

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:18-MAY-2000 09:00:43.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Details of the Trade and Development Act of 2000

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TEXT:
DETAILS OF THE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000

May 17, 2000

SUMMARY. This bipartisan legislation includes the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), and other important provisions. This package advances U.S. economic and security interests by strengthening our relationship with regions of the world that are making significant strides in terms of economic development and political reform. It will expand two-way trade and create incentives for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Caribbean Basin to continue reforming their economies and increase their participation in the benefits of the global economy. And, it will contribute to the continuation of our own strong economic performance by

encouraging the opening of markets and the reduction of poverty in countries with hundreds of millions of potential consumers of American exports.

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA THROUGH THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT. This Act promises to deepen our economic partnership with Africa and expand two-way trade to the benefit of both partners. It will also encourage SSA countries to undertake economic reforms and engage in the world economy. As reform spurs growth in Africa, it will create new and bigger markets for U.S. exports, as the following statistics indicate:

- ú The 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa constitute a market of more than 700 million people.

- ú Our exports to Africa, amounting to more than \$6.5 billion in 1998, are more than 45 percent greater than those to all the countries of the former Soviet Union combined.

- ú Although our exports to Africa grew more than eight percent in 1998, our trade with Africa accounts for only 1 percent of our total trade.

- ú The United States accounted for only 6.1 percent of the African market -- while Asian exports have captured 28 percent.

AGOA lies in America's interest because it promotes the types of reforms in Africa that will make sub-Saharan nations better allies and better trading partners. It has the support of virtually all African governments, including that of South Africa. The Act's specific provisions will:

- ú Establish, as U.S. policy, a framework of incentives to encourage greater economic growth and self-reliance through enhanced international trade and investment in Africa.

- ú Expand the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program by providing duty-free treatment to virtually all products from sub-Saharan

Africa. The GSP program provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of developing countries that satisfy certain eligibility requirements.

ú Extend duty-free, quota-free benefits to apparel made in Africa from U.S. yarn and U.S. fabric or from yarns not available in the U.S.

ú Grant duty-free, quota-free benefits to apparel made in Africa from African fabric u to a limit that grows over time. The escalating cap starts at 1.5 percent of U.S. imports of all apparels and rises over eight years to 3.5 percent. Africa ,s current share is only 1.1 percent of the U.S. apparel market.

ú Provide four years of special incentives for apparel industry investments in least developed countries.

ú Protect African workers and U.S. jobs by requiring tough safeguards against trans-shipment (i.e., shipping an item through a beneficiary country that was actually manufactured in a third country not eligible for the bill ,s preferential tariff treatment) and respect for internationally recognized worker rights and human rights.

ú Institutionalize annual high-level discussions to promote trade, investment and development through creation of a U.S.-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum.

ú Develop a plan to establish a free trade agreement with SSA countries.

ú Provide additional technical assistance to help Africans take maximum advantage of the opportunities available in the expanding global trading system.

ú Encourage the American private sector to take a more active role in combating AIDS/HIV in Africa and establish eradication of AIDS as a top priority of the U.S. government. AGOA is the first trade bill to address the challenge of AIDS/HIV directly.

ú Other provisions of the Act include: creation of an Overseas

Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) Infrastructure Fund to encourage investment in crucial transportation, power, and other infrastructure projects; and expansion of trade financing through the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

STRENGTHENING OUR TIES TO THE CARIBBEAN THROUGH THE U.S.-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT. In recent years, the countries of the Caribbean Basin have formed an increasingly important export market for our goods, as the following figures illustrate:

ú The 23 independent countries of the Caribbean Basin together formed the sixth largest export market for U.S. goods in 1999.

ú Since the enactment of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) in 1984, U.S. exports to the region have more than tripled to \$19 billion in 1999. The Caribbean Basin countries absorbed 2.7% of total U.S. exports in 1999.

But Hurricanes Mitch and Georges of 1998 took a terrible toll -- \$12 billion in damages, by some estimates -- on the nations of the Caribbean Basin. Forming a complement to the disaster relief the U.S. has already provided, CBTPA will help CBI countries get back on their feet and grow over the long-term. That will help not only U.S. exports; it will create the conditions in which healthy democracies can thrive. Specifically, CBTPA will:

ú Offer temporary trade benefits to Caribbean Basin countries to facilitate their economic development and reconstruction after 1998 ,s devastating hurricanes, place them on a more equal competitive basis with Mexico in the U.S. market, and reinforce the region ,s trend toward more openness in the conduct of economic policy.

ú Encourage development of trade and investment policies that will facilitate their ultimate participation in the Free Trade Area of the

Americas (FTAA).

ú Expand the CBI program to extend preferential tariff treatment to certain textile and apparel products assembled from U.S. fabric that have been excluded from the program. This will encourage additional U.S. exports of cotton and yarn and U.S. investment in the region and strengthen the international competitive position of the U.S. textile industry.

ú Extend preferential tariff treatment to textile handicrafts and all non-textile products currently excluded from such treatment under the existing Caribbean Basin Initiative.

ú Reduce duty rates for textiles covered by the agreement by up to 100 percent, and such products would be free of quantitative restrictions. For other products, the tariff rate would be reduced up to 100 percent of the difference between the current rate and the rate applicable to Mexican goods under the NAFTA.

ú Provide safeguard provisions on covered textile products. Tariff benefits could be modified under the same conditions as in the NAFTA in the event of disruptive import surges.

ú Conditions countries , eligibility for these expanded trade benefits on fulfillment of WTO obligations pertaining to fair trade, cooperation in counter-narcotics efforts, and respect for core labor standards.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000. The Act also:

ú Improves enforcement of fair trade rules by requiring periodic changes in foreign products subject to U.S. retaliation when a foreign government persists in its failure to comply with a WTO decision.

ú Expands the list of worker rights criteria countries must meet to be eligible for trade preference programs like GSP, CBI, and AGOA to include implementation of the recent International Labor Organization

Convention banning the worst forms of child labor.

- ú Provides relief from high tariffs on wool fabric that has hurt competitiveness of the U.S. wool suit manufacturing industry.

- ú Promotes economic growth and democracy in other developing countries. The Act determines that the emigration laws and practices of Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries are in compliance with the Jackson-Vanik amendment of the 1974 Trade Act, and thus are now eligible for normal trade relations status with the United States. That means that the U.S. will grant these countries the same trading rights we grant to other WTO members when these nations join that organization in the near future. Increased trade will lead to a better relationship with the U.S. and a surer path to democracy for these newly independent nations.

BENEFITS OF FREER TRADE. Since the creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948, Democratic and Republican Administrations, working in partnership with Congress, have concluded eight negotiating Rounds, signed hundreds of bilateral trade agreements, and opened markets for American goods. All this has helped to:

- ú increase global trade 15-fold;
- ú boost real production in the United States 5-fold; and
- ú augment real average American per capita income 3-fold.

Since the conclusion of the Uruguay Round in 1994, a more open world economy has helped American exports rise by over \$200 billion (51 percent). Export expansion accounted for more than one-quarter of U.S. economic growth between 1992 and 1998. Average real wages have grown 6.3 percent under President Clinton, with export-related jobs paying 15 percent more on average than non-export-related jobs.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:18-MAY-2000 11:15:04.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Details of the Trade and Development Act of 2000

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10:39 AM -----

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05/18/2000 09:00:43 AM

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DETAILS OF THE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000

May 17, 2000

SUMMARY. This bipartisan legislation includes the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), and other important provisions. This package advances U.S. economic and security interests by strengthening our relationship with regions of the world that are making significant strides in terms of economic development and political reform. It will expand two-way trade and create incentives for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Caribbean Basin to continue reforming their economies and increase their participation in the benefits of the global economy. And, it will contribute to the continuation of our own strong economic performance by encouraging the opening of markets and the reduction of poverty in countries with hundreds of millions of potential consumers of American exports.

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA THROUGH THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT. This Act promises to deepen our economic partnership with Africa and expand two-way trade to the benefit of both partners. It will also encourage SSA countries to undertake economic reforms and engage in the world economy. As reform spurs growth in Africa, it will create new and bigger markets for U.S. exports, as the following statistics indicate:

ú The 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa constitute a market of more than 700 million people.

ú Our exports to Africa, amounting to more than \$6.5 billion in

1998, are more than 45 percent greater than those to all the countries of the former Soviet Union combined.

ú Although our exports to Africa grew more than eight percent in 1998, our trade with Africa accounts for only 1 percent of our total trade.

ú The United States accounted for only 6.1 percent of the African market -- while Asian exports have captured 28 percent.

AGOA lies in America's interest because it promotes the types of reforms in Africa that will make sub-Saharan nations better allies and better trading partners. It has the support of virtually all African governments, including that of South Africa. The Act's specific provisions will:

ú Establish, as U.S. policy, a framework of incentives to encourage greater economic growth and self-reliance through enhanced international trade and investment in Africa.

ú Expand the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program by providing duty-free treatment to virtually all products from sub-Saharan Africa. The GSP program provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of developing countries that satisfy certain eligibility requirements.

ú Extend duty-free, quota-free benefits to apparel made in Africa from U.S. yarn and U.S. fabric or from yarns not available in the U.S.

ú Grant duty-free, quota-free benefits to apparel made in Africa from African fabric up to a limit that grows over time. The escalating cap starts at 1.5 percent of U.S. imports of all apparels and rises over eight years to 3.5 percent. Africa's current share is only 1.1 percent of the U.S. apparel market.

ú Provide four years of special incentives for apparel industry investments in least developed countries.

ú Protect African workers and U.S. jobs by requiring tough

safeguards against trans-shipment (i.e., shipping an item through a beneficiary country that was actually manufactured in a third country not eligible for the bill ,s preferential tariff treatment) and respect for internationally recognized worker rights and human rights.

ú Institutionalize annual high-level discussions to promote trade, investment and development through creation of a U.S.-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum.

ú Develop a plan to establish a free trade agreement with SSA countries.

ú Provide additional technical assistance to help Africans take maximum advantage of the opportunities available in the expanding global trading system.

ú Encourage the American private sector to take a more active role in combating AIDS/HIV in Africa and establish eradication of AIDS as a top priority of the U.S. government. AGOA is the first trade bill to address the challenge of AIDS/HIV directly.

ú Other provisions of the Act include: creation of an Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) Infrastructure Fund to encourage investment in crucial transportation, power, and other infrastructure projects; and expansion of trade financing through the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

STRENGTHENING OUR TIES TO THE CARIBBEAN THROUGH THE U.S.-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT. In recent years, the countries of the Caribbean Basin have formed an increasingly important export market for our goods, as the following figures illustrate:

ú The 23 independent countries of the Caribbean Basin together formed the sixth largest export market for U.S. goods in 1999.

ú Since the enactment of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) in 1984, U.S. exports to the region have more than tripled to \$19

billion in 1999. The Caribbean Basin countries absorbed 2.7% of total U.S. exports in 1999.

But Hurricanes Mitch and Georges of 1998 took a terrible toll -- \$12 billion in damages, by some estimates -- on the nations of the Caribbean Basin. Forming a complement to the disaster relief the U.S. has already provided, CBTPA will help CBI countries get back on their feet and grow over the long-term. That will help not only U.S. exports; it will create the conditions in which healthy democracies can thrive. Specifically, CBTPA will:

- ú Offer temporary trade benefits to Caribbean Basin countries to facilitate their economic development and reconstruction after 1998 ,s devastating hurricanes, place them on a more equal competitive basis with Mexico in the U.S. market, and reinforce the region ,s trend toward more openness in the conduct of economic policy.

- ú Encourage development of trade and investment policies that will facilitate their ultimate participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

- ú Expand the CBI program to extend preferential tariff treatment to certain textile and apparel products assembled from U.S. fabric that have been excluded from the program. This will encourage additional U.S. exports of cotton and yarn and U.S. investment in the region and strengthen the international competitive position of the U.S. textile industry.

- ú Extend preferential tariff treatment to textile handicrafts and all non-textile products currently excluded from such treatment under the existing Caribbean Basin Initiative.

- ú Reduce duty rates for textiles covered by the agreement by up to 100 percent, and such products would be free of quantitative restrictions. For other products, the tariff rate would be reduced up to

100 percent of the difference between the current rate and the rate applicable to Mexican goods under the NAFTA.

ú Provide safeguard provisions on covered textile products. Tariff benefits could be modified under the same conditions as in the NAFTA in the event of disruptive import surges.

ú Conditions countries , eligibility for these expanded trade benefits on fulfillment of WTO obligations pertaining to fair trade, cooperation in counter-narcotics efforts, and respect for core labor standards.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000. The Act also:

ú Improves enforcement of fair trade rules by requiring periodic changes in foreign products subject to U.S. retaliation when a foreign government persists in its failure to comply with a WTO decision.

ú Expands the list of worker rights criteria countries must meet to be eligible for trade preference programs like GSP, CBI, and AGOA to include implementation of the recent International Labor Organization Convention banning the worst forms of child labor.

ú Provides relief from high tariffs on wool fabric that has hurt competitiveness of the U.S. wool suit manufacturing industry.

ú Promotes economic growth and democracy in other developing countries. The Act determines that the emigration laws and practices of Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries are in compliance with the Jackson-Vanik amendment of the 1974 Trade Act, and thus are now eligible for normal trade relations status with the United States. That means that the U.S. will grant these countries the same trading rights we grant to other WTO members when these nations join that organization in the near future. Increased trade will lead to a better relationship with the U.S. and a surer path to democracy for these newly independent nations.

BENEFITS OF FREER TRADE. Since the creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948, Democratic and Republican Administrations, working in partnership with Congress, have concluded eight negotiating Rounds, signed hundreds of bilateral trade agreements, and opened markets for American goods. All this has helped to:

- ú increase global trade 15-fold;
- ú boost real production in the United States 5-fold; and
- ú augment real average American per capita income 3-fold.

Since the conclusion of the Uruguay Round in 1994, a more open world economy has helped American exports rise by over \$200 billion (51 percent). Export expansion accounted for more than one-quarter of U.S. economic growth between 1992 and 1998. Average real wages have grown 6.3 percent under President Clinton, with export-related jobs paying 15 percent more on average than non-export-related jobs.

Message Sent

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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TEXT:

16 February 2000

To: Joe Lockhart
From: Victoria Valentine
Re: Opening Session Address to the National Summit on Africa

Today, President Clinton will deliver the keynote address at the official opening ceremony of the National Summit on Africa. The President will reiterate the importance of America's continued engagement in Africa and the need to continue to develop a partnership that provides African nations with the tools necessary to help themselves. The President will also renew America's commitment to finding ways to increase and open trade with African nations, target debt relief, improve educational opportunities, address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, make infectious disease vaccines more accessible, and bring stability and peace to areas in turmoil. Vice President Gore will address the Summit on Friday, February 16. Several other administration officials including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, will also address the Summit.

The event is in Hall C at the Washington Convention Center. The event is OPEN PRESS.

The National Summit on Africa is a foundation and corporate funded private organization established in 1994, with the objective of organizing America's constituencies for expanded engagement with Africa. The National Summit on Africa, a five-day conference from February 16-20, is the culmination of five regional summits attended by academics, local and state officials and African policy experts since 1996. The National Summit conference is co-chaired by Rev. Andrew Young and Dr. Herschelle Challenor and Leonard Robinson serves as President.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and several other African government officials will be in attendance. Administration officials including National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, and National Security Council Director of African Affairs Gail Smith will be in attendance. Members of Congress Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-Texas), Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.), and House Subcommittee on Africa Chair Rep. Edward Royce (R-Calif.) are also expected. Washington D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams will also attend.

In addition, the audience of more than 2,500 will include participants in the National Summit on Africa: American academics, activists, business persons, and trade-unionists with various interests in Africa.

BI-LATERAL MEETING (11:20-11:40 am): After working a ropeline the President will have a brief meeting with President Moi of Kenya. in Room 35 at the convention center. The participants are to be as follows -- U.S. participants: POTUS; Berger; Albright; Gail Smith, NSC, Director, African Affairs; Asst. Sec. of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, Amb. to Kenya Johnny Carson; Gene Sperling TBD. Kenya: Kenyan President Moi; Kenyan Foreign Minister Godana; and Kenyan Minister of Foreign Affairs Kosgei. (WH PHOTO, KENYAN PHOTOG.)

PRESS BRIEFING: Following the event there will be a briefing in the Brady Briefing Room at 2 p.m. Gail Smith, NSC Director for African Affairs and (both TBD -- Susan Rice, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and Rosa Whitaker, USTR Assistant for Africa), will brief. Anne Edwards, Megan Moloney and Lindsey Huff have arranged for the briefing to be heard by press in African countries (with the cooperation of various embassies) on a listen-only conference call line.

PRESS AMPLIFICATION: The address will be carried live by C-SPAN and is to be television and radio broadcasted throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Regional has pitched event to their reporters. Specialty has reached out to African, African-American and health press. Radio will put sound from the event on the actuality line. TV pitched coverage to the networks and the Internet office is pitching to the news sites.

ADVISORY DRAFT speech INTERNAL Highlights of
points to be addressed in speech

Talking points NSC/State dept provided for Embassies to get message out to African press

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PRESIDENT CLINTON TO ADDRESS THE OPENING CEREMONY
OF THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA
Washington Convention Center, Washington D.C.
February 16, 2000

Today, President Clinton will deliver the keynote address at the official opening ceremony of the National Summit on Africa. The President will reiterate the importance of America's continued engagement in Africa and the need to continue to develop a partnership that provides African nations with the tools necessary to help themselves. The President will also renew America's commitment to finding ways to increase and open trade with African nations, target debt relief, improve educational opportunities, address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, make infectious disease vaccines more accessible, and bring stability and peace to areas in turmoil. Vice President Gore will address the Summit on Friday, February 16. Several other administration officials including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, will also address the Summit.

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In addition, the audience of more than 2,500 will include participants in the National Summit on Africa: American academics, activists, business persons, and trade-unionists with various interests in Africa.

Order of Events:

Rev. Andrew Young, Honorary Co-chair, National Summit on Africa, makes opening remarks and introduces Salim Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity.

Salim Salim makes remarks.

Andrew Young introduces Discovery Channel video.

Discovery Channel video is screened.

Andrew Young introduces President Clinton.

President Clinton makes remarks

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SOLIDIFYING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

Throughout his seven years in office, President Clinton has made ending conflict and cultivating democracy in Africa a central focus of his foreign policy, as demonstrated by his historic trip to the continent in 1998. He has strongly supported the growing trend towards democracy in Africa, working directly with African institutions to resolve Africa's conflicts and consolidate its peaceful transitions. Promoting democracy and stability in Africa means building the capacity of the institutions needed to promote justice, foster internal trade, enhance regional cooperation, and consolidate peace efforts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Promoting Peace and Democracy

Making and Keeping Peace

ú On his trip to Africa in March of 1998) the most extensive to the continent of any American President in history) President Clinton visited Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In Uganda, he co-convened a Heads of State Summit with Ugandan President Museveni, where he announced the formation of an International Coalition Against Genocide, and the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, which supports efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi to build the institutions needed to end to the culture of impunity.

ú Provided over \$100 million to assist the Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operation, also known as ECOMOG, in leading peacekeeping and humanitarian relief efforts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

ú Launched the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has trained

over 4200 peacekeepers from six African countries, to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.

ú Worked closely with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

ú Supported mediation efforts led by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and then by former South African President Nelson Mandela. President Clinton will join President Mandela through a live video-conference for President Mandela ,s February 22, 2000 mediation session with the Burundi parties.

ú Worked directly with African regional institutions to promote a peace agreement for Sierra Leone, signed in Lome, Togo in July 1999, and to secure a cease-fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July and August 1999.

Building Democracy

ú Supported democratic elections across Africa, and provided assistance to development of the judiciary, legal systems, media and civil society organizations in over 20 countries.

ú Provided more than \$120 million per year to democracy programs to build grassroots, civil institutions and government capacity for democracy, human rights, good governance and conflict resolution across the continent. Also contribute development assistance aimed at increasing production and improving health care and education.

ú Created the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, which furthers Africa ,s integration into the global community and improves the quality of education by: updating available technology; supporting girls , and women ,s education; and linking African private and public schools as well as African and American educational institutions. The President ,s sustained commitment to economic engagement with Africa has opened economies on both sides of the Atlantic to private sector trade and investment, offering opportunities to Americans and increasing Africa , s potential to alleviate poverty and to increase prosperity. The United States is systematically developing closer trade and investment relations with Africa by negotiating bilateral trade agreements, offering trade incentives for reform, tackling Africa ,s debt burden, and also forging agreements with our allies to forgive or reduce additional debts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Helping to Strengthen Africa Through Health
Care Initiatives and Increased
Economic Engagement

ú Launched the LIFE initiative (Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic), an enhanced global AIDS effort, in 1999. Of the \$225 million in our FY2000 budget for global AIDS prevention and care, two thirds will go to Africa.

ú Committed the USG to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world (through the multi-faceted Millennium Initiative announced in the State of the Union, January 27, 2000).

ú Announced a new cooperative effort to help poor countries gain

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
February 16, 2000

Contact: 202-456-7150

**PRESIDENT CLINTON TO ADDRESS OPENING SESSION
OF THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA**

Washington, D.C. -- President Clinton will address the opening session of the National Summit on Africa at the Washington Convention Center on Thursday, February 17, 2000.

WHAT: **President Clinton** to address opening session of the National Summit on Africa.

WHEN: Thursday, February 17, 2000 at 10:15 a.m.

WHERE: Hall C
Washington Convention Center
900 9th Street, NW

PRESS: **OPEN PRESS**

<u>Press Entrance:</u>	9th Street
<u>Pre-set:</u>	4:00 a.m. - 5:30 a.m.
<u>Final Access for Equipment:</u>	7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
<u>Final Access:</u>	9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
<u>Throw:</u>	60 feet
<u>Truck Parking:</u>	New York Ave. between 9th and 11th Streets
<u>Cable Run:</u>	More than 500 feet

NOTE: Before the President's address, there is a pre-program from 8:45 – 10:00 a.m.

Pre-credentialing is required to cover the President's address. Non-White House press pass holders should fax credential requests to 202-842-4032. Credentials may be picked up in Room 29 of the Washington Convention Center on Wednesday, February 16 from 12:00 p.m - 8:30 p.m or on Thursday, February 17 from 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. White House press pass holders may pick up credentials the day of the event in Room 29 by simply presenting their media credentials. For further information on credentials please contact Rebecca McKenzie of the National Summit on Africa at 202-371-4561 or 202-345-5182.

FALLIN'S POINTS

Gayle/David, having seen the first rough draft of the speech, believe high points of speech are:

America must and will continue to engage Africa in a positive and constructive way. We must continue to develop our partnership in a way that provides the tools needed so that African nations can do more to help themselves.

On the economic front - America will continue to look at way to increase and open trade, target debt relief and educate the general population to ensure Africa is not left behind.

On the health front - we must address the terrible plague of AIDs and work to provide the much needed vaccines which will improve the lives of Africans throughout the continent.

On bringing stability to the Congo and other regions - we must commit ourselves to doing everything we can in partnership with those who are already working hard to bring peace and stability to all regions of Africa, areas that continue to suffer from the terrible scourge of years of violence and civil wars.

Gayle/David, this is my very crude/rough first swag, but it could help shorten the message into useable inkbites/soundbites for our embassies in Africa and for our use in talking with our press.

Gayle, I'm sure you'll want to polish these up a bit. Should we add a bulletized section on just initiatives?

Talking Points for Dissemination to African Embassies

THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA

- The National Summit on Africa - a private American organization - invited the President to be the Keynote Speaker at the Opening Ceremony at the Washington Convention Center on Thursday, February 17. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the President to talk to Americans who are interested in Africa, and who are concerned about the future of the United States' relationship with Africa.
- The National Summit on Africa is the culmination of several regional summits, all of which have aimed to build an American constituency for Africa. We understand that the Summit participants will meet on a broad range of issues important to Americans and Africans, and finalize their National Plan for increased U.S. - African engagement in the 21st Century.
- We believe that the National Summit welcomes and appreciates the commitment of President Clinton to deeper engagement with Africa. The Administration, on its part, welcomes this effort by citizens to work for a new partnership between the United States and Africa.
- The President's involvement in the Summit is consistent with his engagement on African issues since the beginning of his administration.

THE PRESIDENT'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE BURUNDI PEACE PROCESS

- In December 1999, regional leaders asked former South African President Nelson Mandela to take over as mediator of the Burundi peace process, following the death of former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. President Mandela agreed, and first convened the Burundi parties in January, in Arusha, Tanzania. Based on their deep friendship and his awareness of the President's commitment to Africa, President Mandela requested that President Clinton join him in Arusha, in a show of international support for the peace process and to send a message to the Burundi parties to engage seriously in the peace process. President Clinton agreed to join President Mandela, live, in a videoconference between the peace talks in Arusha and the White House.
- The videoconference will be opened February 21st by President Mandela and other African leaders. President Clinton will join President Mandela in the closing, in the early evening (Arusha time) of February 22nd. The President's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, former member of Congress Howard Wolpe, will attend the meetings in Arusha, building on his support for this process since its inception in 1998. The talks involve 18 political parties, including the government and the National Assembly. Representatives of these parties will be present at the opening and closing sessions.

- This peace process is critical because the people of Burundi continue to suffer the effects of a war that has killed thousands and displaced over 800,000, that is 12% of the population, since it began six years ago. Peace is needed to allow them to develop their country, and to end the cycle of mass killings that has marked Burundi's past.
- Burundi's stability also affects – and is affected by – the stability of the entire Great Lakes region of Africa. With a cease-fire agreement reached in the Congo war, peace in Burundi will contribute enormously to stability and prosperity for the entire region.
- President Clinton can, and will, show the parties to the conflict that the United States cares about peace in Burundi, and that we stand strongly behind the efforts of President Mandela to assist them to negotiate an end to the conflict.
- He will also urge them to negotiate in good faith, and to achieve real progress during this next round of mediation.

2/149/00 9 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA
WASHINGTON D.C.
FEBRUARY 17, 2000**

Thank you for bringing Africa to Washington today. The National Summit represents an essential opportunity for Americans and Africans alike to learn how much we will need each other in the new century. You will discuss how we can bring our people closer together to enhance all of our lives.

I'm grateful to open the summit by speaking broadly about one of my strongest convictions, and one that you share: why Africa matters so much to America. It's not simply because of the reasons you know: that 30 million Americans trace their heritage to Africa, or that we have moral obligations to a continent we have not always done right by – though that is important. It's not simply because we have a strong strategic interest in a stable, prosperous Africa – where 13% of our oil comes from, and where 700 million producers and consumers live – though that too, is important.

I believe in Africa's future because I believe that the changes transforming our world require a new way of looking at the world – the entire world. For most of history, until not long ago, international strategy was guided by a belief that "size and location are everything." If you were a big country on a trade route or invasion route, you mattered. If you were small, or isolated, you were marginalized. For the average American schoolchild, African nations were little more

than colorful flags and exotic place names on the map. The end of the colonial era changed the colors, and added to the number of names, but did little to bring those countries nearer to us.

All that is rapidly changing. For the central reality of our time is globalization – an inexorable, extraordinary process that is tearing down barriers between nations and peoples, communities and cultures, so that what happens anywhere is felt everywhere.

Every American has heard the term globalization – but it still sounds a little impenetrable. So let's think about what it means. Most immediately, it means expanding trade and commerce between and within every continent -- not just in goods, but even more remarkably, in services. Today, everything from data processing to stockbrokering to higher education can be shared by people halfway across the world. That creates enormous economic opportunities for Americans as new markets emerge.

Globalization means that we benefit from each other's good fortune, but it also means we are more vulnerable to each other's problems. To the shock of economic turmoil, to the spread of conflicts, to infectious disease and environmental pollution, to the terrorists, narco-traffickers and criminals who take advantage of new technologies and the openness of societies and borders. It means that we can no longer build our future without working with others to build theirs.

Globalization also means that we know more about one another than ever before. The Atlantic Ocean has been reduced to about a five-second delay. We can find out within seconds what the weather is in Nairobi, or how a local election turned out in Mali, or how Cameroon's

Indomitable Lions performed in their soccer match the night before. We can get on line and read the Times of Swaziland, or the Zimbabwe Independent, or Kenya's Daily Nation, or dozens of other African newspapers. We can come home and sit in front of the television and watch people in a township in South Africa lining up to vote and we can celebrate with them. We can also bear witness in real time to the slaughter of a million innocent people in Rwanda.

In other words, we can no longer choose not to know about the triumphs and tribulations of the people with whom we share this planet, including the people of Africa; we can only choose whether or not to act. As time and space contract, our hearts have to expand.

All of this has profound ramifications for the way we conduct our foreign policy. And it forces us to see Africa's importance to us in a new light. It's no longer adequate to think of our "Africa policy" as something entirely separate from our "Europe policy" or our "Asia policy." We need a global vision, and no global vision can be realized if it overlooks Africa.

Think about the global concerns that must guide our foreign policy. We want to build a world in which our security is not threatened by the spread of armed conflict, a world in which bitter ethnic and religious differences are resolved by the force of argument, not the force of arms. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to sustain global economic growth and expand markets for our businesses, and for workers and farmers overseas. Therefore, we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world that isn't roiled by tensions resulting from a growing gulf between rich and poor. Therefore, we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world where terrorists and criminals have no place to hide, and where those who wish us harm cannot acquire the means to do us harm. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world in which we can harness our natural resources for economic growth without destroying the chance of future generations to do the same. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world where the great medical and technological advances we have made are not confined to certain portions of the world, but where all people have access to the tools they need to fight disease and build better lives. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

That is why I set out in 1993 to rebuild ties between the United States and Africa, and why I went to Africa in the spring of 1998 on the first sustained trip by an American president to the continent. Our purpose has been to create a new attitude on both sides of the Atlantic. A genuine partnership, in which we spoke with Africans, not for them or at them.

There have been difficult setbacks in these last few years, but also thousands of triumphs, large and small. They often don't make headlines. And that's good – because the whole point is to avoid headline – headlines about famine and refugees and genocide, and to replace them with

stories of partnership and shared prosperity. You will never see a headline that reads: Botswana achieves expected growth. But Africa's growth is indeed newsworthy. Did you know, for example, that of the world's five fastest growing economies, Mozambique is first, Botswana is second, and Angola is fourth? Overall, African economies that were shrinking in the 80s are now growing at a rate of 4% and higher. The country most successful in the developing world in combating AIDS is Uganda. People are rightly aware of Africa's cruel conflicts, but how many are aware that TK thousands of African soldiers are serving as peacekeepers trying to end them, and that just one country, Nigeria, has spent \$10 billion participating in those missions.

For years, Africa's wealthiest country, South Africa, and its most populous, Nigeria, cast long shadows across the continent. Last year, Africa's former pariah became Africa's continuing example as South Africa transferred power from one democratically elected president to another. Nigeria also inaugurated a democratically elected president; it used its strength for peace in the region, and it is working to ensure that its wealth strengthens its people, not their oppressors.

No one is under any illusions – there is still an enormous amount of work to be done. And Across Africa there is not much disagreement about what is needed. Genuine democracy ... good government ... open markets . . . sustained investment in education, health, the environment, and more than anything, peace. Of course, these things depend on African leadership; they cannot be imposed or imported from outside. But they must be supported from outside, and by us.

But we must also face a clear reality. The front lines of the global struggle against poverty is in Africa. Even African countries making all the right policy choices still struggle to deliver for their people. Each African government has to walk down its own road of reform and renewal, but we must do our part to smooth that road, and remove some of the larger barriers, so that Africa will share fully in the benefits and responsibilities of globalization. There are five steps in particular I believe we must take.

First, we can build an open world trading system from which will benefit Africa alongside every other region of the world. History has proven that open markets are the best engines we have for raising living standards. From the 1970s to the early 90s, developing countries that chose growth through trade grew at least twice as fast as those that chose not to open to the world.

Now, there are some people who doubt that the poorest countries will benefit if we continue to open markets. A lot of the demonstrators at the WTO meetings in Seattle certainly felt that way. But they should ask themselves: what will happen to workers in South Africa and Kenya without the prospect of jobs and industry that can sell to foreign consumers? What will happen to farmers in Zimbabwe and Ghana if protectionist farm subsidies make it impossible to market their produce beyond their borders? No, trade must not be a race to the bottom -- whether we're talking about child labor, basic working conditions, or environmental protection. But we can't use fears about trade to keep part of the global community stuck forever at the bottom.

Developing countries in Africa and around the world will benefit from trade, if we are willing to practice what we preach by keeping our markets open and building new trade partnerships.

Africa has already taken important steps, forming regional trade blocs like ECOWAS, the East Africa Community, and SADC. This year, we hope to sign our first ever free trade agreement with one of Africa's regional organizations.

But we can do more. That's why in December, I discussed with European Union President Prodi a proposal to provide duty free access for essentially all products from the least developed countries in the world, most of which are in sub-Saharan Africa.

That's why our Overseas Private Investment Corporation is in Africa, supporting three times as many business projects in 1999 than it did in 1998, creating jobs for Africans and Americans.

That's why we are working with African nations to develop the architecture to sustain future growth, from efficient telecommunications to stable financial institutions.

And that is why we must enact the African Growth and Opportunity Act as soon as possible. Congress should reconcile the differences between the House and Senate measures and send me a bill for signature by next month. When I met with Congressional leaders [the other week]. There was broad support for completing action early in the session. With your support, we can do this.

But we must also recognize that trade alone cannot conquer poverty and build the partnership we need and want. Trade is necessary, but it is not sufficient.

For that reason, a second step we must take is to continue the good work we have done to provide debt relief to African nations committed to sound policies. Struggling democratic governments simply should not have to choose between feeding their children and paying interest on debt.

Last March, I suggested a way we could expand debt relief for the world's poorest and most indebted countries, most of which are African, and ensure the resources would be used to improve economic opportunity for ordinary African citizens. Our G-7 partners embraced those ideas. Still, I felt we could do more. So in September, I announced that we would completely write off all of the debts owed to us by the countries that qualify for the G-7 program, as many as 30 African countries in all.

The first countries, including Uganda, Mauritania, and Mozambique have begun to receive the benefits. Mozambique's debt will be reduced by more than \$3 billion. The money saved will allow a doubling of the health budget in a country where children are 3 times more likely to die before the age of five than they are to go to secondary school.

But we have to do our part. Last year, I asked the Congress for \$970 million for debt relief, and many of you helped to persuade Congress to appropriate a big share of that. With your help we can finish the job this year. Keep in mind, this is a program that religious leaders say is a moral imperative and leading economists say is a practical imperative. And when both the Pope and Larry Summers propose the same course of action, that's as close to the voice of God as we're ever going to hear.

A third step we must take is to give better and deeper support to African education. Literacy is crucial to economic growth, health, democracy, preventing child labor, and securing the benefits of globalization. Sub Saharan Africa has the developing world's lowest school enrollment rate. In Zambia, over half of schoolchildren lack a simple notebook. In rural parts of Tanzania, there is one textbook for every twenty children. Frankly, our progress has been inadequate, and I want America to lead the way in getting us on track. That's why I proposed in my budget to increase by more than 50% the assistance we provide to developing countries to improve basic education, especially targeting areas where child labor is prevalent. I call on other nations and institutions will join us in what is clearly a common sense investment in all of our futures.

A fourth step we must take is to fight the terrible diseases that have afflicted millions of Africans, in particular AIDS, TB and malaria. Last year, ten times as many people died of AIDS in Africa as were killed in all the continent's wars combined. Over the next decade, AIDS is expected to kill more people than all the wars of the 20th century. AIDS will soon double infant mortality, triple child mortality, and reduce the life expectancy by 20 years or more. It is forcing companies to hire two employees for every job – on the assumption one will die. But this is more than just a humanitarian issue – it is profoundly an economic issue, a political issue, and a strategic issue.

That is why last month, Vice President Gore opened the first ever UN Security Council session on a health issue by addressing the crisis of AIDS in Africa. That is why I have asked Congress this year for an another \$100 million to fight the epidemic. I have asked my Administration to

develop a plan for new initiatives to address prevention, the financial dimensions of fighting AIDS, and the needs of its victims, so that we can make clear to our African partners that AIDS is not their burden, but the world's concern.

Yet even that will not be enough. Recently, Uganda's health minister pointed out that to provide access to currently available treatments to every Ugandan afflicted with AIDS would cost \$24 billion. The Ugandan government's annual budget is just \$2 billion. The ultimate solution to this crisis, and to the crisis of other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to be effective, inexpensive vaccines. And here is the situation we face: There are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines, two based in America, one in France, one in Britain. They have little incentive right now to invest in the development of vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. So in my State of the Union address, I proposed a generous tax credit that will say to private industry: When you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria and TB, we will help pay for them, and together we can save millions of lives. At this year's G-7 summit, I will ask our wealthy partners to adopt similar measures. But we can and must lead the way, and I ask Congress to act as soon as possible.

There is one more huge obstacle to progress in Africa we need to do our part to overcome. We must build on the leadership of Africans to end the bloody conflicts that kill their people and their progress. You know the terrible toll: 50,000 Africans killed in the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Thousands killed and disfigured in the civil war that nearly destroyed Sierra Leone. Two million Africans killed by famine and war in Sudan.

And most of the world's conflicts pale in complexity before the situation in the Congo. At least seven countries and countless armed groups are pitted there against each other in a desperate struggle that seems to bring no one victory and everyone misery – especially the innocent people of the Congo, who deserve a better chance after decades of corrupt misrule. Secretary Albright has called the Congo struggle Africa's First World War. As we search for an end to the conflict, let us remember the central lesson of the First World War – the need to build a good peace that avoids a Second World War. Let's do all we can to ensure that it's Africa's last world war.

One year ago, I said that if the nations of the region reached an agreement the international community could support, I would support a peacekeeping operation in the Congo. Now the region has reached that agreement. It takes into account the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Congo, the security of its neighbors, the need for dialogue within Congo, and most important, the need for the countries within Central Africa to cooperate in managing the region's security. It's far more than a cease-fire, it's a blueprint for lasting peace. Best of all, it is a genuinely African solution to an African problem. But peace will not happen overnight. It requires a steady commitment from parties and the unwavering support of international community. America must do its part.

I've informed the Congress that we intend to support the next phase of the UN's peacekeeping operation in the Congo, which will send observers to oversee the implementation of the peace agreement. We're also supporting the Joint Military Commission coordinating that effort, and the internal Congolese dialogue that President Masire of Botswana is leading.

We need to think hard about what is at stake here. African countries have taken the lead – and not just the countries directly affected. Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania all stepped in to help their neighbors reach agreement. They are not asking us to solve their problems or to deploy our military. All they have asked is that we support their efforts to build peace and make it last. If we don't want America to have to put out every fire in the world on our own, we have got to be willing to do this. It is both principled and practical. The alternative is to let the Congo war resume and escalate until we can only help resolve it at far greater risk and cost. We must do all we can to avoid that. For even the costliest peace is cheaper than cheapest war.

I promise you that I will work hard on all four of these problems as long as I am president. For me, the remarkable decade of the 1990s began with the liberation symbolized by Nelson Mandela's first steps from Robben Island. Nor has he slowed down in the new decade. In a few days, I will use modern technology to join the conference in Tanzania that he is organizing to build peace in Burundi.

[But videoconferencing is not enough. Two years ago, it was an honor to go to Africa. Today, I am happy to announce that I intend to go back to Africa one more time before the end of the year.]

A lot of people look at Africa and say its problems are too complicated. Frankly, if we ignore them now, they will only become harder to solve. Some people just want to hear good news, as if by telling a happy story we make it so. I believe empty optimism does Africa no more service

than groundless cynicism. I believe that what we need is not optimism or pessimism, but realism. We don't engage with Africa because we are certain everything will turn out well. We engage because we are certain it is important.

Africa is an incredibly diverse continent. Its people speak nearly 3000 languages. They practice almost every religion under the sun. It is not a continent of single, monolithic truths, but a place of many places, each defined by its own history and aspirations, its own successes and failures. When I went to Africa, I was struck by the differences between Ghana and Uganda, between Botswana and Senegal, and simply between Cape Town and Soweto. I was also struck by the faith and determination of that bound all of the people in each of those places.

In George Washington's first draft of his farewell address, he wrote, "we may all be considered as the children of a common country." The more I think about globalization, and the future of Africa, the more I share that sentiment, and the more I believe it extends beyond borders. To bring peace, prosperity and democracy to Africa is to deepen peace, prosperity and democracy for ourselves.

More than just the cradle of humanity, Africa is a living continent whose diversity and spirit and strength stretch the imagination of anyone who cares to look there. Thank you for looking to Africa today, and enlarging all of our horizons with your energy and inspiration.

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CREATION DATE/TIME:17-FEB-2000 11:35:57.00

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TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate
Release
17, 2000

February

FACT SHEET

SOLIDIFYING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

Throughout his seven years in office, President Clinton has made ending conflict and cultivating democracy in Africa a central focus of his foreign policy, particularly during his historic trip to the continent. He has strongly supported the growing trend towards democracy in Africa, working directly with African institutions to resolve Africa's conflicts and consolidate its peaceful transitions. Promoting democracy and stability in Africa means building the capacity of the institutions needed to promote justice, foster internal trade, enhance regional cooperation, and consolidate peace efforts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Promoting Peace and Democracy

Making and Keeping Peace

ú On his trip to Africa in March of 1998) President Clinton visited Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In Uganda, he co-convened a Heads of State Summit with Ugandan President Museveni, where he announced the formation of an International Coalition Against Genocide, and the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, which supports efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi to build the institutions needed to end to the culture of impunity.

ú Provided over \$100 million to assist the Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operation, also known as ECOMOG, in leading peacekeeping and humanitarian relief efforts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

ú Launched the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has trained over 4200 peacekeepers from six African countries, to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.

ú Supported mediation efforts led by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and then by former South African President Nelson Mandela. President Clinton will join President Mandela through a live video-conference for President Mandela's February 22, 2000 mediation session with the Burundi parties.

ú Worked directly with African regional institutions to promote a peace agreement for Sierra Leone, signed in Lome, Togo in July 1999, and to secure a cease-fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July and August 1999.

Building Democracy

ú Provided more than \$120 million per year to democracy programs to build grassroots, civil institutions and government capacity for democracy, human rights, good governance and conflict resolution across the continent. Also contribute development assistance aimed at increasing production and improving health care and education.

ú Created the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, which furthers Africa's integration into the global community and improves the quality of education by: updating available technology; supporting girls, and women's education; and linking African private and public schools as well as African and American educational institutions.

ú Supported democratic elections across Africa, and provided assistance to development of the judiciary, legal systems, media and civil society organizations in over 20 countries.

The President's sustained commitment to economic engagement with Africa

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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The President ,s sustained commitment to economic engagement with Africa has opened economies on both sides of the Atlantic to private sector trade and investment, offering opportunities to Americans and increasing Africa , s potential to alleviate poverty and to increase prosperity. The United States is systematically developing closer trade and investment relations with Africa by negotiating bilateral trade agreements, offering trade incentives for reform, tackling Africa ,s debt burden, and also forging agreements with our allies to forgive or reduce additional debts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Helping to Strengthen Africa Through Health
Care Initiatives and Increased
Economic Engagement

ú Forgave bilateral debt of \$500 million from African nations, freeing governments to invest those resources in health, education and other development priorities. The U.S. also forged an agreement among G-8 industrialized countries to provide additional debt relief by expanding HIPC, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

ú Implemented a new, comprehensive trade policy aimed at developing a partnership with Africa that will foster economic growth and development and facilitate Africa ,s integration into the global economy. The legislative cornerstone of this policy is the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in July of 1999 and by the U.S. Senate in November of 1999. The Administration is seeking final passage in early 2000.

ú Launched the LIFE initiative (Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic), an enhanced global AIDS effort, in 1999. Of the \$225 million in our FY2000 budget for global AIDS prevention and care, two thirds will go to Africa.

ú Committed the USG to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world (through the multi-faceted Millennium Initiative announced in the State of the Union,

January 27, 2000).

ú Announced a new cooperative effort to help poor countries gain access to affordable medicines (WTO meeting, Seattle, December 1, 1999). This approach will ensure that the application of US trade law related to intellectual property remain sufficiently flexible to respond to legitimate public health crises.

ú Under the President ,s leadership, cabinet-level engagement with Africa has been unprecedented, with most members of the cabinet visiting Africa at least once, and new initiatives for Africa developed by the Departments of State, Commerce, Transportation, Agriculture, Defense, Justice, and Treasury, and also by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Export-Import Bank, the Trade Development Agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Trade Representative.

ú Demonstrating the importance of a strong U.S.-Africa partnership, in March of 1999 the United States hosted the U.S.-Africa Ministerial, the largest meeting ever held between African Ministers and American Cabinet members, which resulted in a blueprint for expanded economic engagement in the next century.

ú Appointed Rosa Whitaker as the first-ever Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for Africa, with broad responsibilities for coordinating our trade policy. USTR has signed bilateral investment treaties, and trade and investment framework agreements, with several African countries.

ú The Ex-Im Bank, OPIC and TDA have all expanding programming in Africa. Open in only 13 countries at the time of the President ,s trip to Africa in 1998, the Ex-Im Bank now has programs in 32 African countries, and is supporting \$600 million in exports to sub-Saharan Africa.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-FEB-2000 13:23:05.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Solidifying our Partnership with Africa

TO: vegad@dnc.democrats.org (vegad@dnc.democrats.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 02/17/2000
01:22 PM -----

Christine L. Anderson@EOP

02/17/2000 11:35:30 AM

Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject:Fact Sheet: Solidifying our Partnership with Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate

Release

17, 2000

February

FACT SHEET

SOLIDIFYING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

Throughout his seven years in office, President Clinton has made ending conflict and cultivating democracy in Africa a central focus of his foreign policy, particularly during his historic trip to the continent. He has strongly supported the growing trend towards democracy in Africa, working directly with African institutions to resolve Africa's conflicts and consolidate its peaceful transitions. Promoting democracy and stability in Africa means building the capacity of the institutions needed to promote justice, foster internal trade, enhance regional cooperation, and consolidate peace efforts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Promoting Peace and Democracy

Making and Keeping Peace

ú On his trip to Africa in March of 1998) President Clinton visited Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In Uganda, he co-convened a Heads of State Summit with Ugandan President Museveni, where he announced the formation of an International Coalition Against Genocide, and the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, which supports efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi to build the institutions needed to end to the culture of impunity.

ú Provided over \$100 million to assist the Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operation, also known as ECOMOG, in leading peacekeeping and humanitarian relief efforts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

ú Launched the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has trained over 4200 peacekeepers from six African countries, to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.

ú Supported mediation efforts led by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and then by former South African President Nelson Mandela. President Clinton will join President Mandela through a live video-conference for President Mandela ,s February 22, 2000 mediation session with the Burundi parties.

ú Worked directly with African regional institutions to promote a peace agreement for Sierra Leone, signed in Lomé, Togo in July 1999, and to secure a cease-fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July and August 1999.

Building Democracy

ú Provided more than \$120 million per year to democracy programs to build grassroots, civil institutions and government capacity for democracy, human rights, good governance and conflict resolution across the continent. Also contribute development assistance aimed at increasing production and improving health care and education.

ú Created the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, which furthers Africa ,s integration into the global community and improves the quality of education by: updating available technology; supporting girls , and women ,s education; and linking African private and public schools as well as African and American educational institutions.

ú Supported democratic elections across Africa, and provided assistance to development of the judiciary, legal systems, media and civil society organizations in over 20 countries.

The President ,s sustained commitment to economic engagement with Africa has opened economies on both sides of the Atlantic to private sector trade and investment, offering opportunities to Americans and increasing Africa ,s potential to alleviate poverty and to increase prosperity. The United States is systematically developing closer trade and investment relations with Africa by negotiating bilateral trade agreements, offering trade incentives for reform, tackling Africa ,s debt burden, and also forging agreements with our allies to forgive or reduce additional debts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Helping to Strengthen Africa Through Health
Care Initiatives and Increased
Economic Engagement

ú Forgave bilateral debt of \$500 million from African nations, freeing governments to invest those resources in health, education and other development priorities. The U.S. also forged an agreement among G-8 industrialized countries to provide additional debt relief by expanding HIPC, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

ú Implemented a new, comprehensive trade policy aimed at developing a partnership with Africa that will foster economic growth and development and facilitate Africa ,s integration into the global economy. The

legislative cornerstone of this policy is the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in July of 1999 and by the U.S. Senate in November of 1999. The Administration is seeking final passage in early 2000.

ú Launched the LIFE initiative (Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic), an enhanced global AIDS effort, in 1999. Of the \$225 million in our FY2000 budget for global AIDS prevention and care, two thirds will go to Africa.

ú Committed the USG to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world (through the multi-faceted Millennium Initiative announced in the State of the Union, January 27, 2000).

ú Announced a new cooperative effort to help poor countries gain access to affordable medicines (WTO meeting, Seattle, December 1, 1999). This approach will ensure that the application of US trade law related to intellectual property remain sufficiently flexible to respond to legitimate public health crises.

ú Under the President ,s leadership, cabinet-level engagement with Africa has been unprecedented, with most members of the cabinet visiting Africa at least once, and new initiatives for Africa developed by the Departments of State, Commerce, Transportation, Agriculture, Defense, Justice, and Treasury, and also by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Export-Import Bank, the Trade Development Agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Trade Representative.

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ú Appointed Rosa Whitaker as the first-ever Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for Africa, with broad responsibilities for coordinating our trade policy. USTR has signed bilateral investment treaties, and trade and investment framework agreements, with several African countries.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-FEB-2000 08:58:02.00

SUBJECT: resend: EVENT MEMO: National Summit on Africa

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

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TO: Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

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TO: James R. Fallin (CN=James R. Fallin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

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TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TEXT:

This should actually be dated Thurs. Feb. 17, 2000

----- Forwarded by Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP on
02/17/2000 08:57 AM -----

Victoria L. Valentine
02/17/2000 08:56:15 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:EVENT MEMO: National Summit on Africa

16 February 2000

To: Joe Lockhart
From: Victoria Valentine
Re: Opening Session Address to the National Summit on Africa

Today, President Clinton will deliver the keynote address at the official opening ceremony of the National Summit on Africa. The President will reiterate the importance of America's continued engagement in Africa and the need to continue to develop a partnership that provides African nations with the tools necessary to help themselves. The President will also renew America's commitment to finding ways to increase and open trade with African nations, target debt relief, improve educational opportunities, address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, make infectious disease vaccines more accessible, and bring stability and peace to areas in turmoil. Vice President Gore will address the Summit on Friday, February 16. Several other administration officials including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, will also address the Summit.

The event is in Hall C at the Washington Convention Center. The event is OPEN PRESS.

The National Summit on Africa is a foundation and corporate funded private organization established in 1994, with the objective of organizing America's constituencies for expanded engagement with Africa. The National Summit on Africa, a five-day conference from February 16-20, is the culmination of five regional summits attended by academics, local and state officials and African policy experts since 1996. The National Summit conference is co-chaired by Rev. Andrew Young and Dr. Herschelle Challenor and Leonard Robinson serves as President.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and several other African government officials will be in attendance Administration officials including National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, and National Security Council Director of African Affairs Gail Smith will be in attendance. Members of Congress Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-Texas), Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.), and House

Subcommittee on Africa Chair Rep. Edward Royce (R-Calif.) are also expected. Washington D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams will also attend.

In addition, the audience of more than 2,500 will include participants in the National Summit on Africa: American academics, activists, business persons, and trade-unionists with various interests in Africa.

BI-LATERAL MEETING (11:20-11:40 am): After working a ropeline the President will have a brief meeting with President Moi of Kenya. in Room 35 at the convention center. The participants are to be as follows -- U.S. participants: POTUS; Berger; Albright; Gail Smith, NSC, Director, African Affairs; Asst. Sec. of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, Amb. to Kenya Johnny Carson; Gene Sperling TBD. Kenya: Kenyan President Moi; Kenyan Foreign Minister Godana; and Kenyan Minister of Foreign Affairs Kosgei. (WH PHOTO, KENYAN PHOTOG.)

PRESS BRIEFING: Following the event there will be a briefing in the Brady Briefing Room at 2 p.m. Gail Smith, NSC Director for African Affairs and (both TBD -- Susan Rice, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and Rosa Whitaker, USTR Assistant for Africa), will brief. Anne Edwards, Megan Moloney and Lindsey Huff have arranged for the briefing to be heard by press in African countries (with the cooperation of various embassies) on a listen-only conference call line.

PRESS AMPLIFICATION: The address will be carried live by C-SPAN and is to be television and radio broadcasted throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Regional has pitched event to their reporters. Specialty has reached out to African, African-American and health press. Radio will put sound from the event on the actuality line. TV pitched coverage to the networks and the Internet office is pitching to the news sites.

ADVISORY	DRAFT speech	INTERNAL Highlights of
points to be addressed in speech		

Talking points NSC/State dept provided for Embassies to get message out to African press

*** DRAFT -- DRAFT -- DRAFT -- DRAFT ***

PRESIDENT CLINTON TO ADDRESS THE OPENING CEREMONY
OF THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA
Washington Convention Center, Washington D.C.
February 16, 2000

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16. Several other administration officials including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, will also address the Summit.

The National Summit on Africa is a foundation and corporate funded private organization established in 1994, with the objective of organizing America's constituencies for expanded engagement with Africa. The National Summit on Africa, a five-day conference from February 16-20, is the culmination of five regional summits attended by academics, local and state officials and African policy experts since 1996. The National Summit conference is co-chaired by Rev. Andrew Young and Dr. Herschelle Challenor and Leonard Robinson serves as President.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and several other African government officials will be in attendance. Administration officials including National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, and National Security Council Director of African Affairs Gail Smith will be in attendance. Members of Congress Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-Texas), Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.), and House Subcommittee on Africa Chair Rep. Edward Royce (R-Calif.) are also expected. Washington D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams will also attend.

In addition, the audience of more than 2,500 will include participants in the National Summit on Africa: American academics, activists, business persons, and trade-unionists with various interests in Africa.

Order of Events:

Rev. Andrew Young, Honorary Co-chair, National Summit on Africa, makes opening remarks and introduces Salim Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity.
Salim Salim makes remarks.
Adrew Young introduces Discovery Channel video.
Discovery Channel video is screened.
Andrew Young introduces President Clinton.
President Clinton makes remarks

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SOLIDIFYING OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

Throughout his seven years in office, President Clinton has made ending conflict and cultivating democracy in Africa a central focus of his foreign policy, as demonstrated by his historic trip to the continent in 1998. He has strongly supported the growing trend towards democracy in Africa, working directly with African institutions to resolve Africa's conflicts and consolidate its peaceful transitions. Promoting democracy and stability in Africa means building the capacity of the institutions needed to promote justice, foster internal trade, enhance regional cooperation, and consolidate peace efforts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Promoting Peace and Democracy

Making and Keeping Peace

ú On his trip to Africa in March of 1998) the most extensive to the continent of any American President in history) President Clinton visited Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In Uganda, he co-convened a Heads of State Summit with Ugandan President Museveni, where he announced the formation of an International Coalition Against Genocide, and the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, which supports efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi to build the institutions needed to end to the culture of impunity.

ú Provided over \$100 million to assist the Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operation, also known as ECOMOG, in leading peacekeeping and humanitarian relief efforts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

ú Launched the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has trained over 4200 peacekeepers from six African countries, to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.

ú Worked closely with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

ú Supported mediation efforts led by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and then by former South African President Nelson Mandela. President Clinton will join President Mandela through a live video-conference for President Mandela ,s February 22, 2000 mediation session with the Burundi parties.

ú Worked directly with African regional institutions to promote a peace agreement for Sierra Leone, signed in Lome, Togo in July 1999, and to secure a cease-fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July and August 1999.

Building Democracy

ú Supported democratic elections across Africa, and provided assistance to development of the judiciary, legal systems, media and civil society organizations in over 20 countries.

ú Provided more than \$120 million per year to democracy programs to build grassroots, civil institutions and government capacity for democracy, human rights, good governance and conflict resolution across the continent. Also contribute development assistance aimed at increasing production and improving health care and education.

ú Created the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, which furthers Africa ,s integration into the global community and improves the quality of education by: updating available technology; supporting girls , and women ,s education; and linking African private and public schools as well as African and American educational institutions. The President ,s sustained commitment to economic engagement with Africa has opened economies on both sides of the Atlantic to private sector trade and investment, offering opportunities to Americans and increasing Africa , s potential to alleviate poverty and to increase prosperity. The United States is systematically developing closer trade and investment relations with Africa by negotiating bilateral trade agreements, offering trade incentives for reform, tackling Africa ,s debt burden, and also forging agreements with our allies to forgive or reduce additional debts.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT) Helping to Strengthen Africa Through Health
Care Initiatives and Increased
Economic Engagement

ú Launched the LIFE initiative (Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic), an enhanced global AIDS effort, in 1999. Of the \$225 million in our FY2000 budget for global AIDS prevention and care, two thirds will go to Africa.

ú Committed the USG to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world (through the multi-faceted Millennium Initiative announced in the State of the Union, January 27, 2000).

ú Announced a new cooperative effort to help poor countries gain access to affordable medicines (WTO meeting, Seattle, December 1, 1999). This approach will ensure that the application of US trade law related to intellectual property remain sufficiently flexible to respond to legitimate public health crises.

ú Forgave bilateral debt of \$500 million from African nations, freeing governments to invest those resources in health, education and other development priorities. The U.S. also forged an agreement among G-8 industrialized countries to provide additional debt relief by expanding HIPC, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

ú Implemented a new, comprehensive trade policy aimed at developing a partnership with Africa that will foster economic growth and development and facilitate Africa ,s integration into the global economy. The legislative cornerstone of this policy is the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in July of 1999 and by the U.S. Senate in November of 1999. The Administration is seeking final passage in early 2000.

ú Under the President ,s leadership, cabinet-level engagement with Africa has been unprecedented, with most members of the cabinet visiting Africa at least once, and new initiatives for Africa developed by the Departments of State, Commerce, Transportation, Agriculture, Defense, Justice, and Treasury, and also by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Export-Import Bank, the Trade Development Agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Trade Representative.

ú Demonstrating the importance of a strong U.S.-Africa partnership, in March of 1999 the United States hosted the U.S.-Africa Ministerial, the largest meeting ever held between African Ministers and American Cabinet members, which resulted in a blueprint for expanded economic engagement in the next century.

ú Appointed Rosa Whitaker as the first-ever Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for Africa, with broad responsibilities for coordinating our trade policy. USTR has signed bilateral investment treaties, and trade and investment framework agreements, with several African countries.

ú The Ex-Im Bank, OPIC and TDA have all expanding programming in Africa. Open in only 13 countries at the time of the President ,s trip to Africa in 1998, the Ex-Im Bank now has programs in 32 African countries, and is supporting \$600 million in exports to sub-Saharan Africa.

Message Sent

To:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
February 16, 2000

Contact: 202-456-7150

**PRESIDENT CLINTON TO ADDRESS OPENING SESSION
OF THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA**

Washington, D.C. -- President Clinton will address the opening session of the National Summit on Africa at the Washington Convention Center on Thursday, February 17, 2000.

WHAT: **President Clinton** to address opening session of the National Summit on Africa.

WHEN: Thursday, February 17, 2000 at 10:15 a.m.

WHERE: Hall C
Washington Convention Center
900 9th Street, NW

PRESS: OPEN PRESS

<u>Press Entrance:</u>	9th Street
<u>Pre-set:</u>	4:00 a.m. - 5:30 a.m.
<u>Final Access for Equipment:</u>	7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
<u>Final Access:</u>	9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
<u>Throw:</u>	60 feet
<u>Truck Parking:</u>	New York Ave. between 9th and 11th Streets
<u>Cable Run:</u>	More than 500 feet

NOTE: Before the President's address, there is a pre-program from 8:45 – 10:00 a.m.

Pre-credentialing is required to cover the President's address. Non-White House press pass holders should fax credential requests to 202-842-4032. Credentials may be picked up in Room 29 of the Washington Convention Center on Wednesday, February 16 from 12:00 p.m - 8:30 p.m or on Thursday, February 17 from 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. White House press pass holders may pick up credentials the day of the event in Room 29 by simply presenting their media credentials. For further information on credentials please contact Rebecca McKenzie of the National Summit on Africa at 202-371-4561 or 202-345-5182.

2/149/00 9 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA
WASHINGTON D.C.
FEBRUARY 17, 2000**

Thank you for bringing Africa to Washington today. The National Summit represents an essential opportunity for Americans and Africans alike to learn how much we will need each other in the new century. You will discuss how we can bring our people closer together to enhance all of our lives.

I'm grateful to open the summit by speaking broadly about one of my strongest convictions, and one that you share: why Africa matters so much to America. It's not simply because of the reasons you know: that 30 million Americans trace their heritage to Africa, or that we have moral obligations to a continent we have not always done right by – though that is important. It's not simply because we have a strong strategic interest in a stable, prosperous Africa – where 13% of our oil comes from, and where 700 million producers and consumers live – though that too, is important.

I believe in Africa's future because I believe that the changes transforming our world require a new way of looking at the world – the entire world. For most of history, until not long ago, international strategy was guided by a belief that "size and location are everything." If you were a big country on a trade route or invasion route, you mattered. If you were small, or isolated, you were marginalized. For the average American schoolchild, African nations were little more

than colorful flags and exotic place names on the map. The end of the colonial era changed the colors, and added to the number of names, but did little to bring those countries nearer to us.

All that is rapidly changing. For the central reality of our time is globalization – an inexorable, extraordinary process that is tearing down barriers between nations and peoples, communities and cultures, so that what happens anywhere is felt everywhere.

Every American has heard the term globalization – but it still sounds a little impenetrable. So let's think about what it means. Most immediately, it means expanding trade and commerce between and within every continent -- not just in goods, but even more remarkably, in services. Today, everything from data processing to stockbrokering to higher education can be shared by people halfway across the world. That creates enormous economic opportunities for Americans as new markets emerge.

Globalization means that we benefit from each other's good fortune, but it also means we are more vulnerable to each other's problems. To the shock of economic turmoil, to the spread of conflicts, to infectious disease and environmental pollution, to the terrorists, narco-traffickers and criminals who take advantage of new technologies and the openness of societies and borders. It means that we can no longer build our future without working with others to build theirs.

Globalization also means that we know more about one another than ever before. The Atlantic Ocean has been reduced to about a five-second delay. We can find out within seconds what the weather is in Nairobi, or how a local election turned out in Mali, or how Cameroon's

Indomitable Lions performed in their soccer match the night before. We can get on line and read the Times of Swaziland, or the Zimbabwe Independent, or Kenya's Daily Nation, or dozens of other African newspapers. We can come home and sit in front of the television and watch people in a township in South Africa lining up to vote and we can celebrate with them. We can also bear witness in real time to the slaughter of a million innocent people in Rwanda.

In other words, we can no longer choose not to know about the triumphs and tribulations of the people with whom we share this planet, including the people of Africa; we can only choose whether or not to act. As time and space contract, our hearts have to expand.

All of this has profound ramifications for the way we conduct our foreign policy. And it forces us to see Africa's importance to us in a new light. It's no longer adequate to think of our "Africa policy" as something entirely separate from our "Europe policy" or our "Asia policy." We need a global vision, and no global vision can be realized if it overlooks Africa.

Think about the global concerns that must guide our foreign policy. We want to build a world in which our security is not threatened by the spread of armed conflict, a world in which bitter ethnic and religious differences are resolved by the force of argument, not the force of arms. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to sustain global economic growth and expand markets for our businesses, and for workers and farmers overseas. Therefore, we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world that isn't roiled by tensions resulting from a growing gulf between rich and poor. Therefore, we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world where terrorists and criminals have no place to hide, and where those who wish us harm cannot acquire the means to do us harm. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world in which we can harness our natural resources for economic growth without destroying the chance of future generations to do the same. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

We want to build a world where the great medical and technological advances we have made are not confined to certain portions of the world, but where all people have access to the tools they need to fight disease and build better lives. Therefore we must be involved in Africa.

That is why I set out in 1993 to rebuild ties between the United States and Africa, and why I went to Africa in the spring of 1998 on the first sustained trip by an American president to the continent. Our purpose has been to create a new attitude on both sides of the Atlantic. A genuine partnership, in which we spoke with Africans, not for them or at them.

There have been difficult setbacks in these last few years, but also thousands of triumphs, large and small. They often don't make headlines. And that's good – because the whole point is to avoid headline – headlines about famine and refugees and genocide, and to replace them with

stories of partnership and shared prosperity. You will never see a headline that reads: Botswana achieves expected growth. But Africa's growth is indeed newsworthy. Did you know, for example, that of the world's five fastest growing economies, Mozambique is first, Botswana is second, and Angola is fourth? Overall, African economies that were shrinking in the 80s are now growing at a rate of 4% and higher. The country most successful in the developing world in combating AIDS is Uganda. People are rightly aware of Africa's cruel conflicts, but how many are aware that TK thousands of African soldiers are serving as peacekeepers trying to end them, and that just one country, Nigeria, has spent \$10 billion participating in those missions.

For years, Africa's wealthiest country, South Africa, and its most populous, Nigeria, cast long shadows across the continent. Last year, Africa's former pariah became Africa's continuing example as South Africa transferred power from one democratically elected president to another. Nigeria also inaugurated a democratically elected president; it used its strength for peace in the region, and it is working to ensure that its wealth strengthens its people, not their oppressors.

No one is under any illusions – there is still an enormous amount of work to be done. And Across Africa there is not much disagreement about what is needed. Genuine democracy ... good government ... open markets . . . sustained investment in education, health, the environment, and more than anything, peace. Of course, these things depend on African leadership; they cannot be imposed or imported from outside. But they must be supported from outside, and by us.

But we must also face a clear reality. The front lines of the global struggle against poverty is in Africa. Even African countries making all the right policy choices still struggle to deliver for their people. Each African government has to walk down its own road of reform and renewal, but we must do our part to smooth that road, and remove some of the larger barriers, so that Africa will share fully in the benefits and responsibilities of globalization. There are five steps in particular I believe we must take.

First, we can build an open world trading system from which will benefit Africa alongside every other region of the world. History has proven that open markets are the best engines we have for raising living standards. From the 1970s to the early 90s, developing countries that chose growth through trade grew at least twice as fast as those that chose not to open to the world.

Now, there are some people who doubt that the poorest countries will benefit if we continue to open markets. A lot of the demonstrators at the WTO meetings in Seattle certainly felt that way. But they should ask themselves: what will happen to workers in South Africa and Kenya without the prospect of jobs and industry that can sell to foreign consumers? What will happen to farmers in Zimbabwe and Ghana if protectionist farm subsidies make it impossible to market their produce beyond their borders? No, trade must not be a race to the bottom -- whether we're talking about child labor, basic working conditions, or environmental protection. But we can't use fears about trade to keep part of the global community stuck forever at the bottom.

Developing countries in Africa and around the world will benefit from trade, if we are willing to practice what we preach by keeping our markets open and building new trade partnerships.

Africa has already taken important steps, forming regional trade blocs like ECOWAS, the East Africa Community, and SADC. This year, we hope to sign our first ever free trade agreement with one of Africa's regional organizations.

But we can do more. That's why in December, I discussed with European Union President Prodi a proposal to provide duty free access for essentially all products from the least developed countries in the world, most of which are in sub-Saharan Africa.

That's why our Overseas Private Investment Corporation is in Africa, supporting three times as many business projects in 1999 than it did in 1998, creating jobs for Africans and Americans.

That's why we are working with African nations to develop the architecture to sustain future growth, from efficient telecommunications to stable financial institutions.

And that is why we must enact the African Growth and Opportunity Act as soon as possible. Congress should reconcile the differences between the House and Senate measures and send me a bill for signature by next month. When I met with Congressional leaders [the other week]. There was broad support for completing action early in the session. With your support, we can do this.

But we must also recognize that trade alone cannot conquer poverty and build the partnership we need and want. Trade is necessary, but it is not sufficient.

For that reason, a second step we must take is to continue the good work we have done to provide debt relief to African nations committed to sound policies. Struggling democratic governments simply should not have to choose between feeding their children and paying interest on debt.

Last March, I suggested a way we could expand debt relief for the world's poorest and most indebted countries, most of which are African, and ensure the resources would be used to improve economic opportunity for ordinary African citizens. Our G-7 partners embraced those ideas. Still, I felt we could do more. So in September, I announced that we would completely write off all of the debts owed to us by the countries that qualify for the G-7 program, as many as 30 African countries in all.

The first countries, including Uganda, Mauritania, and Mozambique have begun to receive the benefits. Mozambique's debt will be reduced by more than \$3 billion. The money saved will allow a doubling of the health budget in a country where children are 3 times more likely to die before the age of five than they are to go to secondary school.

But we have to do our part. Last year, I asked the Congress for \$970 million for debt relief, and many of you helped to persuade Congress to appropriate a big share of that. With your help we can finish the job this year. Keep in mind, this is a program that religious leaders say is a moral imperative and leading economists say is a practical imperative. And when both the Pope and Larry Summers propose the same course of action, that's as close to the voice of God as we're ever going to hear.

A third step we must take is to give better and deeper support to African education. Literacy is crucial to economic growth, health, democracy, preventing child labor, and securing the benefits of globalization. Sub Saharan Africa has the developing world's lowest school enrollment rate. In Zambia, over half of schoolchildren lack a simple notebook. In rural parts of Tanzania, there is one textbook for every twenty children. Frankly, our progress has been inadequate, and I want America to lead the way in getting us on track. That's why I proposed in my budget to increase by more than 50% the assistance we provide to developing countries to improve basic education, especially targeting areas where child labor is prevalent. I call on other nations and institutions will join us in what is clearly a common sense investment in all of our futures.

A fourth step we must take is to fight the terrible diseases that have afflicted millions of Africans, in particular AIDS, TB and malaria. Last year, ten times as many people died of AIDS in Africa as were killed in all the continent's wars combined. Over the next decade, AIDS is expected to kill more people than all the wars of the 20th century. AIDS will soon double infant mortality, triple child mortality, and reduce the life expectancy by 20 years or more. It is forcing companies to hire two employees for every job – on the assumption one will die. But this is more than just a humanitarian issue – it is profoundly an economic issue, a political issue, and a strategic issue.

That is why last month, Vice President Gore opened the first ever UN Security Council session on a health issue by addressing the crisis of AIDS in Africa. That is why I have asked Congress this year for an another \$100 million to fight the epidemic. I have asked my Administration to

develop a plan for new initiatives to address prevention, the financial dimensions of fighting AIDS, and the needs of its victims, so that we can make clear to our African partners that AIDS is not their burden, but the world's concern.

Yet even that will not be enough. Recently, Uganda's health minister pointed out that to provide access to currently available treatments to every Ugandan afflicted with AIDS would cost \$24 billion. The Ugandan government's annual budget is just \$2 billion. The ultimate solution to this crisis, and to the crisis of other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to be effective, inexpensive vaccines. And here is the situation we face: There are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines, two based in America, one in France, one in Britain. They have little incentive right now to invest in the development of vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. So in my State of the Union address, I proposed a generous tax credit that will say to private industry: When you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria and TB, we will help pay for them, and together we can save millions of lives. At this year's G-7 summit, I will ask our wealthy partners to adopt similar measures. But we can and must lead the way, and I ask Congress to act as soon as possible.

There is one more huge obstacle to progress in Africa we need to do our part to overcome. We must build on the leadership of Africans to end the bloody conflicts that kill their people and their progress. You know the terrible toll: 50,000 Africans killed in the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Thousands killed and disfigured in the civil war that nearly destroyed Sierra Leone. Two million Africans killed by famine and war in Sudan.

And most of the world's conflicts pale in complexity before the situation in the Congo. At least seven countries and countless armed groups are pitted there against each other in a desperate struggle that seems to bring no one victory and everyone misery – especially the innocent people of the Congo, who deserve a better chance after decades of corrupt misrule. Secretary Albright has called the Congo struggle Africa's First World War. As we search for an end to the conflict, let us remember the central lesson of the First World War – the need to build a good peace that avoids a Second World War. Let's do all we can to ensure that it's Africa's last world war.

One year ago, I said that if the nations of the region reached an agreement the international community could support, I would support a peacekeeping operation in the Congo. Now the region has reached that agreement. It takes into account the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Congo, the security of its neighbors, the need for dialogue within Congo, and most important, the need for the countries within Central Africa to cooperate in managing the region's security. It's far more than a cease-fire, it's a blueprint for lasting peace. Best of all, it is a genuinely African solution to an African problem. But peace will not happen overnight. It requires a steady commitment from parties and the unwavering support of international community. America must do its part.

I've informed the Congress that we intend to support the next phase of the UN's peacekeeping operation in the Congo, which will send observers to oversee the implementation of the peace agreement. We're also supporting the Joint Military Commission coordinating that effort, and the internal Congolese dialogue that President Masire of Botswana is leading.

We need to think hard about what is at stake here. African countries have taken the lead – and not just the countries directly affected. Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania all stepped in to help their neighbors reach agreement. They are not asking us to solve their problems or to deploy our military. All they have asked is that we support their efforts to build peace and make it last. If we don't want America to have to put out every fire in the world on our own, we have got to be willing to do this. It is both principled and practical. The alternative is to let the Congo war resume and escalate until we can only help resolve it at far greater risk and cost. We must do all we can to avoid that. For even the costliest peace is cheaper than cheapest war.

I promise you that I will work hard on all four of these problems as long as I am president. For me, the remarkable decade of the 1990s began with the liberation symbolized by Nelson Mandela's first steps from Robben Island. Nor has he slowed down in the new decade. In a few days, I will use modern technology to join the conference in Tanzania that he is organizing to build peace in Burundi.

[But videoconferencing is not enough. Two years ago, it was an honor to go to Africa. Today, I am happy to announce that I intend to go back to Africa one more time before the end of the year.]

A lot of people look at Africa and say its problems are too complicated. Frankly, if we ignore them now, they will only become harder to solve. Some people just want to hear good news, as if by telling a happy story we make it so. I believe empty optimism does Africa no more service

than groundless cynicism. I believe that what we need is not optimism or pessimism, but realism. We don't engage with Africa because we are certain everything will turn out well. We engage because we are certain it is important.

Africa is an incredibly diverse continent. Its people speak nearly 3000 languages. They practice almost every religion under the sun. It is not a continent of single, monolithic truths, but a place of many places, each defined by its own history and aspirations, its own successes and failures. When I went to Africa, I was struck by the differences between Ghana and Uganda, between Botswana and Senegal, and simply between Cape Town and Soweto. I was also struck by the faith and determination of that bound all of the people in each of those places.

In George Washington's first draft of his farewell address, he wrote, "we may all be considered as the children of a common country." The more I think about globalization, and the future of Africa, the more I share that sentiment, and the more I believe it extends beyond borders. To bring peace, prosperity and democracy to Africa is to deepen peace, prosperity and democracy for ourselves.

More than just the cradle of humanity, Africa is a living continent whose diversity and spirit and strength stretch the imagination of anyone who cares to look there. Thank you for looking to Africa today, and enlarging all of our horizons with your energy and inspiration.

FALLIN'S POINTS

Gayle/David, having seen the first rough draft of the speech, believe high points of speech are:

America must and will continue to engage Africa in a positive and constructive way. We must continue to develop our partnership in a way that provides the tools needed so that African nations can do more to help themselves.

On the economic front - America will continue to look at way to increase and open trade, target debt relief and educate the general population to ensure Africa is not left behind.

On the health front - we must address the terrible plague of AIDs and work to provide the much needed vaccines which will improve the lives of Africans throughout the continent.

On bringing stability to the Congo and other regions - we must commit ourselves to doing everything we can in partnership with those who are already working hard to bring peace and stability to all regions of Africa, areas that continue to suffer from the terrible scourge of years of violence and civil wars.

Gayle/David, this is my very crude/rough first swag, but it could help shorten the message into useable inkbites/soundbites for our embassies in Africa and for our use in talking with our press.

Gayle, I'm sure you'll want to polish these up a bit. Should we add a bulletized section on just initiatives?

Talking Points for Dissemination to African Embassies

THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA

- The National Summit on Africa - a private American organization - invited the President to be the Keynote Speaker at the Opening Ceremony at the Washington Convention Center on Thursday, February 17. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the President to talk to Americans who are interested in Africa, and who are concerned about the future of the United States' relationship with Africa.
- The National Summit on Africa is the culmination of several regional summits, all of which have aimed to build an American constituency for Africa. We understand that the Summit participants will meet on a broad range of issues important to Americans and Africans, and finalize their National Plan for increased U.S. - African engagement in the 21st Century.
- We believe that the National Summit welcomes and appreciates the commitment of President Clinton to deeper engagement with Africa. The Administration, on its part, welcomes this effort by citizens to work for a new partnership between the United States and Africa.
- The President's involvement in the Summit is consistent with his engagement on African issues since the beginning of his administration.

THE PRESIDENT'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE BURUNDI PEACE PROCESS

- In December 1999, regional leaders asked former South African President Nelson Mandela to take over as mediator of the Burundi peace process, following the death of former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. President Mandela agreed, and first convened the Burundi parties in January, in Arusha, Tanzania. Based on their deep friendship and his awareness of the President's commitment to Africa, President Mandela requested that President Clinton join him in Arusha, in a show of international support for the peace process and to send a message to the Burundi parties to engage seriously in the peace process. President Clinton agreed to join President Mandela, live, in a videoconference between the peace talks in Arusha and the White House.
- The videoconference will be opened February 21st by President Mandela and other African leaders. President Clinton will join President Mandela in the closing, in the early evening (Arusha time) of February 22nd. The President's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, former member of Congress Howard Wolpe, will attend the meetings in Arusha, building on his support for this process since its inception in 1998. The talks involve 18 political parties, including the government and the National Assembly. Representatives of these parties will be present at the opening and closing sessions.

- This peace process is critical because the people of Burundi continue to suffer the effects of a war that has killed thousands and displaced over 800,000, that is 12% of the population, since it began six years ago. Peace is needed to allow them to develop their country, and to end the cycle of mass killings that has marked Burundi's past.
- Burundi's stability also affects – and is affected by – the stability of the entire Great Lakes region of Africa. With a cease-fire agreement reached in the Congo war, peace in Burundi will contribute enormously to stability and prosperity for the entire region.
- President Clinton can, and will, show the parties to the conflict that the United States cares about peace in Burundi, and that we stand strongly behind the efforts of President Mandela to assist them to negotiate an end to the conflict.
- He will also urge them to negotiate in good faith, and to achieve real progress during this next round of mediation.