

# DAILY BULLETIN

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## BUSH TO CALL FOR EXPANDING PROSPERITY, FREEDOM IN U.N. ADDRESS

In radio message, president cites AIDS, anti-poverty funding

President George W. Bush said that he will highlight proposals "to improve health, expand prosperity, and extend freedom" when he addresses the U.N. General Assembly next week.

In his weekly radio address on September 18, Bush said that the United States will "increase foreign aid to those governments that are serious about fighting corruption and improving education, health care, and economic opportunity for their people."

The U.S. is providing an "unprecedented" \$15 billion to combat HIV/AIDS; contributing to the global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and launching initiatives in Africa to reduce hunger and expand educational opportunities, according to the president.

Bush said that more than 10 million Afghan citizens are registered to vote in Afghanistan and that nationwide elections in Iraq are scheduled for January.

Following is the text of President Bush's Radio Address to the Nation for September 18:

The White House  
Office of the Press Secretary  
(Charlotte, North Carolina)  
September 18, 2004

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Three years after the attacks of September the 11th, our nation continues to confront the threats to our security. We're acting to protect the homeland, to track and disrupt terror networks across the world, and to hold to account the sponsors of terror. We're staying on the offensive, striking the terrorists abroad so we do not have to face them here at home.

Americans also know that our long-term security requires a broader commitment. Our country is determined to spread hope and economic progress and freedom as the alternatives to hatreds, resentments, and terrorist violence. In hopeful societies men and women are far less likely to embrace murderous ideologies. And free governments will fight terrorists in their midst, instead of harboring them. We know that to create a safer world, we must build a better world. And we are acting.

This week, I will speak in New York to the United Nations General Assembly, and I will talk about the great possibilities of our time to improve health, expand prosperity and extend freedom in our world. America and many nations are taking a bold stand in the fight against HIV/AIDS. My emergency plan for AIDS relief will provide an unprecedented \$15 billion over five years to support the fight against the AIDS pandemic throughout the world, with the focus on the most afflicted countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia. These funds are already at work, helping to prevent new infections, provide treatment and care for millions of victims.

We've also joined with other nations to create the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. In three years, the fund has raised \$5.6 billion in pledges and provided funding for projects in more than 90 countries. And we will persist in the effort until these diseases are defeated.

America and many other nations are also determined to turn the tide against global poverty by taking a new approach to economic development. It is now our policy to increase foreign aid to those governments that are serious about fighting corruption and improving education, health care, and economic opportunity for their people. Modern history teaches that honest governments that invest in their people and promote economic freedom can

lift millions out of poverty and despair. And governments that truly serve their people deserve our help.

The health and well-being of developing nations also depend on the defeat of hunger and illiteracy. We have launched an initiative to end hunger in Africa by teaching modern farming techniques and providing drought-resistant crops to farmers on that continent. And through our Africa Education Initiative, we're training teachers, distributing textbooks, and encouraging more school enrollment.

America and many nations are also building a better world by standing with the liberated peoples of Iraq and Afghanistan, as they move toward democracy. More than 10 million Afghan citizens have now registered to vote in next month's election. Iraq is approaching free elections in January. Terrorist enemies are trying to stop the progress of both those countries, and their violent and merciless attacks may increase as elections draw near. But all the world can be certain: America and our allies will keep our commitments to the Afghan and Iraqi people. Our long-term security -- the safety of our children and grandchildren -- will be served when the broader Middle East is home to stable, democratic governments that fight terror.

At the United Nations this week, I will make some additional proposals to expand prosperity and accelerate the march of freedom in our world. Never in the history of the United Nations have we faced so many opportunities to create a safer world by building a better world. For the sake of our common security, and for the sake of our common values, the international community must rise to this historic moment. And the United States is prepared to lead.

Thank you for listening.

## U.S. TO PROPOSE BROAD MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE DURING U.N. MEETINGS

Effort aims to improve region's living standard, State's Larson says

By Kathryn McConnell  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The United States, backed by other major industrialized nations, will call for a broad multilateral initiative to help countries in the Middle East in areas such as education, job creation and development, says Under Secretary of State Alan Larson.

The initiative, to be called the Forum for the Future, will be proposed during the current U.N. General Assembly meeting in talks scheduled for September 22-24 with diplomats and representatives of businesses and civil society, Larson said in an interview aired September 17 by the Arabic-language Radio Sawa and Alhurra television station.

The 59th session of the U.N. General Assembly began September 14 in New York.

The proposal to be introduced by the United States on behalf of the Group of 8 (G8) nations will call for an ongoing public-private forum to guide the development of programs and strategies to help countries in the Middle East provide a better quality of life for their citizens, Larson said.

The meetings in New York "are intended to be the beginning of a process that can greatly improve the lives of ordinary people in the Middle East," Larson said. They are intended to be the "beginning of a partnership" that will focus on the things that matter the most to people, such as good education opportunities, strong government institutions and good job opportunities, he said.

The effort will be a follow-up action to a pledge made by the G8 at its annual summit in June to help countries in the Middle East achieve economic growth and political reforms, Larson said. The United States currently chairs the G8, which includes Canada, France, Germany Italy, Japan, Russia and the United Kingdom.

Larson said since the June meeting at Sea Island, Georgia, \$50 million of a targeted \$100 million has been raised to support an International Finance Corporation (IFC) regional facility to promote small business development. The IFC, part of the World Bank, sup-

ports business development and investment in emerging economies.

The under secretary said people in the Middle East have expressed strong interest in adopting governmental reforms that will result in greater ease in doing business in the region and create jobs. He said already efforts are underway in the region to provide more opportunities for business growth.

For instance, he said, Jordan and Yemen have provided leadership in developing microfinance programs. Other examples are Morocco and Bahrain, which have developed initiatives to provide more business education and training to entrepreneurs, he said.

In other Middle East efforts, Larson said, the United States is working with Saudi Arabia to help the country gain entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Accession into the world trade system would help the country diversify its exports and provide more jobs to its rising generation of young workers, he said.

The United States also is leading an effort to help the Palestinian Authority institutionalize economic reforms that will allow Palestinians to have more "economic vitality" and access to better services such as water and electricity, Larson said.

Another U.S. Middle East focus is to ensure the flow of aid money to Iraq and that funds are being used effectively, he said.

The under secretary pointed to a follow-up donors conference to be held in October in Tokyo that will discuss how to accelerate the Iraq reconstruction money pledged at an Iraq donors conference in Madrid in 2003.

The United States and other G8 members in June also agreed to enter into negotiations later in 2004 on a sustainable debt reduction plan for Iraq that would be based on an International Monetary Fund (IMF) assessment, Larson said.

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**DARFUR URGENT ISSUE FOR U.S., DANFORTH SAYS**

Amb. Danforth's U.N. Security Council remarks

U.S. President George Bush sent a message to the Security Council September 18 saying that "Darfur is a catastrophe the council should address on an urgent basis," U.S. Ambassador John Danforth said.

In remarks to an open council meeting, Danforth said that the crisis in the region is "uniquely grave in two respects. "

"First, it is the largest humanitarian disaster in the world today," he pointed out.

"Second, the disaster in Darfur is entirely man-made. Unlike natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts, the tragedy in Darfur was entirely avoidable. It was fabricated by a government as an overreaction to a rebellion; a government intent on revenge, intent on persecution, intent on breaking the spirit of an entire people," said Danforth, who is the chief U.S. envoy to the United Nations.

The Security Council adopted a U.S. drafted resolution on Darfur by a vote of 11 to 0 with 4 abstentions. It endorses and expansion of the African Union mission in the region, calls for a genocide investigation, and urges the international community to fund the humanitarian aid programs to the more than 1.2 million people in need. It also threatens sanctions if Khartoum doesn't comply with the requirements of the resolution as well as an earlier one passed on July 30.

Following is the text of the ambassador's remarks:

Explanation of Vote by Ambassador John C. Danforth, US Representative to the United Nations, on Resolution 1564 Addressing the Situation in Darfur, in the Security Council, September 18, 2004

Mr. President,

Since he appointed me his Special Envoy more than three years ago, I have had numerous discussions with President Bush on the subject of Sudan. Yesterday afternoon he phoned me to ask that I convey his strongly held views on the resolution now before the Security Council.

He said that Darfur is a catastrophe the Council should address on an urgent basis.

He underscored the importance of the expanded mission of the African Union, which he asked us to support by this resolution and logistically.

He asked that the international community fulfill its commitments to humanitarian assistance for the people of Darfur.

He said that, in the long run, security in Darfur depends on successful peace talks in Abuja and on expeditious completion of the Naivasha negotiations.

In short, President Bush asked me to convey his strong support for what we are doing this afternoon.

Mr. President, this resolution has a threefold purpose. First, it throws the full weight of the Council behind the African Union in undertaking an increased mission in Darfur. It calls on the international community fully to support the African Union and the efforts of President Obasanjo. Second, it calls for the completion on an urgent basis of the Naivasha and Abuja negotiations as essential to creating a peaceful, prosperous, united Sudan. Third, it calls on the international community to fulfill - urgently - its pledges of humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur.

We act today, because the Government of Sudan has failed to fully comply with our previous Resolution 1556, adopted on July 30. Today's Resolution demands that the Government of Sudan meet in practice its verbal commitment to accept an increased number of African Union monitors. The Resolution also states that if the Government of Sudan continues to persecute its people or does not cooperate fully with the African Union, the Council will indeed have to consider sanctions against it and individuals responsible for this disaster.

The Resolution is the product of a negotiating process. It reflects the wishes of some delegations to recognize that the Government of Sudan has met some of its commitments with regard to access for humanitarian assistance. But no one should be under the slightest illusion as to why the Government of Sudan has met even this commitment. It did so because of intense pressure from the international community and it did so with great reluctance and long delays that thwarted an early, effective humanitarian response.

Mr. President, the crisis in Darfur is uniquely grave in two respects. First, it is the largest humanitarian disaster

in the world today—having claimed over 50,000 lives, having displaced over 1.2 million people, and having resulted in the rape and humiliation of hundreds of thousands more. Over 2.2 million people have been victimized in one way or another by the actions of the Sudanese government. And I note with concern that a recent UNICEF report warns that the humanitarian crisis will likely worsen in the coming weeks.

Second, the disaster in Darfur is entirely man-made. Unlike natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts, the tragedy in Darfur was entirely avoidable. It was fabricated by a government as an overreaction to a rebellion; a government intent on revenge, intent on persecution, intent on breaking the spirit of an entire people.

Since the Security Council passed Resolution 1556 on July 30, the violence in Darfur has continued. The Secretary General's Special Representative, Mr. Pronk, reported that armed militias continue to threaten civilians. Mr. Pronk reported that, during the second half of August, militias attacked villages in the Yassin area, killing more than 50 people. He reported that some villages were attacked three or four times; some were looted, others completely destroyed. He also described reports of regular attacks on villages in Western Darfur, including Nertiti and Masteria. He reported continuing allegations of theft and sexual attacks throughout the region; he noted that the government had denied humanitarian workers access to the Kalma camp; and he criticized the government for refusing to identify the perpetrators of these crimes by name. Finally, Mr. Pronk discussed the deeply rooted fear of the people of Darfur toward the government of Sudan and its police forces. With more than 400 villages destroyed to date, such fears are more than justified.

Norwegian State Secretary Helgesen visited Sudan and Chad from September 2 to September 6 and came to similar conclusions. Members of the African Union Cease-Fire Commission informed him that Sudanese helicopters and bombers had been involved in several recent attacks on villages in Darfur. On one occasion, the Norwegian delegation witnessed an armed Sudanese Government MI 24 helicopter take off from El Fasher. Later the delegation received reports that this helicopter likely had been involved in an attack on a village.

Mr. Pronk's conclusions, and those of Mr. Helgesen, are consistent with the results of a recent survey taken by the U.S. State Department. In compiling its data, State Department officials interviewed 1,136 randomly

selected refugees in 19 locations in eastern Chad. Sixty one percent (61%) had witnessed the killing of a family member. Four fifths had witnessed the destruction of their homes. Over and over again, the interviewers heard the same story: Government aircraft start the attacks by bombing villages; Government soldiers arrive in trucks followed by janjaweed on horseback; they surround and then enter the villages-- guns blazing; they shoot and bomb fleeing villagers; they loot and destroy the villages, often shouting racial epithets and curses as they proceed with their acts of destruction. They leave behind them nothing but devastation and death. And, importantly, nine in ten of the refugees said they had witnessed no rebel activity in the areas so mercilessly attacked by the government and the janjaweed. These are indiscriminate acts of violence and terror. Secretary of State Powell recently told Congress that this evidence leads the United States to conclude that the Government of Sudan may be condoning and perpetrating genocide. In that light, we expect the Government of Sudan immediately to facilitate an increased AU presence in Darfur and to comply with the other provisions of today's resolution. We note the letter from Sudan's Permanent Representative, promising his government's full cooperation with the African Union. We note further that previous promises of the Government of Sudan have been made on paper, but not honored in practice.

The Government of Sudan has the responsibility to end the tragedy in Darfur. We expect it to do so.

Thank you, Mr. President.

## U.S. LEADS EFFORTS TO CONTROL HIGH-RISK RADIOACTIVE SOURCES, MATERIALS

Nuclear Regulatory Commission proposes improved control measures

The United States leads efforts to strengthen controls over radioactive materials that could be used by terrorists to make radioactive "dirty bombs," according to the Department of State.

The Departments of State and Energy, as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), are working to promote stronger international controls of radioactive

materials. These controls were discussed at the 2003 G8 Evian Summit and again at the 2004 Sea Island Summit.

To date, U.S. efforts have yielded significant progress, including the revision of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, the department said in a fact sheet released September 16.

As part of the U.S. commitment to keep high-risk materials out of terrorists' hands, the NRC has proposed regulatory changes to strengthen American licensing requirements on relevant imports and exports.

Following is the State Department fact sheet:

September 16, 2004

#### Strengthening International Import and Export Controls for Radioactive Sources and Materials

Recognizing the need to address the threat of radiological terrorism, the United States has led international efforts to strengthen the control of radioactive sources and materials globally, including those sources that could be used in a radioactive dispersal device or "dirty bomb." To date, United States efforts have yielded significant progress, including the revision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (Code). At the Sea Island Summit in June, the G8 Leaders agreed to import/export controls for radioactive sources. In July, an International Atomic Energy Agency expert group representing 41 countries finalized international import/export guidance for high-risk radioactive sources and was approved September 14, by the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors.

In support of these international efforts, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is proposing regulatory changes strengthening domestic licensing requirements for the import and export of high-risk radioactive sources and materials. These revisions to 10 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 110 will bring U.S. import/export controls in line with the revised Code and international import/export guidance.

United States agencies, including State, Energy, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission continue to work together to strengthen international controls over high-risk radioactive sources, a key initiative of the G8 Evian and Sea Island Summits. The Nuclear Regulatory Commis-

sion's diligence and proactive posture further amplify the United States commitment, domestically and abroad, to keep high-risk radioactive sources out of the hands of terrorists. Moreover, such early action enables the United States to continue to lead the world by example.

#### INCREASED SCREENING FOR EXPLOSIVES BEGINS AT U.S AIRPORTS

TSA announces additional passenger scrutiny procedures

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has announced that it will intensify screening air passengers for explosives at U.S. airports.

Beginning the week of September 19, airport screeners will have more latitude to refer travelers for enhanced secondary screening, TSA said in a September 16 news release. In addition, all passengers will be required to remove outer coats for X-ray before going through metal detectors, it said.

The agency in the Department of Homeland Security said it also is testing at several airports new explosives-detection technologies.

Following is the text of the news release:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
September 16, 2004

#### TSA Increases Level of Electronic and Manual Explosives Searches at U.S. Airports

New policy adds trace detectors to passenger search routine and expands use of physical pat-downs

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) today announced new passenger screening procedures that will increase the use of explosives trace detectors, expand the use of manual pat-down searches, and give screeners more latitude to refer individuals to secondary screening. This move is in line with our commitment to constantly review screening procedures to ensure our measures are targeted to counter potential threats.

The enhancements are designed to strengthen checkpoint screening of passengers and carry-on baggage and are in line with a recent recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Report that all passengers selected for secondary screening be checked for explosives. Passengers must continue to go through metal detectors and put their carry-on items through the X-ray; the extra measures will be applied to those persons referred to secondary screening.

Beginning next week, the new protocol will also require all passengers to remove outer coats and jackets for X-ray before proceeding through the metal detectors. Included are suit and sport coats, athletic warm-up jackets and blazers.

The new measures authorize pat-down searches of passengers if warranted, based on visual observations. These limited searches will be conducted as part of the secondary screening process.

“These procedures are consistent with TSA efforts to improve and expand the use of technology to screen passengers for explosives at airport checkpoints across the country,” said Rear Adm. David M. Stone, USN (Ret.), the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for TSA.

Since December 31, 2002, 100 percent of baggage checked at the nation’s 450 commercial airports has been screened for explosives and other harmful materials before being loaded onto a plane.

Working with airlines and aviation authorities, TSA is testing and evaluating new technologies including portals and document scanners that will detect traces of explosive particles on passengers.

Currently, five airports are testing the portals at passenger security checkpoints. This technology subjects passengers to puffs of air, which are collected and analyzed to determine if explosives residues are present. The pilot programs will help determine whether the trace detection technology is appropriate for use within an airport environment.

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**Please Note:** Most texts and transcripts mentioned in the U.S. Mission Daily Bulletin are available via our homepage [www.usmission.ch](http://www.usmission.ch). Select “Washington File” from the drop-down menu under “News.”