

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/18/99 6:36:27 PM

FROM Busby, Scott W.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: Caroline -- please clear [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Krass, Caroline D.

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

TEXT_BODY This response has been cleared by Justice (Castello) and State (Surena).

-----Original
Message-----
From: Busby, Scott W.
Sent: Tuesday, May 18, 1999
6:30 PM
To: Krass, Caroline D.
Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: Caroline
-- please clear [UNCLASSIFIED]

Caroline -- Here's a response
to a rejoinder from Professor Boyle. Could I have your clearance
by 9 a.m. tomorrow? Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 2637 response.doc

Dear Professor Boyle:

Thank you for your letter to Samuel Berger regarding the Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties. I am responding on his behalf.

The Interagency Working Group is not charged with investigating allegations of human rights violations. Rather, as provided for by Section 3 of Executive Order 13107, individual complaints are referred for action to the agency with responsibility for the issue raised. Thus, your complaint was referred to Department of Justice, which, as you have acknowledged, has responded to you.

I hope this clarifies the procedure by which the Interagency Working Group handles individual complaints of human rights violations. Thank you again for your inquiry.

Sincerely,

Scott Busby
Director
Office of Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Francis A. Boyle
Professor of Law
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
College of Law
504 East Pennsylvania Avenue
Champaign, IL 61820

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/23/99 7:26:21 PM
FROM Busby, Scott W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Human Rights IWG Summary Of Conclusions [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Krass, Caroline D.

CARBON_COPY Bernard, Kenneth W.
Busby, Scott W.
Denniston, Richard L.
Guarnieri, Valerie N.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Jones, Brian E.
Kale, Dora A.
Keenan, Josefina (Chris)
Malley, Robert
Naplan, Steven J.
Russ, Judith P.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Stromseth, Jane E.
Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt)
Wippman, David

TEXT_BODY

Caroline -- Please clear. Let's discuss the meeting with the public issue when you have a chance.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Human Rights IWG SOC 5 20 99.doc
Summary Of Conclusions
Human Rights Treaty Interagency Working Group
May 20, 1999

It was decided that:

* In response to the requests from the World Organization Against Torture,

(a) NSC/Multilateral (Busby) and NSC/Legal (Krass) would work on a legally appropriate means of holding meetings between IWG members and

members of the
public; and

(b) it is not appropriate to provide advance notice to the public of our
reports
to UN Committees.

* NSC could provide to the public the names of the designated agency
contacts
under the human rights Executive Order.

* State/L (Surena) would continue to work on the Torture and Race
reports with a
view toward having both completed by the end of the summer at the
latest.

* State/L (Surena) would pursue means of increasing the staff and
resources
dedicated to generating our human rights reports, including the
possibility of
using summer associates in State/L.

* NSC (Busby) would check with Ben Johnson on the status of the
President's book
on race.

* A/S Koh and DRL would implement the State action plan relating to
CEDAW
ratification;

* Justice (Castello) would report back to IWG at next meeting on
organization and
procedures of Justice task force on human rights abusers in the U.S.

* Education should pursue and develop action plan for all of its
proposals aimed
at increasing dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human
Rights.

* State/DRL would schedule meeting within the next month to discuss
plans for
fostering compliance with international human rights norms by State
and local
entities.

* NSC (Busby) to discuss with NSC Kosovo colleagues need to make
clearer our
public position regarding compliance with the Geneva Conventions in
the conduct
of the war in Kosovo.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/10/99 5:54:54 PM
FROM Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Report under Torture Convention [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO 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 Scott: If you want to send this up tonight, please don't put me down for concurrence. (I don't mind if you send up without me.) I don't feel comfortable concurring until I have had time to look at the voluminous report which, as you know, I just received a couple hours ago.

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

From: Busby, Scott W.
(MULTI)

Sent: Friday, September 10, 1999 5:47 PM

To: Krass, Caroline
D. (LEGAL)

Subject: Report under Torture Convention [UNCLASSIFIED]

Caroline
-- please clear.

Please pass to Sandy and Jim.

Sandy/Jim --

This
is a head's up e-mail on an impending USG report that may get some public attention.

State is putting the final touches on our first report under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. A/S Harold Koh, along with a yet-to-be-determined

rep from Justice, is slated to roll out the report at a press conference on Thursday, September 16.

The Torture Convention entered into force for the United States in November 1994. This report belatedly complies with the treaty's requirement that States-party submit a report on measures they have undertaken to give effect to the Convention's provisions a year after the treaty comes into force.

(Needless to say, many have been critical of the lateness of our report -- now almost four years overdue. This has been a problem with all of the reports we are required to submit under the human rights treaties to which we are party. We are seeking to address this issue in the Human Rights Treaty IWG that was established by Executive Order on Human Rights Day last year.)

The Torture report focuses primarily on actions we have taken domestically to ensure compliance with the Convention. It is well balanced in our view. While it stresses the various ways in which we seek to prevent torture, it also discusses cases and areas where there have been shortcomings (e.g., police misconduct). A good portion of the report is devoted to the procedures we have established to ensure that persons are not deported or extradited to countries where they would be tortured.

Other than those who will remind us of how slow we have been in submitting the report, we do not anticipate significant negative public reaction.

--

Scott

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 11/5/99 11:53:34 AM
FROM Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Allen, Charles A. (LEGAL)
Baker, James E. (LEGAL)
DeRosa, Mary B. (LEGAL)
Hunerwadel, Joan S. (LEGAL)
Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
Feldman, Daniel F. (MULTI)
Guarnieri, Valerie N. (MULTI)
Hill, Roseanne M. (MULTI)
Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Stromseth, Jane E. (MULTI)
Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)

TEXT_BODY Caroline -- To add my two cents on this, I support the Lawyers Comte recommendation for a new office dedicated to these issues within DoJ but I don't think such an office, if we could establish it -- a big if --, could or should wholly take over the responsibilities for these sorts of reports. I think State should continue to play the lead role in pulling together the various sections of these reports and putting the final touches on them for presentation to the relevant international body. Given that, I think State does need additional staff to make that happen. Such additions, however, would not be in lieu of a Justice office but in addition to.

Eric?

-----Original
Message-----
From: Krass, Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Sent: Friday, November
05, 1999 10:53 AM

To: Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Cc: Busby, Scott
W. (MULTI); @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: ABC Lunch Monday
- Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

Eric: Before I make specific changes to this -- a question. Is there any thought that we might follow the suggestion in the Lawyers' Committee Report and push for an office at Justice to be the lead on these reports? I understand why State was initially selected as the responsible agency (given their lead role in treaty-making), but given that the reports are about domestic implementation, it seems like Justice would be a more logical focal point. This is just my personal view, but I wonder what your thoughts are and whether there should be a talking point saying that we are considering the idea, noting that the AG would not be present at the ABC lunch.

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

From: Schwartz,
Eric P. (MULTI)
Sent: Friday, November 05, 1999 9:59 AM
To: Krass,
Caroline D. (LEGAL)
Cc: Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
Subject: FW:
ABC Lunch Monday - Request for Topics [UNCLASSIFIED]

Caroline:
After you clear, please send to Scott so he can forward to Sandy,.

I've
discussed this with both Jamie Borek and Andre, and they both know this may be coming. Of course, they will also learn through formal (Mona) channels.

Thakns.

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 formed a special interagency group on human rights treaties -- IWG is charged with assessing possibilities of U.S. signature of treaties we have yet to sign, 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 promised a more dedicated U.S. effort to provide required reports to international treaty bodies on U.S. compliance with conventions 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 to 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 12/13/1999 10:29:09 AM
FROM Hill, Roseanne M. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: PCKG 8649 - Farewell Letter for Scott [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)
Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)
Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)
Gray, Wendy E. (NSA)
Hilliard, Brenda I. (EXSEC)
Joshi, M. Kay (EXSEC)
Millison, Cathy L. (EXSEC)
Wasserman, Elaine P. (EXSEC)

TEXT_BODY Here you go.

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

From: Bartlett,
L. June (EXSEC)
Sent: Friday, December 10, 1999 8:49 PM
To: Kale,
Dora A. (MULTI); Hill, Roseanne M. (MULTI); Schwartz, Eric P.
(MULTI); Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: PCKG
8649 - Farewell Letter for Scott [UNCLASSIFIED]

Can you e-mail
a copy of the package to @CROSS -- no diskette received in ExecSec.

Thanks
-- June

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

8649 AM POTUS.doc

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Farewell Letter to Scott Busby

Purpose

To thank Scott Busby for his two and one-half years of service on the NSC staff.

Background

Scott Busby, currently at the NSC on detail from the Department of Justice, is leaving our staff to accept a position as Special Advisor to Julia Taft in the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. Scott worked in the NSC Office of Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs, and focused on a range of migration, refugee, and asylum issues, as well as human rights.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Scott Busby at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Farewell Letter to Scott Busby

1

1

8649

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 8649 AM SRB.doc

December 10, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: STEVEN NAPLAN

SUBJECT: Farewell Letters for Scott Busby

After two and one-half years at the NSC, Scott Busby will soon begin a new position as Special Advisor to Julia Taft at the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum to the President at Tab I.

That you sign the attached letter from you to Scott Busby at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab I Action Memorandum to the President

Tab A Proposed Presidential Farewell Letter to
Scott Busby

Tab B Proposed APNSA Farewell Letter to Scott Busby

1

8649

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 8649SRBLtr.doc

Dear Scott:

As you leave the NSC staff, I want to express my deep appreciation for all your excellent work over the past two and one-half years.

Whether it was reconciling our law enforcement imperatives with our refugee protection obligations when dealing with boat people, helping to ensure temporary protection and legislative protection for war-affected refugees from Kosovo to Honduras to Vietnam, or implementing the President's Executive Order on Human Rights Treaty Implementation, you have dealt effectively with some of the most sensitive issues in the intersection between foreign and domestic policy.

Most importantly, you have helped us to ensure that the principles we preach overseas are the same ones that we practice at home.

Best of luck in your new position at the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Sincerely,

Scott Busby
Director for Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
National Security Council
Washington, D.C. 20504

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT 8649POTUSLtr.doc

Dear Scott:

As you end your tenure at the White House, I want to thank you for your service to the Administration and to the country.

I am particularly grateful for your hard work on a range of critical migration, refugee and asylum issues, including your efforts to win passage of legislation benefiting thousands of Central Americans and Haitians with longstanding ties to this country. I also deeply appreciated your work in preparing and advancing my Executive Order on Human Rights Treaty Implementation, which serves as an important symbol of this Administration's commitment to human rights and the rule of law.

Sincerely,

Scott Busby
Director for Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20504

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/21/1999 6:48:23 PM
FROM Busby, Scott W. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: HR Fact Sheet: NEED YOUR HELP [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Stromseth, Jane E. (MULTI)

TEXT_BODY My comments are attached.

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

From: Naplan,
Steven J. (MULTI)
Sent: Monday, December 20, 1999 6:11 PM
To: Busby,
Scott W. (MULTI); Stromseth, Jane E. (MULTI)
Cc: Naplan, Steven
J. (MULTI)
Subject: HR Fact Sheet: NEED YOUR HELP [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Scott,
Jane: pls look carefully at the attached.

I've basically cobbled
together bits and pieces from old fact sheets and "accomplishment"
documents. I'm sure I am missing things, and indeed some of these
claims may be dated, OBE or not fully representative of latest
administration
position on these issues.

please correct the data, add points,
whatever you believe it needs before Eric sees it. I plan to forward
this for Eric's review Tuesday eve.

thanks.

SN

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Advancing Human Rights.doc
DRAFT - DRAFT -- DRAFT

ADVANCING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

"It is important that we never forget that our values and our interests are one in 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

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

Promoting democracy and human rights abroad is one of the primary foreign policy objectives of the Clinton Administration. Democracy promotion reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests -- preserving America's security and enhancing our prosperity. Democracies rarely go to war with one another or abuse the rights of their people. They make for 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.

A Record of Accomplishment

Regional

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.

Supported the successful end to conflicts throughout Africa, 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.

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. Urging China's immediate ratification and implementation of both covenants.

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

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.

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 self-determination and democracy.

Undertook initiatives to reinforce the great strides toward democracy in our

hemisphere where every country but one -- Cuba -- is governed by democratically elected leaders.

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

Global Democratization

In 1980 there were 58 democratic nations. By 1999 the number of democratic nations had jumped to 119. In many of these cases, including South Africa, many countries in Eastern Europe, Indonesia and Nigeria, American foreign aid programs provided democracy and governance assistance as they made these successful transitions.

The U.S. devotes some \$400 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.

The United States is joining Poland to convene the June 2000 Community of Democracies ministerial meeting in Warsaw, an effort to forge a global community of democratic nations that will work together to promote and strengthen democratic institutions.

Human Rights

The Clinton Administration has 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.

The U.S., under President Clinton's leadership, led the international effort to create the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

(UNHCHR).

In December 1998, the Clinton Administration created the Eleanor Roosevelt Award 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.

On December 10, 1998, the President Signed an Executive Order that strengthens our efforts to implement human rights treaties and created an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts.

In 1998, President Clinton signed into law the Torture Victims Relief Act, 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.

War Crimes/Genocide

The Clinton Administration 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.

In 1998, the Clinton Administration established a genocide early warning system to focus training and intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to genocide.

Labor Rights/Child Labor/Child Soldiers

Through our "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.

NEED CHILD SOLDIERS POINT HERE

Refugee/Asylum

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 Central American and Haitian
asylum seekers
with longstanding ties to the United States.

The Clinton Administration issued new guidelines for the adjudication
of asylum
claims by women and children in the United States.

The Administration adopted comprehensive procedures to ensure that
persons are
not returned to torture.

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.

In 1998 President Clinton sent a delegation of religious leaders
(Reverend Donald
Argue, Archbishop Theodore McCarrick and Rabbi Arthur Schneier)
to China on a
historic mission to promote religious freedom in China.

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.

Agenda for Action

While more than half the world's people now live under governments of their own choosing, the trend toward freedom and democracy is neither inevitable nor irreversible. Young democracies can be fragile, and we must focus on strengthening the commitment and institutional capacity of new democracies to implement democratic reforms.

The Clinton Administration is determined to continue to lead the move away from repressive governance and toward democracy by Consolidating emerging democracies and broadening their commitment to human rights and free markets.

The Clinton Administration will maintain pressure on authoritarian regimes to move toward democratic and free market systems, through multilateral means where possible, unilaterally when necessary.

References

Listing of KEY official documents (fact sheets, speech transcripts, signing statements, etc.) that provide more detailed information on the accomplishments in this subject area.

"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 Human Rights Day/Eleanor Roosevelt Award Ceremony" December 6, 1999

Status

NAPLAN DRAFT 12/20/99

5

5

12/21/99 DRAFT

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/22/1999 12:11:41 PM
FROM Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Dem/HR Accomplishments Document: TIMELY [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

TEXT_BODY Eric: the following has been cleared by Busby, Stromseth and DRL (including David Yang). Virtually all of the verbiage comes from earlier fact sheets which you have approved.

MUST HAVE YOUR CLEARANCE
BEFORE YOU DEPART THIS EVENING.

Gobush planning to pass this document,
among others, to SRB tonight.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

Advancing Human Rights.doc
DRAFT - DRAFT -- DRAFT

ADVANCING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

"It is important that we never forget that our values and our interests are one in 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

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

Promoting democracy and human rights abroad is one of the primary foreign policy objectives of the Clinton Administration. Democracy promotion reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests -- preserving America's security and enhancing our prosperity. Democracies rarely go to war with one another or abuse the rights of their people. They make for 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.

A Record of Accomplishment

Regional

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.

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.

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. Urging China's immediate ratification and
implementation of
both covenants.

Contributed substantial resources to build democratic institutions and
to
strengthen political participation throughout Central and Eastern
Europe, and the
former Soviet Union, significantly including Russia.

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. Published
"Erasing History,
Vols. I & II" documenting atrocities that occurred in Kosovo,
including mass
executions and other crimes against humanity.

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 self-determination and democracy.

Undertook initiatives to reinforce the great strides toward democracy
in our
hemisphere where every country but one -- Cuba -- is governed by
democratically
elected leaders.

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

Global Democratization

In 1980 there were 58 democratic nations. By 1999 the number of
democratic
nations had jumped to 120. In many of these cases, including South
Africa,
Indonesia and Nigeria as well as several countries in Eastern Europe,

American
foreign aid programs provided democracy and governance assistance
to these
successful transitions.

The U.S. devotes 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.

The Clinton Administration succeeded in winning passage of the
"Right to
Democracy" resolution at the 1999 United Nations Human Rights
Commission.

The United States is 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.

Human Rights

The Clinton Administration has 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.

The U.S., under President Clinton's leadership, led the international
effort to
create the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights
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In December 1998, the Clinton Administration created the Eleanor
Roosevelt Award
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.

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In 1998, the Clinton Administration established a genocide early warning system to focus training and intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to genocide.

Labor Rights/Child Labor

Through our "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.

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Refugee/Asylum

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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.

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make religious freedom abroad an important part of our foreign
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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, an 1100 page document covering the status of
religious freedom
in 194 countries.

Agenda for Action

While more than half the world's people now live under governments
of their own
choosing, the trend toward freedom and democracy is neither
inevitable nor
irreversible. Young democracies can be fragile, and we will continue
our focus
on strengthening the commitment and institutional capacity of new
democracies to
implement democratic reforms.

The Clinton Administration is determined to continue to lead the
move away from
repressive governance and toward democracy by consolidating
emerging democracies
and broadening their commitment to human rights and free markets,
through
multilateral means where possible, unilaterally when necessary.

References

Listing of KEY official documents (fact sheets, speech transcripts,
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"Remarks on Democracy to Students of Moscow State University"
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"Remarks by the President at Human Rights Day/Eleanor Roosevelt Award Ceremony" December 6, 1999

Status

NAPLAN DRAFT 12/22/99

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5

12/22/99 DRAFT

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/30/1999 2:33:42 PM
FROM Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Dem/HR Accomplishments Document: TIMELY
[UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Vaccaro, Jonathan M. (Matt) (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY**TEXT_BODY**

I think this is what Eric is talking about re the SRB memo.....

-----Original

Message-----

From: Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

Sent: Wednesday,
December 22, 1999 12:13 PM

To: Kale, Dora A. (MULTI)

Subject: FW:

Dem/HR Accomplishments Document: TIMELY [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

-----Original

Message-----

From: Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

Sent: Wednesday,
December 22, 1999 12:12 PM

To: Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)

Cc: Naplan,
Steven J. (MULTI)

Subject: Dem/HR Accomplishments Document: TIMELY
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Eric: the following has been
cleared by Busby, Stromseth and DRL (including David Yang).
Virtually
all of the verbiage comes from earlier fact sheets which you have
approved.

MUST HAVE YOUR CLEARANCE BEFORE YOU DEPART THIS
EVENING.

Gobush
planning to pass this document, among others, to SRB tonight.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT Advancing Human Rights.doc
DRAFT - DRAFT -- DRAFT

ADVANCING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

"It is important that we never forget that our values and our interests are one in 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

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

Promoting democracy and human rights abroad is one of the primary foreign policy objectives of the Clinton Administration. Democracy promotion reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests -- preserving America's security and enhancing our prosperity. Democracies rarely go to war with one another or abuse the rights of their people. They make for 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.

A Record of Accomplishment

Regional

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.

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.

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. Urging China's immediate ratification and
implementation of
both covenants.

Contributed substantial resources to build democratic institutions and
to
strengthen political participation throughout Central and Eastern
Europe, and the
former Soviet Union, significantly including Russia.

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. Published

"Erasing History,
Vols. I & II" documenting atrocities that occurred in Kosovo,
including mass
executions and other crimes against humanity.

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 self-determination and democracy.

Undertook initiatives to reinforce the great strides toward democracy
in our
hemisphere where every country but one -- Cuba -- is governed by
democratically
elected leaders.

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

Global Democratization

In 1980 there were 58 democratic nations. By 1999 the number of
democratic
nations had jumped to 120. In many of these cases, including South
Africa,
Indonesia and Nigeria as well as several countries in Eastern Europe,
American
foreign aid programs provided democracy and governance assistance
to these
successful transitions.

The U.S. devotes 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.

The Clinton Administration succeeded in winning passage of the
"Right to
Democracy" resolution at the 1999 United Nations Human Rights
Commission.

The United States is 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.

Human Rights

The Clinton Administration has 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.

The U.S., under President Clinton's leadership, led the international effort to create the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR).

In December 1998, the Clinton Administration created the Eleanor Roosevelt Award 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.

On December 10, 1998, the President Signed an Executive Order that strengthened our efforts to implement human rights treaties and created an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts.

In 1998, President Clinton signed into law the Torture Victims Relief Act, 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.

War Crimes/Genocide

The Clinton Administration 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.

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Award Ceremony"
December 6, 1999

Status

NAPLAN DRAFT 12/22/99

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12/30/99 DRAFT

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/05/2000 5:25:17 PM
FROM Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT TITLE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Naplan, Steven J. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT

HR Fact Sheet1_.doc
FACT SHEET
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY 2000:
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARDS, AND
THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

As released by the White House, Office of the Press Secretary,
December 6, 2000

President Clinton today commemorates Human Rights Day, which
this year will mark
the 52nd anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(UDHR), the UN
General Assembly declaration affirming fundamental freedoms and
human rights for
all people. (The actual date of Human Rights Day is December 10,
which this year

falls on a Sunday.)

The Clinton Administration has made promoting democracy and
human rights at home
and abroad a central policy objective. [Say something about domestic
side here.]

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.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

[Insert here what the Presidential Medal of Freedom is why being awarded to ASSK.]

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the adoption in 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). To honor her commitment to the principles of the Declaration, the President in 1998 established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

The Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved, five distinguished U.S. citizens for human rights leadership at home and abroad to receive the third annual Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

2000 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AWARDEES (will need to replace these with final text of citations as approved by staff secretary:)

Tillie Black Bear

For more than 20 years, Tillie Black Bear has been one of our nation's leading advocates for victims of domestic violence. She founded the White Buffalo Calf Women's Society, the first shelter for battered women on an Indian reservation in

the United States. In the years since, she has helped open more shelters, start counseling programs, and promote education to prevent domestic violence. She was

a co-founder and chair of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence and was instrumental in passing the Violence Against Women Act. We honor her for the

courageous activism that has changed thousands of lives for the better.

Frederick Charles Cuny

Fred Cuny spent almost 30 years of his life, and eventually gave his life, in service to civilian victims of conflict. Wherever people were suffering, he went

working in more than 50 countries, from Africa to Central America, from Northern Iraq to Southeast Asia, from the Balkans to the Caucasus. No obstacle, whether political or logistic, deterred him. Nothing less than help for every person in his reach was good enough for him. We honor him for having been one of the world's great humanitarians.

Norman Dorsen

Norman Dorsen has dedicated 50 years of his life to promoting civil rights. As assistant to the General Counsel to the Secretary of the Army, he played a key role in the defense of Americans' civil liberties during the Army-McCarthy Hearings. A distinguished professor at the New York University School of Law, he

has argued and briefed many important Supreme Court cases, and he has served as President of the American Civil Liberties Union and Chairman of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. We honor his tireless defense of civil liberties.

Elaine R. Jones

Elaine Jones has committed her life to the pursuit of equal justice for all. In nearly 25 years at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund,

she has played a key role in the passage of landmark civil rights bills; argued numerous civil rights cases before the Supreme Court; and helped increase the number of people of color on the federal judiciary. We honor her for her leadership in making equal justice under law a reality for all Americans.

Most Reverend Theodore Edgar McCarrick

Whether in the U.S. communities he serves, or for the needs of others overseas, Archbishop McCarrick has been a lifelong human rights advocate. He has lifted his voice in support of immigrants and refugees, the homeless and the hungry in the United States. Overseas, he has worked tirelessly in support of international religious freedom and led efforts to provide debt relief to developing countries. We honor him for the deftness of his diplomacy, and the depth of his commitment to human rights

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Advancing Democracy Worldwide

* DRL to insert language on Community of Democracies

* 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 in Bosnia 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.

- * Pressed consistently 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.

* By isolating Slobodan Milosevic through diplomatic and economic
sanctions and
supporting the democratic forces in the FRY helped bring about a
peaceful and
democratic transition in Serbia.

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

* 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.

* DRL may beef up this point: 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 and co-sponsored resolutions at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, calling on a number of countries, including China, Cuba, Russia, Sudan, Iran, Iraq and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, to improve their 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 for Human Rights in December 1998 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 Clinton Administration has increased substantially the U.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 United

States 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

- * Developing with corporations and non-governmental organizations, through the "No Sweat" initiative, voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the United States and abroad, and to ensure that women and children enjoy 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.

- * Directed, in a March 1998 Executive Memorandum, the 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.

- * Secured bipartisan support for legislation, signed into law in October, 2000, that provides new tools in the fight against trafficking in persons, including stronger criminal laws, improved protections and assistance for victims in the United States, increased U.S. assistance to other countries to help them detect and punish traffickers and help victims, and sanctions for any countries that refuse to take steps to end trafficking in women and children.

- * Proposed and successfully negotiated a U.N. protocol to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which, for the first time, will require countries to criminalize trafficking and will provide a framework for enhanced protection of and assistance to victims.

Assisting Refugees

- * Reformed the asylum adjudication process, which has resulted in fewer fraudulent claims and more expeditious granting of meritorious 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, enacted in 1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, enacted in 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.

- * Expanded protection for African refugees by increasing the number of resettlement slots in the United States for the Africa region from 7,000

to
20,000 over the past three years.

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, Sudan and the Milosevic regime in Serbia 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,

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China), June 27, 1998.

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Forms of Child Labor, December 2, 1999.

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December 6, 1999.

5

Draft

12/05/004:35 PM

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/06/2000 9:14:18 AM
FROM Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: THE WHITE HOUSE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)
CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY With my changes -- still adding 3 domestic bullets

-----Original
Message-----
From: Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
Sent: Wednesday,
December 06, 2000 7:47 AM
To: Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
Subject: THE
WHITE HOUSE [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Leah: Here's the
Eric Schwartz-approved HR Accomplishments Fact Sheet. Eric thinks

we should re-clear it with INTECON because of the section on labor;
we can probably get away with not re-clearing it with each and every
regional directorate, though it might be nice courtesy to send it
out noting that it's just a reformulation of what's already out there
in the Accomplishments Drive. I've got a breakfast with ASSK's son
this AM, so I'll be on pager between 8-9 if there's anything urgent
on this. Meanwhile, I'll email this to Intecon and cc you.
Dorothy

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 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:

Promoting Human Rights Abroad (worldwide?)

- * 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 United Nations fund for torture victims.

- * The United States 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 United Nations Human Rights Commission, the United States 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 Clinton Administration was the driving force behind 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 United States pressed for and consistently supported the democratic

transition in Indonesia, as well as East Timor's historic move toward independence.

* The United States 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 United States has supported peace and the disarmament

processes, provided support for free and fair elections, and given critical

assistance to historic democratic transformations.

* Around the world, the United States continues to aid democracy advocates and

pressure authoritarian governments.

* The Clinton Administration has devoted some \$700 million annually to democracy

assistance and human rights programs through the United States Agency for

International Development 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 United States co-founded the Community of Democracies, a global alliance of

democratic nations.

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

* The Clinton 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 and the Most Vulnerable Victims of Abuses

* Through the "No Sweat" initiative, the Clinton 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 United States 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 United States 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 Clinton Administration has led a concerted effort to combat trafficking in

women and children. It 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 Clinton 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

many of the additional steps his Administration had taken on religious freedom,

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

Religious Freedom.

* The State Department 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

* The Clinton Administration has assisted international refugees by reforming the

asylum adjudication process, resulting in more expeditious granting of

meritorious claims and fewer fraudulent ones.

* The United States 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.

* The Immigration and Naturalization Service 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

* The Clinton Administration has fought hate crimes and racial profiling by fighting for the Hate Crimes Sentencing Act, which increased penalties for hate crime as part of the 1994 Crime Bill. The number of law enforcement agencies across the country reporting hate crimes to the Justice Department rose from 2,771 in 1991 to 12,122 in 1999. President Clinton has also 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.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/06/2000 9:14:18 AM
FROM Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: THE WHITE HOUSE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)

CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY With my changes -- still adding 3 domestic bullets

-----Original
Message-----
From: Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
Sent: Wednesday,
December 06, 2000 7:47 AM
To: Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
Subject: THE
WHITE HOUSE [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Leah: Here's the
Eric Schwartz-approved HR Accomplishments Fact Sheet. Eric thinks

we should re-clear it with INTECON because of the section on labor;
we can probably get away with not re-clearing it with each and every
regional directorate, though it might be nice courtesy to send it
out noting that it's just a reformulation of what's already out there
in the Accomplishments Drive. I've got a breakfast with ASSK's son
this AM, so I'll be on pager between 8-9 if there's anything urgent
on this. Meanwhile, I'll email this to Intecon and cc you.
Dorothy

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 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:

Promoting Human Rights Abroad (worldwide?)

- * 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 United Nations fund for torture victims.

- * The United States 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 United Nations Human Rights Commission, the United States 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 Clinton Administration was the driving force behind 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 United States pressed for and consistently supported the democratic

transition in Indonesia, as well as East Timor's historic move toward independence.

* The United States 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 United States has supported peace and the disarmament

processes, provided support for free and fair elections, and given critical

assistance to historic democratic transformations.

* Around the world, the United States continues to aid democracy advocates and

pressure authoritarian governments.

* The Clinton Administration has devoted some \$700 million annually to democracy

assistance and human rights programs through the United States Agency for

International Development 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 United States co-founded the Community of Democracies, a global alliance of

democratic nations.

Bringing War Criminals to Justice

* The Clinton Administration led the effort to establish and is the biggest

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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 and the Most Vulnerable Victims of Abuses

* Through the "No Sweat" initiative, the Clinton 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.

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Organization Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

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Armed Combat in June 2000.

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women and children. It 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 Clinton 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

many of the additional steps his Administration had taken on religious freedom,

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

Religious Freedom.

* The State Department 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

* The Clinton Administration has assisted international refugees by reforming the

asylum adjudication process, resulting in more expeditious granting of

meritorious claims and fewer fraudulent ones.

* The United States 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.

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Promoting Human Rights at Home

* The Clinton Administration has fought hate crimes and racial profiling by fighting for the Hate Crimes Sentencing Act, which increased penalties for hate crime as part of the 1994 Crime Bill. The number of law enforcement agencies across the country reporting hate crimes to the Justice Department rose from 2,771 in 1991 to 12,122 in 1999. President Clinton has also 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.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 12/06/2000 3:35:03 PM
FROM Pisar, Leah F. (NSCCOMM)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Human Rights Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Gray, Wendy E. (NSA)
Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)

CARBON_COPY Anderson, Brooke D. (NSCCOMM)

TEXT_BODY
Attached, for your clearance, is the Human Rights Accomplishments fact sheet, as cleared by Multilat, Legislative, Interam and SEE. The press office is clamoring (to put it mildly) to put this out asap.
Thanks.

TRANSLATED_ATTACHMENT HR Day Fact Sheet Accomp 001206_2_.doc
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Location

Date

The Clinton Administration: Promoting Human Rights

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:

Promoting Human Rights Worldwide
* 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.

- * Devoted more than \$700 million a year to democracy assistance and human rights programs through the United States Agency for International Development and the State Department. This represents a doubling of 1993 assistance levels. The United States provided more than \$30 million annually for the

National Endowment

for Democracy and other publicly-supported efforts to promote human rights and democracy abroad.

* 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 the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, which proposed to increase penalties for hate crime.

* 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 12/14/2000 11:06:52 AM
FROM Shea, Dorothy C. (MULTILAT)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Advancing Democ/HR: URGENT [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P. (MULTI)
Tierney, Mary "Theresa" T. (MULTI)

CARBON_COPY
TEXT_BODY
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 in Bosnia 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.
- * Pressed consistently 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.
- * By isolating Slobodan Milosevic through diplomatic and economic sanctions and supporting the democratic forces in the FRY helped bring about a peaceful and democratic transition in Serbia.
- * Took steps to pressure authoritarian governments while aiding democracy's advocates in countries such as Burma, Cuba, Iraq and Sudan.
- * 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 and co-sponsored resolutions at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, calling on a number of countries, including China, Cuba, Russia, Sudan, Iran, Iraq and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, to improve their 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 for Human Rights in December 1998 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 Clinton Administration has increased substantially the U.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 United States 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

- * Developing with corporations and non-governmental organizations, through the "No Sweat" initiative, voluntary ethical codes of conduct to prevent the importation of products made by child labor, to end sweatshop conditions both in the United States and abroad, and to ensure that women and children

enjoy 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.

- * Directed, in a March 1998 Executive Memorandum, the 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.

- * Secured bipartisan support for legislation, signed into law in October, 2000, that provides new tools in the fight against trafficking in persons, including stronger criminal laws, improved protections and assistance for victims in the United States, increased U.S. assistance to other countries to help them detect and punish traffickers and help victims, and sanctions for any countries that refuse to take steps to end trafficking in women and children.

- * Proposed and successfully negotiated a U.N. protocol to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which, for the first time, will require countries to criminalize trafficking and will provide a framework for enhanced protection of and assistance to victims.

Assisting Refugees

- * Reformed the asylum adjudication process, which has resulted in fewer fraudulent claims and more expeditious granting of meritorious 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, enacted in 1997) and Haiti (Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, enacted in 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, Sudan and the Milosevic regime in Serbia 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.