

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-OCT-1997 17:01:00.00

SUBJECT: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

TO: 1=US (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\MWOLF
READ:NOT READ

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

TO: 62955104 (62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: 73030.21 (73030.21@compuserve.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: BARBUSCHAK_K (BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD) (OA)
READ: 9-OCT-1997 07:39:26.78

TO: CAPLAN_P (CAPLAN_P@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ: 8-OCT-1997 17:18:20.08

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

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

TO: JOHNSON_WC (JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD) (OA)
READ: 9-OCT-1997 09:29:04.78

TO: LIZIK_C (LIZIK_C@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:NOT READ

TO: WOZNIAK_N (WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ: 8-OCT-1997 17:05:37.91

TO: backup (backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: newsdesk (newsdesk@usnewswire.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: usia01 (usia01@access.digex.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: usnwire (usnwire@access.digex.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: wh-outbox-distr (wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET)

READ:NOT READ

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) (OMB)
READ: 8-OCT-1997 17:19:44.25

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

TO: RONNEL_S (RONNEL_S@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ: 8-OCT-1997 17:23:53.32

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

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

TO: Christine A. Stanek (Christine A. Stanek@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lori E. Abrams (Lori E. Abrams@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Laura K. Capps (Laura K. Capps@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Steven A. Cohen (Steven A. Cohen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Anne M. Edwards (Anne M. Edwards@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel (Rahm I. Emanuel@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen E. Finney (Karen E. Finney@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Ben A. Freeland (Ben A. Freeland@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (Jeremy M. Gaines@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (Jason S. Goldberg@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia R. Green (Julia R. Green@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: James T. Heimbach (James T. Heimbach@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Russell W. Horwitz
READ:NOT READ

(Russell W. Horwitz@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: David E. Kalbaugh
READ:NOT READ

(David E. Kalbaugh@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Joshua A. King
READ:NOT READ

(Joshua A. King@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: G N. Lattimore
READ:NOT READ

(G N. Lattimore@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Peter R. Orszag
READ:NOT READ

(Peter R. Orszag@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Gordon Li
READ:NOT READ

(Gordon Li@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Julie E. Mason
READ:NOT READ

(Julie E. Mason@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Doris O. Matsui
READ:NOT READ

(Doris O. Matsui@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Elisa Millsap
READ:NOT READ

(Elisa Millsap@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Cheryl D. Mills
READ:NOT READ

(Cheryl D. Mills@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: G. Timothy Saunders
READ:NOT READ

(G. Timothy Saunders@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Laura D. Schwartz
READ:NOT READ

(Laura D. Schwartz@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Douglas S. Sheorn
READ:NOT READ

(Douglas S. Sheorn@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Joshua Silverman
READ:NOT READ

(Joshua Silverman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik
READ:NOT READ

(Douglas B. Sosnik@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Todd Stern
READ:NOT READ

(Todd Stern@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Barry J. Toiv
READ:NOT READ

(Barry J. Toiv@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Michael Waldman
READ:NOT READ

(Michael Waldman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Christopher F. Walker
READ:NOT READ

(Christopher F. Walker@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Dorian V. Weaver

(Dorian V. Weaver@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Catherine T. Kitchen
READ:NOT READ

(Catherine T. Kitchen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: James T. Edmonds
READ:NOT READ

(James T. Edmonds@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: David Shipley
READ:NOT READ

(David Shipley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Lori L. Anderson
READ:NOT READ

(Lori L. Anderson@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Brenda M. Anders
READ:NOT READ

(Brenda M. Anders@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Michael W. Williams
READ:NOT READ

(Michael W. Williams@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Suzanne Dale
READ:NOT READ

(Suzanne Dale@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Richard Socarides
READ:NOT READ

(Richard Socarides@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Dag Vega
READ:NOT READ

(Dag Vega@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: James A. Dorskind
READ:NOT READ

(James A. Dorskind@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Barbara D. Woolley
READ:NOT READ

(Barbara D. Woolley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Darby E. Stott
READ:NOT READ

(Darby E. Stott@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Jake Siewert
READ:NOT READ

(Jake Siewert@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno
READ:NOT READ

(Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Sara M. Latham
READ:NOT READ

(Sara M. Latham@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Carole A. Parmelee
READ:NOT READ

(Carole A. Parmelee@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Andrew J. Mayock
READ:NOT READ

(Andrew J. Mayock@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Beverly J. Barnes
READ:NOT READ

(Beverly J. Barnes@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Megan C. Moloney
READ:NOT READ

(Megan C. Moloney@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Jonathan Murchinson

(Jonathan Murchinson@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (Joseph P. Lockhart@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Laura S. Marcus (Laura S. Marcus@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Virginia N. Rustique (Virginia N. Rustique@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (Thomas D. Janenda@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Terri J. Tingen (Terri J. Tingen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jennifer D. Dudley (Jennifer D. Dudley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Brian D. Smith (Brian D. Smith@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Stacey L. Rubin (Stacey L. Rubin@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Tracy S. Olmstead (Tracy S. Olmstead@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Kim B. Widdess (Kim B. Widdess@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lawrence J. Haas (Lawrence J. Haas@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Roger V. Salazar (Roger V. Salazar@OVP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Carolyn Curiel (Carolyn Curiel@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jordan Tamagni (Jordan Tamagni@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Serena C. Torrey (Serena C. Torrey@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Kevin S. Moran (Kevin S. Moran@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Ashley L. Raines (Ashley L. Raines@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Peter A. Weissman (Peter A. Weissman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Douglas J. Band
READ:NOT READ

(Douglas J. Band@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Edwin R. Thomas III
READ:NOT READ

(Edwin R. Thomas III@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Sherman A. Williams
READ:NOT READ

(Sherman A. Williams@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: William W. McCathran
READ:NOT READ

(William W. McCathran@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Julia M. Payne
READ:NOT READ

(Julia M. Payne@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Robin J. Bachman
READ:NOT READ

(Robin J. Bachman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Ruby Shamir
READ:NOT READ

(Ruby Shamir@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Katherine Hubbard
READ:NOT READ

(Katherine Hubbard@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Nicole R. Rabner
READ:NOT READ

(Nicole R. Rabner@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: June Shih
READ:NOT READ

(June Shih@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Elisabeth Steele
READ:NOT READ

(Elisabeth Steele@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Brooks E. Scoville
READ:NOT READ

(Brooks E. Scoville@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Estela Mendoza
READ:NOT READ

(Estela Mendoza@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Neera Tanden
READ:NOT READ

(Neera Tanden@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Reuben L. Musgrave Jr.
READ:NOT READ

(Reuben L. Musgrave Jr.@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Kyle M. Baker
READ:NOT READ

(Kyle M. Baker@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Anna E. Cushing
READ:NOT READ

(Anna E. Cushing@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Diane Ikemiyashiro
READ:NOT READ

(Diane Ikemiyashiro@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Leanne I. Johnson
READ:NOT READ

(Leanne I. Johnson@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Sarah S. Knight

(Sarah S. Knight@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Sharolyn A. Rosier (Sharolyn A. Rosier@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Tracy F. Sisser (Tracy F. Sisser@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Woyneab M. Wondwossen (Woyneab M. Wondwossen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jeannetta P. Allen (Jeannetta P. Allen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Judithanne V. Scourfield (Judithanne V. Scourfield@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMR)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen C. Fahle (Karen C. Fahle@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (Patrick E. Briggs@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Debra S. Wood (Debra S. Wood@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (Daniel W. Burkhardt@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Maureen A. Hudson (Maureen A. Hudson@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lana Dickey (Lana Dickey@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Carmen B. Fowler (Carmen B. Fowler@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jonathan Orszag (Jonathan Orszag@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (Lynn G. Cutler@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Nelson Reyneri (Nelson Reyneri@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Denise L. Miller (Denise L. Miller@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (Julianne B. Corbett@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Eleanor S. Parker (Eleanor S. Parker@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Whitney S. Staley (Whitney S. Staley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Sheelah A. Feinberg (Sheelah A. Feinberg@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Walker F. Bass
READ:NOT READ

(Walker F. Bass@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TO: Virginia Apuzzo
READ:NOT READ

(Virginia Apuzzo@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 16:59:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release October 8, 1997

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Appointment of Reverend Jesse Jackson as Special Envoy for the
President and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa

The President today announced the Administration's intent to appoint Reverend Jesse Jackson to be Special Envoy for the President and the Secretary of State for the promotion of democracy in Africa.

Reverend Jackson will undertake specific projects to further the President's and the Secretary of State's objectives to bolster democratic progress, promote good governance, and build and sustain democratic reform in Africa. In these special projects, Reverend Jackson will also undertake to encourage greater respect for human rights and the improved functioning of democratic institutions throughout the continent, and build bridges to further cooperation with Africa.

Reverend Jackson has long experience in international affairs. He has traveled widely throughout Africa - most recently as co-leader of a Presidential mission to the African African-American Summit in Zimbabwe. At President Clinton's request, Reverend Jackson led the team of U.S. observers to the 1994 elections in South Africa. He has also traveled extensively in the former Soviet Union, Central and South America, and the Middle East and negotiated the release of prisoners from Syria, Iraq and Cuba.

Reverend Jackson is the Founder and President of the Rainbow/PUSH Coalition, an organization devoted to bringing people together across lines of race, class, gender and belief to promote peace, civil rights and economic and social justice. Reverend Jackson has crossed America encouraging academic excellence, drug-free lifestyles and hope in America's youth.

Born on October 8, 1941 in Greenville, South Carolina, Reverend Jackson attended the University of Illinois from 1960-61, then transferred to North Carolina AT&T State University, where he received his B.A. in 1964. He attended the Chicago Theological Seminary until he joined the civil rights movement full-time in 1966 under Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Reverend Jackson has been married to the former Jacqueline Lavinia Brown since 1963. They have five children.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-OCT-1997 17:08:40.00

SUBJECT: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

TO: agambino (agambino @ usaid.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: npapai (npapai @ smtp.aed.org@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: klaskyh (klaskyh @ PANET.US-STATE.GOV@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 10/08/97
05:01 PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman

10/08/97 04:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael J. Sullivan, Steven J. Naplan

cc:

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 16:59:00

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(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

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-30-30-30-

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: npapai@smtp.aed.org@INET@LNGTWY (npapai@smtp.aed.org@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-OCT-1997 11:44:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I agree to an extent (here goes the Macneil Lehrer hour...), however I think there is a tendnecy--maybe this is controversial to say, especially in writing -- for the black community to overlook some character issues in favor of work for "the cause," or the perception of work (ie, Marion Barry, Al Sharpton). As an addendum to that statement I would like to say however, that perhaps the feeling of support is so strong for some shadier characters because there are few other alternatives that are in the limelight, or draw so much attention to themselves and as a consequence, to the issues. Maybe the feeling is "better them then no one..." Believe me, at that CFA luncheon I was telling you about, there were plenty of amazing, exciting, interesting, respectable community leaders that could nationalize or even globalize their leadership, but for some reason this just doesn't happen. Maybe because they aren't press hounds, I don't know.

(I am putting my shield up now...)===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

From: Steven_J._Naplan@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: npapai@smtp.aed.org@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

Date: 10/9/97 11:22am

Subject: Re: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named

Message Creation Date was at 9-OCT-1997 11:22:00

I would hope that if you were black you would consider him as a man who has a record which can be judged and expressed goals which can be evaluated - no different than if he were white.

SN

npapai @ smtp.aed.org
10/09/97 12:07:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Steven J. Naplan

cc:

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Hi Steve:

Thanks for the info. I hadn't heard this. I personally have mixed feelings

about Jesse Jackson, however if I were little bit closer to his issues (ie, if I were black) maybe I would be able to overlook many things because I would have a deeper connection with him and his work. Nevertheless, I think that overall it is positive news, because of the issues that are (finally) being addressed formally. I shared the statement with my boss who is an african-american woman and a self-proclaimed Black Nationalist. She was thrilled. So thanks again, from both of us.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

The following attachments were included with this message:

TYPE : FILE
NAME : 100911AP.TXT

TYPE : FILE
NAME : ATTTU93X

TYPE : FILE
NAME : 100911AQ.TXT

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

From: Steven J. Naplan@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: klaskyh@panet.us-state.gov@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: npapai@smtp.aed.org@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: agambino@usaid.gov@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

Date: 10/8/97 5:09pm

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 17:09:00

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 10/08/97 05:01

PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman

10/08/97 04:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael J. Sullivan, Steven J. Naplan

CC:

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 16:59:00

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(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

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-30-30-30-

===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 4 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Content-disposition: inline

===== END ATTACHMENT 4 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 5 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

From: Steven J. Naplan@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: klaskyh@panet.us-state.gov@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: npapai@smtp.aed.org@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: agambino@usaid.gov@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

Date: 10/8/97 5:09pm

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 17:09:00

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP on 10/08/97 05:01

PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman

10/08/97 04:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael J. Sullivan, Steven J. Naplan

cc:

Subject: Statement by the Press Secretary: Rev. Jesse Jackson named Spec

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1997 16:59:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release October 8, 1997

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Appointment of Reverend Jesse Jackson as Special Envoy for the
President and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa

The President today announced the Administration*!,s intent to appoint

Reverend

Jesse Jackson to be Special Envoy for the President and the Secretary of State
for the promotion of democracy in Africa.

Reverend Jackson will undertake specific projects to further the President's
and the Secretary of State's objectives to bolster democratic progress,
promote good governance, and build and sustain democratic reform in Africa. In
these special projects, Reverend Jackson will also undertake to encourage
greater respect for human rights and the improved functioning of democratic
institutions throughout the continent, and build bridges to further cooperation
with Africa.

Reverend Jackson has long experience in international affairs. He has
traveled widely throughout Africa - most recently as co-leader of a
Presidential mission to the African African-American Summit in Zimbabwe. At
President Clinton's request, Reverend Jackson led the team of U.S. observers
to the 1994 elections in South Africa. He has also traveled extensively in the
former Soviet Union, Central and South America, and the Middle East and
negotiated the release of prisoners from Syria, Iraq and Cuba.

Reverend Jackson is the Founder and President of the Rainbow/PUSH Coalition,
an organization devoted to bringing people together across lines of race,
class, gender and belief to promote peace, civil rights and economic and social
justice. Reverend Jackson has crossed America encouraging academic excellence,
drug-free lifestyles and hope in America's youth.

Born on October 8, 1941 in Greenville, South Carolina, Reverend Jackson
attended the University of Illinois from 1960-61, then transferred to North
Carolina AT&T State University, where he received his B.A. in 1964. He
attended the Chicago Theological Seminary until he joined the civil rights
movement full-time in 1966 under Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Reverend Jackson
has been married to the former Jacqueline Lavinia Brown since 1963. They have
five children.

-30-30-30-

===== END ATTACHMENT 5 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 6 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Content-disposition: inline

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ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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id <01IOLMVA656000IUDO@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for "Steven J. Naplan"@oa.eop.gov; Thu,
09 Oct 1997 11:04:07 -0400 (EDT)

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09 Oct 1997 10:57:03 -0500

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1

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ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Content-disposition: inline

===== END ATTACHMENT 8 =====

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09 Oct 1997 11:25:44 -0400 (EDT)

Received: with PMDF-MR; Thu, 09 Oct 1997 11:25:37 -0400 (EDT)

MR-Received: by mta EOPMRX; Relayed; Thu, 09 Oct 1997 11:25:37 -0400

Alternate-recipient: prohibited

Disclose-recipients: prohibited

UA-content-id: MBLINKAA"

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===== ATTACHMENT 10 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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09 Oct 1997 11:32:15 -0500

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===== END ATTACHMENT 10 =====

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-dossec@LISTSERV.UIC.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-dossec@LISTSERV.UIC.EDU@I

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-OCT-1997 18:49:43.00

SUBJECT: 971010 Remarks at Jackson Swearing-in

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Spokesman

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT

AT SWEARING IN CEREMONY FOR

REVEREND JESSE JACKSON AS SPECIAL ENVOY TO AFRICA

Washington, D.C., October 10, 1997

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Good morning. I would like to welcome our guests from the White House, my colleagues from the Department and our other special guests to the swearing in of Reverend Jesse Jackson as Special Envoy for the President and Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa. That is a long title for an important job to be filled at a key moment by an extraordinary individual.

I have known the Reverend Jackson for quite a number of years. Before I became a diplomat and had all my partisan instincts surgically removed, I attended political conventions.

And I have sat in the audience - as millions of others have sat in living rooms across our country - listening to this man weave out of mere words a quilt of reason, passion, memory and aspiration that has enabled our spirits to soar while guiding us across racial, ethnic, gender and social lines to a heightened sense of kinship with each other.

Reverend Jackson is a man of immense energy, experience, caring and commitment. I am pleased, and the President is pleased, to know that we will be able to count on his counsel as he works closely with me and with our Assistant Secretary for African Affairs here in the Department on matters of great and increasing importance to our nation and the world.

For there is a new tide rising in Africa. Although daunting problems of conflict, debt and poverty remain, in many nations difficult reforms are producing economic growth and progress towards democracy. The end of Cold War rivalries, the evolution of a new South Africa and the transparent bankruptcy of neo-colonial attitudes have combined to create new opportunities and models for political expression.

Across the continent, we see leaders determined to replace autocracy and strife with democracy and stability; to battle despair instead of domestic rivals or hostile neighbors; to transform nations that were once mired in stagnation into engines of growth; and to stand before the international community not as supplicants, but as full participants. In encouraging these trends, ours is a supporting role. We must listen carefully to what African leaders and citizens have to say about the challenges they face and the solutions they favor.

Reverend Jackson is ideally suited to help us as we proceed to build partnerships and establish dialogues to assist Africans as they move down the democratic road. He is, after all, well known to African leaders. He is deeply-respected by the African people. He has been a champion of human rights and human dignity throughout his career.

Reverend Jackson has also acquired a deep understanding of how our own democracy functions. In fact, he has probably been responsible for the registration of more American voters than any other single public figure in our history - with the exception of Susan B. Anthony.

The appointment we observe and celebrate today is a sign of this Administration's commitment to a new relationship, on improved terms, with a new Africa.

I look forward to my own visit to the continent, roughly two months from now. I look forward to benefiting from the insights of our new special envoy. And I look forward to a new era of steadily increasing democracy, human rights and good governance not only in Africa, but around the equator and from pole to pole.

Reverend Jackson, on behalf of President Clinton, and on behalf of the U.S. Department of State, welcome to Foggy Bottom - welcome to the team.

REVEREND JACKSON: It was a moment of unusual joy and great satisfaction when I received the call from National Security Council Chief Sandy Berger on Wednesday, October 8, my birthday, who offered congratulations and greeted me as the Special Envoy for the President of the United States and Secretary of State to Africa. What joy, what privilege, what responsibility. I called my mother; we prayed.

It is quite a journey from Haynie Street in Greenville, South Carolina. A happy home, but an environment of such low expectations, where our family was denied the right to vote, even though my father was an honorably discharged veteran of the army. From that to an assignment by the President and Secretary of State, to in some small measure, to help shape our foreign policy by building bridges between the U.S. and Africa.

I want to express my thanks to Secretary Albright for her principled leadership, and for our relationship across the years, and especially for her support and encouragement for me to assume a relationship with the Department of State as a Special Envoy. I want to express thanks to the President for the confidence he has shown in me by appointing me to conduct previous foreign policy missions on behalf of his administration. Especially the role as Special Envoy to Africa. Africa, a continent with such vast people, potential and raw materials, with such rich history is so vital to world development and growth.

Through the years I have been able to develop a view of the world in part because of my kinship with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Dr. Samuel Proctor, which led me to world travels and taught me abiding principles about our relationship to other countries, that guide my view to this day. The U.S. is so blessed and so powerful, and thus has the awesome responsibility to be a force for good in the world. I've sought to embrace the principles of international law, human rights, self-determination, economic justice, the golden rule of reciprocal and mutually beneficial relationships and concern for the least of these as abiding principles relating to the world community.

I am especially delighted at this moment in history to work on behalf of our government, as it assumes a most morally correct and politically mature relationship with Africa. Africa has meant so much to the world. It helped to subsidize the development of our country and Europe. Through centuries of work without wages and exploitation of vast raw materials, the contribution of the peoples of Africa and its contribution of raw materials constituted a subsidy to the development of western civilization.

Now in this period of post-colonialism, President Clinton asserts the idea of Africa as a reciprocal trading partner - a continent of expanding democracies - a continent of hope and opportunity. This position is politically astute, morally correct and in our compelling national interest to fulfill. I look forward to being a part of an effort to build bridges of hope between the U.S. and Africa. A high degree of mutual respect and reciprocal trade will be to the lasting benefit of these two great continents.

We often see Africa through the lens of the western media as a series of failures, crises, basket-cases and unstable governments. The media must tell a truer, more representative story about Africa and our past, present and future relationships. Our political leadership must be aware of our compelling national interest in African and American joint venture of mutual development and growth. We are neighbors, not as far apart as the perception. For example, two friends can get on separate planes at Kennedy Airport - one going to Los Angeles and one to Senegal. They both arrive about the same time. We are geographically closer than perception. Africa is vast - you can put China, Europe, Argentina, Australia and India in Africa, with some land space left over. One-eighth of the human race is African. The U.S. has a trade surplus with Africa. We do more trade with Africa than with all former Eastern Block countries combined. The promise for growth and trade is vast.

On my last trip to Zimbabwe in July, the continent was still reverberating with appreciation over the trip of the First Lady Hillary Clinton and Chelsea Clinton as they sought to expose the growth, beauty, development and the remaining challenges. We must not romanticize or underestimate the challenges in Africa after several centuries of rape and colonialism and oppression and denial. There is so much devastation and infrastructure destruction. And yet the good news, in spite of that, is that there are reasons for hope. Africa is rebounding with vitality and promise. It is producing world-class leadership - Robert Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe who heads the OAU, and President Nelson Mandela are leading growing economies with multicultural, multiracial societies. They bring a quality of leadership to the world community that is healing and redemptive.

As we near the end of this millennium and look back over this century, many thought that the plight of Africa was forever doomed - reduced to Hollywood caricatures and stereotypes. But as the century ends, every African country has shaken the shackles of colonialism. They defeated power after power with their will to be free, the bearing of their souls, too often sacrificing the lives of the young and the innocent without dropping a single bomb. It has been a century of struggles, scars and victories. There is reason to be hopeful.

Now as we embark upon the mission to contribute to the resurgence and the expansion of democracies, human rights and economic development in Africa, we find that our national origin with Africa and our destiny are

amazingly intertwined. We need each other. And if we work together with a shared commitment to humane priorities and shared democratic values, together we will be a force for good in the world of which this generation and the world can be justly proud.

I look forward to working with this team to Keep Hope Alive!

(###)===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
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by UICVM.UIC.EDU (LMail V1.2a/1.8a) with BSMTP id 3890; Mon,
13 Oct 1997 17:21:43 -0500

Approved-By: DOSFAN <U09885@UICVM.UIC.EDU>

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-dosbrief@listserv.uic.edu@INET@LNGTWY (owner-dosbrief@listserv.uic.e

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1997 17:46:16.00

SUBJECT: 971230 Daily Briefing

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

U.S. Department of State
97/12/30 Daily Press Briefing
Office of the Spokesman

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DAILY PRESS BRIEFING INDEX
Tuesday, December 30, 1997

Briefer: James B. Foley

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IRAQ
2-3.....Primakov's Remarks Concerning US Position on Iraq
3,4-5.....History of oil-for-food program
4.....Baby Milk Powder
5.....Iraq's use of Expenditures From Oil-For-Food Program
6.....Comments Allegedly Made by the Pope Concerning Sanctions
in Iraq

COLUMBIA

5-6.....Alleged Sighting of Kidnapped New Tribes Missionaries

RUSSIA

6-7.....US-Russian relations

ZAMBIA

7-8.....Detention of President Kaunda by Zambian authorities

KENYA

8.....Elections in Kenya

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9-10.....Pipeline Between Turkmenistan and Iran

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9.....South Africa's Diplomatic Recognition of PRC vs Taiwan
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policies in other countries

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10.....Massacre in Chiapas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

BRIEFER: JIM FOLEY

DPB # 188

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1997 12:45 P.M.
(ON THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

MR. FOLEY: Good afternoon. I don't have any announcements.

QUESTION: Do you have any thoughts on the release of a Rwandan war crimes suspect by a Texas judge?

MR. FOLEY: I do. We believe that there is a proper legal and factual basis for surrender to the Tribunal, and are disappointed by the magistrate's decision.

We are actively considering our options, and cannot speculate further on this law enforcement matter. We have proceeded in good faith with the intention to take the steps to surrender the indictee to the Tribunal. Our policy is to fulfill our international obligations, and we fully expect other countries to fulfill their obligations.

QUESTION: Have you considered that the US could become a haven of sorts for war crimes suspects?

MR. FOLEY: Well, as I said, we intend to fulfill our obligations to the Tribunal. This is a matter that we have under review. It's certainly not a closed issue, as far as we're concerned. As I said, we intend fully to fulfill our international obligations, and we look forward to being able to effect this indictee's transfer to the International Tribunal.

QUESTION: But under US law --

MR. FOLEY: That's right. But we believe that there's a legal basis and a factual basis for his surrender to the Tribunal.

QUESTION: If the legal case - if the Texas judge's decision - I presume that means you'll appeal. However, you're not willing to comment.

MR. FOLEY: Well, I'm not going to say what steps we're considering. We're in consultation with the Department of Justice on this matter. It's a serious matter, and we take note of the magistrate's decision. We're disappointed, but we have not exhausted all legal remedies.

QUESTION: Well, the obvious next question takes us into speculation; you may not want to answer. But if this decision is upheld at higher levels, I mean, US law would take

precedence; wouldn't it?

MR. FOLEY: Well, it is speculative, Judd, so I wouldn't want to walk down that road.

QUESTION: It would take precedence, wouldn't it?

MR. FOLEY: We of course would respect the decisions of US courts. But this was a magistrate's ruling, and there are other avenues for pursuit of this matter that we intend to explore. We haven't chosen which option at this point. As I said, we're in consultation with the Justice Department. It's an important matter; we take our international obligations seriously.

I would note that the effort to transfer the indictee to the International Tribunal is a product of legislation passed by the US Congress, which permits and provides for surrender and extradition to both the Yugoslav and the Rwandan Tribunals. So we feel, as I said, that we're on sound legal footing in this matter.

QUESTION: Do you know where this individual is right now?

MR. FOLEY: I can't comment on that.

QUESTION: Are you looking for him?

MR. FOLEY: Well, that's a law enforcement matter, so it's not something that I can comment on from the State Department podium.

QUESTION: Do you know he's in this country, though?

MR. FOLEY: Again, I can't comment on that.

QUESTION: Another subject?

MR. FOLEY: Yes, sure.

QUESTION: On Iraq, Primakov was quoted in an interview today as sort of complaining that the United States has been on emotional overload on Iraq, and I wondered what you thought about that view.

MR. FOLEY: Well, I've not seen his comments, so I can't comment specifically on what he may or may not have said. But I don't think emotion is in any way an element governing US policy towards Iraq. This is a very serious matter that, after all, stems originally from Saddam Hussein's war of aggression on Kuwait. We have to go back to that.

We're focused very much on the issue of Saddam Hussein's continuing efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction. This is a matter not only of interest to the national security of the United States, but we believe to the region, the Middle East region; and it's a global security concern that is shared by, we believe, all members of the international community -- including Russia -- sitting on the Security Council.

So emotions do not enter into a matter of this profound seriousness.

QUESTION: On the same issue, Iraq also struck back at some comments that you made yesterday about the food rationing issue, calling the United States a big liar, and other things.

I wondered how you reacted to that.

MR. FOLEY: Well, I'd like to step back not for the first time, but to set the record straight again on the whole background and history of the oil-for-food program, since Iraq continues to make this an element of propaganda in its efforts, I would remind you, not to deal with the humanitarian plight of their own people, but to divert attention from their failure to meet the requirements of dismantling their weapons of mass destruction programs.

So I'd like to make a number of points. First of all, the oil-for-food program itself was never intended to be the sole source of humanitarian goods for the Iraqi people. The program was intended to supplement, not substitute for, Iraq's other resources.

But there is strong evidence that Iraq has reduced its own purchases of essential goods in the spending of its own resources. I would point only to the proliferation of so-called "presidential palaces," which indicates that Iraq itself chooses to spend its own money and its own resources on items that have nothing to do with meeting the essential needs of its own people. And I think that's increasingly becoming aware to the Iraqi people themselves, given the very propaganda that Saddam Hussein has given to these palaces in his effort to thwart the work of the UN inspectors.

Secondly, the original program under Security Council Resolution 986 was carefully devised to meet the nutritional needs of the Iraqi people. This was the original program. The Secretary General specifically wanted to tailor this program to meet the needs of population groups that were most vulnerable in Iraq. But again, the Iraqi regime rejected this effort.

Thirdly, as has been pointed out on numerous occasions, nearly 95 percent of the more than 1,600 applications for humanitarian goods in the UN Sanctions Committee had been approved since the program began a year ago.

Fourth, I would point out that many of the delays in contract approvals are directly the result of Iraq's refusal to follow the procedures to which it agreed when the program began. Often applications have been submitted without necessary contract documentation or without evidence that the items would be used for humanitarian rather than, say, commercial or military purposes.

Finally, delays in purchasing humanitarian goods have also resulted from Iraq's refusal to sell oil for many weeks after the adoption of the program -- first in December of 1996, then in June of this year, and again this very month. So these interruptions in oil sales have forced the UN to hold

contracts until there is money available to pay for them.

And lastly, there have been claims on the Iraqi side concerning a so-called blockage of delivery or purchase of baby milk powder for Iraqi children. I would like to clarify that we, the United States, in the Sanctions Committee, received a Tunisian contract for consideration on December 23 -- this, again, is for the baby milk powder -- and we responded positively to this contract within one day.

I would emphasize that we recommended approval of this contract even though it actually exceeded the amount that was allowable under the oil-for-food distribution list. We have confirmed, I believe, today with the Sanctions Committee Secretariat that the contract was approved without objection. So this is just another example of Iraq's attempt to simply fabricate stories and manipulate the sanctions regime for its own political purposes.

QUESTION: Two points on that - one, I mean, you sort of lay all of the blame at the feet of Iraq for any delays. And yet, when the Secretary was on her trip concerning the - when the crisis with Iraq was brewing, she agreed to look into ways in which to accelerate, expedite the processing of these applications; and in agreeing to do that, seemed to acknowledge that things could - not seemed to acknowledge, but she did acknowledge that things could be done better.

So it seems to me that even the US side has already acknowledged that there is something to be done procedurally to expedite this process.

MR. FOLEY: We have agreed with Secretary General Koffi Annan in this respect. We are really following his lead. We agreed with him when he noted that the program - the oil-for-food program itself - is unprecedented.

Any program that attempts to coordinate the use of nearly \$4 billion a year in humanitarian aid is by definition unprecedented and exceptionally complex. We believe that the UN, through its various agencies and the Sanctions Committee, has done an extraordinary job under extremely difficult circumstances.

At our insistence, the Sanctions Committee has worked to streamline its procedures so that contract applications can be reviewed and approved as quickly as possible. In his own report on November 28, the Secretary General welcomed what he called the considerable improvements made in the approval process since the program was renewed in June.

That said, though, Carol, you're right that we're expecting a further report from the Secretary General in early 1998, making specific recommendations on how the oil-for-food program could be improved. We look forward to his recommendations and would be prepared to act immediately to improve delivery of food and medicine to the Iraqi people.

I understand your point. I would simply say that while we believe the blame is 100 percent on Saddam Hussein's shoulders

for denying food and medicine and humanitarian assistance to his own people, that we are willing to redouble our efforts and to do everything possible to ensure, in spite of his own obstruction and exploitation of this issue, to make sure that the program is improved where it needs to be improved so that, indeed, food and medicine can reach needed recipients in Iraq; and also, frankly, so that this hypocritical argument can no longer be used by Saddam Hussein.

QUESTION: All right, and one other question. You accuse Iraq of reducing its normal expenditures on essential food items.

MR. FOLEY: Yes.

QUESTION: And all I heard you say was, well, look at the palaces, which is an argument the United States has often used. I mean, do you have any other evidence to prove your assertion that he, in fact, has reduced expenditures on essential food items? Besides the --

MR. FOLEY: Well, I'd have to refer you to the UN itself, which has people on the ground and is monitoring the food situation in Iraq. I think we have anecdotal evidence. The palaces are certainly the most obvious example since the Iraqi authorities have themselves given so much attention to it.

But I believe that it's clear that the food distribution itself, on the part of the Iraqi authorities, has been degraded, has been reduced over the years. Without getting into what we know and how we know it, it's clear that Saddam Hussein has continued to plow resources into areas that have nothing to do with meeting the humanitarian needs of his own people.

QUESTION: On a different topic. There are reports out of Costa Rica that three missionaries with the New Tribes Mission in Panama, who were taken hostage five years ago, have been spotted alive. Do you think these men are dead or alive? Do you have any information?

MR. FOLEY: Well, it's really difficult for us to speculate about the missionaries' fate, but we do continue to assume and certainly hope that they remain alive. The plight of the three New Tribes Mission missionaries -- Richard Tenenoff, Mark Rich, and David Mankins, three American citizens held hostage in Colombia -- is of the greatest concern to us. We are actively engaged with the Colombian authorities and New Tribes Mission representatives, also with the wives of the hostages and other foreign governments, in an effort to locate the men and secure their safe release.

We do understand, in response to your question, that representatives of the Costa Rican Government have told the New Tribes Mission in the past that they have received reports of sightings of the men. Our embassy in San Jose has been following up on these leads. We met with the wives and the New Tribes Mission local representatives just over one week ago, but we are not aware of these new reports. But it's a matter that we continue to follow up on regularly in Colombia, with the Colombian Government and also with regional

governments, to pursue whatever leads there may be.

QUESTION: So you don't have any information that would lead you to believe that these reports of them being spotted alive -- that that's good information?

MR. FOLEY: Well, we're continuing to follow up with the Costa Rican authorities on this latest report, and we've discussed similar reports. And I'm not sure whether this is a new report or whether it is really a reference to older reports, and we're following up on that.

QUESTION: Can I go back to Iraq?

MR. FOLEY: Yes.

QUESTION: It seems that the propaganda has reached the Vatican and that the Pope is beginning to ask that the sanctions be dropped against Iraq. Do you have any comment on this?

MR. FOLEY: I'm not aware that the Pope has directly called for an end of sanctions. We understand and share his concern for the humanitarian plight of the Iraqi people, and as I indicated a few minutes ago, we're going to do everything we can to redouble our efforts to make sure that food and medicine go to those who need it inside Iraq.

But let's remember, though, that the sanctions themselves -- and we make a very clear-cut distinction in the United States Government between the oil-for-food program and efforts to address the food and medicinal needs of the Iraqi people. We make a clear-cut distinction between that and the sanctions themselves, which I think one could argue are related to a humanitarian concern that involves the people of the world, because if Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction programs are not shut down once and for all, this is a menace. After all, if you look at the potential for killing mass numbers of people involved in biological weaponry, for example, this is a humanitarian concern that simply cannot be ignored.

So we share the Holy Father's views about the food and humanitarian situation inside Iraq, but we regard the sanctions regime, though, as related to something serious and compelling in its own right.

QUESTION: Primakov, he also expressed concerns about US domination of world affairs. How do you evaluate the US-Russian relations now? Is there hidden tension between the two countries?

MR. FOLEY: No, I wouldn't say that there is tension. On the contrary, we work very closely and productively with the Russian Government on a wide range of global issues. If you look at Bosnia, for example, where the international community was so divided prior to the Dayton agreement, and where we've managed to achieve a consensus to deploy forces side by side in Bosnia to promote peace in Europe and our common interests and stability in Europe; and you can look around the world in

all kinds of hot spots in areas of mutual concern where we're working cooperatively.

That said, of course we don't always see eye to eye. Our interests are not always the same. I believe our common interests in peace and stability, economic development, and democratization in the world are paramount. But given differences in geography and history, there will be difference in interests in given situations. Also there will be different views on tactics in situations where we do agree on common objectives. I think that's inevitable in international relations.

I would add also that Secretary Albright's professional relationship with Minister Primakov has been excellent over the course of the past year.

QUESTION: Former President Kaunda is still in detention. I believe Jesse Jackson has been on the phone on this matter. Do you have a message for Zambian authorities on this matter?

MR. FOLEY: Yes, I mentioned that after the briefing yesterday, George, and I'd be happy to reiterate it. I can reiterate the message that our Special Envoy, Jesse Jackson, gave to Zambian officials, calling for his release from prison.

As I mentioned yesterday, there were assurances given on his -former President Kaunda's well-being, and a commitment, we believe, to prompt due process under Zambian law.

The fact of the matter is that he remains under detention. We continue to condemn his arrest and detention, and to urge his immediate release from prison in the spirit of reconciliation and peace. We hope that this incident will be concluded in the near future, with the release of Dr. Kaunda, and we look forward to renewed forward momentum in the inter-party talks and in our bilateral relations with Zambia.

QUESTION: Have there been any new contacts since you told us that yesterday?

MR. FOLEY: I'm not aware of any new developments since yesterday.

QUESTION: Just for the record, since you're calling for his release, you dismiss the charges that the Zambian Government is raising against him?

MR. FOLEY: Well, we're not pronouncing ourselves on the charges. We believe that he ought to be released, and we believe that the judicial system in Zambia can run its course; that any charges that there might be would have to be rendered publicly; and that due process be given in this case.

But we certainly think that, given the former President's role and his status, that he ought to be released.

QUESTION: Regardless of the seriousness of any charges against him?

MR. FOLEY: We believe he ought to be released, yes.

QUESTION: Also on Africa, any observations on the charges and counter-charges concerning the election process in Kenya?

MR. FOLEY: It's difficult to comment authoritatively on the situation there at this point today, given the murky nature, complex nature of the ongoing and unfolding electoral process there. There was apparently a great deal of confusion in Kenya today about the election process. Some polling stations opened for an additional day of voting. Others in places where the process yesterday was also incomplete did not reopen. There was uncertainty about when vote counting would actually begin. We certainly regret the poor organization that has marked the polls thus far.

However, despite the bureaucratic flaws in the process, we are encouraged by the level of peaceful, popular participation in the election, and the conduct of party agents, election observers and presiding officers at many polling places. Certainly the Kenyan people, through their actions, have demonstrated a powerful commitment to democracy.

Now we urge all parties to resolve uncertainties regarding this election process in a nonviolent and transparent manner. But again, it's a complex and unfolding situation. We're continuing to collect information on the elections. We understand voting was expected to continue in some constituencies until as late as 6:00 p.m. Kenya time. So it's too early to judge the overall impact of these irregularities on the process, and the results are not expected until later in the week.

What is critical at this stage, as I said, is that all Kenyans work together peacefully to resolve uncertainty surrounding this process. I think our bottom line, the United States believes, number one, that all registered voters should be able to vote; and number two, that the counting of those votes be done fairly; and that the next president of Kenya be recognized as having won election fairly, in a fairly counted electoral process.

QUESTION: Middle East -- do you have a date for Dennis Ross' trip?

MR. FOLEY: My understanding, when I checked yesterday, was that he might be leaving at the end of the weekend, arriving on or about January 5.

QUESTION: And what - does he have a specific goal in mind on this trip, or is he going --

MR. FOLEY: Well, I think his central focus will be on the four-part agenda, which I don't need to repeat for you. However, I believe that the interim committees have been continuing to work over the last several weeks, both before, during and after the latest meetings that the Secretary held with the Prime Minister and the Chairman. And as has been indicated here recently, we hope to achieve further progress

on those interim issues as what we believe will be a helpful background or incentive to progress on the four-part agenda, itself.

QUESTION: Is he going to be telling the Israelis, for example, to come up with a serious map and percentages for when they come - when Netanyahu comes?

MR. FOLEY: We have called, from the very beginning, when the subject of the further deployment arose, for a significant and credible next stage of further redeployments. So that's not a new message. Insofar as the planned meetings in Washington with the President are concerned, as has been indicated, we believe that even in advance of that important decision that the Israeli Government faces, that it would be helpful for the Prime Minister and also Chairman Arafat to sit down with the President and to discuss these tough issues.

QUESTION: Any new development on Lantos and the Iran issue?

MR. FOLEY: Nothing new today.

QUESTION: Jim, does the United States Government view that the People's Republic of China has succeeded further in their campaign to politically isolate Taiwan through their success in recognition, diplomatic recognition by South Africa of the PRC, thus dropping Taiwan?

MR. FOLEY: Well, I think that the issue as you frame it is not one that is directly relevant to the United States Government, insofar as we only recognize one China. We do not recognize Taiwan, although we have unofficial relations with Taiwan. So that does not apply, really, and doesn't call for, I think, an official comment on our part.

However, we have long called for restoration of the cross-straits dialogue, and we look forward to its resumption.

QUESTION: Mr. Qian Qichen said in South Africa - he said South African leaders had made it clear they do not support the use of the question of human rights to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. I presume that's their country - the PRC. Do you have any comment to that particular quote?

MR. FOLEY: You're talking about a Chinese comment on South African views and policies. I wouldn't have a comment on it --

QUESTION: Views and policies to recognize the PRC.

MR. FOLEY: That does not engage the United States.

QUESTION: How does the US Government react to the opening of Turkmenistan's gas pipeline?

MR. FOLEY: I addressed that issue rather clearly yesterday. I noted that there were two separate pipelines in the report that came out yesterday - one between Turkmenistan and Iran that was, I think, two years in the making. On the issue of

the feasibility study that was announced or indicated, concerning a possible pipeline across Iran, I made clear the US Government's view that we opposed the construction of such pipelines.

QUESTION: Any new information on the massacres in Chiapas?

MR. FOLEY: I don't have anything new today on the latest developments in the case. We note the swift and, we believe, very serious actions taken by the government of Mexico to bring to justice those involved in this heinous crime.

Mexico Attorney General Madrazo has made clear that the investigation of this case is ongoing and will continue. We certainly expect the investigation now underway in Mexico to shed light on the question of how such an atrocity could have occurred, and to indicate what steps can be taken to prevent further incidents.

You'll remember President Clinton expressed his outrage at the massacre the day before Christmas. The President supported President Zedillo's swift action to investigate this massacre, and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

QUESTION: Would the US Government favor a federalization of Chiapas, at least temporarily, to bring order?

MR. FOLEY: A federal what?

QUESTION: The Mexican Government is considering making Chiapas federal - taking federal control over Chiapas.

MR. FOLEY: That's an internal Mexican matter --

QUESTION: That's their matter?

MR. FOLEY: -- that we wouldn't comment on.

Any other questions? Thank you.

(The briefing concluded at 1:20 P.M.)

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TO: Michael V. Terrell (Michael V. Terrell@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Elliot J. Diringer (Elliot J. Diringer@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Kara Gerhardt (Kara Gerhardt@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Nanda Chitre (Nanda Chitre@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Julie_green (Julie_green@ed.gov@inet@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Amy W. Tobe (Amy W. Tobe@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Melissa M. Murray (Melissa M. Murray@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: David S. Beaubaire (David S. Beaubaire@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: bonney (bonney@dnc.democrats.org@inet@LNGTWY@EOPM)
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TO: Lisa J. Levin (Lisa J. Levin@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Phillip Caplan (Phillip Caplan@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Katharine Button (Katharine Button@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Sean P. Maloney (Sean P. Maloney@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

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TO: Marsha Scott (Marsha Scott@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Gino J. Del Sesto (Gino J. Del Sesto@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 20-MAR-1998 15:52:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 1998

OFFICIAL DELEGATION ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT TO AFRICA

The President
The First Lady
Ambassador Edward Brynn, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana
Ambassador Nancy Powell, U.S. Ambassador to Uganda
Ambassador Robert Gribbin, III, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda
Ambassador James A. Joseph, U.S. Ambassador to South Africa
Ambassador Robert Krueger, U.S. Ambassador to Botswana
Ambassador Dane Smith, U.S. Ambassador to Senegal
William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor
Rodney Slater, Secretary of Transportation
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Brian Atwood, Administrator, Agency for International
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Reverend Jesse Jackson, Special Envoy for the President and the
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Howard Wolpe, President's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes
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Tracey Thornton, Deputy Assistant to the President for
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Speechwriter
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Daniel M. Zelikow, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Treasury,
Asia, The Americas and Africa
Erica Barks-Ruggles, Director, NSC African Affairs
Nicole Elkon, Director for Planning
David Leavy, Director for NSC Strategic Planning
John Prendergast, Director for NSC African Affairs
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Ernest Green, Chairman, African Development Foundation
Gail Ishfin, Director, Discovery Channel Foundation
Bishop Fred Calhoun James, former Bishop, 2nd Episcopal
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Maurice Tempelsman, Senior Partner, Leon Tempelsman & Son

Carl Ware, Senior Vice President and President, Africa Group,
Coca Cola
The Honorable Wellington Webb, Mayor, City and County of Denver,
Colorado
Carol Willis, Director, Community Services, DNC

**NOTE: Not all members of the delegation will travel to all countries.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAR-1998 04:13:44.00

SUBJECT: Updated: Delegation to Africa

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

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

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

TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 20-MAR-1998 15:52:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 1998

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Colorado
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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nanda Chitre@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Nanda Chitre@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-APR-1998 00:30:16.00

SUBJECT: MARCH 24, 1998 PRESS BRIEFING BY REVEREND JESSE JACKSON, NSC DI

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 3-APR-1998 14:19:00

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MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Kimpala, Uganda)

For Immediate Release March 24, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
REVEREND JESSE JACKSON ,
NSC DIRECTOR FOR AFRICA JOHN PRENDERGAST,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SUSAN RICE,
AID ADMINISTRATOR BRIAN ATWOOD,

Nile Conference Center
Kampala, Uganda

8:40 P.M. (L)

MR. MCCURRY: Good evening, everybody. I'm your M.C. for this evening's event. We're going to do two briefings right now. I want to tell you how we're going to structure them. First, I've asked the Reverend Jesse Jackson, who is the President's and Secretary of State's Special Envoy for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa, to talk a little bit about the context of this trip in the new partnership that exists between the United States and Africa broadly defined.

Second, I want to talk a little more specifically about today. These two briefings are roughly -- the first one is today; the second one, which we will

embargo, is for tomorrow.

But next I would like to John Prendergast, who is the NSC Director for Africa to talk a little bit about U.S.-Uganda relations, the discussions we had today with Museveni and his government, and put that in the context of what a change has occurred here in Uganda in the last 15 years.

Third, our Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Susan Rice, will talk to you about the education initiative the President unveiled today that has really broad implications throughout sub-Sahara specifically.

Brian Atwood, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development will then talk a little bit about AID support for FINCA and what they've done, and talk a little bit about the other initiatives the President has done today.

They'll take some questions. Then we'll do an embargoed briefing with Joe Wilson, who is the Senior Director for Africa at the NSC, and John Shattuck, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, who can set up a little bit of the history of Rwanda and the genocide there prior to our --

Q Embargoed until when?

MR. MCCURRY: We'll figure that out during the first briefing. I don't see any reason why people can't use that for overnight purposes, particularly for the wires, but we'll figure out an exact time for that.

So let me start with Reverend Jackson. Jesse, thank you for being with us today.

REVEREND JACKSON: Thank you very much. There are several huge themes it seems in this mission that are a consideration. When we were finally able to get behind the Berlin Wall and to Eastern Europe, it was a major breakthrough in foreign policy and extended the walls. When we were able to get into the Soviet Union it was a major going behind the walls. In some sense, to reach out, to engage with Africa and see African stability, and American economic growth and security as a part of our foreign policy is a very new development in foreign policy.

It is an irreversible trend. Yesterday, in many ways, set that process in

motion. Per se, we have dealt with Africa in essentially five stages. The first stage was slavery -- 200-plus years in which Africa, through the process, suffered as America's development, where Africa became the creditor and our country the debtor. Two hundred years of work without wages is a subsidy. Two hundred years of raw materials, viable materials, below market rate a subsidy.

Many of our earlier Wall Street investment firms were shipping companies importing Africans as slaves and exporting cotton. And so the foundation of our nation's wealth is hugely connected to the first stage of our relationship with Africa.

And then the basic lack of rights for African Americans within the country was domestic African policy -- as in Cinque in the picture Amistad was international African policy and Dredd Scott 18 years later was domestic African policy, but nonetheless African policy. The designation three-fifths human was African policy. Dredd Scott, the Supreme Court ruled he had no rights whites were bound to respect -- that was African policy, domestic African policy.

The Civil War essentially was driven by a conflict over how would we handle African policy. The Plessy versus Ferguson, the apartheid decision of 1896, or the 1954 decision were all driven by our -- with U.S. African policy.

So the first stage was that of slavery. The second stage was that of neglect, just neglect, the exploited continent -- which the President talked about quite a bit today. The third stage was using Africa as a pawn, a manipulative pawn during times of war and times of crisis, with no regard for its being colonized and lack of development -- no commitment to bring it in the tent of global policy.

The fourth stage was Africa paternalistically, or simply relating to Africa as aid and a kind of gesture toward people who -- starvation, whose desperation was embarrassing -- we were able to give some aid and did so. The fifth stage, a partnership, is the most mature stage of our development, the most politically sound, the most morally correct. It will affect the future of all U.S. foreign policy, for to bring in one-eighth of the human race into the foreign policy circle it affects in some measure ultimately Asian policy, French policy, or British, or Portugal. It alters the equation.

It's not a zero-sum game, but expands the equation of foreign policy, but to

bring Africa in, and on a mutually beneficial basis. Africa's development and security and our growth is very connected one to the other.

Yesterday, for example, in Ghana a half-million-plus people -- that government responding to our government, that leader responding to our President. And the central issue that was accomplished beyond the massive outpouring of people was to focus on energy.

In 1962 President Kennedy and Nkrumah signed an energy deal with Kaiser, with Akosombo Dam, the hydro-electric, which made Ghana energy sufficient and helped Togo and West Nigeria to some extent. Now it's down to about 40 percent production. It's without electrification. It will affect the gold mines. It will stop economic growth, it will stop investment. It could very well put Ghana into a crisis where they would have to begin to depend in a major way upon Nigeria for its energy purposes.

But yesterday President Clinton and President Rawlings, in talking about that, put forth a rather specific energy plan where Vice President Mills from Ghana and I suppose Secretary Pena from our own country will look at the energy crisis and try to address it because it becomes a major structural commitment that's mutually beneficial. And, of course, Kaiser and Reynolds and a host of Ama pretty big deal.

Lastly, today was a classic case where the President focused on education and the need to raise the literacy level in the country. One byproduct, when a country commits itself to the path of democracy, a commitment to building democratic institutions, a commitment to human rights, and transparency in government dealings, and conflict of interest laws, such a government becomes investment attractive. So while, on the one hand, the President expressed a commitment to help with the education issue, at the same time, Coca Cola today broke ground for two new plants -- a \$50 million investment will bring to Uganda 1,000 middle class jobs.

But more than that, it also is a commitment by Coca Cola to deal with the infrastructure. They're already building roads and sewer lines to the two new plants to be opened next year, and partnership between a U.S. corporation and the people of Uganda, but also when Coca Cola makes that commitment, it affects the sugarcane growers who must supply sugar for the making of Coca Cola. That,

again, a fruit of political stability and democracy and human rights -- a country becomes investment attractive.

That's why we work so diligently to gain more victories in the democratic column, because, historically, at least in one stage, we put military or security and trade on the top, and human rights and democracy in the margins.

But now, President Clinton, by focusing on human rights and democracy as we struggle with those concepts, more than any sustainable growth is based upon in some measure that kind of stability.

I would say lastly, that as we look at the African scene, we must have a greater cost benefit aid-trade equation in our minds. For example, today we import more oil from Africa than we do from the Middle East, and that margin is growing. We export more product to Africa than we do to the Former Soviet Union, including Russia, by 20 percent. A 30-percent return on African investment; about 12 percent to Eastern Europe, about 14 percent to Latin America.

More than 100,000 U.S. jobs are directly tied to expanding African trade. Africa to us is -- the Atlantic Ocean does not divide us, it connects us. We are as close to Senegal in Washington, direction -- as we are to Los Angeles. And yet, in Ghana, were closer to New York than we are to South Africa, which shows the vastness of this place.

Across these levels of neglect, our political, foreign policy has neglected Africa, put it in the margins. Not only our politics, our corporate investors, but so has the mass media. Our mass media has too little appreciation it seems to me of the ramifications of this mission not only for Africa, but for America and for foreign policy, because if 700 million people in some serious measure are brought into the equation, and if there is a cost benefit analysis, clearly we will see the need not only to expand trade and aid, but debt reduction and stability, because we have an interest in Africa's stability, an interest in Africa's development. It's connected to our growth, and it's connected to world security.

What happened yesterday was, in my mind, as massive a move as the March on Washington, which was a turning point in how we saw the civil rights question massively in the states and how we saw domestic African policy. This 12-day, 11-day mission by the President will -- the spotlight will go into dark

places. It will complete revive -- revise how we see Africa, and there will never be another serious foreign policy debate that does not include the African fact in terms of security or trade or stability and growth.

Thank you very much.

Q Sir, can you take a couple of questions?

REVEREND JACKSON: I will at the appropriate time. I will.

MR. PRENDERGAST: Thank you. It's important to note that from the mid 1960s to the mid '80s, for two decades Uganda experienced some of the most brutal dictatorships in all of Africa. The regimes of Milton Obote and Idi Amin terrorized Uganda's people. They destroyed Uganda's infrastructure --

Q Could you identify yourself first?

Q Who are you?

MR. PRENDERGAST: John Prendergast at the National Security Council, Africa Director.

Q What's your title there?

MR. PRENDERGAST: I'm the Director for African Affairs.

Q This is the off-the-record briefing?

MR. MCCURRY: No, no. This is on the record.

MR. PRENDERGAST: So in that historical context, one understands that in the mid-1980s President Museveni and President Museveni's ascension, Uganda has experienced one of the most profound transformations throughout this continent. And it's in the context of this transformation that Uganda has experienced that President Clinton and President Museveni were able to move forward the partnership that America and Africa are forming across this continent.

They were able to talk about throughout the day U.S. support for this Uganda transformation. They talked about how Uganda-U.S. trade has doubled in the past year. We're now exporting from the United States \$35 million in goods, up from \$17 million just last year. And Ugandan exports have doubled as well, up to \$38 million.

The U.S. has a very robust development aid program here in Uganda totaling about \$45 million a year, with additional food assistance of almost \$30 million. We have targeted many of the same objectives that the Ugandan government has identified as its major priorities, and Ugandan civil

society organizations --things like, as you heard today, improving educational opportunities, raising rural incomes, combating AIDS, and improving health care delivery. They talked a lot about education, and you saw a lot of that at the Kisowera School.

They talked also about Uganda's unique and leading role in promoting women's opportunities and women's rights in Uganda. Uganda, I think, offers important lessons for the entire continent in terms of the political and economic empowerment of women. Its progress I think is personified by the Vice President, who is the leading African woman -- Africa's highest ranking women official. The government itself requires families with boys and girls to send an equal number of boys and girls to school under this free universal primary education system.

President Clinton and President Museveni also had a chance to talk about the important next steps that Uganda must take to continue on its path towards reform and transformation. President Museveni is clearly a leader, an acknowledged leader through this continent on economic reform and on political participation issues.

They talked a lot about how his movement system, the political system that exists today in Uganda, of no party politics, with its focus on local participation -- how it can grow to institutionalized greater participation throughout the country while at the same time understanding the contexts and the dangers of identification along ethnic lines within the political system.

So those are some of the topics that they were able to interact on today.
Thank you.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: Good evening. I'm Susan Rice, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. I'd like to talk a little bit with you about the primary theme of today, which was investing in Africa's greatest and most untapped resource, it's human capital.

The President spoke a lot about education, as did President Museveni. I'd like to talk a little bit about the education initiative that the President unveiled, and then turn to U.S. AID Administrator Brian Atwood, who will talk about other aspects of our efforts to support investment and human capital in Africa.

As the President said, we do this not only out of altruism, but out of self-interest, because a vibrant, growing Africa that is democratic, that respects human rights, that is free of conflict and is growing economically is manifestly in the United States' interest. It's a partner with which we can work in the future to defend ourselves against common transnational threats. And it's also a partner with which we can work in international political fora and trade in our mutual interest.

So with that in mind, let me tell you a little bit about the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. The genesis for this idea came out of a meeting that President Clinton had last year with President Konare of Mali. And President Konare is one of Africa's leading new democratic leaders. And he spoke with great passion about the difficulty of trying to make democracy stick in a country as poor as Mali when less than half of his children are educated. And with that in mind, President Clinton began thinking about what more we might do to build human capital in Africa and improve the quality of education, so that Africa and its people can be more competitive in the new global economy of the 21st century.

The education initiative that the President announced today will entail an initial expenditure of \$120 million over the next two years, fiscal '98 and primarily fiscal '99. And we hope to be able to continue similar programs beyond fiscal '99. This initiative is on top of the already \$65 million that we spend continent-wide on education in Africa.

And under this new education initiative, which we hope to work out in close consultation with African partners, we'll focus on several areas. First, in the realm of primary and secondary education, we will do three things. The first thing is to build community resource centers, building on existing infrastructure to the greatest extent possible, existing schools in secondary cities and rural areas -- where we hope to use high technology, access to the Internet, as well as more traditional technology, such as radio learning, to bring educational materials and opportunities to a much broader cross-section of the African public.

We will also do what we call in-service teacher training. That's augmenting

and improving the training that teachers already receive; and make a special effort to target out of school youth, which is a chronic problem in Africa, particularly in those societies that are emerging from conflict and have child soldiers to integrate back into the mainstream of society.

These schools that will serve as community resource centers will also be bases from which to improve the overall quality of life in communities writ large, bringing all sorts of information and technology to communities that wouldn't otherwise have them.

The second thing we intend to do at the primary and secondary level is to build school-to-school partnerships, both within Africa, as the President noted today, and between American schools and African schools. And President Clinton noted one example of that, the Pinecrest Elementary School in Silver Spring, Maryland, that will partner with the Kisowera School that we visited today, drawing on technology linkages, the Internet, as well as curriculum exchanges and teacher exchanges.

And the third area that we're working on in the primary and secondary sphere has to do with girls' education. And you heard the President speak at some length about girls' education. All of the evidence shows that investment in young girls and women pay the highest dividends, not just in the developing world, but in the developed world as well and we intend to do more in that sphere through leadership training, scholarships, school feeding and nutrition programs, as well as mentorship programs linking older women with young girls.

In the realm of higher education, we will focus on university-to-university linkages, bringing together not only universities in Africa, but universities in the United States with African universities. One example of such a partnership is Makerere University here in Kampala, that is building a new partnership with Johns Hopkins University back in Maryland. The two universities will work together in the sphere of public health, sharing lessons, sharing experiences. And the education initiative will help link these universities up through the Internet and through Internet activity link all of Makerere University, not just the public health institute, to the whole Internet.

Also at the university level we will be working in the areas of curriculum development, particularly in the sphere of business, health, science,

math, technology and engineering. We're prepared to make investments in upgrading teacher training and building university-to-community linkages, drawing on the experience of American community colleges and land grant universities.

And lastly in the sphere of professional and civic education, we also seek to enhance partnerships within Africa, between African civic organizations -- whether they be groups of legislators or jurists or NGOs, as well as between Africans and the United States. And an example of such a partnership already underway is the American League of Women Voters that will be working the Ugandan Action for Development NGO, pulling together resources and experience.

Let me just close by saying that this initiative has a bilateral assistance component to it, but like much of development in Africa it has multilateral and private aspects as well. The World Bank has for many, many years been engaged in investment in education in Africa. It will continue to do so, and it's making substantial new investments. We intend to coordinate with the World Bank and to make sure that our efforts are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Let me finally say a word about American foundations that have played over the last two decades, three decades, a tremendous role in promoting and improving the quality of education in Africa. We hope that American foundations will continue to play an important role in this area and will find this effort one that they want to lend their substantial expertise and experience to.

And finally let me say, in the realm of the private sector a number of American corporations have already expressed interest in supporting this initiative and lending their advice as well as their resources to it. Let me just mention a couple of those: Science Applications International Corporation, DynCorp, Lucent, and Qualcomm are among others that have indicated an early interest in trying to support this education effort and bringing to bear the fruits of Africa's human capital to the 21st century global economy.

Let me just stop there and ask Brian Atwood to add.

ADMINISTRATOR ATWOOD: Okay, I know you're tired and we all are. I'll be very brief. A few years ago --

Q Hurray.

ADMINISTRATOR ATWOOD: It makes you feel welcome. Thank you, Sam.

Let me just say, a few years ago I ended up out here in Africa and on all five networks -- I guess you say five nowadays -- on the same day, because I was sent out here to be a special envoy for the President to look into the genocide and the exodus into Goma. This is the only other way that an AID Administrator is going to get any attention from you, so I'm going to take a little of your time, because the point is that the President's visit is about setting forth a new foundation for a partnership for development on this continent as opposed to responding to crises.

We've had plenty of crises to respond to in Africa, and to give you one example of that, the amount of money that we spent on development last year was \$700 million, and we spent \$600 million on emergencies of various kinds -- emergency food assistance and disaster relief -- and of course we spent \$2.2 billion on Somalia and countless billions of dollars on the Rwanda crisis itself, which was the result of underdevelopment and tension and the like.

I want to just talk about the announcements that were made today. Some of you went out to the site where FINCA's microenterprise program was underway. The United States has made a commitment to try to eliminate one-half of the extreme poverty that exists in the world by the year 2015. One of the ways to do this is obviously through microenterprise programs. It brings women into the economy of these countries, gives them dignity, assures that they will be better members of their own family, and the like. But the other reason is that this is a way of breaking down the public sector control over the economy and creating a new private sector in these societies.

It's very significant. We provide loans to over 2 million people a year -- USAID alone. Many other institutions are doing the same thing, and this is beginning to catch on in the United States as well. So it's got a significance. The President's visit to this village today has a significance far beyond the village and far beyond the women that he met there. It sends a message to the world that the microenterprise revolution is alive and well.

He also announced today an initiative to try to help these governments with the malaria problem. Now, Americans are becoming increasingly worried about infectious diseases, particularly infectious diseases that have their origin from this continent. This country, Uganda, was the place where HIV/AIDS

originated in the 1970s. Today it's a major epidemic, a pandemic indeed around the world, and we worry a great deal about it. We're worrying right now a great deal about malaria. Even in the United States cases have been detected

-- mosquitos carrying malaria have been detected in the United States and we have a number of cases where drug-resistant malaria, in particular, has caused deaths.

If it causes worry in the United States, in this continent it causes governments to rise or fall. There are approximately 2 million people a year who are dying of malaria in Africa. That's an incredible number. And, of course, that's only one of the many infectious diseases that affects this continent.

For the NIH to invest an additional million dollars is very significant. It's a scientific exchange with African scientists. For USAID to invest an additional \$16 million, over and above the approximately \$100 million we already spend here in Africa on health care systems and infectious diseases, is really quite a boost to these societies who were worry so much about this problem.

A few years ago I led a delegation into this region of the world to deal with an impending crisis -- 25 million people at risk of leaving their homes or starvation or famine because of a severe draught that was caused by the then El Nino of four years ago. We're about to face a drought, perhaps caused by El Nino again, and food production and access to food is a major issue.

So the President's announcement of an additional \$61 million for expenditure on food security -- what I mean is enhanced food production techniques, privatizing the agricultural sector in these societies, and helping them liberalize trade so that a country like Uganda that can produce a surplus can trade agricultural crops with the Ethiopias and the Eritreas of the world.

So these things are very significant, because what they are is an investment in the future, it's an investment in cutting down the amount of resources that the American taxpayer has to put into crises. It's also, obviously, as the Reverend Jackson mentioned, an investment in a new partnership that is going to create the markets for the United States in 20 or 30 years.

We're now living off the markets of Asia and Latin America, the good development investments we made in those regions, and we can certainly do that here. We're already being advantaged by the amount of trade that exists with Africa. It will become that much more significant in future years if

these
countries can continue to develop at the rate they're developing now.

Thanks.

MR. MCCURRY: Questions for any of the briefers.

Q A question for Jesse Jackson. I wonder, Reverend Jackson, if you could tell us how you feel the President dealt with this slavery issue today and whether in your mind that was the same as a formal apology for slavery?

REVEREND JACKSON: He simply said it was morally wrong, a source of great shame, and begin to focus on remedy and repair, which is what the African leaders want to hear. They're concerned about partnership and repair and reciprocal interest. And, frankly I thought that was statement enough on that matter.

The leaders here seemed to have a much more definite concern about a partnership that's mutually respectful, a partnership that will, on the one hand, acknowledge the historical immorality in the relationship, but it wants a commitment now to build bridges. And the fact is, after all of these years of these stages of illicit relationships, this is the first time an American President has come here to address the African challenge and African possibilities on Africa's soil.

Part of my appeal to you in putting this matter in perspective is that the Pope is in Nigeria, and we see the massive response to his moral appeal. President Clinton drew an even bigger crowd in Ghana. It was reduced to a crisis at the ropes, where he was desperately trying to save somebody from getting crushed to death. Yesterday's political statement at the largest crowd an American President has ever addressed is a huge statement toward a new American-African relationship.

Q Reverend Jackson, do you think that it's a slap in the face that the President would say that the most egregious situation for Africa was the fact that the United States has neglected the country, and there hasn't been a partnership before -- do you think that's a slap in the face versus the slavery issue?

REVEREND JACKSON: Well, it is obvious, as he stated today, that the slave trade was immoral and that the subsequent years of neglect within Africa and within this country -- within our own country, should I say -- but let us not forget that the entire history of the development of our democracy and what we know as the civil rights struggle really was a struggle for African policy within our own country. Two hundred years of -- where we were defined as three-fifths of a human being in the Constitution was domestic African

policy.

The decision to free Cinque, Amistad and send Dredd Scott back to the plantation was African policy. It drove the Civil War essentially and -- grapple with people of African descent. The Plessy versus Ferguson decision

was African policy -- right through Dr. King's time.

This week, I might add, 33 years ago Dr. King was marching from Selma to Montgomery for the right of African Americans to vote, but not limited to African Americans. In many ways there's an unbroken line between the march and

Alabama and yesterday, the address in Africa, because both were about healing the breach, about building bridges that we might have a future much brighter than our past.

Q You said the President had said enough that African leaders wanted to hear, but what about African Americans? Are there still people waiting to hear -- are there still African Americans waiting to hear a formal apology for slavery?

REVEREND JACKSON: You know, African Americans are waiting to hear that there is a mutually beneficial, reciprocal partnership that will represent mutual growth and affirming of the humanity of African people, whether in Africa or in America. And that's why I'm concerned that even while we're here on the continent of 700 million people, a continent that's subsidized our development with which we enjoy now substantial trade with a potential for much more trade, that the half million people were reduced to 40 people last night. So America saw us through a keyhole, rather than through a door.

I talked with several people today, and the excitement was, what about the fight at the ropes. That is an absolute misrepresentation of the most vulgar sense of what happened yesterday Ghana. The response of the people, the historical connection, the question of African policy, the number of people at the crowd, the timbre of the crowd, no hint of protests, seeking this relationship with us -- even when we went to the slave castle, where the bilateral meetings took place, in the basement of that castle once was a dungeon where Africans were held until they were transported to ships right at that castle on to America.

Quite an emotional day in one sense. And for African Americans to be here from the Cabinet, like Rodney Slater and Alexis Herman, and they have African American Congress people here -- or Susan Rice, Assistant Secretary of African

Affairs -- there seems to have been no interest in our feelings about being at the slave castle. I think our being in the slave castle was comparable to Madeleine Albright going to a temple and in some sense rediscovering her roots. It was that emotional to us. That ought to matter to you, how we felt about yesterday. It was a big emotional day.

And to watch those who were snatched from or sold into slavery come back to this continent now as leaders of our own government, having helped the shape of democracy -- we've helped to shape this democracy, we're operating now far more under Martin Luther King democracy than Jefferson democracy because it's much broader. We've helped inform that democracy -- it was first only white male landowners, and for so many years women couldn't vote. And finally, everybody can vote because of African Americans making us have a more perfect union.

Those were some great moments yesterday in terms of our feelings, the crowd, the foreign affairs, dimension of it. And I would hope that in the coming days as we explore these dynamics on this continent -- I talked to a number of you today, for example, who had never been here before, and that's a little late. But now that you are here, I urge you to get deeper in, more rooted in the historical neglect of Africa by the media and the politics and corporate America. This is one of those very special moments for an expansion of our democracy.

Q Reverend, in light of those feelings yesterday, do you think that Clinton's admission that slavery is morally wrong, do you think that's a precursor to the administration apologizing to African Americans for slavery? And do you think this historic trip is an appropriate place for that apology?

REVEREND JACKSON: I think the preoccupation with the semantics of an apology is diversion from the substance of the crisis. People in Ghana, for example, yesterday were talking about how in 1962, five years after their independence from colonialism, that President Kennedy and Nkrumah signed an historic energy agreement to get energy, hydroelectricity, from the dam, the Akosombo Dam, that gave them the energy to grow -- and to Togo and West Nigeria as well.

And now, with the drought and lack of solar and other energies, the growth is down to 40 percent. If Kaiser pulls out in 60 days, then Ghana will be

devastated. It will not survive its economic process. It will not have growth. It will become more dependent upon Nigeria. It will destabilize the whole region.

And so for him to sit in a bilateral talk with President Rawlings and talk through an energy policy between U.S. companies and Ghana and the U.S., between Vice President Mills, Secretary Pena and Reynolds, that was what the people of Ghana were looking for yesterday. It helps Ghana. It helps West African stability. It helps American jobs -- all connected with our connection with American companies in Africa. That was the substance of the meetings yesterday.

Q Reverend, what impact do you have this trip to have on the President's race initiative back at home?

REVEREND JACKSON: It will have at least this impact -- to the extent to which many Americans operating in the historical vacuum have seen African Americans as parasites, and not as co-builders, when you really think about the fact that Africa is the creditor and our nation is the debtor -- we think of ourselves as the creditor and Africa as the debtor. But face it, 250 years of work without wages is a tremendous subsidy. Our ability to give the Homestead Act millions of acres of land away to whites preferentially and exclusively, our ability to build the railroad that connected us, to build the southern textile industry, to help to build this -- all this was driven by Africa or an African policy.

Most Americans do not associate our growth and development with our historic relationship with Africa, except it was trade policy without human rights and democracy. Now we bring to this agenda a set of values. And this idea of democracy -- I heard someone say, well, shall we impose it upon Africans --

democracy is not an imposition. It is a series of freedoms widely embraced by the people of this continent when they have a chance to engage in it. Democracy as we know it today is largely instructed by our struggle to create a one big-tent America, wherein everybody would have equal protection under the law. So we have massively engaged in helping to heal our country while now, with a commitment to reconstruct this one as we build.

Q Two questions, Reverend Jackson. First, do you think the slavery apology question is obscuring other issues? And number two, on the issue of the

castle, would you or the delegation be willing to make yourselves available at the end of the day for questions? We've had a good deal of time and trouble reaching members of the delegation to ask questions.

REVEREND JACKSON: Yes, we would, but, of course, that's under Mr. McCurry's direction. We have some -- those who have sought to get interviews have gotten them. My point simply is that often when you travel to a country or a continent you've never been to before, you only bring to it your own frame of reference. If your frame of reference is, say, you're neither from or estranged from where you land, all you can do is regurgitate what you brought and not learn and look at what you see.

And my point is, for many who this is a first-time trip, there is the exotic state of being here, but I submit to you that when we look at -- if the issue is national security, if the issue is trade, if the issue is democracy, the issue is economic growth, the cost benefit of aid-trade ratio with Africa has big meaning for our future -- is my real point.

Q Reverend Jackson, there seems to be an issue that if there is an apology from President Clinton, that many people feel that that would mean reparations down the road. Do you know if that is the administration's thought, that if the President were to apologize, that reparations would have to follow for African Americans? And also, we understand that the Ugandan President is also saying that African tribal chiefs had to apologize as well for slavery.

REVEREND JACKSON: I think his real point was, during the slavery period there was a lot of buying and selling. It was an awful moral crisis in which a country, a continent was interrupted, and severe strain put upon the human family. It was not just an episode -- a 200-year ordeal.

But as I talk with people at home or people here, the preoccupation you seem to have, respectfully, with the word "slavery" is not the prevailing issue. It might fit into a sound bite, but it really is not the issue. The fact is, it is accepted that slavery as an institution was not only immoral, but illegal, and it exists no more.

The question is, where shall we go from here? And where we go from here is the move from slavery and neglect and paternalism and pawns to partnership. This is people are looking for answers to questions and solutions to

problems.

And when you look at the level of illiteracy in the country, the need -- for example, one of the persons here that is in greater demand is Rodney Slater. He does not fit into the kind of basic everyday, newsy talk -- conversation guy, but the issue of roads and bridges and ports.

What we did for Europe was -- after the war was over -- was defend them during the war; when it was over, to then do what? A Marshall Plan for structure and then NATO for aid and defense. And Africans are saying that they are an even larger market, have related even longer, and we simply want to be inside the tent of the global economy.

Q Did Mr. Museveni say anything about when he would move towards allowing a political party system?

REVEREND JACKSON: You know, today we met with opposition leadership, a cross-section of them. One or two would run against him for the presidency. And the point there was that many years ago when I was in this area the debate was about how to end colonialism, and then how to end the reign of terror of Idi Amin. Now it's a debate about at what stage will democracy be even broader here.

After all, there was a vote about the question of parties, and at this stage they find themselves in so many conflicts and wars over the question of multiparty when they were not quite prepared for it. They voted for that. Within two years, that vote will come back up again. This is, in fact, a democracy, more so than many other nations in the world with which we have relations.

Q Reverend Jackson, it seemed that the President did not push very hard to open up the system.

REVEREND JACKSON: I didn't hear you.

Q To open up the political system here, to move towards a multiparty system. Does that mean that the President endorses this non-party democracy? And how do you reconcile that with what we have heard for a week now about human rights, democracy being the bedrock of U.S. policy toward Africa?

REVEREND JACKSON: You know, Uganda's democracy is 11 years old. Look at ours after 11 years. We have the strongest and best and now oldest in the world,

after many years of struggle. I mean, we're still dealing with the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission. The struggle for democracy is a continuing battle to expand and conclude, even some period for experimentation. It's fairly clear here that the commitment to building democratic institutions is afoot. There was an election -- Museveni was elected. There will be another election in two years. Or in our judgment they are moving toward a more comprehensive and a more representative democracy.

But in the meantime, while we're focusing on how they vote, the question is economically how do they survive. The question of electricity; the question of rails and infrastructure; the question of literacy for their children; the question of corporate America seeing if this is a trading partner, as was expressed in Coca Cola today. So while voting and having a democracy likened unto ours is important -- it took us a long time to get it -- they're clearly moving in that direction. This is not a military state, this is a democracy in development.

Q Reverend Jackson, I wonder if I could just -- in a totally unrelated area -- there have been reports that you've been serving as a minister to President Clinton during this difficult period back home that he's been going through. I wonder if you'd dare to -- if you'd want to comment and tell us what that's all about?

REVEREND JACKSON: I really wouldn't now. If we were praying together at home, we were praying even more going through that storm the night before last. And we'll pray again tomorrow. Suffice it to say that we are now embarked on a historical journey to expand our democracy, to bring Africa into the global community, to put it under our foreign policy -- one big tent. And on the rest of this mission the President is standing up amazingly well and with great energy.

Q You and the President prayed together on this matter, you've talked about praying together --

REVEREND JACKSON: On occasion I pray with the President and, matter of fact, with the entire staff. We are convinced, Sam, that in the middle of these challenges that we must remain focused, be prayerful, be steady at the wheel, given the range of concerns that the President must address. The fact is he,

in my judgment, is handling these chores and challenges with amazing strength.

Q You talked about how emotional yesterday was. What about the emotion that he was standing on the runway, the tarmac at Kigali and the emotion of standing at the South African Parliament when the first American President comes to speak to the government there?

REVEREND JACKSON: It's hard to describe. As I think about at the castle yesterday, when you walk in the castle where the talks were, there's a thing that looks like a well that was a chute to drop Africans into to go to the dungeon while the governor stayed upstairs. From there they would go onto the ships. And that was a point of no return from Ghana. A major slave shipping station was Ghana involving the Ashantis.

Well the South African moment, I suppose, of great emotion will be going to Robben's Island. That's the big moment. I remember being there in 1979 when the laws of apartheid and the violence was at such a height. And we, ourselves, as a nation were involved certainly indirectly with the apartheid regime because we saw the apartheid Africaners as our geopolitical partners. Within our own country we fought mightily to change that relationship. And at the end our country was the most effective in helping them with their transition .

And then Goree Island will have its own special emotional moment. But we're not really wallowing in the emotions even of those high points, because some of us have been to those places before. The real issue now is reconciliation, reconstruction, renewal and partnership. Those are the prevailing themes now: reconciliation, reconstruction, renewal and partnership. Thank you.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: I'd just like to add a little bit to the question about Ugandan democracy and democracy promotion is an important element of our foreign policy in general with respect to Africa.

Let me just remind folks that we have spent over the last several years in Africa some \$400 million on the promotion of democracy. This is not just on electoral assistance. It's on building civil society, building judicial institutions, supporting the development of sustainable grass-roots democracy in Africa. And we're doing that in some 46 African countries. And at the same

time, we are making very clear at every opportunity that democracy and respect for human rights are fundamental and universal. And that applies in Uganda, it applies in the United States, it applies everywhere else in Africa.

Throughout our dialogue with the government here in Uganda, we have shared our views on the democratic progress that has been made here. We think it's been substantial, but obviously there is a long way to go. The people of Uganda will ultimately choose the nature of their democratic system, whether it is multiparty or it takes some other form. That's for them to decide. But in the meantime, we have made absolutely clear and I think the government of Uganda fully shares the view that respect for basic human rights is absolutely fundamental and that democratic participation, freedom of expression, freedom of association -- those have to be the benchmarks by which a democratic society is measured.

In Western Europe, in other parts of the world, the United States and its people understand and respect variations on the democratic theme. We can understand the difference between Canadian democracy, Swiss democracy and French democracy. We ought to be able to be as sophisticated as we understand variations on the theme in Africa.

In the case of Uganda and other countries that we will talk about in the next several days, we're talking about countries that have emerged from conflict. We're talking about countries that have a history of divisiveness and in some cases, ethnic conflict, which makes it difficult to achieve what we might call Jeffersonian democracy in a mere 10 or 15 years. But those countries that are moving down the right path, that have the best interests of their people at heart need and deserve American support. And engagement with these countries does not necessarily indicate endorsement, but it does mean that positive strides need to be reinforced, in our interests, as well as in the interests of Africans, and we'll continue to do that.

Q Was President Clinton in on the meeting with the opposition leaders?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: President Clinton was having lunch with President Museveni while his Cabinet officials, the congressional delegation, myself and several others met with the opposition leaders, and Reverend Jackson, and had a very productive conversation.

Q One of the things that's happened over and over again in Africa in the last 40 years has been countries start down the road to democracy, have new leaders, come up against the big question -- will the person yield power in a peaceful, democratic transition. In the country we were in yesterday, Ghana, today you have people that originally came to power by force of arms. What makes us confident that Rawlings and Museveni, when the moment comes that they have to decide whether they'll yield power peacefully to the ballot, that they will behave themselves and do that?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: Well, I think it's a good question, but the fact is in Ghana, where we were yesterday, President Rawlings did submit himself twice to a ballot. And the second ballot in 1996 was by all international standards viewed as free and fair. So if he is to be reelected, so be it. I will say, parenthetically, that he indicated quite plainly yesterday that he intends that this be his last term. And so we will see if that's the case. But having said that, he is a democratically-elected leader. And as long as their constitution allows him to be reelected, I'm not sure it's our prerogative to object.

Q In the President's remarks about the Cold War alliances sometimes putting human rights in the back seat -- I think we can all take guesses as to what countries and what relationships that he was talking about. But do you know specifically what sort of U.S. relationships he feels really don't stand up well in historical perspectives?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: I'm not sure I'm following your question.

Q Well, he says in our own time during the Cold War when we were so concerned about being in competition with Soviet Union, very often we dealt with leaders who did not stand up and struggle for their own people's aspirations. I mean, what countries and what relationships is he talking about, do you know?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: I think the President was talking broadly about our experience during the Cold War period when we, for various reasons, supported governments and, in some cases, insurgent movements in Africa in a fashion that suited our Cold War requirements and not necessarily broader humanitarian or

human interests.

I mean, it's not a secret where we were involved. We were involved in Angola, we were involved in the former Zaire, we were involved in the Horn of Africa. But I'd like to make the point to all of you that you ought to be, I would argue, not focused on the past, not focused on the Cold War, not focused on slavery, which, as an African American, is largely irrelevant to what we're about here, but focus on the future.

You asked a question of Reverend Jackson, how do you feel -- or how did you feel hearing the comments of the President or experiencing the slave castles as an African American. Let me just speak for myself -- I felt, one, a sense of reverence and a sense of history, but far more interested in the future. What is going to be the fate of my 8-month-old son, what is going to be the fate of the young children we saw today in Jinja -- that's what's relevant.

And what President Clinton is doing by virtue of this trip, is trying to show America a new Africa with which we can and must work in the 21st century, with which we can and must trade in the 21st century, and with which we must cooperate in our mutual interest if we're going to defend American children in the United States against very serious threats to our national security that are transnational in nature and that emanate from Africa, just as they do from anywhere else in the world -- terrorism, narcotics flows, crime, environmental degradation, disease. We need strong partners in Africa with which we can work to cooperate to combat these threats.

So I hope that we can increasingly stop talking about slavery, which is, frankly, largely irrelevant to most of us here today, and talk about how we can overcome our history, both positive and negative, in a fashion that builds a brighter future for Americans and Africans alike.

MR. MCCURRY: Last question -- one question in the back.

Q The local newspaper raises an issue about slavery. It suggests that this was not an issue of buyers and sellers. It says that what slavery was "was warfare, trickery, banditry and kidnapping," and it suggests that you, by calling it buyers and sellers, have insulted Africans. Is not apologizing for slavery an insult to the African people?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: I stand by my statement, Joe. There were buyers and sellers. That's a historical fact. That's not to cast blame. That's simply to say that the past is past, and buyers and sellers are now on both sides of the Atlantic and it's our task together to build a brighter future. We can spend the rest of this trip and the rest of our time while we're in government talking about the past, or we can seize an opportunity and build a better future for American young people and African young people. To me, that's a no-brainer.

Q Ms. Rice, I understand the question about living in the past, but then we're asking questions because the President brought up the past.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: The President mentioned the past --

MR. MCCURRY: President Museveni brought it up.

Q No, both Presidents brought up the past.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICE: The President has also spoken a lot about the future.

MR. MCCURRY: All right, let's go. I need to move on.

Q Mike, can you help us with some stuff on tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, that's what we're going to do. I'm going to embargo this briefing now, so we need to go off camera.

Q Wait a minute.

Q Embargoed until when?

Q Didn't you just say, whether or not the President -- because I need this now -- whether the President is going to go to the memorial -- the genocide memorial at the Kigali Airport? There's some concern up there among the government officials. They built this monument and they think the President's not going to come. Is he?

MR. MCCURRY: My understanding is the President is preparing a plaque and meeting with people who have been involved in the memorial and will donate a plaque that will be on display at the memorial.

Q Was it your intention to answer no questions on the record tonight?

MR. MCCURRY: Say again?

Q Is it your intention to answer no questions on the record tonight?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I just wanted to move. We've got another briefing to do. I

want to move on.

Q Why not go to this monument, Mike? Why not go to it?

MR. MCCURRY: He'll be spending considerable time tomorrow talking about the genocide that did create -- we're going to get some people here in a second a little bit more about that history.

Q Can you just tell us --

Q But it was -- especially for him, Mike?

MR. MCCURRY: And the President will commemorate that with the presentation of a plaque that will be on display at that memorial.

Q Is that a plaque on behalf of the American people?

MR. MCCURRY: Maybe the folks who can brief up next can help you on that.

Q But he's not going to actually go to that site?

MR. MCCURRY: My understanding is that he'll not actually go to the site.

Q What's the rules tonight? Are you coming back after the --

MR. MCCURRY: I will -- it's up to these guys back here. I can come back. I would rather get on with the people who've got to brief up for tomorrow .

Q Well, we have questions for you on the record.

MR. MCCURRY: I'll take a few questions.

Q Well, I just want to know who we should go to to ask about executive privilege. The President said, go to someone back home --

MR. MCCURRY: Jim Kennedy has been fielding those questions for your news organizations back home.

Q And, secondly, the President said that he knew nothing about -- or words to the effect -- this question of asserting it on behalf of the First Lady. Was he not consulted?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't add to what the President said on this subject.

Q Well, can you answer that question I asked?

MR. MCCURRY: I think the President told you he was not familiar with the issue that was in The Washington Post story that he read this morning, and I take that to be the case.

Q Could I take it, then, that he has not asserted executive privilege in that area -- was trying to signal to us that it was not correct?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't -- I'm not in a position, because whatever proceedings on that matter may or may not have occurred have been under court seal and we couldn't discuss it, in any event, if he had.

Q He told us to come talk to somebody.

Q He said he didn't know. He is the only one in the world who must know, right?

Q He's the only one who can assert executive privilege.

MR. MCCURRY: That's correct, but you can -- if you go back and look at -- Espy, which is the governing case in the D.C. circuit, and look at what circumstances in which Presidents can invoke privilege, they can include conversations between senior advisors. They don't necessarily have to directly involve the President. That's referred to very specifically in the case. Now, that's not suggesting that one way or another with respect to the reporting on Mr. Blumenthal's testimony. But that's a fact. You can look it up.

Q Well, March 6th, in answer to a question, you said that you thought the President would want the American people to be in a position to understand why we'd make such an assertion.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, I think that at such time -- if there has been any proceeding related to privilege, at such time that the arguments that have been presented to court or would naturally be presented to courts, speaking hypothetically, when they are unsealed properly by the court and the American public can study the arguments, I'm sure they would find it to be a forceful one -- if, in fact, that happened.

Q And those arguments have not been made to the court?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't tell you because if they have been, they've been done under seal, so I wouldn't be able to talk about it in any event.

Q Mike, the President knows that nobody -- that neither he, nor anyone else would talk about this issue because it's under seal. Is he comfortable, though, with that state of affairs, where you're having a constitutional showdown in camera in the judge's court?

Q I don't know whether he is. I think it's a peculiar circumstance to be in, but it derives from the nature of grand jury proceedings which are secret. That's the way our system of justice works. And so litigation that does or does not involve, or may or may not involve disputes about grand jury

testimony
are themselves secret for all the reasons that the courts keep those
matters
under seal until such time as they are unsealed -- as has happened -- as
every
other instance in which there's been an executive privilege came, and in
the
most recent one in the case involving the Espy investigation was one in
which
the President's assertion of privilege was upheld. At the proper time,
the
court unsealed the opinion and people could judge the arguments.

Q Reverend Jackson said that he had prayed with the entire staff, to use
his
words in this matter. Was that just a figure of speech, or can you tell
us --

MR. MCCURRY: No. We had prayer this morning, as a matter of fact, about
the
subject of Africa.

Okay, can we get on?

Q One more on this Africa speech. I mean, the President did refer back
when
he started talking about the American past, he referred back to Museveni's
remarks. Were these impromptu, or were these not something that he was
planning to make up there?

MR. MCCURRY: Those were impromptu remarks, and I think not dissimilar
from
what the President suggested in the past.

Okay, cameras off, and what we're going to do is an embargoed briefing
now
because the circumstances for briefing are really restrained in Rwanda.
So
what I want to do is for those of you who are going to have to report on
the
fly tomorrow get you going on that subject. We are embargoing this
briefing
until 12:00 noon tomorrow -- 12:00 noon Kigali time, which will be 5:00
a.m.
Eastern time.

Q Well, can we not do some on camera material, here tomorrow after that
embargo time? Mike, nothing is being fed out of Kigali tomorrow at all.
It's
all being carried back here.

MR. MCCURRY: That's the problem that we've got. Shattuck, are you
comfortable doing some of this on camera for tomorrow?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SHATTUCK: Sure.

MR. MCCURRY: Okay, that's fine, but the embargo still stands.

Q When the lights come back on, say that to the camera.

MR. MCCURRY: Lights back on for you guys in the back. But again, to stress, this is material for broadcast use after 5:00 a.m. Eastern tomorrow, which will be 12:00 p.m. Kigali.

Q What about the newspapers?

MR. MCCURRY: The embargo is the same -- can't use it until 12:00 noon Kigali time, 5:00 a.m. Eastern time. This is not for your filing for whatever tomorrow's newspapers are.

Q Is there an overnight?

MR. MCCURRY: You guys mover overnights, but they're embargoed. There's no wire transmission -- wire transmission is fine as long as it is embargoed material.

Joe Wilson, the Senior Director at the National Security Council for African Affairs, will start, then turn it over to Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, John Shattuck. And they'll both give you some historical context for the President's visit tomorrow and tell you a little bit about some of the President's initiative.

Again, this information is embargoed until 12:00 noon Kigali time, 5:00 a.m. Eastern.

END 9:40 P.M. (L)

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

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Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate
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March 4, 1999
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STATEMENT BY JAMES B. FOLEY, DEPUTY SPOKESMAN

SPECIAL ENVOY JESSE JACKSON TO TRAVEL TO NIGERIA

The Presidential Special Envoy for Democracy and Human Rights in Africa, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Will Travel to Nigeria March 6-12. Special Envoy Jackson Will Be the First High-level U.S. Government Official to Visit Nigeria since the Nigerian Presidential Election on February 27. This Will Also Be the First High-level Visit since the Announcement of the Counter-narcotics Vital National Interest Certification of Nigeria.

Reverend Jackson Plans to Meet with Nigerian Head of State Abubakar in Abuja, as Well as President-elect Obasanjo and Opposition Leader Olu Falae in Lagos. He Also Plans to Meet with Local Government and Civil Society Representatives in the Volatile Niger Delta Region. He Will Stress the Importance of Reconciliation, National Unity, and Completion of the Transition to Democratic Civilian Rule.