

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Peter Smith to Eric Schwartz. Subject: Goals and Objectives for the Remainder of the Administration. (8 pages)	07/06/2000	P1/b(1)
002. email	Eric Schwartz to Anthony Banbury, Daniel Feldman, Matthew McLean et al. Subject: Objectives. (5 pages)	07/18/2000	P1/b(1)
003. email	Eric Schwartz to Bash Brooks, Robert Bradtke, Colby Cooper, et al. Subject: Multilateral Objectives. (7 pages)	07/19/2000	P1/b(1)
004. email	Eric Schwartz to James Babbitt. Subject: FW: Multilateral Objectives. (7 pages)	07/19/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Executive Order, Human Rights])
 OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/09/1999-01/10/2001]

2011-0168-F

vz3349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 11/9/99 11:48:37 AM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)
Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Allen, Charles A. (LEGAL)
Baker, James E. (LEGAL)
DeRosa, Mary B. (LEGAL)
Hunerwadel, Joan S. (LEGAL)
Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)

TEXT_BODY but hasn't it been pulled?

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

From: Krass,
Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 1999 11:29 AM
To: Schwartz,
Eric P. (MULTI); Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA); Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
Cc: @LEGAL
- Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics
[UNCLASSIFIED]

I think it would be better if the issue is conveyed
in a one-on-one setting in a collaborative manner, i.e., something
along the lines of -- "we are all getting beaten up on the issue
of the lateness of our reports filed pursuant to our international
treaty obligations, do you think there is anything we can do about
it?"

In any event, SRB should be alerted that there is a possibility
of an angry response.

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

From: Schwartz,
Eric P. (MULTI)

Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 1999 11:22 AM
To: Sutphen,
Mona K. (NSA); Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL); Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
Cc: @LEGAL
- Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Caroline:

The National Security Advisor shouldn't
be barred from raising a resources related issue that comes out of
a Presidential Executive Order.

But based on your comments, I'd
suggest two alterations: first, we could have Sandy lay out the
problem, but essentially omit the last bullet -- thus Sandy isn't
accused of telling State how to suck eggs.

Second, we save this
for an AB meeting.

What do you think?

Eric

-----Original
Message-----
From: Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)
Sent: Tuesday, November
09, 1999 11:12 AM
To: Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL); Schwartz, Eric
P. (MULTI); Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: RE:
ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

also, fyi:
breakfast tomorrow is cancelled. m

-----Original Message-----
From: Krass,
Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 1999 11:09 AM
To: Schwartz,
Eric P. (MULTI); Busby, Scott W. (MULTI); Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)
Cc: @LEGAL
- Legal Advisor
Subject: FW: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Eric/Mona/Scott:

· FYI. State/L has warned, based on conversations with Alex Wolf, that MKA will likely react very negatively if SRB brings up this issue, which she perceives as an internal State question of distribution of resources, particularly in front of Cohen.

As additional background: State/L requested additional resources and was denied by M due to competing needs.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)

Sent: Monday, November 08, 1999 8:57 AM

To: Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)

Cc: @NSA - Natl Security

Advisor; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor

Subject: RE: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

OK. Weds is fine.

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

From: Sutphen,

Mona K. (NSA)

Sent: Friday, November 05, 1999 6:21 PM

To: Busby,

Scott W. (MULTI)

Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @MULTILAT -

Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor

Subject: RE:

ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

sorry. too

late. i would have needed this about 4 hours earlier. i can hold it for breakfast on wednesday, however. m

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

From: Busby,

Scott W. (MULTI)

Sent: Friday, November 05, 1999 6:16 PM

To: Sutphen,

Mona K. (NSA)

Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor

Subject: RE: ABC

Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

Mona:

Subject:

Sustaining President's Commitment on Human Rights Treaty Implementation.

Suggested

points (which also explain issue):

Sandy: The attached points are self-explanatory, and State has known for some time that this issue might be raised. Without trying to dictate to Strobe how to spend State resources, the points are designed to put this important issue on the radar screen at State.

- * President signed an Executive Order last year which established an interagency working group on human rights treaties -- IWG is charged, inter alia, with coordinating analysis and recommendations in connection with pursuing the ratification of human rights treaties, and with encouraging more effective implementation of those treaties we have ratified.

- * This EO was enthusiastically welcomed by NGOs -- received great deal of positive publicity.

- * Among other things, EO stated that it would be the policy and practice of the USG to fully respect and implement its obligations under the human rights treaties to which it is a party.

- * One of those obligations is to provide reports to international bodies on U.S. compliance with certain human rights treaties to which we are party.

- * In fact, however, we are, literally, years behind in our reports on compliance with Conventions relating to Race, Torture, and Civil and Political Rights.

- * As a result, we are being criticized -- by the Hill and the NGOs -- for not delivering on the President's commitment.

- * I know that there has been discussion at State on substantially increasing resources in your legal office for this reporting task; would appreciate your looking into the possibilities.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)

Sent: Friday, November

05, 1999 8:52 AM

To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff

Subject: ABC Lunch Monday

- Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

To All -

On Monday, 11/8

Sandy will host Cohen and Talbott for the weekly ABC lunch. Please let me know as soon as possible if you have topics you'd like to have discussed. I'll need points by OOB Monday. Thanks.

Mona

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 11/30/99 6:44:34 PM
FROM Widmer, Edward L. (Ted) (SPCHW)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT 12/4/98 12 pm [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY here it is

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

UDHR.doc
12/9/98 9:40 pm Widmer

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

[acknowledgments: First Lady; National Security Adviser Berger; Undersecretary Loy; Assistant Secretary Koh; members of Congress, members of the Roosevelt family; Amb. Nancy Rubin (Amb. to UN Commission on Human Rights), Theresa Loar (Sr. Coordinator for Intl. Women's Issues); members of the human rights community; distinguished guests]

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 striving to realize its great potential.

The Universal Declaration was bold for its time, and it is bold for our time. 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 share 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 ... as a Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape. But this document - the Magna Carta of Humankind - 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 towards 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 assert 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 its 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 be reminded that delegates have human rights, too.

Today, we celebrate the life of this document and lives it has saved and enhanced. For fifty years, we have been trying to catch up to the Universal Declaration. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it was hard to translate ideas on paper into real places - kitchens, factories, ghettos, prisons. But words have power. Ideas have power. And the march for human rights has steadily gained ground. Since 1948, the UN has adopted 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.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do on human rights. The
United States
is no exception. We are trying hard to learn from our own mistakes -
and we
reserve the right - the obligation -- to frankly call 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
must
struggle against intolerant fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and
Sudan. In Cuba,
where persons who struggle for peaceful democratic change are
repressed and
imprisoned. In China, where important change has come, but where
freedom is
still not respected universally.

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 indivisible." The end of
the Cold
War is all the more reason to deepen the meaning of freedom.

As the Vice President said recently in Asia, he and I strongly share the
belief
that peaceful democratic progress is essential as nations prepare to
greet the
new century. Throughout 1998, old fears and hatreds crumbled before
the healing
power of honest communication, faith in the future, and the strong
will of the
people. Today in Oslo, two leaders from Northern Ireland, David
Trimble and John
Hume, are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts toward the
Good
Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I go in two days,

Palestinians and Israelis are talking about how to protect peace and security. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian crisis was averted. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for peace and for human rights.

A day like today gives us a chance to reflect on how far we have come, and even better, to recommit ourselves to a course for the future. Today, I'd like to announce some new initiatives that reflect our never-ending commitment to the pursuit of human rights at home and abroad. Each is an important step toward reaching the promise outlined in Paris fifty years ago.

First, we are taking steps to respond quickly to genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against Genocide I announced during my visit to Rwanda, and a new Genocide Early Warning Center sponsored by the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency. We will provide additional support to the UN Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. I am also announcing today that USAID will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to respond rapidly to human rights emergencies.

Second, children have always been especially vulnerable to human rights violations, and I am proud to announce that we will dramatically increase 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. On a different but related front, I am also pleased 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.

Third, we must practice at home what we preach abroad. This morning I signed an Executive Order that strengthens our ability to implement human rights treaties, and creates an interagency group to hold us accountable for progress.

Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims have a built-in disincentive - their unlawful status - that prevents them from complaining to US authorities. 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 two top legislative priorities ... an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a Hate Crimes Prevention Act. Last year, the entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming, and James Byrd, an African-American in Texas. 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."

My administration will never relinquish the fight to move forward in the continuing struggle for human rights. And I am also aware that much of the best work in human rights has been done by those working outside of government - by students and activists ... by NGOs ... 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 present the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans. From different backgrounds and generations, they all stand in the great tradition of Mrs. Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of freedom. Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker 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, now serving his country in the House of Representatives. The military aide will read the citations.

[CITATIONS READ FOR BERNSTEIN, LORD, THOMAS, LEWIS]

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

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 sublime idea expressed in 1776. And our rights only grow stronger as millions around the world see what they have freed Americans 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, the ongoing work of the people in this room. Our work may never be finished. But we are still a young nation. Those we honor today show that we will always find new sources of strength in the battle for human rights ... rights that will flourish as long as there are human beings to claim them.
#

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 03/08/2000 3:31:26 PM
FROM Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT accomplishments project [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI)
Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI)
Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)
McLean, Matthew K. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)
Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY We have to do an accomplishments paper on "United Nations" as part of the project that @press is running. Richard and I will compile it, etc. Richard and I have a good feel for the peace and security ones. However, we need input from others on what the others might be. I anticipate that there may be overlap on accomplishments between the UN paper and other accomplishment papers that have been completed, e.g., an UN human rights convention or something.

Please let us know of items that you think warrant inclusion. Also, we might take a few minutes at staff mtg tomorrow to discuss this. FYI, attached is our template and an example.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

United Nations.doc
UNITED NATIONS

Presidential Quote

A one or two sentence quote that captures the President's vision in this subject area in his own words. Please include date and occasion or location.

Message Box

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

A Record of Accomplishment

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

Presidential Leadership

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

Agenda for Action

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

References

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

Status

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

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

2

03/08/00 DRAFT

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

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

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

President Clinton
Freedom House Speech
October 6, 1995

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

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

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Advancing Democracy Worldwide

- * Assembled an international coalition to restore the elected Government of Haiti to power and assisted the first transition from one democratically elected President to another in the country's 200-year history.
- * Worked with our partners in the Organization of American States to reinforce the great strides toward democracy made in our hemisphere where every country but one -- Cuba -- is democratic. Through our Regional Democracy Fund, supported a wide variety of programs in the Americas designed to strengthen the institutional underpinnings of democracy including the promotion of rule of law, independent judiciaries, free press, civil society and women's rights.
- * Promoted free and fair elections throughout the hemisphere, by offering support to both electoral processes and international observation delegations. Rallied the hemisphere to stop an April 1996 coup attempt in Paraguay and to restore constitutional order in Ecuador in January 2000 through the accession of the Vice President.
- * Led the effort to produce the Dayton Agreement and follow-on efforts to provide the Bosnian people a chance to hold free elections and to start building democratic institutions.
- * Led a successful multilateral effort to reverse ethnic cleansing and permit the return of thousands of ethnic Albanians to Kosovo.
- * Contributed substantial resources to build democratic institutions and to strengthen political participation throughout Central and Eastern

Europe, and the former Soviet Union.

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

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

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

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

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

Promoting Human Rights Abroad

- * Continued to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, political rights, religious freedom and the rule of law in China. Secured China's signature of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in

October 1998
and October 1997.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

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

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

genocide.

Supporting Labor Rights and Combating Child Labor and Trafficking in Women

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

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

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

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

Assisting Refugees

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

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

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

Promoting Religious Freedom

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES

"Remarks on Democracy to Students of Moscow State University"

May 10, 1995

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Peter Smith to Eric Schwartz. Subject: Goals and Objectives for the Remainder of the Administration. (8 pages)	07/06/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Executive Order, Human Rights])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/09/1999-01/10/2001]

2011-0168-F

vz3349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Eric Schwartz to Anthony Banbury, Daniel Feldman, Matthew McLean et al. Subject: Objectives. (5 pages)	07/18/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Executive Order, Human Rights])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/09/1999-01/10/2001]

2011-0168-F

vz3349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Eric Schwartz to Bash Brooks, Robert Bradtke, Colby Cooper, et al. Subject: Multilateral Objectives. (7 pages)	07/19/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Executive Order, Human Rights])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/09/1999-01/10/2001]

2011-0168-F

vz3349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Eric Schwartz to James Babbitt. Subject: FW: Multilateral Objectives. (7 pages)	07/19/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Executive Order, Human Rights])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/09/1999-01/10/2001]

2011-0168-F

vz3349

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 09/11/2000 8:25:46 PM
FROM Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Advancing Democracy and HR... [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Banbury, Anthony "Tony" N. (MULTI)
Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI)
McLean, Matthew K. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
Peterson-Becker, Augustine "Gusti" (ADMIN)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
Smith, Peter D. R. (MULTI)
Tierney, Mary "Theresa" T. (MULTI)
Wilcox, Richard M. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY I made some fixes on top of those that Steve had already made in this doc. It's in the P drive in the Accomplishments Project folder.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

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

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

Freedom House Speech
October 6, 1995

President Clinton has made promoting democracy and human rights abroad central to the foreign policy objectives of his Administration. Promoting democracy and human rights not only reflects America's ideals, but also reinforces U.S. interests: it preserves our security by reducing the likelihood of war and enhances our prosperity by making better trading partners. Every country that protects human rights is a potential ally in the struggle against the forces of hatred and intolerance -- whether those forces take the shape of nations that pursue terrorism, ethnic and religious hatreds or terrorists trafficking in weapons of mass destruction. President Clinton's leadership has contributed to the remarkable spread of democracy and human rights over the past decade that has freed many millions from tyranny and repression.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Advancing Democracy Worldwide

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

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

of the Vice
President.

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

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

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

- * Contributed substantial resources to build democratic institutions and to strengthen political participation throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

- * Consistently pressed for democratic transformations and respect for human rights and the rule of law in Indonesia. These efforts will continue throughout East Timor's transition to democracy.* Provided strong support and assistance to South Africa's efforts to build an equitable, multicultural democracy with its first government chosen through free and fair elections.

- * Provided critical assistance to Nigeria -- Africa's largest, newest democracy -- as it works to complete its historic democratic transformation.

- * Supported the transition from conflict to peace and disarmament in Mozambique in 1993-94; assisted that country to have free and fair elections in 1994 and 1999; supported the development and expansion of Mozambique's post-war economy; and assisted Mozambique to manage and recover from a devastating flood disaster in 2000.

- * Took steps to pressure authoritarian governments while aiding

democracy's
advocates in countries such as Burma, Cuba, Iraq, Sudan and Serbia.

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

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

Promoting Human Rights Abroad

- * Continued to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, political rights, religious freedom and the rule of law in China. Secured China's signature of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in October 1998 and October 1997.

- * Sponsored or co-sponsored resolutions at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, calling on China (shouldn't we mention other country resolutions we worked on, e.g., former Yugoslavia omnibus resolution, the Chechnya resolution, and host of others?) to improve its human rights practices.

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

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

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

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

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

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

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

- * Sponsored UN Security Council Resolution 1315 authorizing the establishment of a special independent court to bring to justice those who bear the greatest responsibility for systematic and egregious criminal violations in Sierra Leone.

- * Established in 1998 an early warning system to focus intelligence resources on and alert policy makers to situations that could potentially lead to genocide or mass atrocities.

Supporting Labor Rights and Combating Child Labor and Trafficking

in Women

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

- * Worked to combat child labor by contributing \$30 million annually to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

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

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

Assisting Refugees

- * Successfully reformed the asylum adjudication process, which has resulted in fewer fraudulent claims and more expeditious granting of meritorious ones.

- * Successfully advocated immigration legislation that addresses the circumstances of asylum seekers with longstanding ties to the United States from Central

America (Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act of 1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998).

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

Promoting Religious Freedom

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

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

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

* Designated and sanctioned Afghanistan (Taliban regime), Burma, China, Iran, Iraq, Serbia (Milosevic regime), and Sudan as "countries of particular concern" for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

REFERENCES

Remarks by the President at Moscow State University, May 10, 1995.

Remarks by the President at Freedom House Speech, October 6, 1995.

Remarks by the President on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1996.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/06/2000 12:45:33 AM
FROM Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT HR DAY Accomplishments Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Patten, Wendy L. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

TEXT_BODY Eric: For your review first thing in the AM, as we need to get this to Leah ASAP. Got this down to 2 1/2 pages, but could not chop any more. (Thanks to Steve and Wendy who did the heavy lifting on this; I just pieced together and cut here and there.)

Questions:

1)

Do you think we need to re-clear with the regional folks? (Please say no)

2) We need guidance on how we refer to ourselves. I only used "The Clinton Administration" a couple times; a bit more frequently

"the Administration"; how do you feel about "United States" vs. "The U.S." (as a noun)? I generally try to avoid the latter, but broke the rule rampantly here for space considerations. Also we use "we" a number of times. Too informal? I suppose Leah and Comms can be the judge of all this...

Talk to you in the AM.
DCS

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT HR Day Fact Sheet Accomp 001206.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Location

Date

The Clinton Administration's Record of Accomplishments on Human Rights

Promoting democracy and human rights at home and abroad has been a central policy objective of the Clinton Administration. President Clinton's leadership has contributed to the remarkable spread of democracy and human rights worldwide, as illustrated by the following accomplishments:

* Promoting Human Rights Abroad. The Clinton Administration led the successful international effort to create the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. President Clinton issued an Executive Order strengthening implementation of human rights treaties, signed into law the Torture Victims Relief Act, and substantially increased our annual contribution to the UN fund for torture victims. The U.S. helped secure China's signature of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and has vigorously pressed for progress on prisoner releases, political rights, religious freedom and the rule of law in the PRC. At the UN Human Rights Commission we co-sponsored resolutions calling on China, Cuba, Russia, Sudan, Iran, Iraq and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, among others, to improve human rights practices.

* Advancing Democracy Worldwide. The Administration sponsored the Dayton Agreement to end the war in Bosnia, led a successful multilateral effort to reverse the "ethnic cleansing" in Kosovo, and successfully aided the Serbian democratic movement in bringing an end to the regime of Slobodan Milosevic. The U.S. pressed for and then consistently supported the democratic transition in Indonesia, as well as East Timor's historic move to independence. The U.S. led an international coalition to restore the elected Government of Haiti and promoted free and fair elections throughout the Americas where every

country but
one -- Cuba -- is now democratic. Throughout Africa, the U.S. has supported peace and disarmament processes, provided support for free and fair elections, and given critical assistance to historic democratic transformations. From Burma to Sudan, the U.S. continues to aid democracy advocates and pressure authoritarian governments. The Administration devoted some \$700 million annually to USAID democracy assistance and human rights programs and provided more than \$30 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other publicly-supported efforts to promote human rights and democracy abroad. The U.S. co-founded the Community of Democracies, a global alliance of democratic nations.

* Bringing War Criminals to Justice. The Administration led the effort to establish and is the biggest contributor to the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. President Clinton appointed the first Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues and established an early warning system to focus intelligence resources on and alert policy makers to situations that could potentially lead to genocide or mass atrocities.

* Supporting Labor Rights. Through the "No Sweat" initiative, the Administration worked with corporations and non-governmental organizations to develop voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made in sweatshop conditions. The U.S. works to combat child labor by contributing \$30 million annually to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor. In December 1999, the U.S. signed and ratified the International Labor Organization Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. President Clinton signed the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Combat in June 2000. The Administration has led a concerted effort to combat trafficking in women and children. We proposed and successfully negotiated a UN protocol to combat trafficking in

persons, to be signed next week, which, for the first time, will require countries to criminalize trafficking and will provide a framework for enhanced protection of and assistance to victims. The President also signed into law the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

* Promoting Religious Freedom Abroad. The Administration made religious freedom an integral part of its foreign policy, including by appointing the first-ever Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad. President Clinton signed the International Religious Freedom Act, codifying into law many of the additional steps his Administration had taken on religious freedom, including the appointment the first Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom. We expanded State Department reporting on the religious freedom in every country and designated Afghanistan, Burma, China, Iran, Iraq, Sudan and the Milosevic regime in Serbia as countries of particular concern for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

* Assisting refugees. The Administration has assisted refugees by reforming the asylum adjudication process, resulting in more expeditious granting of meritorious claims and fewer fraudulent ones. We advocated for immigration legislation that addressed the circumstances of asylum seekers with longstanding ties to the United States from Central America (Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act of 1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998), and then promulgated regulations to ameliorate disparities among nationalities covered by NCARA. INS issued new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by women and children and adopted comprehensive procedures to claimants from being returned to face torture. In addition, we have enhanced the rescue component of our refugee resettlement program, including increased resettlement

efforts for refugees from Africa and the Near East.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/07/2000 6:02:13 PM

FROM Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT Fact Sheet: The Clinton Administration: Promoting Human Rights
[UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Countryman, Mary Ellen (PRESS)
Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Cruise, Daniel L. (PRESS)
Hammer, Michael A. (INTERAM)
Mitchell, Donald A. (COMM)
Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)
Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Gibson, John D. (SPCHW)
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW)
Orzulak, Paul K. (SPEECH)
Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
Rosshirt, Thomas M. (SPCHW)
Gray, Wendy E. (NSA)
Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)
Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
Countryman, Mary Ellen (PRESS)
Crowley, Philip J. (PRESS)
Cruise, Daniel L. (PRESS)
Malinowski, Tomasz P. (SPCHW)
Matthews, Sonyia (SPCHW)
Mitchell, Donald A. (COMM)
Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
Wozniak, Natalie S. (PRESS)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Fact Sheet
Fact Sheet: The Clinton Administration: Promoting Human Rights

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT promoting human rights fact sheet.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
December 6, 2000

FACT SHEET

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION: PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS December 6, 2000

Promoting human rights at home and abroad has been a central policy objective of the Clinton Administration. President Clinton's leadership has contributed to the growth of democracy and human rights worldwide.

The Clinton Administration:

- * Led the successful international effort to create the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- * Issued an Executive Order strengthening implementation of human rights treaties, signed into law the Torture Victims Relief Act, and substantially increased our annual contribution to the United Nations fund for torture victims.
- * Helped secure China's signature of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and vigorously pressed for progress on prisoner releases, political rights, religious freedom and the rule of law in the PRC.
- * Cosponsored resolutions at the United Nations Human Rights Commission calling on China, Cuba, Russia, Sudan, Iran, Iraq and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, among others, to improve human rights practices.

Advancing Democracy Worldwide

- * Led effort on the Dayton Agreement to end the war in Bosnia, led a successful multilateral effort to reverse the "ethnic cleansing" in Kosovo, and

successfully

aided the Serbian democratic movement in bringing an end to the regime of

Slobodan Milosevic.

* Pressed for and consistently supported the democratic transition in Indonesia,

as well as East Timor's historic move toward independence.

* Led an international coalition to restore the elected Government of Haiti and

promoted free and fair elections throughout the Americas where every country but

one - Cuba - is now democratic.

* Supported peace and the disarmament processes, provided support for free and

fair elections, and gave critical assistance to historic democratic transformations.

* Continues to aid democracy advocates and pressure authoritarian governments

around the world.

* Co-founded the Community of Democracies, a global alliance of democratic

nations.

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

* Led the effort to establish and is the biggest contributor to the International

Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

* Appointed the first Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues and established

an early warning system to focus intelligence resources on and alert policy

makers to situations that could potentially lead to genocide or mass atrocities.

Supporting Labor Rights and the Most Vulnerable Victims of Abuses

* Worked with corporations and non-governmental organizations through the "No

Sweat Initiative" to develop voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the

importation of products made in sweatshop conditions.

* Worked to combat child labor by contributing \$30 million annually to the

International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of

Child Labor.

* Signed and ratified the International Labor Organization Convention on the

Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in December 1999.

President

Clinton signed the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children

in Armed

Combat in June 2000.

- * Led a concerted effort to combat trafficking in women and children.

Proposed

and successfully negotiated a UN protocol to combat trafficking in persons, to be

signed next week, which, for the first time, will require countries to criminalize trafficking and will provide a framework for enhanced protection of

and assistance to victims. The President also signed into law the Victims of

Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Promoting Religious Freedom Abroad

- * Made religious freedom an integral part of its foreign policy, including by

appointing the first-ever Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad.

- * Signed the International Religious Freedom Act, codifying many of the

additional steps the Clinton Administration had taken on religious freedom,

including the appointment the first Ambassador-at-Large for International

Religious Freedom.

- * Expanded reporting on the religious freedom in every country and designated

Afghanistan, Burma, China, Iran, Iraq, Sudan and the Milosevic regime in Serbia

as countries of particular concern for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

Assisting refugees

- * Assisted international refugees by reforming the asylum adjudication process,

resulting in more expeditious granting of meritorious claims and fewer fraudulent ones.

- * Advocated immigration legislation that addressed the circumstances of asylum

seekers with longstanding ties to the United States from Central America

(Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act of 1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee

Immigration Fairness Act of 1998), and then promulgated regulations to ameliorate

disparities among nationalities covered by NCARA.

- * Issued new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by women and

children and adopted comprehensive procedures to claimants from

being returned to face torture. In addition, the United States has enhanced the rescue component of its refugee resettlement program, including increased resettlement efforts for refugees from Africa and the Near East, and continues to be the world's most generous haven for refugees.

Promoting Human Rights at Home

- * Fought for and won passage of the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, which proposed to increase penalties for hate crime as part of the 1994 Crime Bill.
- * Worked to end racial profiling by directing cabinet agencies to collect data on the race, ethnicity and gender of individuals subject to certain stops by federal law enforcement to help determine where and when racial profiling occurs.
- * Signed into law in 1994 the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), landmark legislation to combat violence against women, and this year, worked closely with Congress to reauthorize it.
- * Fought to protect the rights of all Americans, increasing funding for civil rights enforcement from \$47 million in 1992 to \$82 million in 2000.
- * Ordered a comprehensive review of federal affirmative action programs, which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans.
- * Focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, creating the National Church Arson Task Force in 1995 to investigate these crimes, prosecute those responsible and speed the rebuilding process.
- * Took action to ensure fairness and equal participation in American society for legal immigrants. In 1997 and 1998, restored disability, health and nutritional benefits for certain legal immigrants.

###

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/29/2000 10:52:41 AM
FROM Soubers, Richard R. (RECORDS)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT EO List [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Leary, William H. (RECORDS)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY As requested:

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.doc
EXECUTIVE ORDERS IN EFFECT

ARMS CONTROL

EO 13159 (6/21/00) Blocking Property of the Government of the
Russian Federation
Relating to the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted
From Nuclear
Weapons

EO 13128 (6/25/99) Implementation of the Chemical Weapons
Convention and the
Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act

EO 13094 (7/28/98) Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

EO 13049 (6/11/97) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical
Weapons

EO 12946 (1/20/95) President's Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation
Policy

EO 12930 (9/29/94) Measures to Restrict the Participation by United
States
Persons in Weapons Proliferation Activities

EO 12851 (6/11/93) Administration of Proliferation Sanctions, Middle
East Arms
Control, and Related Congressional Reporting Responsibilities

EO 11044 (8/20/62) Interagency Coordination of Arms Control and Disarmament Matters

CHINA & TAIWAN

EO 13014 (8/15/96) Maintaining Unofficial Relations With the People on Taiwan

EO 12850 (5/28/93) Conditions for Renewal of Most-Favored- Nation Status for the People's Republic of China in 1994

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

EO 13142 (11/19/99) Amends EO 12958

EO 12972 (9/18/95) Amends EO 12958

EO 12968 (8/2/95) Access to Classified Information

EO 12958 (4/17/95) Classified National Security Information

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

EO 13077 (3/10/97) Further Amendment to EO 13010

EO 13064 (10/11/97) Critical Infrastructure Protection (amends EO 13010)

EO 13041 (4/3/97) Further Amendment to Executive Order 13010, as Amended

EO 13025 (11/13/96) Amendment to EO 13010, the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection

EO 13010 (7/15/96) Critical Infrastructure Protection

CUBA

EO 12854 (7/4/93) Implementation of the Cuban Democracy Act

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

EO 13074 (2/9/98) Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

EO 12656 (11/18/88) Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

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EO 13026 (11/15/96) Administration of Export Controls on Encryption Products

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE & ARMS EXPORT CONTROLS

EO 13091 (6/29/98) Administration of Arms Export Controls and Foreign Assistance

EO 13030 (12/12/96) Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions and Arms Export Controls

EO 12918 (5/26/94) Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Rwanda and Delegating Authority With Respect to Other United Nations Arms Embargoes

EO 12738 (12/14/90) Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions and Arms Export Controls

EO 12680 (7/5/89) Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions and Arms Export Controls

EO 12560 (5/24/86) Administration of Foreign Relations and Related Functions

EO 12423 (5/26/83) Foreign Assistance and Arms Control

EO 12365 (5/24/82) Foreign Assistance and Arms Control

EO 12321 (9/14/81) Foreign Assistance and Arms Control

EO 12163 (9/29/79) Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions

INTELLIGENCE

EO 13070 (12/15/97) The Intelligence Oversight Board, Amendment to EO 12863

EO 12949 (2/9/95) Foreign Intelligence Physical Searches

EO 12863 (9/13/93) President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

EO 12333 (12/4/81) United States Intelligence Activities

EO 12139 (5/23/79) Foreign Intelligence Electronic Surveillance

IRAN

EO 13059 (8/19/97) Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran

EO 12959 (5/6/95) Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran

EO 12957 (3/15/95) Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to the Development of Iranian Petroleum Resources

EO 12613 (10/29/87) Prohibiting Imports From Iran

LIBYA

EO 12801 (4/15/92) Barring Overflight, Takeoff, and Landing of Aircraft Flying to or from Libya

EO 12544 (1/8/86) Blocking Libyan Government Property in the United States or Held by U.S. Persons

EO 12543 (1/7/86) Prohibiting Trade and Certain Transactions Involving Libya

TRADE

EO 13042 (4/9/97) Implementing for the U.S. Article VIII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities

EO 12915 (5/13/94) Federal Implementation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

EO 12901 (3/3/94) Identification of Trade Expansion Priorities

EO 12889 (12/27/93) Implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement

YUGOSLAVIA & BOSNIA

EO 13121 (4/30/99) Amendment to EO 13088.

EO 13119 (4/13/99) Designation of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania, the Airspace Above, and Adjacent Waters as a Combat Zone

EO 13088 (6/9/98) Blocking Property of the Governments of ... Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), ..., and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo

EO 12934 (10/25/94) Blocking Property and Additional Measures With Respect to the Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

EO 12846 (4/25/93) Additional Measures With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

MISCELLANEOUS

EO 13139 (9/30/99) Improving Health Protection of Military Personnel Participating in Particular Military Operations

EO 13129 (7/4/99) Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban

EO 13118 (3/31/99) Implementation of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998

EO 13110 (1/11/99) Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working

Group

EO 13107 (12/10/98) Implementation of Human Rights Treaties

EO 13099 (8/20/98) Amendment to EO 12947.

EO 13098 (8/18/98) Blocking Property of UNITA and Prohibiting
Certain
Transactions With Respect to UNITA

EO 13082 (5/8/98) Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission
(amends EO
12377, EO 10692 and EO 9080)

EO 13047 (5/20/97) Prohibiting New Investment in Burma

EO 13029 (12/3/96) Implementing, for the U.S., the Provisions of
Annex I of the
Decision Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities,
Issued by the
Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation
in Europe on
December 1, 1993

EO 12947 (1/23/95) Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who
Threaten To
Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

EO 12932 (10/14/94) Termination of Emergency With Respect to
Haiti

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 1/10/01 9:39:48 PM
FROM Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Multilat Memo [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bash, Brooks L. (EXSEC)
Bradtke, Robert A. (EXSEC)
Gray, Wendy E. (NSA)
Haas, Dean J. (ADMIN)
Joshi, M. Kay (EXSEC)
Kale, Dora A. (NSA)
Millison, Cathy L. (EXSEC)
Moran, Kevin S. (NSA)
Moretz, Sheila K. (NSA)
NSA Email
Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)
Scott-Perez, Marilyn L. (NSA)
Siberell, Justin H. (NSA)
Storey, Sharon V. (NSA)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY Please pass to Sandy:

Sandy:

Attached is the proposed memo
to Dr. Rice that was the subject of my earlier email.

Eric

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

multilat memo.doc

January 10, 2000

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR CONDOLEEZZA RICE

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: NSC Office of Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs

I wanted to provide you with a short paper on the NSC Office of Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs, which I established in 1998 to consolidate several different functional issue areas. I do not believe this Directorate existed in its current form in prior National Security Councils. However, because it has played such a important role, I wanted to provide you with a brief description of its functions. The following information supplements what Eric Schwartz, Senior Director of the Office, provided to members of your team.

Areas of focus: This Directorate probably has the broadest mandate of any NSC office, and is responsible for all United Nations issues, including peacekeeping; complex contingency planning (including the civilian dimensions of the DoD deliberate planning process); refugees, migration and the foreign policy aspects of immigration; humanitarian assistance and humanitarian crisis response; multilateral sanctions; and human rights and democratization.

Key role: management of the interagency processes: An unusually large number of issues in this Directorate involve important equities of several agencies, and the Directorate has thus played a critical role in managing and brokering the interagency process. Examples include:

Complex contingency planning, where the Directorate manages the Contingency Planning Working Group process (PDD-56), involving OSD, JCS, State, CIA, and USAID, including the civilian components of DoD's Deliberate Planning process;

Peacekeeping, where the Directorate manages the interagency Peacekeeping Core Group (which evaluates proposed UN missions), pursuant to PDD-25 (Peacekeeping) and involving State, OSD, JCS, CIA, USUN and others;

Humanitarian Emergency Response, where the Directorate manages and coordinates interagency response when U.S. military assets are involved (e.g., Hurricane Mitch, flooding in Mozambique, humanitarian response in Kosovo);

Migration, refugees and foreign policy aspects of immigration, where the Directorate manages and coordinates between State, DoD, Coast Guard and Justice on migrant operations and mass migration preparedness, as well as with Justice on issues such as Temporary Protected Status for foreign nationals in the United States;

Domestic implementation of human rights treaties, where the

Directorate manages an IWG process that oversees a range of human rights treaty implementation issues, was established by Executive Order, and involves State, Justice and other agencies.

Given the breadth of its areas of responsibility, this Directorate has detailees from State, Justice, CIA, Defense and USAID, and I would strongly encourage retention of this degree of diversity. In particular, our current Justice detailee, Wendy Patten, is returning to her home agency and I would encourage the NSC to find a successor from INS or main Justice.

Other important role: contact with the non-governmental community: Given the focus of this Directorate, it has also served as an important contact to the NGO community, and a symbol of White House commitment to multilateral, humanitarian and human rights issues.