

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/5/98 11:51:34 PM

FROM Naplan, Steven J.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT DRAFT Meeting Memo for Dec. 10 [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Busby, Scott W.

CARBON_COPY Naplan, Steven J.

TEXT_BODY Scott, please clear on this ASAP Monday morning. Once you clear, I'll pass it to Eric.

thanks

SN

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 8204 POTUS Mtg Memo.doc

MEETING WITH
RECIPIENTS OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS
AWARD
DATE: December 10, 1998 (Human Rights Day)
LOCATION: OEOB, Room 450
TIME: 9:50 AM - 10:45 AM

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
MELANNE VERVEER
ANN LEWIS

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your commitment to democracy and human rights by addressing an audience of NGO leaders and activist. To announce policy deliverables to advance

the cause of human rights at home and abroad, to announce the establishment of the Eleanor Roosevelt Award to honor outstanding American human rights leaders and to issue awards to the four inaugural recipients.

II. BACKGROUND

This December 10, annual Human Rights Day, will mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the UN General Assembly declaration affirming a universal standard of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

-- The Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the Declaration. To honor her commitment to the principles of the Declaration you have established (upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State) The Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

Based on the recommendations of the Secretary of State, the Award will be presented annually to no more than five U.S. citizens for leadership and activism on behalf of human rights at home or abroad.

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, you have approved the following four distinguished U.S. citizens (biographies attached), as recommended by the Secretary of State and with the concurrence of the First Lady and national security advisor to the President.

- Representative John Lewis, for his life-long commitment to civil rights.
- Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.
- Robert Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression and well as Human Rights Watch; retired Chairman of Random House.
- Dorothy Thomas, women's rights activist who has done groundbreaking research

and advocacy on issues relating to violence against women.

--Human Rights Policy Deliverables

In addition to announcing the establishment and issuing of the inaugural Eleanor Roosevelt Awards, you will also deliver general remarks recounting your Administration's considerable record of human rights accomplishments followed by the announcement of several policy deliverables, some of which advance the cause of human rights abroad, and other which demonstrate our commitment to applying human rights standards to Americans here at home.

Some of the policy deliverables that you have approved include:

- Human Rights Executive Order, to establish an interagency working group to coordinate agency domestic compliance with those international human rights treaties we have ratified.
- Establishment of an Interagency Genocide Early Warning Center which will anticipate and respond to Human Rights Emergencies through the focusing of intelligence resources on situations that have the potential for resulting in widespread human rights abuses.
- Increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse through the funding of several NGOs assisting human rights victims, including Afghan women and survivors of genocide, as well as an increase in contributions to the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture.
- Combating Child Labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a sizeable increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.
- Protecting Abused Workers in the U.S. by putting forward a legislative proposal to permit illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the

U.S. (e.g., forced labor, forced prostitution) to gain lawful status if they collaborate with authorities in identifying abusers.

- Preventing Youth Hate Crime through the Department of Education publication of an "Anti-Harassment Guide for Schools."

- Establishment of New Asylum Guidelines for Children for INS adjudication of the cases of children who seek asylum in the United States.

III. PARTICIPANTS

(Greetings in OEOB Room 450 "Hold Room")

Representative John Lewis
Bette Bao Lord
Robert Bernstein
Dorothy Thomas
one representative Roosevelt family member

The First Lady
Strobe Talbott (serving as Acting Secretary)
Sandy Berger
Maria Echaveste ???
Melanne Verveer
NSC Staff

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press coverage of remarks made in OEOB Room 450.

V. SEQUENCE

* You will greet the award recipients and Roosevelt family representative in the OEOB Room 450 "Hold Room."

* The Roosevelt Family representative, Strobe Talbott, Sandy Berger, Maria Echaveste and Melanne Verveer will take their seats in room OEOB 450.

* Following an off-stage announcement, you will take the stage of room 450 accompanied by the First Lady, Representative John Lewis, Bette Bao Lord, Robert

Bernstein and Dorothy Thomas.

* The First lady will deliver brief welcoming remarks and will introduce you.

* You will deliver remarks on human rights and will announce the creation of The Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

* A military aide will read the citations as you award the four recipients. The four awardees will not be offering remarks.

* Following the awards ceremony, you will thank the guests for coming and close the event.

Attachment

Tab A Talking Points for Private Greetings Before Event

Tab B Citations for the Four Awardees

Tab C Biographies of the Four Awardees

Tab D List of Invitee for OEOB Room 450 Event

4

4

8204

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/7/98 8:31:53 AM
FROM Busby, Scott W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: DRAFT Meeting Memo for Dec. 10 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Back at you.

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

From: Naplan, Steven J.

Sent: Saturday, December 05, 1998 11:52 PM

To: Busby, Scott W.

Cc: Naplan, Steven J.

Subject: DRAFT Meeting Memo for Dec. 10 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Scott, please clear on this ASAP Monday morning. Once you clear, I'll pass it to Eric.

thanks

SN

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

8204 POTUS Mtg Memo.doc

MEETING WITH (is this really the title we want rather than "celebration of the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the UDHR"?)
RECIPIENTS OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

DATE: December 10, 1998 (Human Rights Day)

LOCATION: OEOB, Room 450

TIME: 9:50 AM - 10:45 AM

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

MELANNE VERVEER

ANN LEWIS

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To demonstrate your commitment to democracy and human rights by addressing an audience of NGO leaders and activist. To announce policy deliverables to advance the cause of human rights at home and abroad, to announce the establishment of the Eleanor Roosevelt Award to honor outstanding American human rights leaders and to issue awards to the four inaugural recipients.

II. BACKGROUND

This December 10, annual Human Rights Day, will mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the UN General Assembly declaration affirming universal standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

-- The Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the Declaration. To honor her commitment to the principles of the Declaration you have established (upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State) the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

Based on the recommendations of the Secretary of State, the Award will be presented annually to no more than five U.S. citizens [so no foreign nationals ever?] for leadership and activism on behalf of human rights at home or abroad.

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, you have approved the following four distinguished U.S. citizens (biographies attached), as recommended by the Secretary of State and with the concurrence of the First Lady and national security advisor [shouldn't this be in caps?] to the President.

- Representative John Lewis, for his life-long commitment to civil rights.
- Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.
- Robert Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression and well as Human Rights Watch; retired Chairman of Random House.
- Dorothy Thomas, women's rights activist who has done groundbreaking research and advocacy on issues relating to the rights of women.

--Human Rights Policy Deliverables

In addition to issuing the inaugural Eleanor Roosevelt Awards, you will also deliver general remarks recounting your Administration's considerable record of human rights accomplishments followed by the announcement of several policy deliverables which advance the cause of human rights abroad and at home.

These policy deliverables include:

- Human Rights Executive Order, to announce our policy commitment to compliance with those international human rights treaties we have ratified and to establish an interagency working group to facilitate our doing so.
- Establishment of an Genocide Early Warning Center which will focus intelligence resources on situations that might become genocidal
- Enhancing our response to human rights emergencies by funding nongovernmental organizations to develop rapid response capacities
- Increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse through the

funding
of several NGOs assisting human rights victims, including Afghan women and survivors of genocide, as well as an increase in contributions to the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture.

- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a sizeable increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.

- Protecting abused workers in the U.S. by putting forward a legislative proposal to permit illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the U.S. (e.g., forced labor, forced prostitution) to gain lawful status if they collaborate with authorities in identifying abusers.

- Preventing youth hate crime through the Department of Education publication of an "Anti-Harassment Guide for Schools."

- Issuance of new asylum guidelines for children who seek asylum in the United States.

III. PARTICIPANTS

(Greetings in OEOB Room 450 "Hold Room")

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Bette Bao Lord
Robert Bernstein
Dorothy Thomas
one representative Roosevelt family member

The First Lady
Strobe Talbott (serving as Acting Secretary)
Sandy Berger
Maria Echaveste ???
Melanne Verveer
NSC Staff

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press coverage of remarks made in OEOP Room 450.

V. SEQUENCE

* You will greet the award recipients and Roosevelt family representative in the OEOP Room 450 "Hold Room."

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Tab C Biographies of the Four Awardees

Tab D List of Invitee for OEOP Room 450 Event

4

4

8204

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/8/98 10:37:18 AM
FROM Busby, Scott W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Fact Sheet on UDHR 50 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY This one has all my comments.

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

From: Busby,
Scott W.

Sent: Tuesday, December 08, 1998 10:36 AM

To: Leavy,

David C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Cc: @MULTILAT - Multilateral
and Humanitarian Affairs

Subject: Fact Sheet on UDHR 50 [UNCLASSIFIED]

David -- Here's a DRAFT Fact Sheet for UDHR 50. We would use this to brief the press. I understand you want to run this by Jim first.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

DRAFT HR Day '98 Fact Sheet_.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 & Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

December 10, 1998, Human Rights Day, also marks the 50th anniversary

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the UN General Assembly

declaration
affirming universal standards of human rights and fundamental freedom

In order to commemorate this historic anniversary, President Clinton announced a number of policy initiatives, as well as the establishment of the new ann Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award to demonstrate the Administra commitment to the promotion of human rights and democracy, the worl

--Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Human Rights Executive Order, reiterating our commitment fully to re and implement those international human rights treaties we have ratified, and creating an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts and to cons our position on other human rights instruments.

- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center which will focus U Government intelligence resources on situations that could become gene

- Enhancing U.S. Government response to human rights emergencies by funding nongovernmental organizations to develop rapid response capacities (up million over the next five years).

- Increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse through the fund several efforts to assist human rights victims, including Afghan women survivors of genocide, as well as an increase in our annual contribution UN Voluntary Fund for Torture (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 mi FY 1999).

- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimina Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.

- Preventing youth hate crime through the Department of Education's publication of an "Anti-Harassment Guide for Schools."

- Issuance of new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by cl in the United States.

Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award:

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the adoption of the Uni

Declaration of Human Rights. To honor her commitment to the principle of the Declaration the President established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, the Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved four distinguished U.S. citizens:

- * Representative John Lewis, for his life-long commitment to civil rights

- * Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.

- * Robert L. Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression and well-known Human Rights Watch; retired chairman of Random House.

- * Dorothy Q. Thomas, women's rights activist responsible for groundbreaking research and advocacy on human rights violations against women around the world.

1998 Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Citations:

drop FINAL approved citation language in here.

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Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/8/98 4:12:11 PM
FROM Busby, Scott W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Revised UDHR fact sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY The list is in this doc.

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

From: Busby,
Scott W.

Sent: Tuesday, December 08, 1998 3:04 PM

To: Leavy, David

C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs

Cc: @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian
Affairs

Subject: Revised UDHR fact sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]

David

-- A few revisions to the one I sent to you earlier. If the earlier one has not yet gone to Jim, this one should go in its place.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

DRAFT HR Day '98 Fact Sheet__.doc
DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 & Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

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--Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Human Rights Executive Order, reiterating our commitment fully to recommit and

implement those international human rights treaties we have ratified, and creating an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts and develop our position on other human rights instruments.

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- Enhancing U.S. Government response to human rights emergencies by providing funding to nongovernmental organizations to develop rapid response capacities (up to \$10 million over the next five years).

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- Issuance of new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by consular officials in the United States.

- Protecting abused workers in the U.S. by exploring legislative options that would permit illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the workplace to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities in identifying abuse

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1998 Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Citations:

drop FINAL approved citation language in here.

###

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 10:46:07 AM

FROM Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT UDHR speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Blinken, Antony J.

CARBON_COPY @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)
Bernard, Kenneth W.
Busby, Scott W.
Denniston, Richard L.
Guarnieri, Valerie N.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Kale, Dora A.
Malley, Robert
Moller, Catherine A.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Wippman, David

TEXT_BODY Here's draft 1. At 8 pages, it is too long, and I will reduce.
A little orotund at end, but I thought it was a special occasion.
I could use help clarifying the deliverables without adding too
much to language. Also, Tom mentioned there was interest in saying
more about Cuba/Burma in connection with event afterwards.
Thoughts?
Need to move pretty fast.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT UDHR.doc
12/9/98 10:45 am

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1998

[acknowledgments: First Lady, members of human rights community ...]

Fifty years ago, at a meeting in Paris, United Nation General Assembly voted to approve the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It signaled a watershed moment for the young UN ... and a new chapter in a much older story ... the story of humanity trying to live up to its potential.

The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and still challenges us today. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind. It served notice that for all our differences, there are basic principles of human conduct we can agree on. That we are all bound in a common enterprise, with nothing to fear from each other. With spare elegance, the Universal Declaration set a new standard for the way people and nations must treat one another.

It was not easy to affirm faith in mankind's future in 1948 ... three years after a cataclysmic war ended ... as a Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape. But with simplicity, clarity and good common sense, this document did just that.

Article one stated "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood." There are no commas or parentheses in these sentences - no qualifications or exceptions - just the power of affirmation. Other articles defended the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. This was a document that said something essential, and said it well. Its words are still words to stand by. They have been translated into every language of the United Nations. They resonate everywhere on Earth that human dignity is under siege.

The Declaration owed a great deal to the remarkable woman who presided over the drafting. Eleanor Roosevelt rose to every challenge, defending American idealism ...honestly admitting our own imperfections ... and always calling on the best each delegate had to offer. A delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace Mrs. Roosevelt was setting that she had to remind her that delegates have human rights, too.

Their hard work paid off with a document that has stood the test of five decades. It has been called the Magna Carta of Mankind. Today we celebrate not only the life we have given to this document by trying to live up to its standards ... more importantly, we celebrate the life it has given us. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal Declaration. The good news is ... we're getting there. The bad news is ... we still have a long way to go.

Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it is hard to convert ideas on paper to a code of daily behavior. But words can have real power. From a non-binding document, the core message of human rights has fanned across the globe. Since 1948, the UN has expanded its mandate, adopting legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define...and more important than ever to maintain.

Democracy is on the march because it has delivered more dignity than any other system of government. It will continue to spread, because the new economic conditions of the 21st century will reward people who can think for themselves. We must stand by to offer our help to all nations who wish to grow with us. By that, we mean grow in every sense - finding new sources of prosperity while increasing the quality of life and deepening the meaning of freedom.

Prosperity without democracy is a fool's gold. A nation's real wealth is measured by the well-being of its people.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The United States is no exception. We are trying hard to keep the dialogue moving forward, learning from our own mistakes and frankly calling for improvement in other nations. In totalitarian states like North Korea and Cuba. In many African nations, still struggling to overthrow the colonial legacy. In military dictatorships like Burma. In fundamentalist nations like Afghanistan, Algeria and Sudan. In China, which has improved its willingness to discuss human rights, but still has a very long road to travel.

Asia remains a troubling case. The recent election of Kim Dae Jung in South Korea gave cause for optimism. But even among Asia nations that are our allies in many ways - Malaysia, Indonesia - there have been serious reports of human rights violations that cast a shadow over our hopes for democracy in Asia. We must work with them to secure peaceful change - never interfering in another nation, but always upholding America's right - our obligation - to speak out against cruelty.

I reject the idea that there are "Asian values," or "African values," or "Western values" that would divide the human race into so many subcategories. We are one species. Each of us is molded in the divine image. The Declaration applies to all of us. The word "universal" was put there for a reason.

Asians do not have fewer human rights because they have strong community values. Africans do not have fewer rights because they live on a continent with unfair levels of poverty and disease. Muslims do not have fewer rights because they subscribe to a strict faith that calls for conformity on many matters of religious doctrine. We must resist the argument that different

conditions apply,
or that prosperity and stability depend on coercive measures. President Kennedy,
standing at the Berlin Wall, said "freedom is not divisible." Now that the Cold War is over, we must apply that same thinking to human rights.

One of the most far-seeing sections of the Universal Declaration was its insistence on the right of all people to compete in the marketplace. The last year has affected many regions of the globe. We Americans must do all we can to help others see that the path to recovery is to build more opportunity, not less. Anyone can defend human rights when times are good. Let us seize the moment to convince our friends that these values hold even more value in hard times ... that stronger human rights are the key to building healthy economies and flourishing civil societies. Let us live up to these words of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

We have made much progress over the last six years. A day like today gives us a chance to reflect on how far we have come, and even better, to chart a course for the future. Today, I'd like to announce some of the human rights objectives we intend to pursue in the near term.

This morning I signed an Executive Order to strengthen our ability to conform with international human rights treaties even before Congress mandates compliance. This will give those treaties additional force at home and around the world.

We are taking strong pre-emptive steps to prevent genocide. When I visited Rwanda in March, I announced an International Coalition Against Genocide. That Coalition will meet this month. In addition, CIA, State and USAID are

working
together to establish a Genocide Early Warning Center that would
train
intelligence gather on potentially explosive situations, and USAID has
agreed to
spend up to \$8 million funding NGOs working on human rights
emergencies.

But human rights do not stop at borders. We must practice at home
what we preach
abroad, looking to protect groups that have difficulty protecting
themselves.

Children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights
infractions. I
am proud to announce today that we are dramatically increasing our
support for
the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in US assistance,
from \$3
million to \$30 million.

In October, on International Human Rights Day, we became the
second nation to
adopt new guidelines to streamline claims by children seeking asylum
in the U.S.
- particularly children conscripted into armies, abusive labor, or forced
prostitution.

Through the Department of Education, we have developed an
extensive campaign
against hate crime in the United States, particularly in our schools.
The brutal
killing of Matthew Shepard outraged Americans from all
backgrounds. In the next
session of Congress, I will again fight to pass legislation that would
strengthen
our ability to fight these outrageous attacks.

Another traditionally vulnerable group is workers, especially those
working in
the margins of industry, in illegal jobs that they cannot afford to leave.
We
are fighting to protect worker rights in the apparel business, taking
steps to
eliminate sweatshop conditions and inform consumers about fair labor
practices.

We are also taking steps to protect illegal aliens who suffer abuse in
the

workplace. They often refuse to come forth out of fear of deportation. I am asking the Department of Justice to explore legislative options to permit them to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities to track down employers who smuggle and mistreat employees too frightened to fight back.

Finally, I would like to repeat my support for a top legislative priority ... an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would apply federal standards to the private sector, banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter what their race, gender or sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said ... "when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans."

These actions and the ones announced by the First Lady cover very different aspects of the struggle to protect human rights. Each is an important step toward reaching the promise outlined in Paris fifty years ago.

Much of the best work in human rights has been done by those working outside of governments and agencies - by the NGO community ... by students and activists ... but brave religious leaders ... by people from all backgrounds who simply want their children to grow up safer and happier.

Today, it is my privilege to give out the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds and generations, they have all stood up when and where it mattered. The military aide will now read the citations.

--citations for Robert Bernstein, John Lewis, Bette Bao Lord, Dorothy Thomas

On behalf of the American people, I thank all four of you for your hard work and

your heroism.

The day the UN delegates voted to approve the Universal Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote, "long job over." It was one of her few errors in judgment. The long job of protecting human rights is very much alive. It continues everywhere people suffer discrimination ... it continues every time they are punished for speaking the truth. Fifty years is only a blink of the eye for document that contains an eternal promise of renewal. We must stay the course - and stay true to our nation's most generous instincts.

America must always stand with the people who need us most - shining light into the shadows, opening doors, and building bridges. Our destiny is to use our strength to help others help themselves. That destiny was conceived in our founding moment, with these five words from the Declaration of Independence: "all men are created equal." Reality did not always live up to the dream, but 222 years later, we can say with pride ... these truths are emphatically self-evident. And our words gain strength as millions around the world see what they have done for our people.

America's destiny was at stake when Lincoln fought slavery. It was at stake when Franklin Roosevelt defined our four freedoms. It was at stake in the freedom marches of the civil rights struggle and the unfinished work of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. Their work - and our work - may never be finished. But we are a young nation yet. And the people we honor today, young and old, show that we will always find new sources of strength to keep fighting the battle for human rights - a battle that will continue as long as there are human beings to claim them.
#

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 12:10:41 PM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Steve: comment please.

Jim:

Two items for your OK.

1.
HR Day Deliverables and the Press

I know Dave Leavy was going
to mention this to you, but don't know if he has had the chance.

Ann
Lewis shares Sandy's enthusiasm for our Human Rights Day deliverable
and is eager for us to give the top 3-4 to the NY Times today. As
it turns out, Steve Erlanger has the names of our awardees and may
do a story for tomorrow in any event. Are you OK with my talking
to Steve about our initiatives?

2. HR Defenders and December
10 activities

As I mentioned to you on the phone, Jim O'Brien
suggested to me that Madeleine had initially wanted the Eleanor Roosevelt
Award to go to one or more Cuban dissidents. We successfully pushed
back (arguing that this was an award for Americans), but agreed that
we would do something to recognize human rights defenders (Cubans
and others) on the 10th.

The current plan: following the POTUS
event in room 450, the Lady's Office (not the First Lady) would host
an Indian Treaty Room reception for NGOs, at which we would recognize
human rights defenders as well as the adoption (with US support)

of a UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. At the reception, three representatives of human rights/dissident communities would sign a copy of the Declaration. The three, which have been chosen and cleared by State and also cleared by NSC staff, include Ruth "Chini" Montaner, Cuban-American activist (cleared by Fulton); Liu Quiang, brother of imprisoned Chinese dissident Liu Nianchun (cleared by Bader); and a name TBD from Burma (to be cleared by Arvizu). Koh and I would preside.

Before State does the inviting, we wanted to be sure you were OK with this.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT DRAFT HR Day '98 Fact Sheet____.doc
DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 & Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

December 10, 1998, Human Rights Day, also marks the 50th anniversary

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the UN General Assembly declaration

affirming universal standards of human rights and fundamental freedom

In order to commemorate this historic anniversary, President Clinton announced a number of policy initiatives, as well as the establishment of the new annual Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to the promotion of human rights and democracy, the world.

--Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Human Rights Executive Order, reiterating our commitment fully to recognize and implement those international human rights treaties we have ratified, and creating an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts and develop our position on other human rights instruments.

- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center which will focus U.S. Government intelligence resources on situations that could become genocidal.
- Enhancing U.S. Government response to human rights emergencies by providing additional funding to nongovernmental organizations to develop rapid response capacities (up to \$50 million over the next five years).
- Increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse through the funding of several efforts to assist human rights victims, including Afghan women survivors of genocide, as well as an increase in our annual contribution to the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 million in FY 1999).
- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.
- Preventing youth hate crime through the Department of Education's publication of an "Harassment and Anti-Hate Guide for Schools."
- Issuance of new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by consular officials in the United States.
- Protecting abused workers in the U.S. by exploring legislative options that would permit illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the workplace to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities in identifying abuse.

Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award:

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To honor her commitment to the principles of the Declaration the President established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, the Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved four distinguished U.S. citizens:

- * Representative John Lewis, for his life-long commitment to civil rights
- * Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.
- * Robert L. Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression and well-known Human Rights Watch; retired chairman of Random House.

* Dorothy Q. Thomas, women's rights activist responsible for groundbreaking research and advocacy on human rights violations against women around world.

1998 Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Citations:

drop FINAL approved citation language in here.

###

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 12:22:24 PM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Two December 10 (HR Day) Items [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Brown, Keirn C.
Davies, Glyn T.
Dejban, Donna D.
Hachigian, Nina L.
Kerrick, Donald L.
Millison, Cathy L.
Moretz, Sheila K.
O'Brien, Penelope R.
Rice, Edward A.
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L.
Storey, Sharon V.
Sutphen, Mona K.

CARBON_COPY Crowley, Philip J.
Leavy, David C.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
@SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Arvizu, Alexander A.
Bernard, Kenneth W.
Busby, Scott W.
Denniston, Richard L.
Guarnieri, Valerie N.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Kale, Dora A.
Malley, Robert
Moller, Catherine A.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Wippman, David

TEXT_BODY Nina: Please pass to JBS as soon as possible. Thanks. Eric

Jim:

Two
items for your OK.

1. HR Day Deliverables and the Press

I
know Dave Leavy was going to mention this to you, but don't know
if he has had the chance.

Ann Lewis shares Sandy's enthusiasm
for our Human Rights Day deliverables, and is eager for us to give
the top 3-4 to the NY Times today. As it turns out, Steve Erlanger
has the names of our awardees and may do a story for tomorrow in
any event. Are you OK with my talking to Steve about our initiatives?

2. HR Defenders and December 10 activities

As I mentioned
to you on the phone, Jim O'Brien suggested to me that Madeleine had
initially wanted the Eleanor Roosevelt Award to go to one or more
Cuban dissidents. We successfully pushed back (arguing that this
was an award for Americans), but agreed that we would do something
to recognize human rights defenders (Cubans and others) on the 10th.

The
current plan: following the POTUS event in room 450, the First Lady's
Office would host an Indian Treaty Room reception for NGOs, at which
we would recognize human rights defenders as well as the adoption
(with US support) of a UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.
Neither the President nor the First Lady would attend.

At the
reception, three representatives of human rights/dissident communities
would sign a copy of the Declaration. The three, which have been
chosen and cleared by State and also cleared by NSC staff, include
Ruth "Chuni" Montaner, Cuban-American activist (cleared by Fulton);
Liu Quiang, brother of imprisoned Chinese dissident Liu Nianchun
(cleared by Bader); and a name TBD from Burma (to be cleared by Arv.
Koh and I would preside.

Before State does the inviting, we wanted
to be sure you were OK with this.

Eric

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT DRAFT HR Day '98 Fact Sheet____.doc
DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 & Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

December 10, 1998, Human Rights Day, also marks the 50th anniversary

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the UN General Assembly declaration affirming universal standards of human rights and fundamental freedom

In order to commemorate this historic anniversary, President Clinton announced a number of policy initiatives, as well as the establishment of the new annual Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to the promotion of human rights and democracy, the world

--Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Human Rights Executive Order, reiterating our commitment fully to recommit and implement those international human rights treaties we have ratified, and creating an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts and develop our position on other human rights instruments.

- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center which will focus U.S. Government intelligence resources on situations that could become genocidal

- Enhancing U.S. Government response to human rights emergencies by funding nongovernmental organizations to develop rapid response capacities (up to \$10 million over the next five years).

- Increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse through the funding of several efforts to assist human rights victims, including Afghan women

survivors of genocide, as well as an increase in our annual contribution to the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 million in FY 1999).

- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.

- Preventing youth hate crime through the Department of Education's publication of an "Harassment and Anti-Hate Guide for Schools."

- Issuance of new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by consular officers in the United States.

- Protecting abused workers in the U.S. by exploring legislative options that would permit illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the workplace to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities in identifying abuse.

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- * Representative John Lewis, for his life-long commitment to civil rights
- * Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.
- * Robert L. Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression and Human Rights Watch; retired chairman of Random House.
- * Dorothy Q. Thomas, women's rights activist responsible for groundbreaking research and advocacy on human rights violations against women around the world.

1998 Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Citations:

drop FINAL approved citation language in here.

###

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 1:47:52 PM
FROM Malinowski, Tomasz P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: message from Susan Rice [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

CARBON_COPY @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

TEXT_BODY Good stuff. comments attached.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

UDHR1_.doc
12/9/98 10:45 am

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1998

[acknowledgments: First Lady, members of human rights
community ...]

Fifty years ago, at a meeting in Paris, the United Nations General
Assembly voted
to approve the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It signaled a
watershed
moment for the young UN ... and a new chapter in a much older
story ... the story
of humanity trying to live up to its potential.

The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and still challenges
us today.
Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage,
an

opening of the heart and the mind. It served notice that for all our differences, there are basic principles of human conduct we can agree on [is this best way to put it? basic values we share and aspirations we hold? basic rights that are the birthrights of people everywhere?]. [I'm not sure that this is what the Declaration did] With spare elegance, the Universal Declaration set a new standard for the way people and nations must treat one another.

It was not easy to affirm faith in mankind's future in 1948 ... three years after a cataclysmic war ended ... [reference to holocaust].... as a Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape. But [with simplicity, clarity and good common sense, you've already talked about its spare elegance. could cut] this document did just that.

Article one states "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood." There are no commas or parentheses in these sentences - no qualifications or exceptions - just the power of affirmation. Other articles defend the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. This is a document that says something essential, and says it well. Its words are still words to stand by. They have been translated into every language of the United Nations. They resonate everywhere on Earth that human dignity is under siege.

The Declaration owed a great deal to the remarkable woman who presided over the drafting. Eleanor Roosevelt rose to every challenge, defending American idealism ...honestly admitting our own imperfections ... and always calling on the best each delegate had to offer. A delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace Mrs. Roosevelt was setting that she had to remind her that delegates have human rights, too.

[looking for cuts] Today we celebrate not only the life we have given to this document by trying to live up to its standards ... more importantly, we celebrate the life it has given us. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal Declaration. The good news is ... we're getting there. The bad news is ... we still have a long way to go.

Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it is hard to convert ideas on paper to a code of daily behavior. But words can have real power. From a non-binding document, the message of human rights has fanned across the globe. Since 1948, the UN has expanded its mandate, adopting legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define...and more important than ever to maintain.

Democracy is on the march because it has delivered more dignity than any other system of government. It will continue to spread, because the new economic conditions of the 21st century will reward people who can think and create and communicate freely. [] In the 21st century, A nation's real wealth will be measured by the well-being of its people.

[I have some trouble with this graph: In Africa, the colonial legacy is an excuse for oppression, not a reason . . . there are no "fundamentalist nations" - Algeria is fighting fundamentalism, so are many Sudanese and Afghans. In any case, this is where you need specifics on dissidents in Cuba, Burma and China. This is really important - just got another call from State to explain political context in terms of Cuba policy changes that are coming, but in a speech about human rights, we really need to have a specific, vivid sentence about the key countries that amounts to more than a list of places we're concerned about.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The United States is no exception. We are trying hard to keep the dialogue moving forward, learning from our own mistakes and frankly calling for improvement in other nations. In totalitarian states like North Korea and Cuba. In many African nations, still struggling to overthrow the colonial legacy. In military dictatorships like Burma. In fundamentalist nations like Afghanistan, Algeria and Sudan. In China, which has improved its willingness to discuss human rights, but still has a very long road to travel. [what about the Balkans?] Then maybe something like: When we speak out honestly in defense of human rights and democracy in countries such as these, we sometimes hear the complaint that we are imposing our values on others. On the contrary, I can think of no better way to show our respect for the distinctive values of others than to support their right to shape their own destiny through democratic choice. No one ever freely chooses to give up that right. It is the people who take it away who are guilty of interference.

[I would work in references to countries above but not single out Asia as a region.

[Stet -- keep this graf, go straight to JFK quote...]

President Kennedy, standing at the Berlin Wall, said "freedom is not divisible."

Now that the Cold War is over, we must apply that same thinking to human rights.

(maybe a bit confusing - since "freedom" and human rights mean about the same thing.)

[cut for length? One of the most far-seeing sections of the Universal Declaration was its insistence on the right of all people to compete in the marketplace. The last year has affected many regions of the globe. We Americans must do all we can to help others see that the path to recovery is to build more opportunity, not less. Anyone can defend human rights when times are good. Let us seize the moment to convince our friends that these values hold even more

value in hard
times ... that stronger human rights are the key to building healthy
economies
and flourishing civil societies. Let us live up to these words of Martin
Luther
King, Jr.: "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in
moments of
comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge
and
controversy."]

We have made much progress over the last six years. A day like today
gives us a
chance to reflect on how far we have come, and even better, to chart a
course for
the future. Today, I'd like to announce some of the human rights
objectives we
intend to pursue in the near term.

This morning I signed an Executive Order to strengthen our ability to
conform
with international human rights treaties even before Congress
mandates
compliance. This will give those treaties additional force at home and
around
the world.

We are taking strong pre-emptive steps to prevent genocide. When I
visited
Rwanda in March, I announced an International Coalition Against
Genocide. That
Coalition will meet this month. In addition, CIA, State and USAID are
working
together to establish a Genocide Early Warning Center that would
train
intelligence gatherers? to recognize potentially explosive situations
before they
erupt, and USAID has agreed to spend up to \$8 million funding NGOs
working on
human rights emergencies.

We must practice at home what we preach abroad, especially by
protecting people
who have difficulty protecting themselves.

Children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights
infractions. I
am proud to announce today that we are dramatically increasing our
support for
the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in US assistance,

from \$3 million to \$30 million. [does this refer to child labor within the US? if so, why are we talking in terms of "US" assistance, which sounds international? If not, why is it in this section about HR problems at home?]

In October, on International Human Rights Day, we became the second nation to adopt new guidelines to streamline claims by children seeking asylum in the U.S.
- particularly children conscripted into armies, abusive labor, or forced prostitution.

Through the Department of Education, we have developed an extensive campaign against hate crime in the United States, particularly in our schools. The brutal killing of Matthew Shepard outraged Americans from all backgrounds. In the next session of Congress, I will again fight to pass legislation that would strengthen our ability to prevent and punish these outrageous attacks.

Another traditionally vulnerable group is workers [didn't Richard Scarry write that we are all workers?], especially those working in the margins of industry, in illegal jobs that they cannot afford to leave. We are fighting to protect worker rights in the apparel business, taking steps to eliminate sweatshop conditions and inform consumers about fair labor practices. [are you sure about formulation here? if they are in illegal jobs, don't we want to move them into legal ones as we protect them?]

We are also taking steps to protect illegal aliens who suffer abuse in the workplace. They often refuse to come forth out of fear of deportation. I am asking the Department of Justice to explore legislative options to permit them to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities to track down employers who smuggle and mistreat employees too frightened to fight back.

Finally, I would like to repeat my support for a top legislative

priority ... an
Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would apply federal
standards to the
private sector, banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the
workplace. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal
protection,
no matter what their race, gender or sexual orientation. I agree with
something
President Truman once said ... "when I say all Americans, I mean all
Americans."

These actions and the ones announced by the First Lady cover very
different
aspects of the struggle to protect human rights. Each is an important
step
toward reaching the promise outlined in Paris fifty years ago.

Much of the best work in human rights has been done by those
working outside of
government - by NGO's ... by students and activists ... by brave
religious
leaders ... by people from all backgrounds who simply want their
children to grow
up safer and happier.

Today, it is my privilege to give out the first Eleanor Roosevelt
Award for Human
Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds
and
generations, they have all stood up when and where it mattered.
[Doesn't he need
to at least say their names and a sentence about each?]The military
aide will
now read the citations.

--citations for Robert Bernstein, John Lewis, Bette Bao Lord, Dorothy
Thomas

On behalf of the American people, I thank all four of you for your
hard work and
your heroism.

The day the UN delegates voted to approve the Universal Declaration,
Eleanor
Roosevelt wrote, "long job over." It was one of her few errors in
judgment. The
long job of protecting human rights is very much alive. It continues

everywhere
people suffer discrimination ... it continues every time they are
punished for
speaking the truth. Fifty years is only a blink of the eye for document
that
contains an eternal promise of renewal. We must stay the course - and
stay true
to our nation's most generous instincts.

America must always stand with the people who need us most -
shining light into
the shadows, opening doors, and building bridges. Our destiny is to
use our
strength to help others help themselves. That destiny was conceived in
our
founding moment, with these five words from the Declaration of
Independence:
"all men are created equal." Reality did not always live up to the
dream, but
222 years later, we can say with pride ... these truths are emphatically
self-evident. And our words gain strength as millions around the
world see what
they have done for our people.

America's destiny was at stake when Lincoln fought slavery. It was at
stake when
Franklin Roosevelt defined our four freedoms. It was at stake in the
freedom
marches of the civil rights struggle and the unfinished work of Martin
Luther
King and Robert Kennedy. Their work - and our work - may never be
finished.
But we are a young nation yet. And the people we honor today, young
and old,
show that we will always find new sources of strength to keep fighting
the battle
for human rights - a battle that will continue as long as there are
human beings
to claim them.
#

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 2:08:46 PM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: UDHR speech [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)
Bernard, Kenneth W.
Busby, Scott W.
Denniston, Richard L.
Guarnieri, Valerie N.
Hawley, Leonard R.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Kale, Dora A.
Malley, Robert
Moller, Catherine A.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Wippman, David
Bader, Jeffrey A.
Armstrong, Fulton T.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY See my suggested additions. Busby will have comments for you to sharpen the deliverables section.

Bader/Armstrong: are my lines ok?

Eric

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

From: Blinken, Antony

J.

Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 1998 1:17 PM

To: @PLANNING -

Strat Plan & Comm; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs

Subject: FW:

UDHR speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

Ted -- very nice job! But TOO LONG!

I've made some suggested cuts and other edits. One place i didn't look at hard enough is opening. It's not till page 5 that we get to any of the new substance. Surely stuff on UDHR can be compressed

a wee bit. also, you might think about compressing the last three grafs into two. it's all good stuff but strikes me you've got a couple of different endings.

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

From: Widmer,

Edward L. (Ted)

Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 1998 10:46 AM

To: Blinken,

Antony J.

Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @MULTILAT - Multilateral

and Humanitarian Affairs

Subject: UDHR speech [UNCLASSIFIED]

Here's

draft 1. At 8 pages, it is too long, and I will reduce. A little orotund at end, but I thought it was a special occasion. I could use help clarifying the deliverables without adding too much to language.

Also, Tom mentioned there was interest in saying more about Cuba/Burma

in connection with event afterwards. Thoughts? Need to move pretty fast.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT UDHR.doc
12/9/98 10:45 am

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1998**

[acknowledgments: First Lady, members of human rights community ...]

Fifty years ago, at a meeting in Paris, the United Nations General Assembly voted to approve the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It signaled a watershed moment for the young UN ... and a new chapter in a much older story ... the story

of humanity trying to live up to its potential.

The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and still challenges us today.

Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an

opening of the heart and the mind. It served notice that for all our differences, there are basic principles of human conduct we can agree on [is this

best way to put it? basic values we share and aspirations we hold?

basic rights

that are the birthrights of people everywhere?]. That we are all bound in a

common enterprise, with nothing to fear from each other. With spare elegance,

the Universal Declaration set a new standard for the way people and nations must

treat one another.

It was not easy to affirm faith in mankind's future in 1948 ... three years after

a cataclysmic war ended ... [reference to holocaust]... as a Cold War was

beginning to blight the postwar landscape. But [with simplicity, clarity and

good common sense, you've already talked about its spare elegance. could cut]

this document did just that.

Article one states "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and

rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one

another in a spirit of brotherhood." There are no commas or parentheses in these

sentences - no qualifications or exceptions - just the power of affirmation.

Other articles defend the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. This is a document that says

something essential, and says it well. Its words are still words to stand by.

They have been translated into every language of the United Nations.

They

resonate everywhere on Earth that human dignity is under siege.

The Declaration owed a great deal to the remarkable woman who presided over the

drafting. Eleanor Roosevelt rose to every challenge, defending American idealism

...honestly admitting our own imperfections ... and always calling on the best each delegate had to offer. A delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace Mrs. Roosevelt was setting that she had to remind her that delegates have human rights, too.

[looking for cuts] Today we celebrate not only the life we have given to this document by trying to live up to its standards ... more importantly, we celebrate the life it has given us. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal Declaration. The good news is ... we're getting there. The bad news is ... we still have a long way to go.

Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it is hard to convert ideas on paper to a code of daily behavior. But words can have real power. From a non-binding document, the core message of human rights has fanned across the globe. Since 1948, the UN has expanded its mandate, adopting legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define...and more important than ever to maintain.

Democracy is on the march because it has delivered more dignity than any other system of government. It will continue to spread, because the new economic conditions of the 21st century will reward people who can think for themselves.
[] In the 21st century, A nation's real wealth will be measured by the well-being of its people.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The United States is no exception. We are trying hard to keep the dialogue moving forward, learning from our own mistakes and frankly calling for improvement in other nations. In totalitarian states like North Korea and Cuba. In many African nations, still struggling to overthrow the colonial legacy. In military

dictatorships like Burma. In fundamentalist nations like Afghanistan, Algeria and Sudan. In China, which has improved its willingness to discuss human rights, but still has a very long road to travel. [what about the Balkans?]

[I would work in references to countries above but not single out Asia as a region.

[Stet -- keep this graf, go straight to JFK quote...]

President Kennedy, standing at the Berlin Wall, said "freedom is not divisible."

Now that the Cold War is over, we must apply that same thinking to human rights.

[cut for length? One of the most far-seeing sections of the Universal Declaration was its insistence on the right of all people to compete in the marketplace. The last year has affected many regions of the globe. We Americans must do all we can to help others see that the path to recovery is to build more opportunity, not less. Anyone can defend human rights when times are good. Let us seize the moment to convince our friends that these values hold even more value in hard times ... that stronger human rights are the key to building healthy economies and flourishing civil societies. Let us live up to these words of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."]

We have made much progress over the last six years. A day like today gives us a chance to reflect on how far we have come, and even better, to chart a course for the future. Today, I'd like to announce some new initiatives that demonstrate our continuing commitment to pursuit of human rights internationally, as well as our obligation to practice at home what we preach abroad [oops, I see you have this below as well...

This morning I signed an Executive Order to strengthen our ability to meet international human rights treaties treaty obligations even before Congress mandates compliance. This will give those treaties additional force at home and around the world.

We are taking strong pre-emptive steps to prevent genocide. When I visited Rwanda in March, I announced an International Coalition Against Genocide. That Coalition will meet this month. In addition, CIA, State and USAID are working together to establish a Genocide Early Warning Center that would train intelligence gatherers? to recognize potentially explosive situations before they erupt, and USAID has agreed to spend up to \$8 million funding NGOs working on human rights emergencies.

But human rights do not stop at borders. We must practice at home what we preach abroad, looking to protect groups that have difficulty protecting themselves.

Children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights infractions, and I am proud that we will be dramatically increasing our support for the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in US assistance to the child labor efforts of the International Labor Organization, from \$3 million to \$30 million. [does this refer to child labor within the US? if so, why are we talking in terms of "US" assistance, which sounds international? If not, why is it in this section about HR problems at home?]

In October, on International Human Rights Day [I don't get this? What do you mean, in October? Aren't we doing this now. Also, October is not International HR Day.] , we became the second nation to adopt new guidelines to streamline claims by children seeking asylum in the U.S. - particularly children conscripted into armies, abusive labor, or forced prostitution.

I am also pleased to announce an extensive, Department of Education, campaign against hate crime in the United States, particularly in our schools. The brutal killing of Matthew Shepard outraged Americans from all backgrounds. In the next session of Congress, I will again fight to pass legislation that would strengthen our ability to prevent and punish these outrageous attacks.

Another traditionally vulnerable group is workers, especially those working in the margins of industry, in illegal jobs that they cannot afford to leave. We are fighting to protect worker rights in the apparel business, taking steps to eliminate sweatshop conditions and inform consumers about fair labor practices. [are you sure about formulation here? if they are in illegal jobs, don't we want to move them into legal ones as we protect them?]

We are also taking steps to protect illegal aliens who suffer abuse in the workplace. They often refuse to come forth out of fear of deportation. I am asking the Department of Justice to provide me with legislative options to permit them to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities to track down employers who smuggle and mistreat employees too frightened to fight back.

Finally, I would like to repeat my support for a top legislative priority ... an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would apply federal standards to the private sector, banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter what their race, gender or sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said ... "when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans."

These actions and the ones announced by the First Lady cover very different

aspects of the struggle to protect human rights. Each is an important step toward reaching the promise outlined in Paris fifty years ago.

Much of the best work in human rights has been done by those working outside of governments and agencies - by the NGO community, both here and abroad ... by students and activists ... by brave religious leaders ... by people from all backgrounds who simply want their children to grow up safer and happier. And they have done so at risk of From the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group, which has sought to defend freedom of expression and association to the Cuban people; to the political prisoners associated with the National League for Democracy in Burma, who have so courageously pressed the regime on freedom and democratic reform; to the imprisoned members for the League for the Protection of the Rights of Working People in China, the United States shares the.....
[Need segue here to the domestic awardees. Something like ... We honor these courageous individuals through the efforts of

Today, it is my privilege to give out the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds and generations, they have all stood up when and where it mattered. [Doesn't he need to at least say their names and a sentence about each?]The military aide will now read the citations.

--citations for Robert Bernstein, John Lewis, Bette Bao Lord, Dorothy Thomas

On behalf of the American people, I thank all four of you for your hard work and your heroism.

The day the UN delegates voted to approve the Universal Declaration, Eleanor

Roosevelt wrote, "long job over." It was one of her few errors in judgment. The long job of protecting human rights is very much alive. It continues everywhere people suffer discrimination ... it continues every time they are punished for speaking the truth. Fifty years is only a blink of the eye for document that contains an eternal promise of renewal. We must stay the course - and stay true to our nation's most generous instincts.

America must always stand with the people who need us most - shining light into the shadows, opening doors, and building bridges. Our destiny is to use our strength to help others help themselves. That destiny was conceived in our founding moment, with these five words from the Declaration of Independence: "all men are created equal." Reality did not always live up to the dream, but 222 years later, we can say with pride ... these truths are emphatically self-evident. And our words gain strength as millions around the world see what they have done for our people.

America's destiny was at stake when Lincoln fought slavery. It was at stake when Franklin Roosevelt defined our four freedoms. It was at stake in the freedom marches of the civil rights struggle and the unfinished work of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. Their work - and our work - may never be finished. But we are a young nation yet. And the people we honor today, young and old, show that we will always find new sources of strength to keep fighting the battle for human rights - a battle that will continue as long as there are human beings to claim them.
#

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 3:50:02 PM

FROM Bader, Jeffrey A.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: UDHR again [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Ted, The version you sent me didn't quite capture my change. I wanted a deletion of the specific Chinese organization mentioned. See below. Thx, Jeff

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

From: Widmer,
Edward L. (Ted)

Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 1998 3:29 PM

To: Blinken,

Antony J.; Schwartz, Eric P.; Busby, Scott W.

Cc: @PLANNING - Strat

Plan & Comm; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian
Affairs;

Armstrong, Fulton T.; Bader, Jeffrey A.

Subject: UDHR again [UNCLASSIFIED]

Draft

2, with edits from Blinken, and suggestions from Schwartz,
Armstrong,

Bader, Malinowski. Could still stand to cut a page; I'll go back
in. Eric: the Malaysia graf was cut by Tony; I assume you're OK
with that? Scott: OK with deliverables language? Should any be
cut to highlight others?

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

UDHR_.doc

12/9/98 3:25 pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1998

[acknowledgments: members of Congress, members of the Roosevelt
family, members

of human rights community]

Fifty years ago, at a meeting in Paris, the United Nations General Assembly voted to approve the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It signaled a watershed moment for the young UN ... and a new chapter in a much older story ... the story of humanity trying to live up to its potential.

The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and still challenges us today. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind. With spare elegance, it served notice that for all our differences, we are bound in a common enterprise, with a common birthright of freedom.

It was not easy to affirm faith in mankind's future in 1948 ... three years after a cataclysmic war and holocaust ended ... as a Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape. But this document - the Magna Carta of Mankind - did just that.

Article one states "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood." There are no commas or parentheses in these sentences - no qualifications or exceptions - just the power of affirmation. Other articles defend the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. These are still words to stand by. They have been translated into every language of the United Nations. They resonate everywhere on Earth that human dignity is under siege.

The Declaration owed a great deal to the remarkable woman who presided over the drafting. Eleanor Roosevelt rose to every challenge, defending American idealism ...honestly admitting our own imperfections ... and always calling on the best each delegate had to offer. A delegate from Panama grew so

exhausted by the pace
Mrs. Roosevelt was setting that she had to remind her that delegates
have human
rights, too.

Today we celebrate not only the life we have given to this document
by trying to
live up to its standards ... more importantly, we celebrate the life it has
given
us. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal
Declaration. The good news is ... we're getting there. The bad news
is ... we
still have a long way to go.

Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it is hard to convert ideas on paper to a
code of
daily behavior. But words can have real power. From a non-binding
document, the
core message of human rights has fanned across the globe. Since
1948, the UN has
expanded its mandate, adopting legal instruments against torture,
genocide,
slavery, apartheid and discrimination against women and children. As
nations
grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human
rights becomes
easier to define...and more important than ever to maintain.

Democracy is on the march because it has delivered more dignity than
any other
system of government. It will continue to spread, because the new
economic
conditions of the 21st century will reward people who can think and
create and
communicate freely. A nation's real wealth is measured by the well-
being of its
people.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The
United States
is no exception. We are trying hard to keep the dialogue moving
forward,
learning from our own mistakes and frankly calling for improvement
in other
nations. In totalitarian states like North Korea. In military
dictatorships
like Burma. In places of ethnic intolerance, like Serbia and Iraq. In
places of
tribal warfare. In nations struggling against zealous fundamentalism,
like

Afghanistan, Algeria and Sudan. In Cuba, where persons who struggle for peaceful democratic change are repressed and imprisoned. In China, which has improved its willingness to discuss human rights, but still has a very long road to travel.

I reject the idea that there are "Asian values," or "African values," or "Western values" that would divide the human race into so many subcategories. We are one species. Each of us is molded in the divine image. The Declaration applies to all of us. The word "universal" was put there for a reason. President Kennedy, standing at the Berlin Wall, said "freedom is not divisible." The end of the Cold War is all the more reason to press the fight for human rights forward.

We have made much progress over the last six years. A day like today gives us a chance to reflect on how far we have come, and even better, to chart a course for the future. Today, I'd like to announce some new initiatives that demonstrate our continuing commitment to the pursuit of human rights at home and abroad.

This morning I signed an Executive Order to strengthen our ability to meet international human rights treaty obligations even before Congress mandates compliance. This will give those treaties additional force at home and around the world.

We are taking strong pre-emptive steps to prevent genocide. When I visited Rwanda in March, I announced an International Coalition Against Genocide. That Coalition will meet this month. In addition, CIA, State and USAID are working together to establish a Genocide Early Warning Center that would train intelligence gathering on potentially explosive situations before they erupt. USAID has agreed to spend up to \$8 million funding NGOs working

on human rights
emergencies.

But human rights do not stop at borders. We must practice at home
what we preach
abroad, looking to protect groups that have difficulty protecting
themselves.

Children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights
infractions, and
I am proud that we will be dramatically increasing our support for the
fight
against child labor with a tenfold increase in US assistance to the
International
Labor Organization, from \$3 million to \$30 million.

We also have become the second nation to adopt new guidelines to
streamline
claims by children seeking asylum in the U.S. - particularly children
conscripted
into armies, abusive labor, or forced prostitution.

I am also pleased to announce an extensive campaign against hate
crime in the
United States, particularly in our schools. The brutal killing of
Matthew
Shepard outraged Americans from all backgrounds. In the next
session of
Congress, I will again fight to pass legislation that would strengthen
our
ability to prevent and punish these outrageous attacks.

Another traditionally vulnerable group is workers in the margins of
industry, in
jobs that they cannot afford to leave. We are fighting to protect worker
rights
in the apparel business, taking steps to eliminate sweatshop conditions
and
inform consumers about fair labor practices.

We are also taking steps to protect illegal aliens who suffer abuse in
the
workplace. They often refuse to come forth out of fear of deportation.
I am
asking the Department of Justice to provide me with legislative
options to permit
them to gain lawful status if they cooperate with authorities to track
down
employers who smuggle and mistreat employees too frightened to
fight back.

Finally, I would like to repeat my support for a top legislative priority ... an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would apply federal standards to the private sector, banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter what their race, gender or sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said ... "when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans."

These actions and the ones announced by the First Lady cover very different aspects of the struggle to protect human rights. Each is an important step toward reaching the promise outlined in Paris fifty years ago.

Much of the best work in human rights has been done by those working outside of government - by NGOs here and abroad ... by students and activists ... by brave religious leaders ... by people from all backgrounds who simply want their children to grow up safer and happier. Many have done so in the face of great adversity ... like the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group in Cuba ... the political prisoners of the National League for Democracy in Burma ... the imprisoned dissidents in China.

Today, it is my privilege to give out the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds and generations, they have all stood up when and where it mattered. Robert Bernstein, a pioneer for freedom of speech and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights. And John Lewis, a veteran of the civil rights struggle who is now serving his country in the House of Representatives. The military aide will now read the citations.

--CITATIONS READ FOR ROBERT BERNSTEIN, BETTE BAO
LORD, DOROTHY THOMAS, JOHN LEWIS

On behalf of the American people, I thank all four of you for your
hard work and
your heroism.

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Eleanor
Roosevelt wrote, "long job over." It was one of her few hasty
judgments. The
long job of protecting human rights is very much alive. It continues
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people suffer discrimination ... it continues every time they are
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America's destiny is to use our strength to help others help
themselves. That
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all people in that thought, but it remains the same idea expressed in
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Every generation reaffirms this destiny in a different way - Lincoln's
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against slavery, Franklin Roosevelt's four freedoms, the unfinished
work of
Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy. Their work - and our
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#

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/9/98 4:53:48 PM
FROM Blinken, Antony J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: new version [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Blinken, Antony J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Gray, Wendy E.
Halperin, David E.
Malinowski, Tomasz P.
Widmer, Edward L. (Ted)
Cooper, Kathleen H.
Greer, Jason H.
Jones, Felicia A.
Malley, Robert
Marty, Joseph H.
Riedel, Bruce O.
Todd, Gwennyth E.
Williams, Mary C.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY looks very good. few more suggested cuts for length. Also a couple of small queries. keep the long ending for now. it's very nice.

Let's move this forward to NSA.

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

From: Widmer,
Edward L. (Ted)
Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 1998 4:43 PM
To: Blinken,
Antony J.
Cc: Gray, Wendy E.
Subject: new version [UNCLASSIFIED]

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

UDHR____.doc
12/9/98 4:25 pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1998

[acknowledgments: members of Congress, members of the Roosevelt family, members of human rights community]

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The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and still challenges us today. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind. With spare elegance, it served notice that for all our differences, we are bound in a common enterprise, with a common birthright of freedom.

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The Declaration owed a great deal to the remarkable woman who presided over the drafting. Eleanor Roosevelt rose to every challenge, defending American idealism ...honestly admitting our own imperfections ... and always calling on the best each delegate had to offer. A delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace Mrs. Roosevelt was setting that she had to remind her that delegates have human rights, too.

Today, we celebrate the life of this document and life it has given us. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal Declaration. The good news is ... we're getting there. The bad news is ... we still have a long way to go.

Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it is hard to convert ideas on paper to a code of daily behavior. But words can have real power. Since 1948, the UN has expanded its mandate, adopting legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define...and more important than ever to maintain.

[Democracy is on the march because it has delivered more dignity than any other system of government. It will continue to spread, because the new economic conditions of the 21st century will reward people who can think and create and communicate freely. A nation's real wealth is measured by the well-being of its people. could lose this graf]

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The United States is no exception. We are trying hard to keep the dialogue moving forward, learning from our own mistakes and frankly calling for improvement in other nations. In totalitarian states like North Korea. In military

dictatorships
like Burma. In countries where leaders practice the politics of ethnic
hatred,
like Serbia and Iraq. In nations where people of tolerance and faith
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struggle against zealous fundamentalism, like Afghanistan, Algeria
and Sudan. In
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applies to
all of us. The word "universal" was put there for a reason. [could cut:
President Kennedy, standing at the Berlin Wall, said "freedom is
indivisible."
The end of the Cold War is all the more reason to press the fight
forward,
defending human rights for the next generation.]

A day like today gives us a chance to reflect on how far we have
come, and even
better, to chart a course for the future. Today, I'd like to announce
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First, we are taking further pre-emptive steps to prevent genocide.
When I
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Against Genocide.
That Coalition will meet this month. In addition, the Department of
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the Central Intelligence Agency have established a Genocide Early
Warning Center
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before they erupt. In addition, USAID has agreed to provide up to \$8
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Children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights

infractions, and
I am proud that we will be dramatically increasing our support for the
fight
against child labor with a tenfold increase in US assistance to the
International
Labor Organization, from \$3 million to \$30 million. These resources
will ensure
that thousands of children around the world will have the same
opportunity to
grow that all children deserve.

I am also pleased to announce that we are increasing assistance to
victims of
human rights abuse, increasing our support to the UN Torture Victims
Fund and
initiating a program to address the special needs of genocide survivors
in
Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia.

We must also practice at home what we preach abroad, looking to
protect people
who have difficulty protecting themselves. This morning I signed an
Executive
Order that affirms our commitment to do everything we can to meet
our obligations
under the human rights treaties Congress has ratified [not very clear --
sounds
like we're making a pledge to be really, really serious about applying
the law].
I am also pleased to announce that today the Immigration and
Naturalization
Service is issuing new guidelines for the evaluation of asylum claims
by
children, making the process better serve our youngest and most
vulnerable asylum
seekers - especially those who have experienced forced conscription,
prostitution
and illegal labor.

Last year, the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard and James Byrd
outraged
Americans from all backgrounds. In the next session of Congress, I
will again
fight to pass legislation that would strengthen our ability to prevent
and punish
these senseless attacks.

Another traditionally vulnerable group is workers in the margins of
industry, in
jobs that they cannot afford to leave. We are fighting to protect worker

rights
in the apparel business, taking steps to eliminate sweatshop conditions
and
inform consumers about fair labor practices.

We are also taking steps to protect aliens who suffer abuses at the
hands of
smugglers, traffickers and sweatshop owners. These victims have a
built-in
disincentive to complain about abuse - their unlawful status. I am
asking the
Department of Justice to provide me with legislative options to
address this
problem.

Finally, I would like to repeat my support for a top legislative
priority ... an
Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would apply federal
standards to the
private sector, banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the
workplace. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal
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of great
adversity ... like the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents
Working
Group in Cuba ... the political prisoners of the National League for
Democracy in
Burma ... the imprisoned political leaders [check w/Bader] in China.

Today, it is my privilege to give out the first Eleanor Roosevelt
Award for Human

Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds and generations, they have all stood up when and where it mattered. Robert Bernstein, a pioneer for freedom of speech and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights. And John Lewis, a veteran of the civil rights struggle who is now serving his country in the House of Representatives. The military aide will now read the citations.

--CITATIONS READ FOR ROBERT BERNSTEIN, BETTE BAO LORD, DOROTHY THOMAS, JOHN LEWIS

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America's destiny is to use our strength to help others help themselves. That destiny was conceived in our founding moment, with these five words from the Declaration of Independence: "all men are created equal." Today, we include all people in that thought, but it remains the same idea expressed in 1776. And our rights only grow stronger as millions around the world see what they have allowed our people to do.

Every generation reaffirms this destiny in a different way ... Lincoln's struggle against slavery, FDR's Four Freedoms, the unfinished work of Martin

Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy. Their work - and our work -
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rights are
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#