

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Michael Lawler to Steven Naplan. Subject: Re: my Human Rights Event. [partial] (1 page)	12/10/1998	b(6)
002. email	Shannon Jacobs to Steven Naplan. Subject: Re: my Human Rights Event. [partial] (1 page)	12/10/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
NSC ([Human Rights Treaties, Executive Order, 13107])
OA/Box Number: 1200000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/09/1997-12/28/1999]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGT

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-DEC-1997 16:13:30.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets: US Efforts to promote Human Rights and Democracy

TO: Steven J. Ronnel@EOP (Steven J. Ronnel@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan@EOP (Michael J. Sullivan@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop (Steven J. Naplan@eop [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phillip Caplan@eop (Phillip Caplan@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 9-DEC-1997 15:55:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
1997

December 9,

FACT SHEET

U.S. EFFORTS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

Summary: The Clinton Administration works to promote human rights and democracy because they are integral to American values and because a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous. In the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, our challenge is to promote the universality of human rights and seek to ensure their implementation around the globe.

In Haiti and Bosnia, U.S.-led international efforts have put an end to the most egregious of abuses, and we continue to provide vital support to build democratic institutions. We are promoting conflict resolution, human rights monitoring, accountability and building institutions of justice in Central Africa. In China, we continue to press vigorously for progress on prisoner releases, religious freedom and the rule of law. And throughout central Europe and the former Soviet Union, we are contributing substantial resources to build successful democratic transitions.

Bilateral U.S. Government Efforts

Funding and Programs: In addition to our diplomatic advocacy, we devote 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 \$40 million for the National Endowment for Democracy and other publicly supported efforts to support human rights and democracy activities overseas. The United States Information Agency (USIA) also works to strengthen the culture of democracy worldwide, both as a contributor to the free flow of information and ideas and by activities designed to sustain the democratic dialogue across national boundaries. USIA spends more than \$100 million per year on democracy and human rights promotion programs.

Increased reporting and advocacy: We have expanded our annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and have substantially increased our reporting and advocacy on religious freedom issues. Last year, the Administration established an Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad, which has helped already to raise the prominence and the profile of this critical issue.

Support for Democratic Transitions: Through a wide range of programs, AID has promoted peaceful democratic transitions □!) for example, through support of training and exchange programs for the new Palestinian National Council; independent judiciary and professional law enforcement authorities in Central Africa; and a free media in Bosnia. Many of these projects are funded through the AID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), established by the Clinton Administration in 1993. We intend to expand OTI efforts over the next two years.

Support for Local NGOs: From the Commission on Protection of Women and Children in Mali, to the Kiev Press Club in Ukraine, to the Legal Assistance Centers of Namibia, we are keeping faith with those who share a commitment to human rights and are working to promote those values within their own societies.

Supporting Accountability: Through our support for truth commissions in Guatemala, El Salvador and South Africa, we promote the accountability and justice that is proving so necessary for political reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

Supporting the rights of the disenfranchised: Through our □!&No Sweat□!8 initiative, the Administration, corporations and NGOs 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.

Practicing domestically what we preach abroad: We recognized that human rights issues do not begin at the water's edge. As we have urged other governments to provide assistance and protection to refugees, we have maintained our commitment as the world's leader in refugee resettlement (for example, we expect to increase our resettlement of Bosnians from 22,000 this year to as many as 26,000 next year. We have also taken measures to provide long-term relief for Central Americans who fled here as refugees; and we took quick action to rescue some 6500 Kurdish refugees from northern Iraq last year.

Support for International Human Rights Institutions:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR): We led the effort to create the new Office of the UNHCHR, and have provided critical support, such as for human rights monitoring programs in Rwanda, Burundi, and Cambodia, and for assistance to victims of torture around the world. In 1997, we provided UNHCHR with \$4 million and we will increase our support next year.

International Tribunals: We are the leading supporter of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, providing both financial and personnel support. In 1998, we will increase our support for the tribunals.

Permanent Court: In 1995, President Clinton announced U.S. support for a Permanent International Criminal Court, and we are committed to the establishment of a Court with broad-based support before the end of the Century.

Treaties: We have moved forward on several international human rights treaties, including the Convention Against Torture (implementing legislation enacted in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (ratified in 1994), the Convention on the Elimination of All

Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Administration's consent package submitted to the Senate in 1994 and still pending there), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed in 1995).

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-DEC-1998 20:35:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: human rights proc

TO: Delia A. Cohen (CN=Delia A. Cohen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
 READ:UNKNOWN

CC: matt gobush (CN=matt gobush/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
 READ:UNKNOWN

Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
 READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

NSC POLICY EDITS MADE IN FOLLOWING TEXT. I LEAVE IT TO GOBUSH TO GET THE
 SPEECHWRITER-LY SIGN-OFF IF NEEDED. □)NAPLAN 69247.

 HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, BILL OF RIGHTS DAY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK, 1998
 BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 A PROCLAMATION

Thanks to the foresight of our Founding Fathers and their commitment to human rights, we live in a Nation founded upon the principles of equality, justice, and freedom. With the memory of tyranny fresh in their minds, the First Congress of the United States proposed constitutional amendments known as the Bill of Rights, making explicit and forever protecting our Nation's cherished freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly, among others.

But human rights have never been solely a domestic concern. Americans have always sought to share these rights with oppressed people around the world, and in his annual message to the Congress, on January 6, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt articulated this desire. □&In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression □(The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way □(.The third is freedom from want...and the fourth is freedom from fear....The world order we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.□8

Fifty years ago today, on December 10, 1948, a major milestone toward FDR's vision was achieved with the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This Declaration -- drafted by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights under the leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt -- established international standards that recognized the □&inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family.□8 Fewer than three years after the horrors of the Holocaust, the Declaration delivered hope to the postwar world and denounced past □&disregard and contempt for human rights that have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind.□8 [It is not at all clear where this quote comes from.]

Today, a majority of the world's people live in democracies and exercise their right to freely choose their own governments. International war crimes tribunals seek justice for victims and their families by working to ensure that war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide do not go unpunished. We are heartened by the progress toward peace made in Northern Ireland and in the Middle East, which will help to ensure that human rights are not violated. But there are still

many areas where human rights abuses are committed with impunity -- unchecked and unpunished.

To reaffirm our Nation's unequivocal commitment to upholding human rights, I have today issued an Executive order making it clear that it is our policy and practice fully to respect and implement our obligations under those human rights treaties we have ratified. The order also creates an interagency working group that will help to coordinate our work on these issues.. We are also establishing a Genocide Early Warning Center that will focus our intelligence resources on situations that threaten to become genocidal, and funding several nongovernmental organizations to develop capacities to respond rapidly to human rights emergencies. And we are adopting additional measures to assist Afghan women under the oppressive rule of the Taliban. We are also supporting the work of the International Labor Organization in its efforts to eliminate child labor. Finally, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing guidelines for its adjudicators on how to handle the cases of children who may seek assylum in the United States.

Eleanor Roosevelt once said that "the future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams." This year, as we come together to celebrate the Declaration's 50th anniversary, let us not forget the driving force behind its creation. We are grateful that Eleanor Roosevelt directed her prodigious energies and talents to accomplishing this task. And it is only fitting that we have established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights, honoring others for their important contributions to protecting human rights around the world.

Her life serves as an inspiration to us all, and each of us can play a part in preserving and promoting her enduring legacy. Let us embrace the Declaration's promise by implementing its principles in our daily lives and defending the rights it embodies.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1998, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1998, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1998, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate these observances with appropriate activities, ceremonies, and programs that demonstrate our national commitment to the Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the promotion and protection of human rights for all people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

Delia A. Cohen
12/08/98 01:40:32 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP@EOP, Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: human rights proc

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: f_f4380977_nsc.html

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D64]MAIL49790834G.326

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: G. Timothy Saunders@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (G. Timothy Saunders@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGT

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-DEC-1998 15:01:21.00

SUBJECT: re Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties

TO: James E. Baker@eop (James E. Baker@eop [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: G. Timothy Saunders@EOP (G. Timothy Saunders@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 9-DEC-1998 14:49:00

JAMIE,

Any objection to the following edits to section 4(b) of the e.o. (my
proposed
edits in bold):

Sec. 4. Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties. (a) There
is
hereby established an Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties
for
the purpose of providing guidance, oversight, and coordination with
respect to
questions concerning the adherence to and implementation of human rights
obligations and related matters.

(b) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs or his
designee [National Security Council] shall chair the Interagency Working
Group,
which shall consist of appropriate policy and legal representatives at the
Assistant Secretary level from the Department of State, the Department of
Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Joint
Chiefs
of Staff, and other agencies as designated by the President OR the
Chair
deems appropriate [appropriate]. The principal members may designate
alternates to attend meetings in their stead.

Thanks.

TIM/CLERK

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 10:02:40.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Human Rights Day 1998

TO: Peter Rundlet@eop (Peter Rundlet@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John A. Gribben@eop (John A. Gribben@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop (Steven J. Naplan@eop [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne C. Johnson@EOP (Wayne C. Johnson@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee C. Riley@eop (Renee C. Riley@eop [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert S. Weiner@eop (Robert S. Weiner@eop [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan@EOP (Michael J. Sullivan@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP (Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 10-DEC-1998 09:50:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 and Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

President Clinton today commemorates Human Rights Day and marks the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the U.N. General Assembly declaration affirming fundamental freedoms and human rights for all people. On the historic anniversary of the UDHR, President Clinton announces several policy initiatives to advance human rights at home and abroad. He also honors four distinguished American human rights leaders as the inaugural recipients of the newly-created Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Signing of a Human Rights Executive Order, that strengthens our efforts to implement human rights treaties, and creates an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts.
- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center, jointly run by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, to train intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to genocide.
- Enhancing our response to human rights emergencies. The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide up to \$8 million over the next five years to non-governmental organizations to enhance their rapid response capacities. Organizations can use these funds for a variety of purposes, including the creation of assessment teams, monitoring units or other means of addressing situations where human rights may be imminently threatened.
- Providing increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse. The Department of State will significantly increase our annual contribution to the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 million in FY 1999). This Fund distributes money to organizations around the world that rehabilitate those who have suffered torture. In addition, the Department of State is initiating a program to address the needs of genocide survivors in Rwanda, Bosnia and Cambodia. This program will primarily target women, providing training and counseling.
- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution. This program works with governments, businesses and non-governmental organizations to discourage the use of child labor around the world.
- Issuing new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by children in the U.S. The U.S. is the second country after Canada to adopt such guidelines. The guidelines will sensitize immigration officials to the special needs of our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.
- Preventing youth hate crime through publication in January of a guide for schools entitled "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crimes", developed jointly by the Department of Education and the National Association of Attorneys General. The guide provides suggestions to school systems for addressing the issue of school violence.

- Protecting victims of smugglers, traffickers and sweatshop owners. The Department of Justice will explore legislative options to address the immigration situation of illegal aliens in the U.S. who are the victims of serious abuses such as forced labor and forced prostitution. The aim is to encourage greater reporting to and cooperation with U.S. authorities in targeting abusers of human rights.

Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

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

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, the Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved, four distinguished American human rights leaders.

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

Representative John Lewis, life-long civil rights leader.

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

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

-more-

1998 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AWARD CITATIONS:

ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN

Robert Bernstein has dedicated his life to giving voice to the voiceless, from publishing banned books to founding the groups that led to the creation of Human Rights Watch. His ceaseless efforts have increased both our determination and ability to oppose human rights violations wherever they occur. We honor him today for a life devoted to the active defense of freedom and dignity throughout the world.

JOHN LEWIS

For 40 years John Lewis has been at the vanguard of the civil rights

struggle.

From Freedom Rides to the House of Representatives, he has educated and mobilized generations of Americans in the crusade against injustice. He often did so at great personal risk, yet he never deviated from his commitment to peaceful change through nonviolent means. We honor him today for his uncompromising heroism in the face of bigotry and his unswerving commitment to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BETTE BAO LORD

Born in China, raised in the United States, Bette Bao Lord has dedicated her life to the defense of liberty, particularly through her inspired leadership of Freedom House. One of her books on China includes the story of a boy who flies a kite each day outside a prison so that his captive father will see the kite and not lose hope. Her work has similarly sustained hope in countless others. We honor her today for her own activism and for setting a high standard for human rights and democracy activists around the world.

DOROTHY Q. THOMAS

Dorothy Thomas has played a leading role in efforts to define and defend women's rights around the world. Through her work at Human Rights Watch, she has raised global awareness of state-sponsored violence and discrimination against women and helped reshape international law to fight these abuses. We honor her today for her courageous advocacy of women's rights as basic human rights.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Carolyn Rauch <CarolynR@idsa.com> (Carolyn Rauch <CarolynR@idsa.com> [UNK

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 13:09:49.00

SUBJECT: Re: my Human Rights Event

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for sending this! You are so fabulous!

From: Steven_J._Naplan@nsc.eop.gov

To:

Subject: my Human Rights Event

Date: Thursday, December 10, 1998 10:51 AM

this was my big event, and if you'll permit me to boast, after it was over, the President took me aside and said, "Nice event Steve, you did a really good job."

(Full disclosure: he knew to call me "Steve" when my sainted boss told him, "don't thank me, thank my Director, Steve Naplan.")

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 12/10/98
12:44 PM -----

(Embedded

image moved SUNTUM_M@A1

to file: 12/10/98 11:35:00 AM

PIC10590.PCX)

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: 1998-12-10 Remarks of President at Human Rights Event

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESENTATION
OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

10:39 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to welcome all of you here, the members of Congress, the members of our foreign policy team who have worked on this -- National Security Advisor Berger, Under Secretary Loy, Assistant Secretary Koh. I welcome Ambassador Nancy Rubin, the Ambassador of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Theresa Loar, the Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues; members of the Roosevelt family and other distinguished guests.

I would like to say also before getting into my prepared remarks that someday when I write the memoirs of these last several years, one of the proudest moments of our administration for me will be the work the First Lady has done to advance the cause of human rights. (Applause.) I remember the speech she gave in Beijing on a rainy day, when people were struggling through the mud to get into that remote facility; the talk she gave just a few days ago at Gaston Hall at Georgetown University about Eleanor Roosevelt, I think one of the finest speeches she ever gave. But more important, the concrete work, the Vital Voices work in Northern Ireland and Latin America, and all the little villages she visited in Latin America and Africa and Asia, on the Indian Subcontinent to try to advance the condition of women and children, experience young girls.

And I think that every person who has ever been the parent of a daughter could identify strongly with the remarks she just made and the brave women who were just introduced.

You know, most of us at least who have reached a certain age, we look forward to the holidays when our daughters come home from college and they have the human right to decide whether they want to come home or not. (Laughter.) When our daughters are married and they have our grandchildren, we hope they'll find a way to come home. Imagine -- I just wish there were some way for every American citizen to imagine how they would feel if the people Hillary just discussed were their daughters. I hope we can do more.

We are sponsoring these awards today and announcing them because, as all of you know so well, 50 years ago in Paris the U.N. General Assembly voted to approve the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a watershed moment for what was then a very young United Nations; a new chapter, however, in a much, much older story -- the unending striving of humanity to realize its potential in the life of every person.

For its time, the Universal Declaration was quite bold. If you look at the way the world is going today, it's still quite

a bold document. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind with spare elegance. It served notice that for all our differences we share a common birthright.

You know, it's easy for us to forget, but if you think back to 1948, it might not have been particularly easy to affirm faith in mankind's future. After all, it was just three years after a cataclysmic war and the Holocaust; the Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape; millions and millions more would die just in the Soviet Union under the terror of Stalin.

But this document did reaffirm faith in human kind -- it is really the Magna Carter of our humanity. Article I states that: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

There are no commas or parenthesis in this sentence, no qualifications or exceptions -- just the power of affirmation.

Other articles assert the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. Those words have now been translated into every language of the United Nations. Though 50 years old, they still ring free, fresh and powerful, don't they? They resonate today because today human dignity is still under siege, not something that can be taken for granted anywhere.

We all know how much the Declaration owed to the remarkable leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt. She rose to every challenge; she defended American idealism she honestly admitted our own imperfections; she always called on the best from each delegate -- and she called on it again and again and again. Indeed, a delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace that he had to remind Mrs. Roosevelt that the delegates had human rights, too. (Laughter).

Today we celebrate the life of this document and the lives it has saved and enhanced. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it would be hard to translate ideas on paper into real places -- into kitchens and factories and ghettos and prisons. But words have power, ideas have power, and the march for human rights has steadily gained ground.

Since 1948, the United Nations has adopted legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid, and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define and, more important than ever, to maintain.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do, and the United States is no exception. We must improve our own record, we must correct our own mistakes, even as we fulfill our responsibility to assist on improvement in other nations -- in totalitarian states, like North Korea; in military dictatorships, like Burma; in countries where leaders practice the politics of ethnic hatred, like Serbia and Iraq; in African nations where

tribal differences have led to unimaginable slaughter; in nations where tolerance and faith must struggle against intolerant fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and Sudan; in Cuba, where persons who strive for peaceful democratic change still are repressed and imprisoned; in China, where change has come to people's daily lives, but where basic political rights are still denied to too many.

Some suggest today that it is sheer arrogance for the President or for the United States to discuss such matters in other countries. Some say it is because we are not perfect here at home. If we had to wait for perfection, none of us would ever advance in any way. Some say it is because there are Asian values or African values or Western values dividing the human race into various sub-categories. Well, let's be honest -- there are. There are genuine cultural differences, which inevitably lead to different political and social structures. And that can be all to the good, because no one has the corner on the truth. It makes life more interesting.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not say there are no differences among people -- it says what we have in common is more fundamental than our differences, and therefore, all the differences must be expressed in certain limits beyond which we dare not go without violating our common humanity.

This is a phony attack on those of you who fight every day for human rights. None of us want everyone to be the same; none of us want to have all the same religious practices; none of us want to have all the same social and political structures; none of us say we know exactly how life should be organized everywhere under all circumstances and how every problem should be solved. We say we have a common humanity and whatever you think should be done differently must be done within the limits that respects our common humanity.

Now, that means a lot to us on the verge of a new century, where freedom and knowledge and flexibility will mean more to people than ever before. Where people in the poorest villages on every continent on this Earth will have a chance to leapfrog years and years and years of the development process simply because of the communications revolution -- if we respect universal human rights.

The Vice President said so well recently, in Asia, that we believe the peaceful democratic process that we have strongly endorsed will be even more essential to the world on the threshold of this new millennium. Throughout 1998, old fears and hatreds crumbled before the healing power of honest communication, faith in the future, a strong will for a better future.

Today in Oslo -- I'm happy about this -- today in Oslo, two leaders from Northern Ireland, John Hume and David Trimble, are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts on the Good Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I will go in two days, Palestinian and Israelis are struggling to bridge mutual distrust to implement the Wye Accords. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian crisis has been averted, and the process toward reconciliation continues in Bosnia. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for

human rights.

Today we commit ourselves to the ideas of the Universal Declaration, to keep moving toward the promise outlined in Paris 50 years ago.

First, we're taking steps to respond quickly to genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against Genocide I announced during my visit to Africa, and a new genocide early warning center sponsored by the Department of State and the CIA. We will provide additional support to the U.N. Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. And USAID will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to respond more rapidly to human rights emergencies.

Second, we must do more for children who have always been especially vulnerable to human rights violations. This year I sought, and Congress provided, dramatic new support for the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in United States assistance to the International Labor Organization. Today, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing new guidelines for the evaluation of asylum claims by children, making the process better serve our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.

Third, we must practice at home what we preach abroad. Just this morning I signed an executive order that strengthens our ability to implement human rights treaties and creates an interagency group to hold us accountable for progress in honoring those commitments.

Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims actually have a built-in disincentive -- their unlawful status here -- that discourages them from complaining to U.S. authorities. So I'm asking the Department of Justice to provide legislative options to address this problem. And I know the Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, and the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Kitty Higgins, are here, and I trust they will work on this because I know they care as much about it as I do.

Finally, I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act. Last year, the entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming; and James Byrd, and African American in Texas. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, "When I say Americans, I mean all Americans."

We will never relinquish the fight to move forward in the continuing struggle for human rights. I am aware that much of the best work in human rights has been done by those outside government -- students and activists, NGOs, brave religious leaders -- people from all backgrounds who simply want a better,

safer world for their children. Many have done so in the face of great adversity -- the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group in Cuba, the political prisoners of the National League for Democracy in Burma, the imprisoned dissidents in China. We make common cause with them all.

That is why, today, we are presenting the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans -- not only for their own efforts, but because we know that, by working together, we can do more. From different backgrounds and generations they stand, all, in the great tradition of Eleanor Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of freedom:

Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker for freedom of expression and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights, the

voice of a new generation committed to human rights. And John Lewis, a veteran in the civil rights struggle, now serving his Congress with great distinction in the House of Representatives.

I would like to ask the military aide to read the citations

(The citations are read.)

I'd like to ask the members of the Roosevelt family who are here to stand. Thank you. (Applause.)

The day the U.N. delegates voted to approve the Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt (Laughter.) One of the few mistakes she ever made. (Laughter.) She left us and all our successors a big job that will never be over, for the Universal Declaration contains an eternal promise, one embraced by our founders in 1776, one that has to be reaffirmed every day in every way.

In our country, each generation of Americans has had to do it -- in the struggle against slavery led by President Lincoln, in FDR's Four Freedoms, in the unfinished work of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, in the ongoing work here in this room.

I have learned in ways large and small in the last six years that there is within every person a scale of justice and that people can too easily be herded into hatred and extremism, often out of a belief that they have absolute truth and, therefore, are entitled to absolute power, that they can ignore any constitution, any laws, override any facts. There will always be work to be done.

And again, I would say to you that this award we gave to these four richly deserving people is also for all of you who labor for human rights.

In the prologue of John Lewis's magnificent autobiography, "Walking With The Wind," he tells a stunning story that has become a metaphor for his life and is a metaphor for

your work, about being a little boy with his brothers and sisters and cousins in the house of a relative that was a very fragile house, when an enormous wind came up. And he said he was told that all the children had to hold hands, and one corner of the house would blow up in the wind and all the children would walk, holding hands, to the corner and it would go down. And then another would come up, and all the children would hold hands again and go to the other corner until the house came down. And by walking with the wind, hand-in-hand, they saved the house and the family and the children.

John says that that walk is a struggle to find the beloved community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to individuals, but it can only be achieved by our common community.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

11:03 A.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 13:10:06.00

SUBJECT: Executive Order: Implementation of Human Rights Treaties

TO: Peter Rundlet@eop (Peter Rundlet@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John A. Gribben@eop (John A. Gribben@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop (Steven J. Naplan@eop [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne C. Johnson@EOP (Wayne C. Johnson@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee C. Riley@eop (Renee C. Riley@eop [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert S. Weiner@eop (Robert S. Weiner@eop [ONDCP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan@EOP (Michael J. Sullivan@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP (Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 10-DEC-1998 13:02:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and bearing in mind the obligations of the United States pursuant to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and other relevant treaties concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights to which the United States is now or may become a party in the future, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Implementation of Human Rights Obligations.

(a) It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, including the ICCPR, the CAT, and the CERD.

(b) It shall also be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States to promote respect for international human rights, both in our relationships with all other countries and by working with and strengthening the various international mechanisms for the promotion of human rights, including, inter alia, those of the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the Organization of American States.

Sec. 2. Responsibility of Executive Departments and Agencies. (a) All executive departments and agencies (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101-105, including boards and commissions, and hereinafter referred to collectively as "agency" or "agencies") shall maintain a current awareness of United States international human rights obligations that are relevant to their functions and shall perform such functions so as to respect and implement those obligations fully. The head of each agency shall designate a single contact officer who will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of this order. Under this order, all such agencies shall retain their established institutional roles in the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of Federal law and policy.

(b) The heads of agencies shall have lead responsibility, in coordination with other appropriate agencies, for questions concerning implementation of human rights obligations that fall within their respective operating and program responsibilities and authorities or, to the extent that matters do not fall within the operating and program responsibilities and authorities of any agency, that most closely relate to their general areas of concern.

(OVER)

2

Sec. 3. Human Rights Inquiries and Complaints. Each agency shall take lead responsibility, in coordination with other appropriate agencies, for responding to inquiries, requests for information, and complaints about violations of human rights obligations that fall within its areas of responsibility or, if the matter does not fall within its areas of responsibility, referring it to the appropriate agency for response.

Sec. 4. Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties. (a) There is hereby established an Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties for the purpose of providing guidance, oversight, and coordination with respect to questions concerning the adherence to and implementation of human rights obligations and related matters.

(b) The designee of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall chair the Interagency Working Group, which shall consist of appropriate policy and legal representatives at the Assistant Secretary level from the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other agencies as the chair deems appropriate. The principal members may designate alternates to attend meetings in their stead.

(c) The principal functions of the Interagency Working Group shall include:

(i) coordinating the interagency review of any significant issues concerning the implementation of this order and analysis and recommendations in connection with pursuing the ratification of human rights treaties, as such questions may from time to time arise;

(ii) coordinating the preparation of reports that are to be submitted by the United States in fulfillment of treaty obligations;

(iii) coordinating the responses of the United States Government to complaints against it concerning alleged human rights violations submitted to the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and other international organizations;

(iv) developing effective mechanisms to ensure that legislation proposed by the Administration is reviewed for conformity with international human rights obligations and that these obligations are taken into account in reviewing legislation under consideration by the Congress as well;

(v) developing recommended proposals and mechanisms for improving the monitoring of the actions by the various States, Commonwealths, and territories of the United States and, where appropriate, of Native Americans and Federally recognized Indian tribes, including the review of State, Commonwealth, and territorial laws for their conformity with relevant treaties, the provision of relevant information for reports and other monitoring purposes, and the promotion of effective remedial mechanisms;

(vi) developing plans for public outreach and education concerning the provisions of the ICCPR, CAT, CERD, and other relevant treaties, and human rights-related provisions of domestic law;

more

3

(vii) coordinating and directing an annual review of United States reservations, declarations, and understandings to human rights treaties, and matters as to which there have been non-trivial complaints or allegations of inconsistency with or breach of international human rights obligations, in order to determine whether there should be consideration of any modification of relevant reservations, declarations, and understandings to human rights treaties, or United States practices or laws. The results and recommendations of this review shall be reviewed by the head of each participating agency;

(viii) making such other recommendations as it shall deem appropriate to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, concerning United States adherence to or implementation of human rights treaties and related matters; and

(ix) coordinating such other significant tasks in connection with human rights treaties or international human rights institutions, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Special Rapporteurs and complaints procedures established by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

(d) The work of the Interagency Working Group shall not supplant the work of other interagency entities, including the President's Committee on the International Labor Organization, that address international human rights issues.

Sec. 5. Cooperation Among Executive Departments and Agencies. All agencies

shall cooperate in carrying out the provisions of this order. The Interagency Working Group shall facilitate such cooperative measures.

Sec. 6. Judicial Review, Scope, and Administration. (a) Nothing in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(b) This order does not supersede Federal statutes and does not impose any justiciable obligations on the executive branch.

(c) The term "treaty obligations" shall mean treaty obligations as approved by the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

(d) To the maximum extent practicable and subject to the availability of appropriations, agencies shall carry out the provisions of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 10, 1998.

30-30-30

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Michael Lawler to Steven Naplan. Subject: Re: my Human Rights Event. [partial] (1 page)	12/10/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
NSC ([Human Rights Treaties, Executive Order, 13107])
OA/Box Number: 1200000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/09/1997-12/28/1999]

2011-0168-F

vz3346

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michal_Lawler@dc.edelman.com (Michal Lawler) (Michal_Lawler@dc.edelman.co

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 13:14:48.00

SUBJECT: Re: my Human Rights Event

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You're awesome! I'm truly impressed, especially with the recognition you got. Way to go! I guess this is what's kept you at work until all hours and why you were so stressed the other day?

I haven't had a chance to read the speech yet, but I'm figuring you wrote it? You should be very proud and definitely (at least in my book) have reason to boast!

(b)(6)

[001]

Let us know and again, congratulations!

Reply Separator

Subject: my Human Rights Event

Author: Steven_J._Naplan@nsc.eop.gov at Internet

Date: 12/10/98 12:51 PM

this was my big event, and if you'll permit me to boast, after it was over, the President took me aside and said, "Nice event Steve, you did a really good job."

(Full disclosure: he knew to call me "Steve" when my sainted boss told him, "don't thank me, thank my Director, Steve Naplan.")

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 12/10/98
12:44 PM -----

(Embedded

image moved SUNTUM_M@A1

to file: 12/10/98 11:35:00 AM

PIC10590.PCX)

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: 1998-12-10 Remarks of President at Human Rights Event

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESENTATION
OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

10:39 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to welcome all of you here, the members of Congress, the members of our foreign policy team who have worked on this -- National Security Advisor Berger, Under Secretary Loy, Assistant Secretary Koh. I welcome Ambassador Nancy Rubin, the Ambassador of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Theresa Loar, the Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues; members of the Roosevelt family and other distinguished guests.

I would like to say also before getting into my prepared remarks that someday when I write the memoirs of these last several years, one of the proudest moments of our administration for me will be the work the First Lady has done to advance the cause of human rights. (Applause.) I remember the speech she gave in Beijing on a rainy day, when people were struggling through the mud to get into that remote facility; the talk she gave just a few days ago at Gaston Hall at Georgetown University about Eleanor Roosevelt, I think one of the finest speeches she ever gave. But more important, the concrete work, the Vital Voices work in Northern Ireland and Latin America, and all the little villages she visited in Latin America and Africa and Asia, on the Indian Subcontinent to try to advance the condition of women and children, experience young girls.

And I think that every person who has ever been the parent of a daughter could identify strongly with the remarks she just made and the brave women who were just introduced.

You know, most of us at least who have reached a certain age, we look forward to the holidays when our daughters come home from college and they have the human right to decide whether they want to come home or not. (Laughter.) When our daughters are

married and they have our grandchildren, we hope they'll find a way to come home. Imagine -- I just wish there were some way for every American citizen to imagine how they would feel if the people Hillary just discussed were their daughters. I hope we can do more.

We are sponsoring these awards today and announcing them because, as all of you know so well, 50 years ago in Paris the U.N. General Assembly voted to approve the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a watershed moment for what was then a very young United Nations; a new chapter, however, in a much, much older story -- the unending striving of humanity to realize its potential in the life of every person.

For its time, the Universal Declaration was quite bold. If you look at the way the world is going today, it's still quite

a bold document. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind with spare elegance. It served notice that for all our differences we share a common birthright.

You know, it's easy for us to forget, but if you think back to 1948, it might not have been particularly easy to affirm faith in mankind's future. After all, it was just three years after a cataclysmic war and the Holocaust; the Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape; millions and millions more would die just in the Soviet Union under the terror of Stalin.

But this document did reaffirm faith in human kind -- it is really the Magna Carter of our humanity. Article I states that: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

There are no commas or parenthesis in this sentence, no qualifications or exceptions -- just the power of affirmation.

Other articles assert the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. Those words have now been translated into every language of the United Nations. Though 50 years old, they still ring free, fresh and powerful, don't they? They resonate today because today human dignity is still under siege, not something that can be taken for granted anywhere.

We all know how much the Declaration owed to the remarkable leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt. She rose to every challenge; she defended American idealism she honestly admitted our own imperfections; she always called on the best from each delegate -- and she called on it again and again and again. Indeed, a delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace that he had to remind Mrs. Roosevelt that the delegates had human rights, too. (Laughter).

Today we celebrate the life of this document and the lives it has saved and enhanced. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it would be hard to translate ideas on paper into real places --

into kitchens and factories and ghettos and prisons. But words have power, ideas have power, and the march for human rights has steadily gained ground.

Since 1948, the United Nations has adopted legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid, and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define and, more important than ever, to maintain.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do, and the United States is no exception. We must improve our own record, we must correct our own mistakes, even as we fulfill our responsibility to assist on improvement in other nations -- in totalitarian states, like North Korea; in military dictatorships, like Burma; in countries where leaders practice the politics of ethnic hatred, like Serbia and Iraq; in African nations where tribal differences have led to unimaginable slaughter; in nations where tolerance and faith must struggle against intolerant fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and Sudan; in Cuba, where persons who strive for peaceful democratic change still are repressed and imprisoned; in China, where change has come to people's daily lives, but where basic political rights are still denied to too many.

Some suggest today that it is sheer arrogance for the President or for the United States to discuss such matters in other countries. Some say it is because we are not perfect here at home. If we had to wait for perfection, none of us would ever advance in any way. Some say it is because there are Asian values or African values or Western values dividing the human race into various sub-categories. Well, let's be honest -- there are. There are genuine cultural differences, which inevitably lead to different political and social structures. And that can be all to the good, because no one has the corner on the truth. It makes life more interesting.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not say there are no differences among people -- it says what we have in common is more fundamental than our differences, and therefore, all the differences must be expressed in certain limits beyond which we dare not go without violating our common humanity.

This is a phony attack on those of you who fight every day for human rights. None of us want everyone to be the same; none of us want to have all the same religious practices; none of us want to have all the same social and political structures; none of us say we know exactly how life should be organized everywhere under all circumstances and how every problem should be solved. We say we have a common humanity and whatever you think should be done differently must be done within the limits that respects our common humanity.

Now, that means a lot to us on the verge of a new century, where freedom and knowledge and flexibility will mean more to people than ever before. Where people in the poorest villages on every continent on this Earth will have a chance to leapfrog years and years and years of the development process simply because of the communications revolution -- if we respect

universal human rights.

The Vice President said so well recently, in Asia, that we believe the peaceful democratic process that we have strongly endorsed will be even more essential to the world on the threshold of this new millennium. Throughout 1998, old fears and hatreds crumbled before the healing power of honest communication, faith in the future, a strong will for a better future.

Today in Oslo -- I'm happy about this -- today in Oslo, two leaders from Northern Ireland, John Hume and David Trimble, are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts on the Good Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I will go in two days, Palestinian and Israelis are struggling to bridge mutual distrust to implement the Wye Accords. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian crisis has been averted, and the process toward reconciliation continues in Bosnia. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for human rights.

Today we commit ourselves to the ideas of the Universal Declaration, to keep moving toward the promise outlined in Paris 50 years ago.

First, we're taking steps to respond quickly to genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against Genocide I announced during my visit to Africa, and a new genocide early warning center sponsored by the Department of State and the CIA. We will provide additional support to the U.N. Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. And USAID will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to respond more rapidly to human rights emergencies.

Second, we must do more for children who have always been especially vulnerable to human rights violations. This year I sought, and Congress provided, dramatic new support for the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in United States assistance to the International Labor Organization. Today, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing new guidelines for the evaluation of asylum claims by children, making the process better serve our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.

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Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims actually have a built-in disincentive -- their unlawful status here -- that discourages them from complaining to U.S. authorities. So I'm asking the Department of Justice to provide legislative options to address this problem. And I know the Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, and the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Kitty Higgins, are here, and I trust they will work on this because I know they care as much about it as I do.

Finally, I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act. Last year, the entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming; and James Byrd, and African American in Texas. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, "When I say Americans, I mean all Americans."

We will never relinquish the fight to move forward in the continuing struggle for human rights. I am aware that much of the best work in human rights has been done by those outside government -- students and activists, NGOs, brave religious leaders -- people from all backgrounds who simply want a better, safer world for their children. Many have done so in the face of great adversity -- the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group in Cuba, the political prisoners of the National League for in China. We make common cause with them all.

That is why, today, we are presenting the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans -- not only for their own efforts, but because we know that, by working together, we can do more. From different backgrounds and generations they stand, all, in the great tradition of Eleanor Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of freedom:

Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker for freedom of expression and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights, the

voice of a new generation committed to human rights. And John Lewis, a veteran in the civil rights struggle, now serving his Congress with great distinction in the House of Representatives.

I would like to ask the military aide to read the citations

(The citations are read.)

I'd like to ask the members of the Roosevelt family who are here to stand. Thank you. (Applause.)

The day the U.N. delegates voted to approve the Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote, "Long job over." (Laughter.) One of the few mistakes she ever made. (Laughter.) She left us and all our successors a big job that will never be over, for the Universal Declaration contains an eternal promise, one embraced by our founders in 1776, one that has to be reaffirmed every day in every way.

In our country, each generation of Americans has had to do it -- in the struggle against slavery led by President Lincoln, in FDR's Four Freedoms, in the unfinished work of Martin

Luther King and Robert Kennedy, in the ongoing work here in this room.

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In the prologue of John Lewis's magnificent autobiography, "Walking With The Wind," he tells a stunning story that has become a metaphor for his life and is a metaphor for your work, about being a little boy with his brothers and sisters and cousins in the house of a relative that was a very fragile house, when an enormous wind came up. And he said he was told that all the children had to hold hands, and one corner of the house would blow up in the wind and all the children would walk, holding hands, to the corner and it would go down. And then another would come up, and all the children would hold hands again and go to the other corner until the house came down. And by walking with the wind, hand-in-hand, they saved the house and the family and the children.

John says that that walk is a struggle to find the beloved community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to individuals, but it can only be achieved by our common community.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

11:03 A.M. EST

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Shannon Jacobs to Steven Naplan. Subject: Re: my Human Rights Event. [partial] (1 page)	12/10/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
NSC ([Human Rights Treaties, Executive Order, 13107])
OA/Box Number: 1200000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/09/1997-12/28/1999]

2011-0168-F
vz3346

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Jacobs, Shannon" <Shannon.Jacobs@mail.house.gov> ("Jacobs, Shannon" <Shan

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 13:19:56.00

SUBJECT: RE: my Human Rights Event

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ge e Steve. that's pretty amazing. I'm glad you shared that with me.

[002]

>-----

>From:

Steven_J._Naplan@oa.eop.gov[SMTP:Steven_J._Naplan@oa.eop.gov]

>Sent: Thursday, December 10, 1998 12:55 PM

>Cc: Jacobs, Shannon; MTVbusDave@aol.com; ADUKE@UI.URBAN.ORG;

>DaveNanz@aol.com; wawrigh@midway.uchicago.edu

>Subject: my Human Rights Event

>

>Message Creation Date was at 10-DEC-1998 12:55:00

>

>this was my big event, and if you'll permit me to boast, after it was over,

>the

>President took me aside and said, "Nice event Steve, you did a really good job."

>----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 12/10/98

>12:58

>PM -----

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>

>SUNTUM_M@A1

>12/10/98 11:35:00 AM

>Record Type: Record

>

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

>cc:

>Subject: 1998-12-10 Remarks of President at Human Rights Event

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THE WHITE HOUSE

>

>Office of the Press Secretary

>

>For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

>

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>

>REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

>AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESENTATION

>OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

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>
>
> Room 450
> Old Executive Office Building
>
>
>10:39 A.M. EST
>
>
>
> THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to welcome
>all of you here, the members of Congress, the members of our foreign
>policy team who have worked on this -- National Security Advisor
>Berger, Under Secretary Loy, Assistant Secretary Koh. I welcome
>Ambassador Nancy Rubin, the Ambassador of the U.N. Commission on
>Human Rights; Theresa Loar, the Senior Coordinator for International
>Women's Issues; members of the Roosevelt family and other
>distinguished guests.
>
> I would like to say also before getting into my prepared
>remarks that someday when I write the memoirs of these last several
>years, one of the proudest moments of our administration for me will
>be the work the First Lady has done to advance the cause of human
>rights. (Applause.) I remember the speech she gave in Beijing on a
>rainy day, when people were struggling through the mud to get into
>that remote facility; the talk she gave just a few days ago at Gaston
>Hall at Georgetown University about Eleanor Roosevelt, I think one of
>the finest speeches she ever gave. But more important, the concrete
>work, the Vital Voices work in Northern Ireland and Latin America,
>and all the little villages she visited in Latin America and Africa
>and Asia, on the Indian Subcontinent to try to advance the condition
>of women and children, experience young girls.
>
> And I think that every person who has ever been the
>parent of a daughter could identify strongly with the remarks she
>just made and the brave women who were just introduced.
>
> You know, most of us at least who have reached a certain
>age, we look forward to the holidays when our daughters come home
>from college and they have the human right to decide whether they
>want to come home or not. (Laughter.) When our daughters are
>married and they have our grandchildren, we hope they'll find a way
>to come home. Imagine -- I just wish there were some way for every
>American citizen to imagine how they would feel if the people Hillary
>just discussed were their daughters. I hope we can do more.
>
> We are sponsoring these awards today and announcing them
>because, as all of you know so well, 50 years ago in Paris the U.N.
>General Assembly voted to approve the U.N. Universal Declaration of
>Human Rights. It was a watershed moment for what
>was then a very young United Nations; a new chapter, however, in
>a much, much older story -- the unending striving of humanity to
>realize its potential in the life of every person.
>
> For its time, the Universal Declaration was quite bold.
>If you look at the way the world is going today, it's still quite
>
>?,
>
>a bold document. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of
>imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind

>with spare elegance. It served notice that for all our
>differences we share a common birthright.

>

> You know, it's easy for us to forget, but if you think
>back to 1948, it might not have been particularly easy to affirm
>faith in mankind's future. After all, it was just three years
>after a cataclysmic war and the Holocaust; the Cold War was
>beginning to blight the postwar landscape; millions and millions
>more would die just in the Soviet Union under the terror of
>Stalin.

>

> But this document did reaffirm faith in human kind --
>it is really the Magna Carter of our humanity. Article I states
>that: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and
>rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should
>act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

>

> There are no commas or parenthesis in this sentence, no
>qualifications or exceptions -- just the power of affirmation.

>

> Other articles assert the freedom to worship, to work,
>to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose.
>Those words have now been translated into every language of the
>United Nations. Though 50 years old, they still ring free, fresh
>and powerful, don't they? They resonate today because today
>human dignity is still under siege, not something that can be
>taken for granted anywhere.

>

> We all know how much the Declaration owed to the
>remarkable leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt. She rose to every
>challenge; she defended American idealism she honestly admitted
>our own imperfections; she always called on the best from each
>delegate -- and she called on it again and again and again.
>Indeed, a delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace that
>he had to remind Mrs. Roosevelt that the delegates had human
>rights, too. (Laughter).

>

> Today we celebrate the life of this document and the
>lives it has saved and enhanced. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it
>would be hard to translate ideas on paper into real places --
>into kitchens and factories and ghettos and prisons. But words
>have power, ideas have power, and the march for human rights has
>steadily gained ground.

>

> Since 1948, the United Nations has adopted legal
>instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid, and
>discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more
>interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights
>becomes easier to define and, more important than ever, to
>maintain.

>

> Obviously, all nations have more work to do, and the
>United States is no exception. We must improve our own record,
>we must correct our own mistakes, even as we fulfill our
>responsibility to assist on improvement in other nations -- in
>totalitarian states, like North Korea; in military dictatorships,
>like Burma; in countries where leaders practice the politics of
>ethnic hatred, like Serbia and Iraq; in African nations where
>tribal differences have led to unimaginable slaughter; in nations
>where tolerance and faith must struggle against intolerant

>fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and Sudan; in Cuba, where
>persons who strive for peaceful democratic change still are
>repressed and imprisoned; in China, where change has come to
>people's daily lives, but where basic political rights are still
>denied to too many.

>
> Some suggest today that it is sheer arrogance for the
>President or for the United States to discuss such matters in
>other countries. Some say it is because we are not perfect here
>at home. If we had to wait for perfection, none of us would ever
>advance in any way. Some say it is because there are Asian
>values or African values or Western values dividing the human
>race into various sub-categories. Well, let's be honest -- there
>are. There are genuine cultural differences, which inevitably
>lead to different political and social structures. And that can
>be all to the good, because no one has the corner on the truth.
>It makes life more interesting.

>
> The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not say
>there are no differences among people -- it says what we have in
>common is more fundamental than our differences, and therefore,
>all the differences must be expressed in certain limits beyond
>which we dare not go without violating our common humanity.

>
> This is a phony attack on those of you who fight every
>day for human rights. None of us want everyone to be the same;
>none of us want to have all the same religious practices; none of
>us want to have all the same social and political structures;
>none of us say we know exactly how life should be organized
>everywhere under all circumstances and how every problem should
>be solved. We say we have a common humanity and whatever you
>think should be done differently must be done within the limits
> that respects our common humanity.

>
> Now, that means a lot to us on the verge of a new
>century, where freedom and knowledge and flexibility will mean
>more to people than ever before. Where people in the poorest
>villages on every continent on this Earth will have a chance to
>leapfrog years and years of the development process
>simply because of the communications revolution -- if we respect
>universal human rights.

>
> The Vice President said so well recently, in Asia, that
>we believe the peaceful democratic process that we have strongly
>endorsed will be even more essential to the world on the
>threshold of this new millennium. Throughout 1998, old fears and
>hatreds crumbled before the healing power of honest
>communication, faith in the future, a strong will for a better
>future.

>
> Today in Oslo -- I'm happy about this -- today in Oslo,
>two leaders from Northern Ireland, John Hume and David Trimble,
>are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts on the Good
>Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I will go in two days,
>Palestinian and Israelis are struggling to bridge mutual distrust
>to implement the Wye Accords. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian
>crisis has been averted, and the process toward reconciliation
>continues in Bosnia. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for
>human rights.

>

> Today we commit ourselves to the ideas of the Universal
>Declaration, to keep moving toward the promise outlined in Paris
>50 years ago.

>
> First, we're taking steps to respond quickly to
>genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against
>Genocide I announced during my visit to Africa, and a new
>genocide early warning center sponsored by the Department of
>State and the CIA. We will provide additional support to the
>U.N. Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia,
>Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women
>suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. And USAID
>will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to
>respond more rapidly to human rights emergencies.

>
> Second, we must do more for children who have always
>been especially vulnerable to human rights violations. This year
>I sought, and Congress provided, dramatic new support for the
>fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in United
>States assistance to the International Labor Organization.
>Today, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing new
>guidelines for the evaluation of asylum claims by children,
>making the process better serve our youngest and most vulnerable
>asylum seekers.

>
> Third, we must practice at home what we preach abroad.
>Just this morning I signed an executive order that strengthens
>our ability to implement human rights treaties and creates an
>interagency group to hold us accountable for progress in honoring
>those commitments.

>
> Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses
>at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims
>actually have a built-in disincentive -- their unlawful status
>here -- that discourages them from complaining to U.S.
>authorities. So I'm asking the Department of Justice to provide
>legislative options to address this problem. And I know the
>Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, and the Deputy Secretary of
>Labor, Kitty Higgins, are here, and I trust they will work on
>this because I know they care as much about it as I do.

>
> Finally, I'd like to repeat my support for two top
>legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act
>that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the
>workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act. Last year, the
>entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew
>Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming; and James Byrd, and
>African American in Texas. All Americans are entitled to the
>same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their
>gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something
>President Truman once said, "When I say Americans, I mean all
>Americans."

>
> We will never relinquish the fight to move forward in
>the continuing struggle for human rights. I am aware that much
>of the best work in human rights has been done by those outside
>government -- students and activists, NGOs, brave religious
>leaders -- people from all backgrounds who simply want a better,
>safer world for their children. Many have done so in the face of
>great adversity -- the imprisoned members of the Internal

>Dissidents Working Group in Cuba, the political prisoners of the
>National League for Democracy in Burma, the imprisoned dissidents
>in China. We make common cause with them all.

>

> That is why, today, we are presenting the first Eleanor
>Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans --
>not only for their own efforts, but because we know that, by
>working together, we can do more. From different backgrounds and
>generations they stand, all, in the great tradition of Eleanor
>Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of
>freedom:

>

> Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker for freedom of
>expression and the protection of rights at home and abroad.
>Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and
>campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights, the
>?,
>>voice of a new generation committed to human rights. And John
>Lewis, a veteran in the civil rights struggle, now serving his
>Congress with great distinction in the House of Representatives.

>

> I would like to ask the military aide to read the
>quotations

>

> (The quotations are read.)

>

> I'd like to ask the members of the Roosevelt family who
>are here to stand. Thank you. (Applause.)

>

> The day the U.N. delegates voted to approve the
>Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote, "Long job over."
>(Laughter.) One of the few mistakes she ever made. (Laughter.)
>She left us and all our successors a big job that will never be
>over, for the Universal Declaration contains an eternal promise,
>one embraced by our founders in 1776, one that has to be
>reaffirmed every day in every way.

>

> In our country, each generation of Americans has had to
>do it -- in the struggle against slavery led by President
>Lincoln, in FDR's Four Freedoms, in the unfinished work of Martin
>Luther King and Robert Kennedy, in the ongoing work here in this
>room.

>

> I have learned in ways large and small in the last six
>years that there is within every person a scale of justice and
>that people can too easily be herded into hatred and extremism,
>often out of a belief that they have absolute truth and,
>therefore, are entitled to absolute power, that they can ignore
>any constitution, any laws, override any facts. There will
>always be work to be done.

>

> And again, I would say to you that this award we gave
>to these four richly deserving people is also for all of you who
>labor for human rights.

>

> In the prologue of John Lewis's magnificent
>autobiography, "Walking With The Wind," he tells a stunning story
>that has become a metaphor for his life and is a metaphor for
>your work, about being a little boy with his brothers and sisters
>and cousins in the house of a relative that was a very fragile

>house, when an enormous wind came up. And he said he was told
>that all the children had to hold hands, and one corner of the
>house would blow up in the wind and all the children would walk,
>holding hands, to the corner and it would go down. And then
>another would come up, and all the children would hold hands
>again and go to the other corner until the house came down. And
>by walking with the wind, hand-in-hand, they saved the house and
>the family and the children.

>
> John says that that walk is a struggle to find the
>beloved community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
>applies to individuals, but it can only be achieved by our common
>community.

>
> Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

>
> END 11:03 A.M. EST

>
>
>

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jaime.Uzeta@mail.doc.gov (Jaime.Uzeta@mail.doc.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 13:44:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: my Human Rights Event

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

outstanding, my friend. congratulations! i haven't had a chance to read the speech yet, but as you know, you are THE MAN.

p.s.

i'm going to hang w/dave tomorrow night.

Steven_J._Naplan@nsc.eop.gov on 12/10/98 12:55:21 PM

Compose Only:

To:

cc: (bcc: Jaime Uzeta/HQ/USFCS/USDOC)

Subject: my Human Rights Event

this was my big event, and if you'll permit me to boast, after it was over, the President took me aside and said, "Nice event Steve, you did a really good job."

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 12/10/98
12:58 PM -----

(Embedded

image moved SUNTUM_M0A1

to file: 12/10/98 11:35:00 AM

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Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: 1998-12-10 Remarks of President at Human Rights Event

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESENTATION
OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

10:39 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to welcome all of you here, the members of Congress, the members of our foreign policy team who have worked on this -- National Security Advisor Berger, Under Secretary Loy, Assistant Secretary Koh. I welcome Ambassador Nancy Rubin, the Ambassador of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Theresa Loar, the Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues; members of the Roosevelt family and other distinguished guests.

I would like to say also before getting into my prepared remarks that someday when I write the memoirs of these last several years, one of the proudest moments of our administration for me will be the work the First Lady has done to advance the cause of human rights. (Applause.) I remember the speech she gave in Beijing on a rainy day, when people were struggling through the mud to get into that remote facility; the talk she gave just a few days ago at Gaston Hall at Georgetown University about Eleanor Roosevelt, I think one of the finest speeches she ever gave. But more important, the concrete work, the Vital Voices work in Northern Ireland and Latin America, and all the little villages she visited in Latin America and Africa and Asia, on the Indian Subcontinent to try to advance the condition of women and children, experience young girls.

And I think that every person who has ever been the parent of a daughter could identify strongly with the remarks she just made and the brave women who were just introduced.

You know, most of us at least who have reached a certain age, we look forward to the holidays when our daughters come home from college and they have the human right to decide whether they want to come home or not. (Laughter.) When our daughters are married and they have our grandchildren, we hope they'll find a way to come home. Imagine -- I just wish there were some way for every American citizen to imagine how they would feel if the people Hillary just discussed were their daughters. I hope we can do more.

We are sponsoring these awards today and announcing them because, as all of you know so well, 50 years ago in Paris the U.N. General Assembly voted to approve the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a watershed moment for what

was then a very young United Nations; a new chapter, however, in a much, much older story -- the unending striving of humanity to realize its potential in the life of every person.

For its time, the Universal Declaration was quite bold. If you look at the way the world is going today, it's still quite

a bold document. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind with spare elegance. It served notice that for all our differences we share a common birthright.

You know, it's easy for us to forget, but if you think back to 1948, it might not have been particularly easy to affirm faith in mankind's future. After all, it was just three years after a cataclysmic war and the Holocaust; the Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape; millions and millions more would die just in the Soviet Union under the terror of Stalin.

But this document did reaffirm faith in human kind -- it is really the Magna Carter of our humanity. Article I states that: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

There are no commas or parenthesis in this sentence, no qualifications or exceptions -- just the power of affirmation.

Other articles assert the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. Those words have now been translated into every language of the United Nations. Though 50 years old, they still ring free, fresh and powerful, don't they? They resonate today because today human dignity is still under siege, not something that can be taken for granted anywhere.

We all know how much the Declaration owed to the remarkable leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt. She rose to every challenge; she defended American idealism she honestly admitted our own imperfections; she always called on the best from each delegate -- and she called on it again and again and again. Indeed, a delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace that he had to remind Mrs. Roosevelt that the delegates had human rights, too. (Laughter).

Today we celebrate the life of this document and the lives it has saved and enhanced. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it would be hard to translate ideas on paper into real places -- into kitchens and factories and ghettos and prisons. But words have power, ideas have power, and the march for human rights has steadily gained ground.

Since 1948, the United Nations has adopted legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid, and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define and, more important than ever, to

maintain.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do, and the United States is no exception. We must improve our own record, we must correct our own mistakes, even as we fulfill our responsibility to assist on improvement in other nations -- in totalitarian states, like North Korea; in military dictatorships, like Burma; in countries where leaders practice the politics of ethnic hatred, like Serbia and Iraq; in African nations where tribal differences have led to unimaginable slaughter; in nations where tolerance and faith must struggle against intolerant fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and Sudan; in Cuba, where persons who strive for peaceful democratic change still are repressed and imprisoned; in China, where change has come to people's daily lives, but where basic political rights are still denied to too many.

Some suggest today that it is sheer arrogance for the President or for the United States to discuss such matters in other countries. Some say it is because we are not perfect here at home. If we had to wait for perfection, none of us would ever advance in any way. Some say it is because there are Asian values or African values or Western values dividing the human race into various sub-categories. Well, let's be honest -- there are. There are genuine cultural differences, which inevitably lead to different political and social structures. And that can be all to the good, because no one has the corner on the truth. It makes life more interesting.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not say there are no differences among people -- it says what we have in common is more fundamental than our differences, and therefore, all the differences must be expressed in certain limits beyond which we dare not go without violating our common humanity.

This is a phony attack on those of you who fight every day for human rights. None of us want everyone to be the same; none of us want to have all the same religious practices; none of us want to have all the same social and political structures; none of us say we know exactly how life should be organized everywhere under all circumstances and how every problem should be solved. We say we have a common humanity and whatever you think should be done differently must be done within the limits that respects our common humanity.

Now, that means a lot to us on the verge of a new century, where freedom and knowledge and flexibility will mean more to people than ever before. Where people in the poorest villages on every continent on this Earth will have a chance to leapfrog years and years and years of the development process simply because of the communications revolution -- if we respect universal human rights.

The Vice President said so well recently, in Asia, that we believe the peaceful democratic process that we have strongly endorsed will be even more essential to the world on the threshold of this new millennium. Throughout 1998, old fears and hatreds crumbled before the healing power of honest communication, faith in the future, a strong will for a better future.

Today in Oslo -- I'm happy about this -- today in Oslo, two leaders from Northern Ireland, John Hume and David Trimble, are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts on the Good Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I will go in two days, Palestinian and Israelis are struggling to bridge mutual distrust to implement the Wye Accords. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian crisis has been averted, and the process toward reconciliation continues in Bosnia. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for human rights.

Today we commit ourselves to the ideas of the Universal Declaration, to keep moving toward the promise outlined in Paris 50 years ago.

First, we're taking steps to respond quickly to genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against Genocide I announced during my visit to Africa, and a new genocide early warning center sponsored by the Department of State and the CIA. We will provide additional support to the U.N. Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. And USAID will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to respond more rapidly to human rights emergencies.

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Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims actually have a built-in disincentive -- their unlawful status here -- that discourages them from complaining to U.S. authorities. So I'm asking the Department of Justice to provide legislative options to address this problem. And I know the Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, and the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Kitty Higgins, are here, and I trust they will work on this because I know they care as much about it as I do.

Finally, I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act. Last year, the entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming; and James Byrd, and African American in Texas. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their

gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, "When I say Americans, I mean all Americans."

We will never relinquish the fight to move forward in the continuing struggle for human rights. I am aware that much of the best work in human rights has been done by those outside government -- students and activists, NGOs, brave religious leaders -- people from all backgrounds who simply want a better, safer world for their children. Many have done so in the face of great adversity -- the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group in Cuba, the political prisoners of the National League for Democracy in Burma, the imprisoned dissidents in China. We make common cause with them all.

That is why, today, we are presenting the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans -- not only for their own efforts, but because we know that, by working together, we can do more. From different backgrounds and generations they stand, all, in the great tradition of Eleanor Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of freedom:

Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker for freedom of expression and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights, the

voice of a new generation committed to human rights. And John Lewis, a veteran in the civil rights struggle, now serving his Congress with great distinction in the House of Representatives.

I would like to ask the military aide to read the citations

(The citations are read.)

I'd like to ask the members of the Roosevelt family who are here to stand. Thank you. (Applause.)

The day the U.N. delegates voted to approve the Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote, "Long job over." (Laughter.) One of the few mistakes she ever made. (Laughter.) She left us and all our successors a big job that will never be over, for the Universal Declaration contains an eternal promise, one embraced by our founders in 1776, one that has to be reaffirmed every day in ever

In our country, each generation of Americans has had to do it -- in the struggle against slavery led by President Lincoln, in FDR's Four Freedoms, in the unfinished work of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, in the ongoing work here in this room.

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John says that that walk is a struggle to find the beloved community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to individuals, but it can only be achieved by our common community.

END

11:03 A.M. EST

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- PIC08809.PCX===== ATTACHMENT      1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:   0 00:00:00.00

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Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D98]MAIL43758364S.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

[illegible]

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: f_r4638571_nsc.html

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D98]MAIL43758364S.326

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-DEC-1998 14:50:00.00

SUBJECT: Proclamation: Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human R

TO: 1=US (1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955
READ:NOT READ

TO: BARBUSCHAK_K (BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD) (OA)
READ:NOT READ

TO: INFOMGT (INFOMGT@A1@CD) (SYS)
READ:NOT READ

TO: JOHNSON_WC (JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD) (OA)
READ:NOT READ

TO: SULLIVAN_M (SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: SUNTUM_M (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:10-DEC-1998 16:34:40.01

TO: WOZNIAK_N (WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ:10-DEC-1998 17:44:14.26

TO: GRAY_W (GRAY_W@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ:NOT READ

TO: NAPLAN_S (NAPLAN_S@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ:NOT READ

TO: WEINER_R (WEINER_R@A1@CD) (DON)
READ:NOT READ

TO: GRIBBEN_J (GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: RILEY_R (RILEY_R@A1@CD) (OA)
READ:NOT READ

TO: tnewell (tnewell@ostp.eop.gov@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: HEMMIG_M (HEMMIG_M@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: RUNDLET_P (RUNDLET_P@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: BUDIG_N (BUDIG_N@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ:NOT READ

TO: meglynn (meglynn@usia.gov@INET)
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TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 10-DEC-1998 14:47:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, BILL OF RIGHTS DAY,
AND HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK, 1998

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Thanks to the foresight of our Founding Fathers and their commitment to human rights, we live in a Nation founded upon the principles of equality, justice, and freedom -- principles guaranteed to us by our Constitution. With the memory of tyranny fresh in their minds, the members of the First Congress of the United States proposed constitutional amendments known as the Bill of Rights, making explicit and forever protecting our Nation's cherished freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly.

But human rights have never been solely a domestic concern. Americans have always sought to share these rights with oppressed people around the world. In his annual message to the Congress, on January 6, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt articulated this desire: "In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression -- everywhere in the

world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way -- everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want The fourth is freedom from fear . . . anywhere in the world The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society."

Fifty years ago, on December 10, 1948, the world reached a major milestone toward FDR's vision when the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This Declaration -- drafted by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights under the leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt -- established an international standard that recognized the "inherent dignity" and the "equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" It denounced past "disregard and contempt for human rights [that] have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind"

Today, a majority of the world's people live in democracies and exercise their right to freely choose their own governments. International war crimes tribunals seek justice for victims and their families by working to ensure that war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide do not go unpunished. And we are heartened by the progress toward peace made in Northern Ireland, the Middle East, and elsewhere, which advances the cause of human rights. But there are still many areas where human rights abuses are committed with impunity -- unchecked and unpunished.

To reaffirm our Nation's unequivocal commitment to upholding human rights, today I am issuing an Executive order to create an interagency working group to help enforce the human rights treaties we have already ratified and to make

more

(OVER)

2

recommendations on treaties we have yet to ratify. In addition, my Administration is working to establish a genocide early warning center and to fund nongovernmental organizations that respond rapidly in human rights emergencies. The Department of State is working to provide additional assistance for Afghan women and girls under the oppressive rule of the Taliban. We are also supporting the work of the International Labor Organization in its efforts to eliminate child labor. Finally, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing guidelines on how to handle cases where children seek asylum in the United States.

This year, as we come together to celebrate the Declaration's 50th anniversary, let us not forget the driving force behind its creation. We are grateful that Eleanor Roosevelt brought her prodigious energies and talents to this task. And it is fitting that we have established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights, honoring others for their important contributions to protecting human rights around the world.

Eleanor Roosevelt once said that "the future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams." Her accomplishments serve as an inspiration to us all, and each of us can play a part in preserving and promoting her enduring legacy. Let us each embrace the Declaration's promise by striving to uphold its principles and defending the rights it embodies.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of

America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1998, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1998, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1998, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate these observances with appropriate activities, ceremonies, and programs that demonstrate our national commitment to the Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the promotion and protection of human rights for all people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

30-30-30

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Miguel M. Bustos (CN=Miguel M. Bustos/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-DEC-1998 09:55:04.00

SUBJECT: Remarks of the President on Human Rights Day and at event

TO: mwilson (mwilson @ sunamerica.com @ INET [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carole_Wacey (Carole_Wacey @ ed.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ernie Veniegas <eveniegas (Ernie Veniegas <eveniegas @ csi.com> @ INET [UNKNOW
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sitv (sitv @ aol.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: yoda2 (yoda2 @ compuserve.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NDAVID (NDAVID @ WMA.COM @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: KSheehan (KSheehan @ dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cary_prince (cary_prince @ studio.disney.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Hperez69 (Hperez69 @ aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: global (global @ jackotero.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: BroGEM (BroGEM @ aol.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: CHRSMONTE (CHRSMONTE @ aol.com. @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Vince.N.Micone (Vince.N.Micone @ intmail.usdoj.gov @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: jmeier (jmeier @ acronet.net @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: maglynch (maglynch @ junos.com @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: frtedleysm (frtedleysm @ aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JMOMLOS (JMOMLOS @ OSOPHS.DHHS.GOV @ INET [UNKNOWN])

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TO: JJohn510 (JJohn510 @ aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: vjwriter (vjwriter @ teleport.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: futterma (futterma @ aecom.yu.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Giselle1 (Giselle1 @ msn.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: delprado (delprado @ corp.sgi.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tara20009 (tara20009 @ erols.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dcecil (dcecil @ mosaicevents.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: vincenzo3 (vincenzo3 @ yahoo.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: USHLI (USHLI @ aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Agnieszka (Agnieszka @ Winklerad.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WESTON (WESTON @ ADMIN.HNC.EDU @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DIana_villanueva (DIana_villanueva @ cp.disney.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: lvamaya (lvamaya @ aol.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tsoto (tsoto @ psenterprises.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sitka (Sitka @ American.edu @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: msilva (msilva @ mail.pnm.com @ INET [NSC])

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TO: Ruano (Ruano @ student.law.ucla.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: jprang (jprang @ ci.west-hollywood.ca.us @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Patricia.Broderick (Patricia.Broderick @ intmail.usdoj.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EO
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TO: shortstuffm (shortstuffm @ hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: jainlee (jainlee @ msn.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: mkdilg (mkdilg @ aol.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: AKAAUWAI (AKAAUWAI @ KPMG.COM @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Jensenpr (Jensenpr @ earthlink.net @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Steven Hernandez <solek (Steven Hernandez <solek @ hotmail.com> @ INET [UNKNOW
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Moe Vela (CN=Moe Vela/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: SGomez (SGomez @ aflcio.org @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Rudaura (Rudaura @ aol.com @ INET [UNKNOWN])
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TO: flamant (flamant @ dnc.democrate.org @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter (Peter @ stjameslanpa.com @ INET @ LNGTWY @ EOP [OPD])

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TO: Hector.del.castillo (Hector.del.castillo @ shpe.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: fishwteeth (fishwteeth @ aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: j.balsiger (j.balsiger @ usa.net @ INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neil Austriaco <NAUSTRIACO (Neil Austriaco <NAUSTRIACO @ IMF.ORG> @ inet [UNKN
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: manderson (manderson @ academ.hnc.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
To all my friends:

Cheers to freedom!
Happy Holidays!!
Miguel

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

December 10, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESENTATION
OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to welcome all of you here, the members of Congress, the members of our foreign policy team who have worked on this -- National Security Advisor Berger, Under Secretary Loy, Assistant Secretary Koh. I welcome Ambassador Nancy Rubin, the Ambassador of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Theresa Loar, the Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues; members of the Roosevelt family and other distinguished guests.

I would like to say also before getting into my prepared remarks that someday when I write the memoirs of these last several years, one of the proudest moments of our administration for me will be the work the First Lady has done to advance the cause of human rights. (Applause.) I remember the speech she gave in Beijing on a

rainy day, when people were struggling through the mud to get into that remote facility; the talk she gave just a few days ago at Gaston Hall at Georgetown University about Eleanor Roosevelt, I think one of the finest speeches she ever gave. But more important, the concrete work, the Vital Voices work in Northern Ireland and Latin America, and all the little villages she visited in Latin America and Africa and Asia, on the Indian Subcontinent to try to advance the condition of women and children, experience young girls.

And I think that every person who has ever been the parent of a daughter could identify strongly with the remarks she just made and the brave women who were just introduced.

You know, most of us at least who have reached a certain age, we look forward to the holidays when our daughters come home from college and they have the human right to decide whether they want to come home or not. (Laughter.) When our daughters are married and they have our grandchildren, we hope they'll find a way to come home. Imagine -- I just wish there were some way for every American citizen to imagine how they would feel if the people Hillary just discussed were their daughters. I hope we can do more.

We are sponsoring these awards today and announcing them because, as all of you know so well, 50 years ago in Paris the U.N. General Assembly voted to approve the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a watershed moment for what was then a very young United Nations; a new chapter, however, in a much, much older story -- the unending striving of humanity to realize its potential in the life of every person.

For its time, the Universal Declaration was quite bold. If you look at the way the world is going today, it's still quite a bold document. Like all great breakthroughs, it was an act of imagination and courage, an opening of the heart and the mind with spare elegance. It served notice that for all our differences we share a common birthright.

You know, it's easy for us to forget, but if you think back to 1948, it might not have been particularly easy to affirm faith in mankind's future. After all, it was just three years after a cataclysmic war and the Holocaust; the Cold War was beginning to blight the postwar landscape; millions and millions more would die just in the Soviet Union under the terror of Stalin.

But this document did reaffirm faith in human kind -- it is really the Magna Carter of our humanity. Article I states that: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

There are no commas or parenthesis in this sentence, no qualifications or exceptions -- just the power of affirmation.

Other articles assert the freedom to worship, to work, to assemble, to participate in a life of meaning and purpose. Those words have now been translated into every language of the United Nations. Though 50 years old, they still ring free, fresh and powerful, don't they? They resonate today because today human dignity is still under siege, not something that can be

taken for granted anywhere.

We all know how much the Declaration owed to the remarkable leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt. She rose to every challenge; she defended American idealism she honestly admitted our own imperfections; she always called on the best from each delegate -- and she called on it again and again and again. Indeed, a delegate from Panama grew so exhausted by the pace that he had to remind Mrs. Roosevelt that the delegates had human rights, too. (Laughter).

Today we celebrate the life of this document and the lives it has saved and enhanced. Mrs. Roosevelt worried that it would be hard to translate ideas on paper into real places -- into kitchens and factories and ghettos and prisons. But words have power, ideas have power, and the march for human rights has steadily gained ground.

Since 1948, the United Nations has adopted legal instruments against torture, genocide, slavery, apartheid, and discrimination against women and children. As nations grow more interdependent, the idea of a unified standard of human rights becomes easier to define and, more important than ever, to maintain.

Obviously, all nations have more work to do, and the United States is no exception. We must improve our own record, we must correct our own mistakes, even as we fulfill our responsibility to assist on improvement in other nations -- in totalitarian states, like North Korea; in military dictatorships, like Burma; in countries where leaders practice the politics of ethnic hatred, like Serbia and Iraq; in African nations where tribal differences have led to unimaginable slaughter; in nations where tolerance and faith must struggle against intolerant fundamentalism, like Afghanistan and Sudan; in Cuba, where persons who strive for peaceful democratic change still are repressed and imprisoned; in China, where change has come to people's daily lives, but where basic political rights are still denied to too many.

Some suggest today that it is sheer arrogance for the President or for the United States to discuss such matters in other countries. Some say it is because we are not perfect here at home. If we had to wait for perfection, none of us would ever advance in any way. Some say it is because there are Asian values or African values or Western values dividing the human race into various sub-categories. Well, let's be honest -- there are. There are genuine cultural differences, which inevitably lead to different political and social structures. And that can be all to the good, because no one has the corner on the truth. It makes life more interesting.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not say there are no differences among people -- it says what we have in common is more fundamental than our differences, and therefore, all the differences must be expressed in certain limits beyond which we dare not go without violating our common humanity.

This is a phony attack on those of you who fight every day for human rights. None of us want everyone to be the same;

none of us want to have all the same religious practices; none of us want to have all the same social and political structures; none of us say we know exactly how life should be organized everywhere under all circumstances and how every problem should be solved. We say we have a common humanity and whatever you think should be done differently must be done within the limits that respects our common humanity.

Now, that means a lot to us on the verge of a new century, where freedom and knowledge and flexibility will mean more to people than ever before. Where people in the poorest villages on every continent on this Earth will have a chance to leapfrog years and years and years of the development process simply because of the communications revolution -- if we respect universal human rights.

The Vice President said so well recently, in Asia, that we believe the peaceful democratic process that we have strongly endorsed will be even more essential to the world on the threshold of this new millennium. Throughout 1998, old fears and hatreds crumbled before the healing power of honest communication, faith in the future, a strong will for a better future.

Today in Oslo -- I'm happy about this -- today in Oslo, two leaders from Northern Ireland, John Hume and David Trimble, are receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts on the Good Friday Accord. In the Middle East, where I will go in two days, Palestinian and Israelis are struggling to bridge mutual distrust to implement the Wye Accords. In Kosovo, a serious humanitarian crisis has been averted, and the process toward reconciliation continues in Bosnia. All these breakthroughs were triumphs for human rights.

Today we commit ourselves to the ideas of the Universal Declaration, to keep moving toward the promise outlined in Paris 50 years ago.

First, we're taking steps to respond quickly to genocidal conditions, through the International Coalition Against Genocide I announced during my visit to Africa, and a new genocide early warning center sponsored by the Department of State and the CIA. We will provide additional support to the U.N. Torture Victims Fund and genocide survivors in Bosnia, Rwanda and Cambodia. We will continue assistance to women suffering under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. And USAID will provide up to \$8 million to NGOs to enhance their ability to respond more rapidly to human rights emergencies.

Second, we must do more for children who have always been especially vulnerable to human rights violations. This year I sought, and Congress provided, dramatic new support for the fight against child labor with a tenfold increase in United States assistance to the International Labor Organization. Today, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing new guidelines for the evaluation of asylum claims by children, making the process better serve our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.

Third, we must practice at home what we preach abroad.

Just this morning I signed an executive order that strengthens our ability to implement human rights treaties and creates an interagency group to hold us accountable for progress in honoring those commitments.

Fourth, I am concerned about aliens who suffer abuses at the hands of smugglers and sweatshop owners. These victims actually have a built-in disincentive -- their unlawful status here -- that discourages them from complaining to U.S. authorities. So I'm asking the Department of Justice to provide legislative options to address this problem. And I know the Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, and the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Kitty Higgins, are here, and I trust they will work on this because I know they care as much about it as I do.

Finally, I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act. Last year, the entire nation was outraged by the brutal killings of Matthew Shepard, a young gay student in Wyoming; and James Byrd, and African American in Texas. All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, "When I say Americans, I mean all Americans."

We will never relinquish the fight to move forward in the continuing struggle for human rights. I am aware that much of the best work in human rights has been done by those outside government -- students and activists, NGOs, brave religious leaders -- people from all backgrounds who simply want a better, safer world for their children. Many have done so in the face of great adversity -- the imprisoned members of the Internal Dissidents Working Group in Cuba, the political prisoners of the National League for Democracy in Burma, the imprisoned dissidents in China. We make common cause with them all.

That is why, today, we are presenting the first Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights to four outstanding Americans -- not only for their own efforts, but because we know that, by working together, we can do more. From different backgrounds and generations they stand, all, in the great tradition of Eleanor Roosevelt, pioneers in the fight to expand the frontiers of freedom:

Robert Bernstein, a pathbreaker for freedom of expression and the protection of rights at home and abroad. Bette Bao Lord, the head of Freedom House, a prolific author and campaigner. Dorothy Thomas, a champion of women's rights, the voice of a new generation committed to human rights. And John Lewis, a veteran in the civil rights struggle, now serving his Congress with great distinction in the House of Representatives.

I would like to ask the military aide to read the citations

(The citations are read.)

I'd like to ask the members of the Roosevelt family who

are here to stand. Thank you. (Applause.)

The day the U.N. delegates voted to approve the Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote, "Long job over." (Laughter.) One of the few mistakes she ever made. (Laughter.) She left us and all our successors a big job that will never be over, for the Universal Declaration contains an eternal promise, one embraced by our founders in 1776, one that has to be reaffirmed every day in every way.

In our country, each generation of Americans has had to do it -- in the struggle against slavery led by President Lincoln, in FDR's Four Freedoms, in the unfinished work of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, in the ongoing work here in this room.

I have learned in ways large and small in the last six years that there is within every person a scale of justice and that people can too easily be herded into hatred and extremism, often out of a belief that they have absolute truth and, therefore, are entitled to absolute power, that they can ignore any constitution, any laws, override any facts. There will always be work to be done.

And again, I would say to you that this award we gave to these four richly deserving people is also for all of you who labor for human rights.

In the prologue of John Lewis's magnificent autobiography, "Walking With The Wind," he tells a stunning story that has become a metaphor for his life and is a metaphor for your work, about being a little boy with his brothers and sisters and cousins in the house of a relative that was a very fragile house, when an enormous wind came up. And he said he was told that all the children had to hold hands, and one corner of the house would blow up in the wind and all the children would walk, holding hands, to the corner and it would go down. And then another would come up, and all the children would hold hands again and go to the other corner until the house came down. And by walking with the wind, hand-in-hand, they saved the house and the family and the children.

John says that that walk is a struggle to find the beloved community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to individuals, but it can only be achieved by our common community.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Message Sent

To:

Virginia Apuzzo/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP @ EOP

Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP @ EOP
John Dankowski/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP
Philip G Dufour/OVP
Miguel M. Bustos/OVP
Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP @ EOP
Clark E. Ray/OVP
Jonathan E. Smith/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP @ EOP
Moe Vela/OVP
Jacquelyn J. Bennett/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Daniel W. Burkhardt/WHO/EOP @ EOP
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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Roger V. Salazar (CN=Roger V. Salazar/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-JAN-1999 16:59:00.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Human Rights Day 1998

TO: Matt Gobush (CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The fact sheet. This was attached to the cover sheet and was also distributed through our normal press release distribution channels.
----- Forwarded by Roger V. Salazar/WHO/EOP on 01/20/99
04:57 PM -----

Jason H. Schechter
12/10/98 09:50:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fact Sheet: Human Rights Day 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 and Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

President Clinton today commemorates Human Rights Day and marks the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the U.N. General Assembly declaration affirming fundamental freedoms and human rights for all people. On the historic anniversary of the UDHR, President Clinton announces several policy initiatives to advance human rights at home and abroad. He also honors four distinguished American human rights leaders as the inaugural recipients of the newly-created Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Signing of a Human Rights Executive Order, that strengthens our efforts to implement human rights treaties, and creates an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts.
- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center, jointly run by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, to train intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to genocide.

- Enhancing our response to human rights emergencies. The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide up to \$8 million over the next five years to non-governmental organizations to enhance their rapid response capacities. Organizations can use these funds for a variety of purposes, including the creation of assessment teams, monitoring units or other means of addressing situations where human rights may be imminently threatened.

- Providing increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse. The Department of State will significantly increase our annual contribution to the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 million in FY 1999). This Fund distributes money to organizations around the world that rehabilitate those who have suffered torture. In addition, the Department of State is initiating a program to address the needs of genocide survivors in Rwanda, Bosnia and Cambodia. This program will primarily target women, providing training and counseling.

- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution. This program works with governments, businesses and non-governmental organizations to discourage the use of child labor around the world.

- Issuing new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by children in the U.S. The U.S. is the second country after Canada to adopt such guidelines. The guidelines will sensitize immigration officials to the special needs of our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.

- Preventing youth hate crime through publication in January of a guide for schools entitled "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crimes", developed jointly by the Department of Education and the National Association of Attorneys General. The guide provides suggestions to school systems for addressing the issue of school violence.

- Protecting victims of smugglers, traffickers and sweatshop owners. The Department of Justice will explore legislative options to address the immigration situation of illegal aliens in the U.S. who are the victims of serious abuses such as forced labor and forced prostitution. The aim is to encourage greater reporting to and cooperation with U.S. authorities in targeting abusers of human rights.

Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

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

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, the Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved, four distinguished American human rights leaders.

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

Representative John Lewis, life-long civil rights leader.

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

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

-more-

1998 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AWARD CITATIONS:

ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN

Robert Bernstein has dedicated his life to giving voice to the voiceless, from publishing banned books to founding the groups that led to the creation of Human Rights Watch. His ceaseless efforts have increased both our determination and ability to oppose human rights violations wherever they occur. We honor him today for a life devoted to the active defense of freedom and dignity throughout the world.

JOHN LEWIS

For 40 years John Lewis has been at the vanguard of the civil rights struggle. From Freedom Rides to the House of Representatives, he has educated and mobilized generations of Americans in the crusade against injustice. He often did so at great personal risk, yet he never deviated from his commitment to peaceful change through nonviolent means. We honor him today for his uncompromising heroism in the face of bigotry and his unswerving commitment to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BETTE BAO LORD

Born in China, raised in the United States, Bette Bao Lord has dedicated her life to the defense of liberty, particularly through her inspired leadership of Freedom House. One of her books on China includes the story of a boy who flies a kite each day outside a prison so that his captive father will see the kite and not lose hope. Her work has similarly sustained hope in countless others. We honor her today for her own activism and for setting a high standard for human rights and democracy activists around the world.

DOROTHY Q. THOMAS

Dorothy Thomas has played a leading role in efforts to define and defend women's rights around the world. Through her work at Human Rights Watch, she has raised global awareness of state-sponsored violence and discrimination against women and helped reshape international law to fight these abuses. We honor her today for her courageous advocacy of women's rights as basic human rights.

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Message Sent

To:

Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP
Lori E. Abrams/WHO/EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP
David E. Kalbaugh/WHO/EOP
Julie E. Mason/WHO/EOP
Doris O. Matsui/WHO/EOP
Elisa Millsap/WHO/EOP
Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP
Dorian V. Weaver/WHO/EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen/WHO/EOP
Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP
Jake Siewert/OPD/EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Carole A. Parmelee/WHO/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP
Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP
Virginia N. Rustique/WHO/EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
Brian D. Smith/WHO/EOP
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Tracy S. Olmstead/OSTP/EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP
1=US @ 2=WESTERN UNION @ 5=ATT.COM @ *ELN\62955104 @ MRX @ LNGTWY
62955104 @ eln.attmail.com @ inet
BARBUSCHAK_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
INFOMGT @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SUNTUM_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu @ inet
newsdesk @ usnewswire.com @ inet
usia01 @ access.digex.com @ inet
usnwire @ access.digex.com @ inet
GRAY_W @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RILEY_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
tnewell @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP
Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP

HEMMIG_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ashley L. Raines/OA/EOP
Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP
Douglas J. Band/WHO/EOP
Edwin R. Thomas III/WHO/EOP
Sherman A. Williams/WHO/EOP
William W. McCathran/WHO/EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP
Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP
June Shih/WHO/EOP
Elisabeth Steele/WHO/EOP
Brooks E. Scoville/WHO/EOP
Neera Tanden/WHO/EOP
Reuben L. Musgrave Jr./WHO/EOP
Kyle M. Baker/WHO/EOP
Diane Ikemiyashiro/WHO/EOP
Sarah S. Knight/WHO/EOP
Tracy F. Sisser/WHO/EOP
Woyneab M. Wondwossen/WHO/EOP
Jeannetta P. Allen/WHO/EOP
Judithanne V. Scourfield/WHO/EOP
Patrick E. Briggs/WHO/EOP
Debra S. Wood/WHO/EOP
Daniel W. Burkhardt/WHO/EOP
Maureen A. Hudson/WHO/EOP
Lana Dickey/WHO/EOP
Carmen B. Fowler/WHO/EOP
Jonathan Orszag/OPD/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Julianne B. Corbett/WHO/EOP
Walker F. Bass/WHO/EOP
Virginia Apuzzo/WHO/EOP
Glen M. Weiner/WHO/EOP
Michael V. Terrell/CEQ/EOP
Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP
Julie_green @ ed.gov @ inet
Amy Weiss/WHO/EOP
Melissa M. Murray/WHO/EOP
David S. Beaubaire/WHO/EOP
Lisa J. Levin/WHO/EOP
Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP
Douglas R. Matties/OA/EOP
Eli G. Attie/OVP @ OVP
wh-outbox-distr @ pub.pub.whitehouse.gov @ inet
Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP
Gino J. Del Sesto/WHO/EOP
Jessica L. Gibson/WHO/EOP
Jodi R. Sakol/OVP @ OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP
Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP
Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP
Jonathan E. Smith/WHO/EOP

Sarah A. Bianchi/OPD/EOP
McGavock D. Reed/OMB/EOP
Chandler G. Spaulding/WHO/EOP
Janelle E. Erickson/WHO/EOP
Delia A. Cohen/WHO/EOP
Emory L. Mayfield/WHO/EOP
Maureen T. Shea/WHO/EOP
RUNDLET_P @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
BUDIG_N @ A1@CD@VAXGTWY
Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP
Pubs_Backup
William C. Haymes/OA/EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP
cmbeach @ email.msn.com @ inet
Sheyda Jahanbani/NSC/EOP
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP
dmilbank @ tnr.com
Julie B. Goldberg/WHO/EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP
Roger V. Salazar/WHO/EOP
kyle.mckinnon @ kcrw.org
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP @ OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP
Dario J. Gomez/WHO/EOP
Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP
Gregory B. Craig/WHO/EOP
Edward F. Hughes/WHO/EOP
Sarah Salton/WHO/EOP
Christopher Ferris/OMB/EOP
Rajiv Y. Mody/WHO/EOP
Robin Leeds/WHO/EOP
Deborah B. Mohile/WHO/EOP
Sondra L. Seba/WHO/EOP
Tania I. Lopez/WHO/EOP
Maritza Rivera/WHO/EOP
Ilia V. Velez/WHO/EOP
Victoria A. Lynch/WHO/EOP
Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP
Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP
Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP
Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP
Jackson T. Dunn/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP
Charles H. Cole/WHO/EOP
drosen @ newsweek.com
Jennifer Ferguson/OMB/EOP
Maya Seiden/WHO/EOP
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
Carrie A. Street/WHO/EOP
mhall @ usatoday.com
spage @ usatoday.com
bnichols @ usatoday.com
Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP
Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP @ OVP
Christopher K. Scully/WHO/EOP

JOHN.LONGBRAKE @ MS01.DO.treas.sprint.com
kara.gerhardt @ ost.dot.gov
Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP
meglynn @ usia.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
Larry.mcquillan @ reuters.com
Deborin @ aol.com
Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP
Skye S. Philbrick/WHO/EOP
Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP
Samuel O. Spencer/WHO/EOP
Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP
Matthew J. Bianco/WHO/EOP
Nancy.mathis @ chron.com
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP
James.gerstenzang @ latimes.com
IGCP @ usia.gov
Evan Ryan/WHO/EOP
rsimoncol @ aol.com
Brian S. Mason/OMB/EOP
Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP
Joseph C. Fanaroff/WHO/EOP
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP
Matthew W. Pitcher/WHO/EOP
David R. Goodfriend/WHO/EOP
photo @ upi.com
kenneth.prewitt @ ccMail.census.gov
Eli P. Joseph/WHO/EOP
Jeffrey M. Smith/OSTP/EOP
David Y. Stevens/OSTP/EOP
Neal Sharma/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott R. Palmer (CN=Scott R. Palmer/OU=PIR/O=EOP [PIR])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-FEB-1999 19:30:19.00

SUBJECT: Parting Issues: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discr

TO: edley (edley @ law.harvard.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clara J. Shin (CN=Clara J. Shin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: James T. Edmonds (CN=James T. Edmonds/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As I prepare to leave, I want to make sure you are aware of a few continuing issues related to the Race Initiative and the race book.

One of those issues concerns CERD, a treaty that the U.S. ratified in 1994. Under CERD, the United States is required to submit periodically a report to the CERD Committee explaining what we are doing to address issues of race in America. The U.S. is more than 3 years behind in submitting its first report. The Department of State has a draft, but it is sparse and incomplete. State wants to move on the draft as soon as possible. The issue is how the CERD report and its release should correspond with the President's race book.

This matter was discussed at the January meeting of the new Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties (which was created under Executive Order in December 1998) and in a follow up conference call. There seems to be consensus, and it is certainly my recommendation, that release of the race book should precede transmission of the CERD report. This may cause minor delay in the CERD report, assuming (and it is in my opinion a big assumption) that State could get the CERD report finished sooner than April 1999. However, it makes sense for the CERD report to highlight and make full use of the race book. It is also important that the race book and the CERD report be consistent.

Next Steps

What is important for now is simply that someone involved in the race book have this issue on his/her radar screen. (I have spoken with Clara about this. She is engaged and will speak with Scott Busby of NSC about attending the next Interagency Working Group meeting.)

As the race book moves toward completion, State, DOJ, and others will be working to complete a draft of the CERD report. At some point in the future, as the race book is completed, a draft of the race book should be

made available to NSC, State, and/or DOJ so that references to the race book can be fully incorporated into the CERD report.

Scott Busby of NSC is the point of contact for the Interagency Working Group and the person to contact with any questions on the international side. Andre Serena is the principal drafter at State. DOJ is also involved through our old friend Julie Fernandes and Richard Jerome. Julie has agreed to keep tabs on CERD and recontact the race book team and/or the race office when the CERD report is closer to completion to begin coordinating the CERD report more directly with the race book.

Let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 14:44:35.00

SUBJECT: Invitation

TO: Daniel F. Feldman (CN=Daniel F. Feldman/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI. Call David Shorr at 547-5692 and tell him which of these you'd like to attend.

----- Forwarded by Scott Busby/NSC/EOP on 10/14/99 02:43 PM -----

Eric Carroll <carrolle@lchr.org>

10/01/99 03:43:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Scott Busby/NSC/EOP

cc:

Subject: Invitation

October 1, 1999

Scott Busby
National Security Council

Dear Mr. Busby:

Every four years, beginning in 1988, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights has published a human rights policy agenda for the next administration. Working jointly with the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at the Kennedy School of Government, our co-sponsor, we are preparing draft recommendations on a wide variety of issues.

The resulting report, which will for the second time be titled In the National Interest, will be released in February 2000. In the meantime, we are conducting an intensive review process to collect input from key colleagues inside and outside of government. The focus of this process will be a meeting on November 2-3 at the law offices of Arnold & Porter in Washington.

For each of nine topics, we will convene discussions among experts and practitioners; the preliminary schedule is attached. Please use the attached form to indicate which discussion you are interested in joining. I would like to highlight particularly our session on "What is the

National Interest in Promoting Human Rights?" which will take place on Wednesday morning November 3 with Morton Halperin, State Department Director of Policy Planning, and Harold Koh, Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. This topic will be the subject of our publication's introductory essay and will be woven through the rest of the text.

For each of the topics, we plan to have a senior government official react to our draft recommendations as well as a non-governmental colleague to serve as respondent to the official's presentation. We hope this format will enable us to get the most out of the discussions. Each chapter is being written with a view toward advancing the policy debate. (Drafts will be circulated to you two weeks before the meeting.) The quality and impact of our publication will depend on the input we get from colleagues like you; we look forward to seeing you in November. Please let us know whether you plan to attend by responding by fax (202-543-5999) or e-mail (shorrd@lchr.org). If you have any questions, I can be reached at 202-547-5692.

Sincerely yours,

David Shorr
Project Director

SCHEDULE OF TOPIC DISCUSSIONS

Tuesday, November 2

1:30 □- 4:30 p.m.

Political Asylum & Expedited Removal

Policy maker: Owen (Bo) Cooper, General Counsel, U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service

Respondent: Jeanne Butterfield, American Immigration Lawyers Association

Chair: Alex Aleinikoff, Georgetown University Law Center & Carnegie Endowment
for International Peace

Wednesday, November 3

9:00 a.m. - noon

International Refugee Protection

Policy maker: Alan Kreczko, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees & Migration

Respondent: Shep Lowman, Refugees International

Chair: Fr. Rick Ryscavage, Jesuit Refugee Service

What is the National Interest in Protecting Human Rights?

Policy makers: Morton Halperin, Director of Policy Planning, Department of State

Harold Koh, Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights & Labor

Chair: to be determined

1:30 □- 4:30 p.m.

International Justice and the International Criminal Court

Policy maker: David Scheffer, Ambassador at Large for War Crimes Issues

Respondent: Michael Scharf, New England School of Law

Chair: Douglass Cassel, Northwestern School of Law

Implications of New Technologies for Human Rights (tentatively for this time slot)

Policy maker: Jonathan Spalter, Associate Director for Information, USIA (invited)

Respondent: to be determined

Chair: Gregory Carr, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, JFK School of Government

NOT YET SCHEDULED

U.S. Domestic Compliance with Human Rights Treaties

Policy maker: Bill Lann Lee, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights (invited)

Respondent: Wade Henderson, Leadership Council on Civil Rights (invited)

Chair: Deval Patrick, Texaco (invited)

International Labor Rights

Policy maker: Gene Sperling, Assistant to the President for Economic

Policy (subject to scheduling)

Respondent: Pharis Harvey, International Labor Rights Fund

Chair: Kitty Higgins, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Use of Economic Sanctions

To be determined

Human Rights and the Trade Promotion Agencies

To be determined

RSVP to general invitation

I will _____ will not _____ be able to attend the Lawyers Committee's
In the National Interest consultation.

I am interested in attending the following discussion groups:

_____ Political Asylum & Expedited Removal

_____ International Refugee Protection

_____ What is the National Interest in Protecting Human Rights?

_____ International Justice and the International Criminal Court

_____ Implications of New Technologies for Human Rights

_____ U.S. Domestic Compliance with Human Rights Treaties

_____ International Labor Rights

_____ Use of Economic Sanctions

_____ Human Rights and the Trade Promotion Agencies

NAME _____

AFFILIATION _____

PHONE/FAX _____

E-MAIL _____

Please either fax to 202-543-5999 or e-mail to shorrd@lchr.org

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: David Shorr <ShorrD@LCHR.ORG> (David Shorr <ShorrD@LCHR.ORG> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 09:37:33.00

SUBJECT: RE: Invitation

TO: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elisa Massimino <MassiminoE@LCHR.ORG> (Elisa Massimino <MassiminoE@LCHR.ORG> [
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Scott--

Got your RSVP and am looking forward to your taking part in our consultations next month. Sorry to say, there is a conflict between the refugee protection and what-is-the-national-interest discussions. Since I wrote the refugee protection chapter, I will have to go to that one, but the national interest session should be one of the most interesting.

Of course, domestic compliance isn't yet scheduled, pending hearing from Bill Lee. If he prefers Wednesday morning, you may also have to miss the national interest group. By the way, Elisa will be asking for your advice on the best DoJ alternative(s) to Lee.

I wanted to give you a sneak preview of our Domestic Compliance recommendations. Anne, Mike, and I came up with these after looking together at the options in Anne's paper. Please let me know if you see problems with any of these, or if we've left anything out.

Also, I now have to write the narrative text that will go in front of these recommendations. This will include framing the issue, laying out the national interest in domestic compliance, describing the executive order, and giving details associated with some of the proposals in the recommendations (e.g. mandate of the new DoJ office). If you have any thoughts or points you feel should be included, I'd be very grateful to have them.

Talk to you soon.

David S.

DRAFT US COMPLIANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

ú Responsibility for the Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties should be shifted from the National Security Council to the Domestic Policy Council and additional resources allocated to strengthen administrative support.

ú An Office on International Human Rights should be created in the Department of Justice and given lead responsibility for promoting domestic compliance with treaty obligations.

ú The federal government should work with state and local authorities to identify issues relating to the U.S.' treaty obligations. The National Association of Attorneys General and other networks of officials whose departments have pertinent functions are suggested as a key focus.

ú A concerted effort should be made to educate federal officials, state and local officials, and the general public about treaty commitments and their implications. The Working Group should take an inventory of treaty requirements and the relevant federal offices associated with them. Public education should stress opportunities for citizens to contribute to compilation of treaty-mandated reports; opportunities for people to raise concerns should also be highlighted.

ú As the Senate debates ratification of human rights treaties in the future, it should consider potential implementing legislation as an alternative to reservations, understandings, and declarations. The Congress should also undertake a periodic review (perhaps every five years) of U.S. treaty obligations and compliance

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-OCT-1999 18:15:19.00

SUBJECT: Re: Human Rights Treaties

TO: Daniel F. Feldman (CN=Daniel F. Feldman/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Dan--

I think your process makes a lot of sense. Lunch on the Monday and Friday you mentioned won't work for me. I'd be happy to grab some coffee any afternoon or morning to catch up and talk about this. Let me know what works for you.

I hope your job continues to go well.

Peter

Daniel F. Feldman
10/15/99 10:44:51 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Scott Busby/NSC/EOP@EOP
Subject: Human Rights Treaties

Just wanted to follow-up with you and start the process moving for an EOP mtg which could address both domestic implementation of human rights treaties (CERD particularly), and anything we should be doing for the 2001 Race Convention. I think there will be a lot of overlap in the attendees for each meeting (DPC, One America, Deputy COS, us, you), and it makes sense to me to combine the efforts in an omnibus "domestic civil rights/race issues" group. What do you think? Let's grab lunch as well, whenever you have time, so we can finish up our conversation from Jamie's. I'm free next Fri. (22) or the following Mon. (25), or most late afternoons if you want to grab a quicker and more informal coffee.
Cheers, Dan

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-NOV-1999 17:51:43.00

SUBJECT: Lawyers Committee meetings tomorrow and Wednesday

TO: awsariti@usia.gov (awsariti@usia.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nhrubin@aol.com (nhrubin@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wagenseil@state.gov (wagenseil@state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: surenaam@ms.state.gov (surenaam@ms.state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kim.simmons@usdoj.gov (kim.simmons@usdoj.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: samsone@state.gov (samsone@state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rosa_ehrenreich@hotmail.com (rosa_ehrenreich@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: harold.koh@yale.edu (harold.koh@yale.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: deshazormacarthur@dol.gov (deshazormacarthur@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: owen.b.cooper@usdoj.gov (owen.b.cooper@usdoj.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: james.e.castello@usdoj.gov (james.e.castello@usdoj.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Listed below are the Lawyers Committee meetings scheduled for tomorrow and Wednesday that were mentioned at today's human rights IWG. If you have an interest (or you know of someone who might have an interest) in attending any of them, I recommend that you call David Shorr at the Lawyers Committee (547-5692) or just show up.

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS CONSULTATION
IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST - A HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY AGENDA

November 2 - 3, 1999
Law Offices of Arnold & Porter
555 12th Street, NW Washington, DC

Tuesday, November 2

1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

International Labor Rights

Policy maker: Gene Sperling, Assistant to the President for Economic
Policy

Respondent: Lance Compa, Human Rights Watch & Cornell
School of

Industrial and Labor Relations

Chair: Kitty Higgins, National Trust for Historic
Preservation

1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Political Asylum & Expedited Removal

Policy maker: Owen (Bo) Cooper, General Counsel, U.S. Immigration &
Naturalization Service

Respondent: Jeanne Butterfield, American Immigration Lawyers
Association

Chair: Alex Aleinikoff, Georgetown Law Center & Carnegie
Endowment for Intl. Peace

Implications of New Technologies for Human Rights

Chair: Gregory Carr, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy,
JFK School of Government

Wednesday, November 3

9:00 a.m. - noon

International Refugee Protection

Policy maker: Alan Kreczko, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
Population, Refugees & Migration

Respondent: Shep Lowman, Refugees International

Chair: Fr. Rick Ryscavage, Jesuit Refugee Service

What is the National Interest in Protecting Human Rights?

Policy makers: Morton Halperin, Director of Policy Planning,
Department of State
Harold Koh, Assistant Secretary of State for

Democracy,

Human Rights & Labor

Chair: Doyle McManus, Bureau Chief, LA Times

Noon - 1:15 p.m.

Luncheon discussion of the National Interest in Protecting Human Rights
Remarks by Carla Robbins, National Security Correspondent, Wall Street
Journal

1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

International Justice and the International Criminal Court

Policy maker: David Scheffer, Ambassador at Large for War Crimes
Issues

Respondent: Michael Scharf, New England School of Law

Chair: Douglas Cassel, Northwestern School of Law

U.S. Domestic Compliance with Human Rights Treaties

Policy maker: James Castello, Associate Deputy Attorney General)

Respondent: Wade Henderson, Leadership Council on Civil Rights

(invited)

Chair: Norman Dorsen, NYU School of Law and Board Chair,
Lawyers Cmte.

I am interested in attending (and/or reading the papers for) the following discussion groups:

_____ International Labor Rights

_____ Political Asylum & Expedited Removal

_____ Implications of New Technologies for Human Rights

_____ International Refugee Protection

_____ What is the National Interest in Protecting Human Rights?

_____ International Justice and the International Criminal Court

_____ U.S. Domestic Compliance with Human Rights Treaties

NAME

AFFILIATION

PHONE/FAX

E-MAIL

Please either fax to 202-543-5999 or e-mail to shorrd@lchr.org

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Owen.B.Cooper@usdoj.gov (Owen.B.Cooper@usdoj.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-NOV-1999 06:08:17.00

SUBJECT: Re:Meeting with NGOs on Torture Report

TO: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: J.Kelly.Ryan@intmail.usdoj.gov (J.Kelly.Ryan@intmail.usdoj.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Kelly:

I'll be in Seattle. Please cover or arrange a rep.

Thanks,

Bo

Reply Separator

Subject: Meeting with NGOs on Torture Report

Author: Scott_Busby@nsc.eop.gov

Date: 11/8/99 4:59 PM

As discussed at our last Human Rights Treaty IWG, I've scheduled a meeting with relevant NGOs to get their fuller reactions to our torture report. The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, November 18 from 3:30 - 5 p.m. in Room 472 of the OEOB. Please call Dora or Rosie with your clearance info if you or you rep plans to attend, 456-9141.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Maureen T. Shea (CN=Maureen T. Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1999 10:52:00.00

SUBJECT: Question

TO: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Is there an interagency working group as a result of an Exec. Order (13107) of December 10, 1998 regarding victims of human rights? I've had a call from someone interested in contacting them - thanks - how much longer are you here?