2. Express U.S. support for the WHO in playing a stronger role in EREIDs

a. Cable our Ambassador in the U.S. Mission Geneva to approach the WHO Director General and express USG support for the WHO to play a stronger role on EREIDs (and in particular, to express support for WHA 48.13), and to provide the Director General with a copy of the President's letter to Heads of State. The demarche would offer U.S. encouragement for the WHO:

i. To explore with the WHO the steps to be taken to strengthen its programs in EREIDs, including the existing WHO EREID Collaborating Centres and the existing networks for surveillance of specific diseases (polio, AIDS, TB, influenza) and drug resistance, as well as to improve regional outbreak response capabilities;

ii. To coordinate the development of regional EREID centers, based

on existing institutions; and

iii. To work with individual nations to establish regional and national EREID plans.

iv. The demarche should include mention of the letter from Ciset cochairs described in 2(b) below.

b. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), part of the WHO, has accepted the recommendation from its 14-15 June 1995 workshop, "Combating Emerging Infectious Diseases: Challenge for the Americas", to develop an inventory of the capabilities available for EREID surveillance and response in the Americas. (This inventory includes identifying national communicable disease control chiefs, national laboratory chiefs, and institutions in regional networks.)

The Ciset cochairs should write the WHO, congratulating it on the June PAHO meeting, and urging it to work through its Division of Communicable Diseases to develop an analogous inventory for its other regions. This letter should include a copy of the full Report of the Ciset Working Group, and should be coordinated with the cable described in 2(a) above.

c. The WHO has prepared a resolution calling for revision of the International Health Regulations (IHRs). The United States, through the CDC, should participate in the revision of the IHRs to account for the dramatic changes in contemporary international travel, to ensure improved U.S. screening and quarantine capabilities. Additionally, revisions to the IHRs should provide for better information exchange and diagnostic capabilities for EREIDs.

3. Expand the mission of DoD and its Continental U.S. (CONUS) and Outside the Continental U.S. (OCONUS) laboratories to include complementary surveillance, training, research, and rapid response components for EREIDs

To better protect and treat U.S. military personnel and their dependents assigned or deployed overseas, the DoD has an established program focused on identifying infectious disease threats to military operations and conducting research on prevention and control measures. This program includes three medical research laboratories in the Continental U.S. and six laboratories overseas in Peru, Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, Thailand, and Indonesia.

The DoD is currently expanding its mission, including expansion of the mission of the OCONUS laboratories to include surveillance for EREIDs. For maximum effectiveness, the expansion will be part of a well-coordinated effort with the host countries where the OCONUS

labs are located, and with various national and international organizations. DoD contributions to an international consortium are focusing on three general areas: improvement in the global surveillance system for new events; construction of an international rapid response capability, and research efforts aimed at identifying and testing diagnostic, preventive and control measures.

We recommend the following additional steps:

- a. Raise the State Department ceilings on personnel assigned to the six OCONUS labs to allow DoD to expand its overseas mission to include EREID surveillance and training.
- b. Ensure the availability of diagnostic and treatment capabilities in the three CONUS and six OCONUS labs, using DoD resources.
- c. Develop training for foreign epidemiologists and technicians at the six OCONUS labs, using DoD resources.

Among other benefits, these steps will help ensure that foreign public health personnel will make use of these facilities and report new or unusual disease occurrences.

B. Recommended Domestic Actions

1. Encourage expanded formal training of health care providers

The Ciset cochairs should write the appropriate health care provider and laboratory health researcher organizations (including the American College of Physicians, American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Infectious Diseases Society of America, the American Society of Microbiology, and others), urging where appropriate that fellowship programs include a focus on EREIDs, and that questions on EREIDs be included on their certifying and re-certifying examinations. The letter should state that topics for emphasis are those given in the Report of the Ciset Working Group, which should be enclosed.

The Ciset cochairs should also write the Association of American Medical Colleges and other appropriate Associations to urge them to include more training in EREIDs in their curricula for students, and in their examinations. Again, the Ciset Working Group Report should be referenced and enclosed.

2. Review and update regulations for screening and quarantine at ports of entry into the United States

Under the foreign quarantine regulations, CDC's Division of Quarantine is responsible for preventing the introduction of

communicable diseases by controlling the entry of persons, animals, and transported materials suspected of harboring certain human pathogens. Current regulations should be reviewed and updated in light of recent experiences with disease outbreaks to ensure that there is sufficient flexibility to meet current and future public health needs in preventing and controlling the importation of disease. Issues considered should include such items as early warning systems abroad, providing stricter controls at ports of entry, and more control after persons, animals, or material have entered the United States. Specifically, 42 CFR Part 71, Subparts B, D, E and F should be reviewed. This review should be coordinated by the Task Force discussed in I(C) below. The review should also address the budgetary implications of proposed changes.

3. Make information about ill passengers (and others exposed during international travel) more accessible to health authorities

Captains of aircraft and ships are required to report the presence of ill passengers before arrival at their intended port of entry so those passengers can be met and detained for further evaluation, if necessary. There is no formal agreement between the transportation industry and public health authorities for the industry to provide information (e.g., passenger name and destinations), when passenger follow-up is required. Cooperative arrangements need to be developed between the transportation industry and health authorities to provide this information. These arrangements should be reviewed by the Task Force discussed in I(C) below.

C. Establishment of a Standing Task Force

We recommend the establishment of a standing Task Force, evolving directly from the Ciset Working Group on EREIDs. The Task Force should include participation of all Ciset agencies, including the Intelligence Community and the Department of Justice. The Task Force will continue to provide strategic planning on EREID issues, and will also establish action groups as necessary to pursue particular topics.

In particular, the Task Force should immediately address:

1. Coordination of the USG response to infectious disease outbreaks.
2. Updating and reviewing 42 CFR Part 71, as described in B(2) above.
3. Establishing cooperative agreements between the transportation industry and health authorities, as described in B(3) above.

4. Promoting public/private sector partnerships to ensure that industrial capabilities in areas such as biologics (drugs, vaccines, anti-sera), diagnostic tools, medical equipment, international health education, and communications are strengthened and applied effectively for response to EREIDs.
5. Developing in coordination with U.S. industry and NGOs an offer of technical assistance to the WHO and other nations in establishing global EREID communications networks, based on regional centers. The EREID networks would serve as a key part of the system for disease surveillance and reporting, aid in the coordination of international response activities, and facilitate the dissemination of diagnostic and treatment information. The networks would make use of modern telecommunications technology, including internet and satellite communications.
6. Finalizing recommendation II(B) below.
7. Ensuring coordination with other initiatives being undertaken that may be relevant, including the "Global Emergency Management Information Network Initiative (GEMINI)" that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is coordinating.

In addition, to facilitate interagency coordination, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) should be established as necessary. If infectious disease subcommittees are required, the Federal Malaria Vaccine Coordinating and consortium of collaborating agencies, or the {NIH/FIC has an additional example to be added here} may serve as models.

II. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

There are further steps with minimal budget implications that will require working with the Legislative Branch in order to be implemented.

A. Extend CDC's legislative mandate

CDC is the lead U.S. agency in matters of domestic disease surveillance, control, and prevention. However, CDC does not have direct authority to support the development of international health programs. Because it lacks direct authority in this area, CDC cannot receive appropriations in support of international infectious disease surveillance, except for AIDS surveillance.

In view of the international nature of EREIDs, and of the increasing mobility of infectious microbes, CDC's mandate to protect the health of U.S. citizens should be extended by amending the Public Health Service Act to include outbreak investigations and responses to epidemics overseas, in consultation with appropriate U.S. agencies and state and local health departments.

B. Establish the authority of relevant U.S. Government agencies

Under the Task Force, establish an action group that is to finalize the following proposal:

"Ensure that responsible agencies have the authority, emergency procurement powers, and resources to coordinate interagency responses to foreign disease outbreaks that have the potential to spread globally.

Using the current legislative language of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance as a model, it is recommended that the following 'notwithstanding' language be incorporated into the legislation for the responsible U.S. Government agency or agencies:

'Subject to the limitations in [funding authorization], and notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to any foreign country, international organization, or private voluntary organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for response to international outbreaks and threats from newly emerging or previously controlled diseases, including assistance relating to epidemic preparedness and global disease surveillance, and to the prediction of, and contingency planning for, disease epidemics and emerging/resurgent infectious diseases abroad.'"

The Task Force must further define the circumstances under which the powers suggested by the "notwithstanding" language would be granted to the President.

The budgetary implications of the phrase "authority, emergency procurement powers, and resources" require further consideration.

III. PROGRAM/BUDGET ACTIONS

To increase substantially the capacity of the United States and other countries to respond to EREIDs, more comprehensive attention to surveillance and response, research and training, capacity building within nations, and emergency production and distribution of vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics is needed nationally and internationally. A listing of programs and projects with necessary budget justification is attached to this report in annexes B through D.

The program and budget in the annexes detail and prioritize resource requirements for improving the United States' ability to address the threat of EREIDs. Data have been provided by the Department of Health and Human Services [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Fogarty International Center (FIC),

and

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)], USAID, and NOAA.

The document at Tab B breaks the "resource requirements" identified by the agencies into three categories: (1) surveillance; (2) response; and (3) screening and quarantine. These initial resource data have been supplemented with: (1) greater detail regarding proposed expenditures, so that it is evident why a given level of resources is required for a particular task; (2) a prioritization of resource requirements; and (3) budget authority and outlays for FY94 (actual), FY95 (enacted), and FY96 (President's budget) to put the resource requirements in context.

The information required by (1), specific justifications for resource requirements, is provided at Tab C.

Prioritization was achieved in the following way. The agencies were requested to consider scenarios in which \$10, \$25, \$50, and \$75 million were available for these additional resource requirements (along with the full request). They were then asked to provide, in matrix form, the manner in which they would divide funding between initiatives at these resource levels. In the time available for this report, it was not possible to jointly prioritize DHHS and USAID initiatives. However, the three DHHS offices were able to jointly prioritize their requests. These matrices, including FY94, FY95, and FY96 figures, plus additional relevant information, are provided at Tab D. Because of the small size of NOAA's request, it has not been broken out in this way.

Finally, at this time, DoD is not requesting additional resources and will support its participation and expand its efforts using existing DoD funds.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET DATA TO BE PROVIDED (annexes B through D)

This document has not been cleared by the Working Group; it is provided by the Chair to summarize the data that will be provided in annexes B through D.

The NSC/OSTP tasker requested information in three broad areas: (1) surveillance;

(2) response; and (3) screening and quarantine.

Subtopics have been broken out of each of these three topics (see list on following page). For each subtopic, the agencies are providing FY94 (actual), FY95 (enacted), and FY96 (President's budget) data. They have also determined what additional resources (annual figures, FY97 and beyond) they would require to

address these issues as they believe appropriate. For each subtopic, they have composed line-by-line justifications of the resources requested, so that it is

clear why particular funding levels have been chosen. These resource requests total to the vicinity of \$100 million for the three DHHS offices combined (CDC, FIC, and NIAID), and for USAID.

DHHS and USAID have prioritized these requests according to the following scheme.

The agencies were asked to consider scenarios in which \$10, \$25, \$50, and \$75 million were available for these additional resource requirements. They were then asked to provide, in matrix form, the manner in which they would divide funding between initiatives at each of these resource levels.

Our Working Group has now compiled virtually all of these data. The line-by-line

justifications have been completed, as have the "plus-up" matrices. Definitive data for FY94-96 are being finalized. This information will be available in final form, as annexes B-D of the Working Group report, by June 30, 1995.

C.F. Chyba 6/25/96

(1) Adequacy of existing national and international surveillance and reporting systems

1a. Regional (international) infectious disease surveillance and response networks

1b. Communications for infectious disease surveillance

1c. Global alert systems among national governments

1d. Identification of regional resources to provide expertise in diagnosis

1e. Surveillance of antibiotic resistance and drug use

1f. Enhancing collaboration among U.S. agencies

1g. Rebuilding the disease surveillance/response component of the U.S. public health infrastructure

(2) Adequacy of existing national and international response to emerging infectious diseases

2a. Assisting other countries to make infectious disease surveillance and control a national priority

2b. Preserving existing U.S. Government activities that enhance other nations' abilities to prevent, control, and respond to emerging infectious diseases

2c. Strengthening WHO collaborating centers

2d. Establishing the authority of relevant U.S. Government agencies

2e. Emergency production of diagnostic tests, drugs, and vaccines

2f. Research and training to underpin the global infectious disease network

2g. Dissemination of information on disease outbreaks

(3) Screening and quarantine to prevent the importation of infectious diseases into the United States

3a. Strengthen screening and quarantine

3b. Develop international cooperation and communication to ensure minimum standards of screening and quarantine around the globe

3c. Strengthen the training of American physicians in the recognition of "tropical" diseases and in travel medicine generally.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 26 June 95 19:09
FROM Rice, Susan E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]TRansAfrica
TO Blinken, Antony J.
CARBON_COPY Battenfield, Pat
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
McCormick, Shawn H.
Rice, Susan E.

TEXT_BODY

[[TLSPEECH.DOC : 4948 in TLSPEECH.DOC]]

Hope this is something you can work with. Many thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

26 June 95 19:8

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

TLSPEECH.DOC

Thank you Randall and thank you for pulling together such an impressive group of Americans.

I am delighted to be here today -- especially with such a distinguished group of people who care so deeply about Africa, a place that captured my heart three decades ago.

Much has changed since then -- both in Africa and right here in America. Almost two-thirds of Africa has moved squarely to democracy, transparency, and free-market economies. American leadership and assistance has played a major role in that effort. But our success in continuing to help Africa move forward is in danger. Foreign assistance is under attack by new isolationists from both the left and the right. And, as a result, American leadership is at risk.

African countries that are walking bravely along the path of democracy and free-

mark
et reform are asking why the
United States is retrenching at exactly the time they are doing what we have
asked o
f them for decades. When I
traveled to nine African states last December, presidents, opposition leaders and
in
dividuals from all walks of civil
society told me that the people of Africa do not want our charity. They want a
part
nership -- a partnership in
peace, democracy, and economic growth. American economic assistance through
a range
of international
programs is an absolutely critical link in that partnership.

Foreign assistance is spent not out of the goodness of our hearts, but out of the co
nviction that we can and we
must protect and advance our own vital interests. And the return on our
investment
-- in terms of increased
security and greater prosperity for the American people -- is substantial.
This Administration recognizes that, as we struggle to reduce the federal deficit, f
oreign assistance too must
decline. Yet, the President and I believe that, by combining our efforts through fo
rums such as this one, we
can minimize the damage and hence the impact of these cuts on our ability to
play a
leadership role in world
affairs. As you know, the House [yesterday] voted to cut development assistance
to
Africa by a full one-third
-- while assistance to other parts of the world will decline by only 10-to-17
percen
t. This disproportionate hit for
Africa is not only unfair, it's unwise.

The American people want to know how we are going to pursue our national
interests.
They want to know how
we are going to sustain economic growth and prosperity in a dynamic global
economy.
They want to know how
we are going to protect them against terrorism, narcotics, new and dangerous
disease
s and environmental disasters
such as global warming and the loss of biodiversity. They want to know how we
are g
oing to exercise our
international stewardship as the only superpower by accomplishing more with

less as
we seek to reduce our
deficit. Sustaining engagement in Africa is an important part of the answer to these questions.

Too many people see Africa as an easy target from which to cut our assistance. Drastically reducing our modest support reminds me of an old adage: You will reap what you sow. And ladies and gentlemen, the American public will not be pleased with the results of such significant cuts to Africa.

Let me tell you what cuts of this magnitude will mean for Africa: Four million children will not be inoculated against infectious disease and many of them will die. Nearly 100,000 children will die from lack of oral rehydration therapy. And our ability to track and limit the spread of HIV may be eliminated. These are just a few examples of what these cuts will mean for Africa.

The nearly 700 million people who live south of the Sahara make up one of the largest potential markets in the world. And Africa's wealth of resources -- from oil and uranium to cocoa and coffee -- are in great demand here in America. Yet we have barely begun to tap the continent's potential.

U.S. exports to Africa totaled \$4.4 billion last year -- a full 22-percent more than our exports to all of the former Soviet Union combined. More than 80,000 American jobs depend on exports to Africa. And for every \$1 billion increase in exports, we can expect to add an estimated 19,000 additional jobs. But

exports are still nowhere near what's possible. They can be vastly increased -- provided we continue to help stability take hold and democracy take root throughout the continent. As the Corporate Council on Africa concluded, the United States government should maintain consistent and coherent policies toward Africa which aggressively promote increased trade and investment.

Even more important than exports are investments, for they are the true engine of economic growth and job creation for any economy. As Africa progresses toward democracy and free markets, Washington should pursue long-term policies that will energize the American and African private sector to expand investments in the vast potential market that Africa represents. With U.S. investment, exports in sectors like capital goods, high technology and services where we are extremely competitive will follow. These investments are inextricably linked to job creation here in this country. As Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown stated plainly at last month's African-American Summit in Dakar -- America will not play second to anyone in this arena.

Through the Commerce Department's promotional programs and the partnership of EXIM Bank, OPIC, and TDA the United States plays a catalytic role in encouraging American investment and trade with Africa. What has worked in East Asia will also work in Africa -- but only if we sustain our engagement with that continent. It will not happen, if we withdraw as the neo-isolationists demand.

U.S. economic interests in Africa are matched by a broad array of security and humanitarian concerns. We can hardly be indifferent to a continent to which so many American trace their roots. But the plain truth is that nurturing Africa's tremendous economic potential, and helping it contend with its internal problems, are in America's interest.

If we walk away from the challenges and opportunities Africa presents, we will be doing ourselves a grave disservice. Sudan, for example, has worked its way into the major leagues of countries supporting and

exporting terrorism. It poses a direct threat to our interests. Or take Nigeria -- some 40 percent of the heroin that enters the United States passes through that nation. The problems that plague

many African countries today -- such as overpopulation, disease and environmental decay -- could well exacerbate the world's problems tomorrow.

The small fraction of our foreign policy budget that we devote to Africa -- which is only one-half of one-tenth of one-percent of the federal budget-- can help to contain such global problems and even turn some of them around.

These funds are crucial to sustaining the remarkable progress toward development and democracy that so many nations in Africa have already achieved. And it can help prevent and resolve regional conflicts before they become major disasters whose cost -- in both human and financial terms -- is exponentially greater than the costs of preventive action.

Conflict prevention and economic partnership don't materialize out of thin air. They must be preceded and buttressed by aggressive efforts to promote sustainable development, which is what the Development Fund for Africa is all about.

Let me tell you about just about just a few of the ways our foreign assistance has made a measurable impact: Over the past 50 years, infant and child mortality rates in the developing world have been reduced by 50 percent, and global health conditions have improved more during this period than in all of human history. Life expectancy in the developing world has increased by nearly 33 percent, and the percentage of rural families with access to safe water has risen from less than 10 percent to almost 60 percent. Smallpox has been eradicated worldwide.

Whereas in 1980, only 20 percent of the world's children were immunized, today 80 percent are. In the past 20 years, the number of the world's chronically undernourished has been reduced by 50 percent. Literacy rates are up 33 percent worldwide in the last 25 years, and primary school enrollment has tripled in that period. And average real incomes since World War II have doubled in the developing world and the global economy has grown from \$3.4 trillion in 1946 to \$23.3 trillion today. These tremendous achievements are due in large part to American innovation, American technical expertise and American resources.

U.S. foreign assistance in Africa, by and large, has had a record of success. In Ghana, for example, U.S. programs to remove regulatory bottlenecks and revise the investment code resulted in a 73-percent increase in American exports between 1992 and 1993 alone. In the last decade, American assistance has fostered the opening of stock markets in Botswana, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Kenya. USAID democratization programs played an important role in South Africa's historic elections last April and in Mozambique in November -- educating voters, election officials, and the media. In education, U.S. assistance to Guinea has increased school attendance by 43-percent, helped train 7,000 teachers and build 1,900 new classrooms. In sustainable food production, AID programs in Malawi have opened up private markets to small-holder farmers increasing annual income for 20,000 people from \$200 to \$700 per year.

AID is also the world's preeminent donor in family planning in Africa. Funding cuts would wipe out much of the progress made in slowing Africa's high population growth rates. We risk losing the successes achieved in such places as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Tanzania, since other donors are unlikely to jump in to fill the breach. If

Africa's population growth rates are not slowed, all other development advances will be undermined. This in turn will lead to increased disease, malnutrition, environmental degradation and increased political instability as too many people compete for too few resources.

As painful as these cuts to the DFA may be, it appears the Congressional budget may fall hardest on the little known lending window of the World Bank known as the International Development Association -- or IDA. IDA is essential. It is the seed money for capitalism. It is the concessional lending facility available to the poorest of the reforming countries whose economic progress is still too fragile to allow them to qualify for commercial loans. For these poor countries poised to make the transition to long-term growth, IDA is the life-jacket that keeps them afloat. And without it, the poorest countries of the world would lose their major source of external finance, and the United States would in turn lose our most influential means of spurring economic reform and opening new markets. Begun under the Eisenhower administration, IDA directly reduces trade and investment barriers, expands the

import capacity of countries and provides new opportunities for the American private sector. Almost half of IDA support goes to Africa with total global commitments next year projected at \$3.9 billion.

IDA is also cost effective. For every dollar the U.S. contributes, IDA lends \$6, and current repayments on past credits now finance 18-percent of new lending. Other donors are not likely to compensate for a reduction in American support. Instead, they may establish procedures that restrict procurement by U.S. firms or shift their resources into bilateral programs where assistance is tied and less emphasis is placed

ed on privatization and other market reforms.

In the medium to long-term, sharp cuts in IDA will diminish opportunities for U.S. business and U.S. exports. The 20 countries that have successfully graduated from IDA together purchased \$42 billion in U.S. exports in 1993. U.S. exports to current IDA borrowers rose from \$14.5 billion in 1988 to \$20.3 billion in 1993. In the 19 sub-Saharan African countries with IDA-supported reforms, real annual GDP grew by 4.5 percent. The remaining countries recorded a decline.

The Economic Structural Assistance Fund is another important lending window vulnerable to the budget axe. It is run by the IMF and provides concessional loans for countries willing to undertake strong economic stabilization programs that are jointly designed by the IMF and the World Bank.

Also on the chopping block is the African Development Foundation. This small, innovative organization with an annual budget of only \$17 million plays an independent yet complementary role to that of AID in supporting local self-help and community development activities at comparatively low-cost. Unfortunately, many in Congress hope to zero it out in just two short years.

The many agencies of the United Nations also stand to lose as U.S. indebtedness mounts. UN agencies play a critical role and are a proven means of promoting sustainable development in Africa. UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and WHO operate on the front-lines in the international effort to heal suffering in Africa and help its people progress. UN peacekeeping is yet another important burden-sharing tool that Congress must not discard, because it often enables us to assist in resolving destabilizing regional conflicts without committing U.S. forces or

bearing the entire bill.

In Africa, as in other parts of the world, we have learned that prevention is far less expensive than reacting to crises after prevention has failed. When the all-seeing eye of CNN finds real suffering abroad, Americans want their government to act -- as they should, and we should. But funding a large-scale humanitarian effort after a tragedy costs many times more than the investment in prevention. By looking and acting ahead, we can protect lives, defend our interest and save money.

We must continue to bear the burden of leadership because it is in our interest to do so. We know from our own experience that democracy and free markets are the best means to the ends to which people all over the world aspire: security, freedom and prosperity. We can and we should help them share in the benefits of our knowledge and experience.

If we are to remain a great nation, we must maintain our focus abroad -- and Africa must be an integral part of that focus. That is why President Clinton sponsored last summer's White House Conference on Africa and why I took my first and only official visit to Africa. It is why Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has made an historic 3 trips to Africa and is preparing to launch a major trade mission to the continent within the next year. This Administration knows that significant cuts to a range of international programs that benefit Africa will undermine our ability to promote sustainable development, spur U.S. exports and prevent deadly conflicts.

President Clinton is fully committed to fighting the proposed draconian cuts in foreign assistance. We welcome your efforts to raise awareness of the importance of sustained assistance to Africa

and, on behalf of the President,
I applaud you for this effort.

Thank you.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 June 95 18:48

FROM Sestak, Joseph A.

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

SUBJECT Rep Murtha's meeting with TL

TO Andricos, George M.
Danvers, William C.
Funches, Christina L.

CARBON_COPY Bell, Robert G.
Jones, Steven R.

TEXT_BODY

Mike, as requested, here are talking points you requested on Bill for tomorrow's meeting. r, Joe

[[HSEAUTH1.DOC : 4642 in HSEAUTH1.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 27 June 95 18:46

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** HSEAUTH1.DOC

HOUSE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

BACKGROUND

On June 15, the House approved a defense authorization bill totaling 267.3 billion by a 300-126 vote, adding \$9.7 billion to the Administration's request and making cuts in some valued defense programs. SASC subcommittees' mark up began on 28 June.

POINTS

ù While we appreciate the prompt consideration the House has given to our national defense authorization proposal, H.R. 1530 raises serious constitutional, national security and budget concerns.

ù The House bill authorizes \$9.7 billion more than is necessary for defense, money that comes at the expense of other national priorities in foreign and domestic accounts:

... It wastes hundreds of millions on unnecessary, high-priced weapons systems, including \$1.2 billion for unneeded B-2 bombers and for ballistic missile defense -- principally in the National Missile Defense area.

... Other funding goes to unneeded and unrequested programs, including Guard and Reserve equipment and continued production of older-technology F-15 and F-16 fighters.

ù It effectively eliminates one of our most important means for directly reducing dangers to America's security by setting unwarranted conditions on the money requested to eliminate nuclear systems in the former Soviet Union, while denying nearly half of the Nunn-Lugar funding requested.

ù It unconstitutionally infringes on the President's authority to deploy US forces in support of UN peacekeeping by limiting his ability to place forces under UN command.

ù Its restrictions on funding to commence a contingency operation, and the necessity to submit supplemental requests to continue an operation, are unwarranted restrictions on the authority of the President.

ù The bill's funding prohibition seeks to prevent negotiating any ABM/TBD demarcation with Russia and the legislation calls into question the ABM Treaty -- raising significant international legal issues with respect to the ABM Treaty, as well as the President's constitutional authority to interpret and apply it.

ù It zeroes funding for the Technology Reinvestment Project that is crucial to our ability to remain competitive in defense technology and to encourage a "dual-use" approach to research and development in order to keep more companies in the defense business.

ù It requires the discriminatory discharge of all Service personnel diagnosed as HIV-positive and denies female Service members or dependents from obtaining abortions at overseas military hospitals.

ù

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 28 June 95 19:25

FROM Deshazer, Macarthur X.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT Talking Points for First Lady (Mali & Botswana)[UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Baker, Jane E.
Darby, Melanie B.
Gray, Wendy
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Millison, Cathy L.

CARBON_COPY Battenfield, Pat
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
McCormick, Shawn H.
Rice, Susan E.

TEXT_BODY [[MALIFL.DOC : 4872 in MALIFL.DOC]][[BOTSWAFL.DOC : 4871 in BOTSWAFL.DOC]]

Attached, per your request, are talking points for the First Lady's meetings tomorrow with Mrs. Konare of Mali and Mrs. Masire of Botswana.

It there is more, please call.

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 28 June 95 19:16

ATTACHMENT FILE NAME BOTSWAFL.DOC

TALKING POINTS FOR FIRST LADY'S MEETING
WITH MRS. OLEBILE MASIRE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
Thursday, June 29, 1995

Background

Botswana is Africa's oldest and most prosperous democracy. It has

been a leader and role model not just in southern Africa but throughout the world. One of Botswana's key accomplishments has been in protecting human rights, particularly advancing the rights of women.

Described as an economic "basket case" at its independence, Botswana has wisely used its considerable natural resources (Botswana is the world's largest producer of gem diamonds). With careful cautious development policies, Botswana has boasted the world's highest growth rates over the past two decades, averaging more than 9 percent a year.

Talking Points

-- The United States values its continued excellent relations with Botswana. Botswana is a good friend, an example for other nations, and a force for stability in southern Africa.

-- I understand that Botswana recently hosted the African American Institute's preparatory meeting for the Beijing Women's Conference. The Beijing Women's Conference will address issues of vital importance and I am glad to see nations like Botswana taking an active interest.

-- I applaud the Government of Botswana for its strong efforts to educate its population on HIV and the AIDS pandemic.

-- Botswana should also be proud of its strong record of environmental protection. Botswana's experience demonstrates that conservative management of natural resources provides real economic benefits.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

28 June 95 18:45

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

MALIFL.DOC

TALKING POINTS FOR THE FIRST LADY'S
MEETING WITH MRS. ADAM BA KONARE, FIRST LADY OF MALI
Thursday, June 29, 1995

Background

Mali is one of the stars of the new democrats in West Africa. The President and the National Assembly have taken their responsibilities seriously; welcoming human rights groups; encouraging

grass-root democratic participation; implementing tough economic policies; and promoting development and education; especially among women, as the keys to the future.

Mali is the third largest AID recipient and boasts the largest Peace Corps contingent in Sub-Saharan Africa. USAID supports funding for projects specifically targeted at promoting women's rights and education. One USAID development project, the Haute Vallee Project, promotes the use of village cooperatives to support agricultural marketing, credit, extension services, natural resource management and literacy. Since 1988 self-managed cooperatives have improved access to credit and provided functional literacy training to over 7,000 women. Another education project has helped open 36 new village based schools where half the students and 40 percent of the teachers are female. USAID Mali has also been involved since 1992 in an AIDS education and peer educator training programs which are highly successful and ongoing. Talking Points

-- We applaud steps Mali has taken to address the problems of human rights groups, encouraging grass-root democratic participation and promoting development and education.

-- Role played by women in Mali's economy is crucial. We encourage continuation of programs such as that administered by USAID in the Haute Valle project which give women and small entrepreneurs increased access to credit and literacy programs. In addition, almost 3,000 women have received training in organizing and managing credit unions.

-- The U.S., through our extensive USAID programs strongly supports increased access to education for all Malians, but especially women and girls.

-- I'm pleased to note that our efforts combined with those of your government have helped raise the access rate for seven year old girls to education -- 83 percent between 1989 and 1994.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	James Fetig to Peter Bass, et al., re: Coordination [partial] (1 page)	06/28/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/25/1995 - 06/30/1995]

2007-1550-F
ke2058

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

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]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 28 June 95 20:54
FROM Fetig, James L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Coordination [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bass, Peter E.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Emery, Mary C.
Hall, Wilma G.
Veit, Katherine M.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Wilma, This is Tony's package for BET. Have asked for concurrence from
Mort. P6/(b)(6) [003]

From: Fetig, James L.
To: Halperin, Morton H.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Subject: Coordination [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, June 28, 1995 08:46 PM

[[BETINFO.DOC : 5171 in BETINFO.DOC]][[BET1.DOC : 5172 in
BET1.DOC]][[
BET2.DOC : 5173 in BET2.DOC]]

Attached is package for Tony's appearance on Black Entertainment
Television's Sunday public affairs program to be taped Thursday at 11:30.
Please review Haiti portion.

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE 28 June 95 20:39

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME BETINFO.DOC

June 28, 1995

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: JAMES FETIG

SUBJECT: Your participation in Black Entertainment Television's "Lead Story" Sunday morning public affairs program

You will tape a guest appearance tomorrow for airing on Sunday at 11 a.m. Eastern and again at 10 p.m. Eastern. The show is hosted by Ed Gordon. The panel members are: Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune; Dwayne Wiccum, USA Today and George Curry, Emerge Magazine. This memo provides you details and talking points.

Format: You will tape a 20-minute panel discussion from 11:30 - 1200 at 1899 9th St. NE. Topics will be the Haitian elections and African issues. The program reaches 42 million cable subscriber households. The producer is Chris Melville.

Concurrences by: Susan Rice, Mort Halperin

Attachment

Tab I Haitian Election Talking Points

Tab II African Issues Talking Points

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

28 June 95 20:43

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

BET1.DOC

HAITI - Elections

[Background: Sunday's national elections represent a milestone in the joint efforts

of the Haitian people, the United States, and the international community to restore democracy to Haiti. Nine months after the U.S.-led coalition was sent to Haiti, the country freely choose its representatives in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and at the local level. In the face of serious obstacles -- initially low voter turn out, scattered low-level violence, and generally poor organization, the elections process faired well. Virtually all of the polling

centers remained opened.

There are problems with ballot counting and about 10% of the over 2000 elections are being strongly contested by opposition political parties. Deterring the political parties from a general objection will be challenging. We believe that the United Nations is addressing criticism of the counting process on an event by event basis. With continued quick responsiveness by the United Nations and other monitors, we believe that counting will be satisfactorily managed.

In Haiti, Ambassador Swing has met with concerned political parties to urge them not to undermine the process. He has also met with President Aristide. He has urged him to make a public statement ; to contact the political parties; and, to contact Remy -- who remains one of the biggest obstacles. Ambassador Swing will meet with the press this afternoon. He will also request the OAS to release a positive statement concerning the voting process

In Washington, Brian Atwood and Ambassador Dobbins have briefed the press at State. We will be briefing the Hill this afternoon and requesting Members to make public statements. We are also approaching Senator Bob Graham (D-FL) to request that he place an op-ed on the elections.

Swing recommended a high-level phone call to Aristide following his meeting. Sandy Berger is making that call.]

-- On Sunday, nine months after the US-led multinational coalition was sent to Haiti , Haitians went to the polls and voted for local and national representatives. Haitians generally voted without fear of intimidation and in an atmosphere that was largely calm. There were some minor incidents of local violence and logistical problems, not surprising given the enormity of the task. Both the United States

and the OAS agree that this was a positive major step in the consolidation of democracy in Haiti.

-- Most of the credit must go to the Haitian people. Great credit also is due to the United Nations, the United States and others in the international community whose close partnership helped create the conditions necessary for a restoration of democratic life.

-- What is remarkable here is that these elections took place on schedule, without major disruption, in an atmosphere of relative calm.

-- It is too early to provide a full reading of the elections but there is no indication of widespread fraud or systematic irregularities. Approximately 90% of the 2,100 elections have gone uncontested. The 10% that are being contested by political parties are being investigated and all efforts are being made to address the legitimate complaints of the political parties.

-- Of course, there will continue to be difficulties and obstacles on the way. But these are natural growing pains of democracy. What the Haitians have achieved is a remarkable success. I am pleased to welcome Haiti into the expanding global community of democratic nations and look forward to a long and lasting partnership.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

28 June 95 20:40

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

BET2.DOC

POINTS TO BE MADE ON AFRICA
ANTHONY LAKE APPEARANCE ON BLACK ENTERTAINMENT
TELEVISION
Thursday, June 29, 1995

U.S. Interests

-- Critics say we have no national security or economic interests in Africa -- hence, we must reduce or eliminate economic assistance to the continent.

-- The Clinton Administration believes firmly that such views are wrong. Africa matters to the United States.

-- Our national security and economic interests in Africa include the following:

- Assisting the people of Africa to achieve democracy and sustainable development.

- Capturing the potential of its people and its potential as an important partner in trade and investment, a largely untapped market for U.S. exports and investments. 1994 U.S. exports to Africa totaled \$4.4 billion -- 22 percent more than our exports to the entire former Soviet Union;

- Countering the threats of terrorism, narcotics and environmental degradation;

- Preventing and mitigating humanitarian crises;

- Nurturing historic ties that unite this country with Africa -- where 30 million Americans trace their roots.

Sustained Funding for Africa

-- Congress wants to cut development assistance to Africa by one-third, substantially more than cuts to other regions of the world.

-- These cuts will sharply curtail programs that inoculate four million children against disease, provide oral rehydration therapy for 100,000 other children at risk. These cuts will also hamper our ability to track and limit spread of AIDS.

-- The fraction of our budget that we devote to Africa is less than one-half or one-tenth of one-percent of the federal budget -- a small price to pay for increased growth and security for the peoples of Africa and the United States.

President Clinton's Successes in Africa

- Supported elections throughout the continent (Benin, Ethiopia, Mali); played major role in transition to democracy in South Africa/southern Africa;
- Helped resolved conflicts: Mozambique, Angola, Liberia;
- Responded to humanitarian crises -- Rwanda, Angola, Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, others;
- Initiated Greater Horn of Africa Initiative to address the root causes of potential famine;
- Led efforts in debt relief, demobilization, demining;
- Reinforced progress in nations that have taken difficult steps toward democracy and economic reform by hosting more heads of state (12) than any other President in his first term.
- Encouraged frequent, high-level contacts between Administration officials and African leaders. (Lake, Talbott trips; 3 Ron Brown trips; African-African American Summit; Brian Atwood's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (currently meeting in Addis); Special Envoys to Sudan, Angola, Liberia and Nigeria.
- Held first ever White House Conference on Africa.

Nigeria

- All aspects of our relationship would be improved by return to democracy.
- After long delays, the National Constitutional Conference issued its report to General Abacha on June 27. We continue to press the Nigerian Government to set a clear timetable for the early transition to civilian democracy.
- Have called on the Government of Nigeria to respect due process of law and try all alleged coup plotters fairly in open court. We have urged the GON to release former head of state Obasanjo, Chief Abiola and others who remain under arrest.
- Maintained tough sanctions: visa restrictions, export controls, ended all military assistance.
- [If raised: In March, President Clinton again denied certification to Nigeria for its lack of cooperation in

combatting the narcotics trade. This decision resulted in termination of all direct bilateral aid and suspension of applications for EXIM and OPIC financing.

-- We do not rule out the possibility of additional sanctions.

South Africa

-- Largest bilateral aid donor to South Africa. Last April, President Clinton announced \$600 million assistance package to support the economic and political transition in South Africa.

-- Commerce Department named South Africa one of 10 "Big Emerging Markets"; over 500 American companies present.

-- South Africa is a larger market for U.S. goods than is all of Eastern Europe combined.

-- Signed a Peace Corps agreement with South Africa.

-- Largest donor to the historic 1994 election process contributing more than \$35 million.

Burundi

-- Remain extremely concerned about the situation in Burundi.

-- Leading an international diplomatic effort to try to prevent further violence.

-- Supporting efforts to create a Commission of Inquiry into the 1993 coup attempt in an effort to establish accountability and responsibility among Burundians.

-- Several high-level Administration officials have recently visited Burundi in an effort to bolster moderates and encourage reconciliation (i.e., Lake, Talbott, Shattuck, Moose).

-- Helped deploy human rights monitors to Burundi.

Rwanda

-- Supporting UN force and UN War Crimes Tribunal with \$3 million and personnel to assist with investigations.

-- Promoting regional political conference to try to

resolve underlying political and ethnic problems.

-- Dispatched 4,000 U.S. troops to region last year to relieve suffering in camps. Spent more than \$400 million on humanitarian crisis last year.

Angola

-- Hope peace may finally be at hand. Encouraged by commitment of both parties to Lusaka Protocol. Welcome initiative of President dos Santos to invite Savimbi into the government as a second Vice President.

-- Actively working with the United Nations to overcome logistical hurdles concerning the deployment of peacekeeping forces.

-- U.S. is largest provider of humanitarian relief to Angola -- average \$80 million/year since 1989.

-- Played critical role through special representative in brokering Lusaka Protocol negotiated under UN auspices.

Somalia

-- Proud of actions in Somalia. Intervention saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Re-established order, especially outside Mogadishu. Crops growing, starvation largely over, schools open, hospitals functioning.

-- Gave the Somalis a window of opportunity to re-establish peace. Quote President Isaias in meeting with the President: "Now is the time to leave the Somalis alone for a while to try to work out their own problems ... We do not like it, but the parties may have to convince themselves of the need for peace."

Liberia

-- Still engaged in the search to find peace. Strong/active U.S. commitment to ending warfare. Supported efforts of ECOWAS leader Soglo, now Rawlings, to broker peace.

-- Last year contributed \$30.8 million to expand ECOMOG to include peacekeepers from Tanzania and Uganda. Relief: \$75 million a year.

- Special envoy working with faction leaders, regional leaders, Rawlings, to cut the arms flow, restore cease-fire, facilitate peace process.
- If stable government formed and arms flows cease, offered development aid, diplomatic recognition, debt relief and help to mobilize international support.
- This is the twelfth cease-fire. Liberians must seize opportunity for peace. Patience of international community is limited.

Sudan

- Deep difficulties with Government in Khartoum: continued prosecution of war in South, stifling of human rights, hindrance of humanitarian assistance, support for insurgencies in neighbors and support for international terrorists.
- Goals of U.S. policy: relieve suffering of innocent Sudanese, help emerging democracies in region contain threat, seek end to civil war and Khartoum's unacceptable behavior.
- Will continue support for countries in region bilaterally and through recently established "Friends of IGADD" with Dutch, Canadians, Italians, others.
- U.S. humanitarian aid: \$280 million over last four years.

Zaire

- In the event that we believe conditions for free and fair elections develop in Zaire, we would look carefully to assist an electoral process.
- Actively engaged with our allies, France and Belgium, in pressuring President Mobutu to adopt a credible political and economic reform agenda.
- Terminated all foreign assistance and military links with the Mobutu regime in 1991.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Eric Schwartz to Stanley Roth, re: Womens Conference (7 pages)	06/29/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/25/1995 - 06/30/1995]

2007-1550-F
ke2058

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]

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.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 June 95 07:55

FROM Fetig, James L.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: Corrected Lake Remarks--TransAfrica Forum [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO

Andreasen, Steven P.
Andricos, George M.
Aoki, Steven N.
Appel, Edward J.
Argarin, Jocelyn D.
Armstrong, Fulton T.
Arnold, Gary W.
Atkin, Timothy J.
Atlas, Edwin L.
Baker, Jane E.
Baker, James E.
Bakke, Kyle D.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Bassett, Leslie A.
Bass, Peter E.
Battenfield, Pat
Beers, Rand R.
Behring, Deanna M.
Bellamy, Ralph C.
Bell, Robert G.
Benjamin, Daniel
Bieda, James M.
Birkland, Andrea L.
Blacker, Coit D.
Blakeman, Earle C.
Blieberger, Marion H.
Blinken, Antony J.
Bolinski, Charlene C.
Boorstin, Robert O.
Boright, John
Bradley, Amelia J.
Breeland, Jocelyn G.
Bresnahan, Gary E.
Broadway, Jamuna
Brown, Dallas
Bruton, Robert G.
Bryan, Lloyd D.
Buzalko, Russ
Kevin J. Cadieux
Canty, Mary T.

Carter, Michael E.
Chyba, Christopher F.
Cicio, Kristen K.
Clark, Bronya
Clarke, Richard A.
Claussen, Eileen B.
Cooper, Kathleen H.
Crispell, Thomas G.
Daniel, Patty A.
Danvers, William C.
Darby, Melanie B.
Darnes, Victoria J.
Debortoli, Michelle A.
Deshazer, Macarthur X.
Dimel, Marsha L.
Dohse, Fred J.
Dragone, Karen D.
Drew, Samuel N.
Dupuy, Shawn L.
Dymersky, Debra L.
Eddy, Randolph P.
Edwards, Joan
Emery, Mary C.
Evans, Paul A.
Feinberg, Richard E.
Fetig, James L.
Ficklin, John W.
Flessas, Daniel
Fried, Daniel
Friedrich, M. K.
Froman, Michael B.
Fuhrman, Thomas A.
Funches, Christina L.
Gardner, Anthony
Gates, Brian K.
Genton, Regina A.
George, Christopher
Gerstner, Christina L.
Glinski, David
Gorsuch, Robert P.
Gray, Wendy
Guekel, Kathi A.
Hale, John E.
Hall, Wilma G.
Halperin, Morton H.
Hamilton, Roy A.
Hammond, Cathy J.
Hammonds, Lisa W.
Harmon, Joyce A.
Harris, Elisa D.

Hawes, David J.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Herrington, David E.
Heslin, Sheila N.
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Hofmann, Stephen D.
Houck, Baerbel K.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Jensen-Moran, Jeri L.
Jones, Steven R.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kammerer, Kelly C.
Kelly, Sandra L.
Kerr, Andrew S.
Kreczko, Alan J.
Kyle, Robert D.
Laipson, Ellen B.
Leary, William H.
Lindsey, Wanda
Litwak, Robert C.
Longoria, Michael A.
Lorin, Matthew E.
Lowry, Jay E.
Mack, Kathryn S.
Malley, Robert
Marmol, Madelyn P.
Marshall, Betty A.
Martinez, Alejandro
Martin, Roger L.
Stefan T. Mauzy
Maxfield, Nancy H.
Mazzuchi, Anthony D.
McCormick, Shawn H.
McIntyre, Stuart H.
Merchant, Brian
Miller, Matthew E.
Millison, Cathy L.
Mitchell, Calvin A.
Mitsler, Elaine M.
Miyaoka, Lester H.
Moody, Angelyn D.
Neil, M. Elise
Niemerski, Stephen
Norman, Marcia G.
O'Loughlin, Katherine
Parco, Jim E.
Gwyn M. Parker
Parramore, Carl W.
Parris, Mark R.

Pascual, Carlos E.
Pease, Bruce E.
Peggins, John W.
Pifer, Steven K.
Pitman, James
Poneman, Daniel B.
Poppiti, Victoria L.
Porter, Gidell
Quinn, Mary E.
Ramsay, Martha S.
Realuyo, Celina B.
Rice, Susan E.
Rose, Gideon G.
Roth, Stanley O.
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Salvetti, Lisa M.
Sanborn, Daniel R. K.
Satterfield, David M.
Saunders, John W.
Schifter, Richard
Schmidt, John R.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Sculimbrene, Thomas A.
Seaton, James B.
Seeley, Charlotte P.
Sens, Andrew D.
Sestak, Joseph A.
Sevigny, Theodore T.
Sheehan, Michael A.
Sigler, Ralph
Simon, Steven N.
Simons, James R.
Stauffer, Helen L.
Stephens, Kathleen D.
Stern, Jessica E.
Sterns, Crayton L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Sulser, Jack A.
Tarullo, Daniel K.
Tenet, George J.
Turner, Joe T.
Tyler, John T.
Unrue, Michael M.
Van Tassel, David S.
Veit, Katherine M.
Vershbow, Alexander R.
Wadsworth, Valon J.
Wales, Jane
Wallack, Matthew D.
Walsh, Helen C.

Ward, JoAnn X.
Weber, Paul A.
Wilson, Marilyn E.
Witkowski, Anne A.
Wooton, Kevin B.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Wright, Allison M.
Yorkdale, Glenn H.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Battenfield, Pat A.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1; @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: Corrected Lake Remarks--TransAfrica Forum [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, June 29, 1995 02:12 PM

[[LAKE.DOC : 1847 in LAKE.DOC]]

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE 29 June 95 14:10

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME LAKE.DOC

ANTHONY LAKE
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS
REMARKS TO ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO
AFRICA
TRANSAFRICA FORUM
JUNE 29, 1995

I am delighted to be here today -- especially with a group of people who care so
dee
ply about Africa, a place that
captured my imagination three decades ago when I first traveled there as a young
for
eign service officer.

Much has changed since then -- both in Africa and here in America. Almost two-
third
s of Africa's nations are
moving toward democracy and free-market economies -- and American
leadership and ass
istance has played a

major role in that effort. But our success in helping Africa press ahead is in danger. Foreign assistance is under attack by new isolationists from both the left and the right -- and American leadership is at risk.

African countries that have bravely chosen the path of democracy and economic reform are asking why the United States appears to be on the verge of retreat -- at exactly the moment that they are doing what we have asked of them for decades. When I traveled to nine African states last December, presidents, opposition leaders and individuals from all walks of life told me that the people of Africa do not want our charity. They want a partnership -- a partnership in peace, in democracy, and in economic growth. U.S. economic assistance is a vital link in that partnership.

This partnership benefits us. We spend money on foreign assistance not out of the goodness of our hearts, but out of the conviction that it serves America's best interests. The United States has a strong stake in Africa in political and security issues, in promoting democracy and human rights, and in establishing the rule of law. But what fewer people know is that we also have important economic interests in Africa -- and our economic support for these developing countries is essential to promoting our political and other objectives on the continent.

The return on our foreign assistance investment -- in increased security and greater prosperity for the American people -- is substantial. For example, last year we supported South Africa's historic elections. Today, we all know that nation has a strong democratic government under the leadership of President Nelson Mandela -- and the United States has a thriving new friendship with South Africa. I was surprised to learn that South Africa's free market economy now absorbs more American exports than all of Eastern Europe combined.

Americans know that the world is growing closer -- and that to lead, our nation must be engaged. Your presence here shows that you share this belief. Your actions demonstrate a commitment to maintaining the involvement abroad that is essential for our nation's future.

This Administration also recognizes that, as we work to cut the federal deficit, for eign assistance must also be reduced. But there is a right way and a wrong way to make these reductions.

Let me tell you about the wrong way: The House may soon vote to cut the Development Fund for Africa by fully one-third -- considerably more than it may reduce assistance to other parts of the world. Funding for the World Bank's International Development Association, which provides half of its loans to Africa, may be cut by almost two-thirds. Singling out Africa is not only unfair, it's unwise. These drastic cuts will come back to haunt us. They will erode support for free markets -- ones that produce jobs for American workers. They will undermine our efforts to prevent conflicts and humanitarian crises before they happen. In short, these cuts put our leadership in peril at a time when we can make a difference.

Staying engaged in Africa is in America's interest. Today, the nearly 700 million people who live south of the Sahara comprise a major emerging market. And Africa's wealth of resources -- from oil and uranium to cocoa and coffee -- are in permanent demand here in America. Yet we have barely begun to explore all the possibilities that trade with Africa holds for U.S. companies and consumers.

U.S. exports to Africa totaled \$4.4 billion last year -- and more than 80,000 American jobs depend on them. These exports -- which exceed those to the former Soviet Union by nearly a quarter -- can be vastly increased. But to do so, we must continue to help stability take hold and democracy take root throughout the continent.

Indeed, investment is even more important than exports because it is the real engine of growth and job creation for any economy. As Africa progresses toward democracy and free markets, Washington should -- as the Corporate Council on Africa has recommended -- pursue policies that will encourage American investment in Africa and strengthen the continent's private sector. U.S. investment will spur demand for American exports in areas such as capital goods, services and high-tech products -- and create good, high-wage jobs. As Secretary of Commerce

Ron Brown said at last month's African-African American Summit in Dakar, "The United States no longer concedes Africa's markets to European suppliers."

Through the Commerce Department's promotion efforts, the Trade and Development Agency -- as well as the work of EXIM bank and OPIC -- the Administration has been a catalyst for American trade and investment with Africa. We must intensify those efforts. What has worked in East Asia could also work in Africa -- but only if we stay engaged. It will not happen if the new isolationists have their way and cut funds for building democracy, sustainable development and peacekeeping.

Today in Africa, we face challenges and opportunities that we cannot walk away from. We cannot be indifferent to a continent to which so many American trace their roots. And the plain truth is that helping Africa contend with its internal problems -- along with nurturing its tremendous economic potential -- is in America's interest.

Our security demands that we stay engaged. Sudan, for example, has worked its way into the big league of countries that support international terrorism. It poses a direct threat to our interests. Or take Nigeria -- some 40 percent of the heroin that enters the United States passes through that nation. Left unchecked, the problems

that plague many African countries today -- overpopulation, disease and environmental decay -- could overflow borders and be the international crises of tomorrow.

The small fraction of our spending that we devote to Africa -- less than one-tenth of one percent of the Federal budget -- can help contain these problems and even turn some of them around. Resources such as our Development Fund for Africa are crucial for maintaining the remarkable progress that so many nations in Africa have already achieved. It helps create stable, democratic societies of consumers -- not masses of victims in need of relief. It helps reduce disparities of wealth and privilege that blight the lives of individuals and nations -- improving health care education and the standard of living across Africa. The DFA, along with the African Development Foundation, promote sustainable development on a broad front -- development that is essential to preventing the conflicts that explode into tragedy.

Consider some of the ways our foreign assistance has helped make a difference not only in Africa but throughout the developing world:

- ù Over the past 50 years, infant and child mortality rates in the developing world have been reduced by half, and life expectancy has increased by nearly a third.
- ù In the past two decades, the number of the chronically undernourished in developing nations has been halved.
- ù Average real incomes in those nations have doubled since World War II.

And in a range of African nations, U.S. foreign assistance in recent years has established a solid record of success. For example:

- ù USAID democratization programs played an important role in South Africa's historic elections last April and in Mozambique's polling in November -- educating voters, election officials and the media

ia.

ù Our assistance has fostered the opening of stock markets in Botswana, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Kenya.

ù On a continent where radio provides the most effective way of reaching people, Voice of America broadcasts

more than 80 hours a week of first-run programming in six different languages.

ù Our programs in Ghana helped remove regulatory bottlenecks and revise the investment code, which helped

spur a 73-percent jump in American exports between 1992 and 1993 alone.

Deep cuts in our assistance would endanger all of these successes. Consider some possible results if the

Congressional cuts in our spending in Africa go through:

ù As many as 4 million children may not be inoculated against infectious disease, and some of them will die.

ù Nearly 100,000 children will risk death from lack of oral rehydration therapy.

ù Our ability to track and limit the spread of HIV will be sharply diminished.

ù Declining population growth rates in some countries -- a key to stable development

-- could increase again.

AID is the foremost sponsor of family planning in Africa. But without the funds to

continue its work, the progress in slowing Africa's high population growth rates could evaporate. That would increase the chances

for epidemics, malnutrition, environmental degradation and political instability.

The Congressional budget ax is not just aimed at bilateral programs. The World Bank's International Development Association may suffer a worse blow. IDA is essential -- it is the seed money for capitalism. It provides loans to

the poorest reforming countries -- those whose progress is too fragile to qualify for commercial loans. Half of

IDA's funding goes to Africa. For these countries poised to make the transition to long-term growth, IDA is a lifesaver.

Take away our contribution to the IDA and the United States loses one of its most effective means of spurring

economic growth.

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economic growth.

economic reform and opening new markets. Begun under the Eisenhower administration -- and backed by both parties for decades -- IDA directly reduces these nations' trade and investment barriers, supports private sector growth and provides new opportunities for the American exports and investment.

Deep cuts in IDA would diminish opportunities for U.S. business. The IDA recipients of yesterday include South Korea, Indonesia and Chile. The IDA recipients of today imported \$20 billion in U.S. goods in 1993 -- about a third more than in 1988. These are the markets of tomorrow.

Other multilateral efforts will suffer as well. Congress' cut in our contribution to the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, which also provides loans to the poorest nations while they implement economic reforms, will set back efforts to foster growth and market development in Africa. A sharp reduction in funds for international debt relief means one of the most crushing burdens will continue to weigh on these struggling nations. Many agencies of the United Nations also stand to lose as Congress cuts U.S. contributions -- agencies that operate on the front-lines to improve the health of Africa's peoples and help them move forward.

UN peacekeeping is another tool that Congress must not discard. In Mozambique, UN peacekeepers played a key role in persuading longtime enemies to end a war in which more than 1 million people were killed. And in Angola, blue helmet troops are arriving now -- as we see real signs that a 33-year-old conflict is coming to an end. The developments in these two countries means that soon, for the first day in decades, all Southern Africa could be at peace. UN peacekeeping helps us produce progress like this without committing U.S. forces or bearing the entire

bill. This is burdensharing at its best.

Like our foreign assistance, peacekeeping is often an investment in prevention.

We

can pay now -- or we can pay

a lot more later. In Africa, as in other parts of the world, we have learned that working early to avert a crisis is

far less than expensive than mounting a large humanitarian effort or sending in our

troops after tragedy has

struck. Because of Congressional decisions over the last few years, we cannot make

some small but critical

investments in prevention. For example, with a relatively small sum, we could offer

more to help peacekeepers

in Liberia, where a million people are at risk from renewed civil war.

Looking and acting ahead, we can protect lives, defend our interests and save money.

We know that when the

all-seeing eye of CNN finds real suffering abroad, Americans want their government to

act -- as they should,

and we should. By then, the issue is not a small investment but an expensive, major

operation. Nickel and dime

policies always cost more in the end.

American leadership in the world is not a luxury; it is a necessity. We know from experience

that democracy and

free markets are the best means to the ends to which people all over the world aspire:

security, freedom and

prosperity. And we know that when others embrace democracy and free markets, America

becomes more

secure, more free and, eventually, more prosperous.

If we are to remain a great nation, we must maintain our focus abroad -- and Africa

must be an important part of

that focus. That is why President Clinton sponsored last summer's White House Conference

on Africa and why I

took my first and only official visit to Africa. And that's why Commerce Secretary R

on Brown has made three

trips to Africa and is preparing to launch a major trade mission to the continent

with the next year. This Administration knows that significant cuts in programs that benefit Africa will undermine our ability to promote sustainable development, increase U.S. exports and prevent deadly conflicts.

President Clinton is committed to fighting the proposed cuts in foreign assistance.

We welcome your efforts to support assistance programs for Africa and, on behalf of the President, I applaud you for this effort.

This is a moment of extraordinary hope for democracy and free markets -- in Africa and around the world. But nothing is inevitable. If we want to seize all the opportunities of our day, we must continue to reach out and not retreat. We must pay the price to maintain American leadership in the world. To keep the tide of history running our way, this is a price well worth paying.