



# Weekly Special Report



Produced by the Public Affairs Section

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### Rice Sees Values, Idealism as Basis of U.S. Foreign Policy

The primary task of American diplomacy is to craft policies that are rooted in the core values and ideals of America's political system and to try to move the international community toward achieving positive goals in line with these values, according to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

"The goal has to be to keep a fairly even keel and to recognize that big historical changes have a lot of ups and downs... and that you're just trying to work daily toward putting in place some fundamental pillars for the kind of world that you're trying to leave," Rice said in a July

26 interview with the Washington Post, in which she reviewed her



Dr. Condoleezza Rice

first six months as secretary of state. She said that she does not expect to solve all of the world's

problems during her tenure as secretary, but she hopes to lay a solid foundation upon which future administrations and America's allies can build.

Rice mentioned a number of recent policy achievements that she feels have been particularly helpful.

"I do think ... that we have been able to unify our policies with the Europeans on Iran. I think that's very important. I think there is a new centering of the five parties around a common approach to North Korea

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### Bush, Rice Offer Condolences on Death of Sudan's John Garang

President Bush and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice extended their condolences August 1 to the family of Sudanese First Vice President John Garang and the people of Sudan upon the death of the former rebel leader in a helicopter crash.

The two statements



John Garang

were released in Washington by the White House and the State Department.

Garang led the southern Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), representing mainly Christians and animists, in a 22-year independ-

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## Rice Sees Values, Idealism as Basis of U.S. Foreign Policy . . .

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for the six-party talks to restart. I think we have, with the appointment of Jim Wolfensohn and General Ward, engaged the Gaza withdrawal in a way that gives international support to what is going to be obviously a very difficult process," she said.

Rice said she was particularly pleased with the improvement in trans-Atlantic relations and the fact that the United States and Europe are now cooperating in working toward important goals.

Turning to specific current policy issues, Rice said that the United States has made it clear to Uzbeki-

stan "that relations with the United States do depend on the clarity in the investigation into what happened in Andijan," where violence erupted between government troops and protestors in May. She added, "The United States also does not believe that its strategic interests and its interest in democracy are divisible in some way."

She said that Syria continues to try to exert its influence over Lebanon and that Syria's policies are out of step with the rest of the region. "Syrian behavior is hurting the Palestinians, hurting the Iraqis and hurting the Lebanese," she said.

The secretary expressed disappointment over some of the recent developments in Russia's internal politics, but she remains optimistic that Russia will eventually embrace more open and democratic norms.

"It's a big and complicated place and over time I think that Russia will find that democratic development is the only way that Russia becomes what Russia wants to be," she said.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U. S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦

## Bush, Rice Offer Condolences on Death of Sudan's John Garang . . .

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ence struggle against the Arab Muslim-dominated Khartoum government in the North.

He had studied in the United States, earning a doctorate in agricultural economics. After a peace agreement was reached in January of this year, Garang became vice president of the country.

Between 1983 and the signing of the peace accord, Sudan's civil war killed nearly two million people and left millions more displaced.

Following are the texts of the statements by the president and the secretary of state:

(begin text)

[The White House]  
Office of the Press Secretary

August 1, 2005

President's Statement on Death of Sudanese First Vice President Dr. John Garang de Mabior

I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Sudanese First Vice President Dr. John Garang de Mabior. He was a visionary leader and peacemaker who helped bring about the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which is a beacon of hope for all Sudanese. The United States is determined to maintain our commitment to the peace process in Sudan. We urge all Sudanese people to refrain from resorting to violence and to continue the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. John Garang's vision of peace must be embraced by all the people in Sudan so that they can live in a democratic, peaceful, and united

country. On behalf of the people of the United States, Laura and I extend our deepest sympathies to Dr. Garang's wife, Rebecca, his family, and to all the people of Sudan.

(end Bush text)

(begin Rice text)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesman

August 1, 2005

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE CONDOLEEZZA RICE  
DEATH OF SUDANESE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT JOHN GARANG

I offer my condolences on the tragic death of Sudanese First Vice President John Garang to his wife,

*(Continued on page 4)*

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## USAID Announces Additional Emergency Food Aid for Niger

Washington -- The United States government will provide nearly \$7 million in additional emergency food aid to help feed thousands of people in Niger, a senior U.S.

Agency for International Development (USAID) official announced July 26. This will raise the total amount of U.S. support to battle food scarcities in that country this year to approximately \$13 million.

"The American people are extremely concerned about the drought conditions in Niger, and we hope this assistance will help alleviate the suffering of the people in the affected areas," said Lloyd Pierson, USAID assistant administrator for Africa, who arrived in Niger's capital July 25. Pierson was quoted in a July 26 USAID press release.

According to Pierson, the new emergency assistance includes 4,320 metric tons (MT) of food from USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) office, valued at \$2.9 million. This food package comprises 2,000 MT of sorghum, 210 MT of lentils, 700 MT of yellow split peas, 600 MT of rice and 810 MT of vegetable oil provided by his agency. Some 1,600 MT of this food will arrive from neighboring countries and will be distributed to needy people in Niger in a matter of days. The rest will follow shortly from ports in the United States.

The new assistance also includes

the following: \$1 million for emergency food and medical services for malnourished children and mothers in the worst-affected and least-served areas; approximately

regions. To address ongoing agricultural concerns, the OFDA assistance also included \$500,000 for seeds for 24,000 families in the Tillaberi and Zinder regions through the American NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the USAID press release said.

In addition to this approximately \$7 million of emergency assistance, USAID's FFP office has provided 8,350 MT of food assistance in 2005, valued at more than \$4.6 million, through four American NGOs (Africare, CARE, CRS, and Helen Keller International).

Of this amount, 1,250 MT of rice was sold and the proceeds were used for agricultural production, income generation, and health and nutrition activities in affected communities. The remaining food (6,500 MT of bulgur wheat and 600 MT of vegetable oil) was or is being distributed to food-insecure populations under USAID's Food for Work program, the release said.

This 2005 development assistance, the release pointed out, is part of a five-year program operating since 2000 in the areas of Agadez, Tahoua, Zinder and Dosso, worth more than \$45 million. The program will be granted an emergency one-year extension in August in response to the current food security crisis. ♦

\$2.75 million for an emergency extension of ongoing food security activities in the Agadez, Tahoua, Zinder, and Dosso regions; and \$116,000 for a USAID-funded airlift of 45 MT of special nutritional ground cereal from Brussels, Belgium, to Niamey, Niger, on July 18.

In May, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), provided \$1.6 million in emergency assistance for nutritional and agricultural relief programs countrywide. The aid included more than \$1 million for the American nongovernmental organization (NGO) World Vision to set up community therapeutic feeding centers in the Maradi and Zinder



**The fingers of malnourished one-year-old Alassa Galisou are pressed against the lips of his mother Fatou Ousseini at an emergency feeding clinic in Tahoua, Niger, August 1, 2005. Photo: REUTERS/Finbarr O'Reilly**

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## China No Threat to United States in Africa, U.S. Official Says

By Jim Fisher-Thompson  
Washington File Staff Writer



**Michael Ranneberger**

Washington -- Despite perceived rivalries, the United States and China are cooperating at a number of levels to end conflict and advance

development in resource-rich Africa, a top U.S. State Department official told Congress July 28.

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Michael Ranneberger told the House Africa Subcommittee that "as a natural result of its [economic] growth, China is increasingly involved in the global marketplace, seeking new markets for its goods and reliable sources of energy." Both goals are "reflected in

China's increased engagement across sub-Saharan Africa," he said.

However, "this should not be read as a threat" to U.S. economic and political interests in Africa, the official assured Chairman Christopher Smith (Republican of New Jersey). In fact, he said, it can help to advance U.S. goals in Africa to the extent that it increases prosperity and stability on the continent, thus contributing to increased respect for human rights and individual freedoms.

Asked by Smith about rumors that China had threatened economic sanctions against African partners who criticized its human rights record and that the United States might "trade off" similar criticism for more cooperation on the continent, Ranneberger said, "I can absolutely assure you that will not happen."

He said, "There are of course times when our interests and

China's will need to be the subject of dialogue," especially about its growing military support to the repressive regime of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. "Certainly, the [Bush] administration will continue to work hard to address common challenges -- regional and global, economic and political -- with China. And in those areas where we have differences, we strive to handle these issues in a candid and open dialogue," Ranneberger said.

He mentioned several areas of cooperation in Africa between the United States and China, including the following:

increased participation in United Nations peacekeeping on the continent, where China currently takes part in six operations, with 600 troops in Liberia;

growing financial support for the African Union and its develop-

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## Bush, Rice Offer Condolences on Death of Sudan's John Garang . . .

*(Continued from page 2)*

Rebecca Garang, his family, and to the people of Sudan.

I had the privilege of meeting with Dr. Garang on several occasions, most recently during my visit to Sudan on July 21. He was a man of great intellect and energy, and he applied those qualities to achieving a just peace for the people of Sudan. His efforts were instrumental in ending the

22-year civil war and offering the hope of democracy and a unified country.

I welcome the fact that the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement have reemphasized their commitment to its full implementation. The United States remains firmly committed to the cause of peace in all of Sudan, including resolution of the humanitarian crisis in Darfur.

We call on all parties to work toward Dr. Garang's vision of a unified, prosperous, and peaceful Sudan.

(end text)

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## China No Threat to United States in Africa, . . .

(Continued from page 4)  
ment efforts; and

expansion of business and investment opportunities offered to African partners.

In the last area, Ranneberger said, it is important to note that "in many respects China's engagement is essentially classic Adam Smith [author of *The Wealth of Nations*, which launched the economic doctrine of free enterprise], value-free capitalism in action. It's worth noting, too, that while we refer to 'China,' Chinese engagement also involves a wide range of private enterprises, semiprivate businesses, and local government entities that engage in trade not directly linked to official Chinese government policy."

Smith underscored his concerns over China's human-rights record as he told the panel, "Amidst all the hoopla over China's rapidly growing economy, there is a dark side to this country's economic expansion that is being largely ignored.

"China is playing an increasingly influential role on the continent of Africa and there is concern that the Chinese intend to aid and abet African dictators, gain a stranglehold on precious African natural resources, and undo much of the progress that has been made on

democracy and governance in the last 15 years in African nations," the lawmaker said.

Representative Donald Payne (Democrat of New Jersey) voiced a similar concern over China's continued support of the Sudanese government's backing of organized violence in its Darfur region. With China importing a sizable percentage of its oil from Sudan, Payne said, "China's involvement in Sudanese oil interests has been scandalous."

Asking rhetorically: "Are they our friends or our enemies?" Payne added, "These things [backing of the Khartoum regime] have to be carefully watched."

Representative Barbara Lee (Democrat of California) said Chinese influence in Africa is a natural result of decades of aid and political sympathy. Between 1955 and 1977, when many Africans were fighting wars of colonial liberation, China provided more than \$142 million in military aid to the Africans, she said, then asked, "Where was the U.S.?"

Over the years, "China has consistently supported African development," she added, "and since 2000 has canceled over \$1 billion in bilateral debt to Africa." It also funds the training of 10,000 African students in China, she said.

Turning back to economics, Ranneberger summed up the U.S. government's overall attitude, declaring: "China's growing presence in Africa is a reality, but it can increase the potential for collaboration between the United States and China as part of a broader, constructive bilateral relationship. China should have many of the same interests in Africa as the United States, based, among other elements, on our shared reliance on a global oil market, shared desire to diversify sources from the Middle East and shared concern over volatile oil prices."

He added that those points "will be an important part of the conversation that Deputy Secretary [of State] Robert Zoellick will have in China August 1 and 2 as part of our new senior-level dialogue, where the deputy secretary and his counterparts will consider points of mutual interest and discuss how best to manage our differences."

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)* ♦

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## Zimbabwe Needs International Aid, U.N. Envoy Says

By Judy Aita  
Washington File United Nations  
Correspondent

United Nations -- U.N. Special Envoy for Zimbabwe Anna Tibaijuka told the Security Council July 27 that the immediate challenge for the international community is to provide assistance to Zimbabwe's poorest citizens, now homeless after government evictions.

Tibaijuka met with the Security Council in closed session to discuss her report on the Zimbabwe government's Operation Murambatsvina (Operation Restore Order), which has left 700,000 of Zimbabwe's poorest citizens homeless through indiscriminate evictions and demolition of homes and markets carried out as so-called urban renewal. She estimated that the operation actually will affect some 2.4 million people.

After the meeting Tibaijuka told journalists that she "appealed for international action for those who are suffering. ... The immediate challenge is international assistance.

"The fact that we've had a briefing shows clearly that there is a lot of concern," Tibaijuka said. "I was encouraged that the people really want to know more to be able to assist."

The United Kingdom asked that Tibaijuka, who is also UN-HABITAT executive director, brief the Security Council on her two-week mission to Zimbabwe and subsequent 100-page report to Secretary-General Kofi Annan. In an unusual move, the 15-nation council voted on whether to have the meeting, as some countries ob-

jected to the council's discussing a humanitarian crisis. The vote was nine (France, United Kingdom, United States, Philippines, Romania, Argentina, Denmark, Greece and Japan) in favor and five (Russia, China, Tanzania, Algeria and Benin) against, with Brazil abstaining.

U.K. Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry said that "it was absolutely right in our view that the council should hear Dr. Tibaijuka.

"The priority and first instance now is that the government of Zimbabwe should heed the recommendations in the report and the strong recommendation of the secretary-general that the present operation should cease, and secondly that the international community should rally around now and provide the humanitarian relief which is going to be urgently needed," he said.

Even the council members who did not agree that the issue should be discussed in the council "expressed concern and sympathy for what was happening," Jones Parry added.

Calling the situation "a catastrophic humanitarian crisis," U.S. Ambassador Anne Patterson said that there are more than 70,000 AIDS patients whose treatment has been interrupted and 85,000 children under 4 years of age who are now homeless.

Patterson said that she expects a humanitarian appeal for aid and "a widespread call on the government to stop the demolitions."

"We want to keep this issue under international scrutiny," the am-

bassador said. The situation in Zimbabwe "was much worse than any of us anticipated before we had read [Tibaijuka's] report. Now we have the opportunity to keep it under review."

"The point has come up in Security Council debates that the international community has to step in and basically compensate for the shortcomings of the government," Patterson said, adding that was one reason "the issue should be justifiably on the Security Council's agenda."

Zimbabwe was opposed to the issue's being brought to the council, saying that the situation did not warrant it and could jeopardize the good offices of the secretary-general.

Tibaijuka has recommended that the Zimbabwe government cease its actions immediately and facilitate humanitarian operations with a "pro-poor and gender-sensitive" policy, revise its outdated town and country planning laws and begin a dialogue to restore trust between the government and civil society. She also stressed the importance of reviving small-scale income-generating activities and the need for the government to "find the courage to set things right."

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)* ♦

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## International Development Expert Discusses U.S. Foreign Aid

By Elizabeth Farabee  
Washington File Staff Writer



Carol Adelman

Washington -- International giving by American citizens, the private sector and nongovernmental groups is an important

measure of U.S. foreign assistance and reveals that Americans are generous when it comes to helping others, says Carol Adelman, a specialist in foreign aid and development with the Hudson Institute in Washington.

In terms of official government foreign assistance, "the U.S. gives the most in absolute amounts, more than twice what the second ranked donor, Japan, gives," said Adelman during a global Internet chat July 27 sponsored by the U.S. Department of State.

But this number does not include substantial private foreign assistance, such as aid that comes from private donations, charities, religious associations and other nonprofit groups.

"Private international giving by Americans is over three and one-half times that of U.S. government foreign assistance," Adelman told participants in the Internet chat. "When you take into account this U.S. private giving, our foreign assistance far exceeds other countries by any measure."

A former presidential appointee at the U.S. Agency for International Development in charge of foreign aid programs to Asia, the Middle East and Central and Eastern Europe, Adelman specializes in international development, foreign aid, trade and global health issues. She has estimated that U.S. private international giving to the developing world exceeds \$62 billion.

Addressing questions concerning American giving abroad, Adelman called the standard measure of U.S. foreign assistance "outdated" and "flawed." The standard measure of foreign aid, which ranks the United States last in terms of the percentage of its Gross National Income, grossly underestimates the total amount of U.S. foreign assistance, she said.

Additionally, no standard measure of private foreign assistance exists, making it difficult to calculate a comprehensive total aid figure. To address this shortcoming, Adelman said, the Hudson Institute is developing the "Index of Global Philanthropy," a new measuring tool to calculate private foreign aid "first from the United States, and hopefully soon from all countries."

She said that in 2003, at least \$7.5 billion worth of overseas aid came from Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations in the United States. "We do not have numbers for all religious organizations, and we believe that the \$7.5 billion per year is grossly underestimated," she said. "Our goal is to get these numbers over the coming years."

Even though Europeans and oth-

ers give foreign aid more through their governments, Adelman said, "private giving is on the rise in Europe."

She believes that the bulk of foreign assistance "should involve U.S. volunteers -- not consultants -- whose mission should be to create lasting institutions in developing countries. Private philanthropy has many such projects. The U.S. government has started some projects along these lines, and I believe this is the future of foreign aid for all countries."

Adelman offered some guidelines, or "market tests," to gauge the performance of a foreign assistance program, such as the creation of local institutions in the recipient country, its ability to raise private funds and volunteers to participate and the degree to which it creates peer-to-peer relationships between professionals.

She said private sector donors can go even further than the U.S. government in requiring aid recipients to practice good management of the money they receive. For example, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation "required that countries receiving aid submit a business plan on how the funds would be used and evaluated. If the country could not do this, funds were not disbursed."

She concluded the Internet chat by saying that "measuring generosity should not be a numbers game. The important thing to look at is how developing countries themselves are creating good governance, transparent societies, rule of law, freedom and a climate for growth and investment. This is

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## President Appoints Bolton U.S. Ambassador to United Nations

President Bush appointed John R. Bolton to be the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations August 1 without prior Senate confirmation.

"This post is too important to leave vacant any longer, especially during a war and a vital debate about U.N. reform. So, today I've used my constitutional authority to appoint John Bolton as America's ambassador to the United Nations," Bush said during a brief White House ceremony.

Under the U.S. Constitution, a president may make appointments without Senate confirmation when Congress goes into recess. The annual August recess began July 29 and ends September 6 after the Labor Day holiday.

Because this is a recess appointment, Bolton is expected to serve until January 2007 when the current 109th Congress adjourns.

"The United States Senate held thorough confirmation hearings, and a majority of United States senators agree that he is the right man for the job," Bush said.

Normally, the Senate confirms presidential nominations in a constitutional process known as "advise and consent." But the Senate tried unsuccessfully twice to end debate and vote for the nomi-

nation. Those attempts, called a cloture motion, require 60 votes to succeed instead of a simple majority.

Bush said he was sending Bolton to the United Nations with his "complete confidence." The 60th U.N. General Assembly begins



**John Bolton (R) speaks in the Roosevelt Room of the White House where President George W. Bush (L) announced his appointment in Washington, August 1, 2005.**

September 13 in New York, and U.N. reform makes up a significant portion of the U.S. agenda.

Bolton, who will serve as chief U.S. diplomat to the world body for Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, held the office of under secretary of state for arms control and international security from May 2001 until June of this year.

Before Bolton's most recent State Department appointment, he was senior vice president at the American Enterprise Institute, a non-

profit public policy research center in Washington.

Bolton also served as an assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs from 1989-1993; assistant attorney general, 1985-1989; assistant administrator for program and policy coordination, U.S. Agency for International Development, 1982-1983; and general counsel, U.S. Agency for International Development, 1981-1982.

Bolton, an attorney, was an associate at the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling, 1974-1981, where he returned as a member of the firm from 1983-1985, after public service at the U.S. Agency for International Development. From 1993

through 1999, he was a partner in the law firm of Lerner, Reed, Bolton & McManus.

Bolton, a Maryland native, obtained both a bachelor's and a law degree from Yale University.

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

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## Bolton: The United States Wants a Stronger United Nations

By Judy Aita  
Washington File United Nations  
Correspondent

United Nations -- The new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations will face an agenda packed with critical issues looming for the international community in the coming months.

John R. Bolton, formerly U.S. under secretary of state for arms control and international security, was appointed chief U.S. envoy to the United Nations by President Bush August 1 without prior Senate confirmation in what is known as a "recess appointment." Bolton, who is known for an action-oriented style, succeeds former U.S. Senator John Danforth, who resigned the U.N. post in January. Bolton's appointment will end in January 2007.

"We seek a stronger, more effective organization, true to the ideals of its founders and agile enough to act in the 21st century," Bolton said at the White House ceremony.

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said he is looking forward to working with the new ambassador "at a time when we are in the midst of a major reform."

"It is all right for one ambassador to come and push, but an ambassador always has to remember that there are 190 others who will have to be convinced -- or a vast majority of them -- for action to take place," Annan said.

"So if one comes with that spirit, that spirit of give and take, that spirit of listening to others, that spirit of working with them in a collaborative manner to seek

something that is mutually acceptable, that ambassador will succeed," the secretary-general said.

The United Nations is preparing for a summit in mid-September to mark its 60th anniversary. U.N. members hope to adopt reforms and an agenda that will provide a blueprint for the world organization in the 21st century.

Over the past month, the United States has articulated its goals. Above all, the United States wants a major emphasis placed on administrative and management reform. It also supports creation of a new human rights council, a peacebuilding commission and a democracy fund.

Further, it wants to see the body place more emphasis on economic development, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism.

"The U.S. needs the U.N., and the U.N. needs the U.S. And we have to work together," Annan said. "In the coming months, it is important that we work together to achieve the major reforms that are on the table."

The U.S.-U.N. relationship also needs to be strengthened, the secretary-general said. "I think it's frayed a little recently, and we should be able to get it back again," he said.

Calling Bolton "very able and very bright," Annan said that he has worked with the ambassador

in the past, especially on the Western Sahara territorial dispute with U.N. Special Envoy James Baker, a former U.S. secretary of state. Sovereignty over Western Sahara is contested by Morocco and the Polisario, an independence movement based in Algeria.

Ambassador Ronaldo Sardenberg of Brazil, currently a member of the U.N. Security Council, said that he is looking forward to working with Bolton.



"We do have, here at the United Nations, a tradition to work together among the [permanent representatives] and also tradition of Brazil and the United States working together. It is our hope and expectation that this tradition will be maintained," Sardenberg said.

In his remarks, President Bush said that Bolton will "provide clear American leadership for reform at the United Nations" and will "insist upon results."

"I'm sending Ambassador Bolton to New York with my complete confidence," the president said. "Ambassador Bolton believes passionately in the goals of the United Nations Charter, to ad-

*(Continued on page 15)*

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## Treasury Department Hails Revised U.N. Anti-Terrorist Resolution



Stuart Levey

The Treasury Department has welcomed the U.N. Security Council's revisions to Resolution 1267 governing international efforts to impose financial

sanctions on terrorist groups and sponsors of terrorism.

"The strengthened resolution is vital to further impede – both financially and logistically – Osama bin Laden and his followers," said Stuart Levey, Treasury's under secretary for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI), in an August 1 press release.

When a group or individual is listed on the 1267 Committee's list, all U.N. member states are required to freeze the assets of the group or person and prevent listed individuals from traveling.

The revisions to the resolution clarify the language regarding the groups and individuals targeted for sanctions, reauthorize the U.N. team monitoring the implementation of sanctions, provide guidelines for member states' efforts to impose sanctions and create a mechanism for states to report their implementation efforts.

Following is the text of the Treasury Department press release:

(begin text)

U.S. Department of the Treasury  
August 1, 2005  
Press release JS-2667

Treasury Hails Passage of UN

Resolution Tightening Sanctions Against the Taliban, UBL and Al Qaida

The U.S. Department of the Treasury today praised the passage of a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) further tightening global sanctions against the Taliban, al Qaida and Usama bin Laden.

"The strengthened resolution is vital to further impede – both financially and logistically – Usama bin Laden and his followers," said Stuart Levey, Treasury's Under Secretary for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI).

The resolution renews and strengthens UNSCR 1267 against the Taliban, and carries with it the consolidated list of terrorists tied to the Taliban, UBL and al Qaida. Inclusion on the 1267 Committee's list triggers international obligations on all UN member countries, requiring them to freeze the assets and prevent the travel of listed individuals and to block the sale of arms and military equipment.

"This vote is a result of the U.S. Government's determination and dedication to disrupting the financial networks fueling terrorism. The State Department should be praised for its extraordinary diplomatic efforts and engagement with our international partners to help get the resolution passed at the UN," Levey continued.

The Resolution sets forth a vigorous global campaign against terrorist financing by bolstering the targeted financial sanctions against terrorists and their support networks, notably by:

-- Clearly defining "association" for purposes of aggressively targeting the networks supporting the Taliban, UBL and al Qaida;

-- Reauthorizing the 1267 Committee's Monitoring Team, which has done important work in both advising the Committee and monitoring member states' implementation of the resolution.

-- Endorsing standards by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which provide a framework and operational guidance for states to develop effective targeted financial sanctions regimes; and

-- Obliging states to report on specific actions taken to implement designations through the adoption of an Annex reporting form capturing the effects of prospective designations.

In addition, the resolution clearly addressed due process concerns while upholding the sanctions by:

-- Urging states to adopt national delisting procedures in accordance with the Committee's guidelines;

-- Calling on states to implement effective licensing procedures in accordance with UNSCR 1452; and

-- Calling on states to notify designees, to the extent possible, of the measures imposed on them and on the delisting and licensing procedures available to them.

(end text)

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## United Nations Condemns Terrorist Attacks, Assassinations

By Judy Aita  
Washington File United Nations  
Correspondent

United Nations – In the wake of the terrorist attacks in London and Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, and the assassination of two Algerian diplomats by an al-Qaida-linked group in Iraq, condemnations have echoed throughout the United Nations, and diplomats have voiced strong support for the completion of a convention against all forms of terrorism.

The Security Council held two formal meetings July 27 to issue presidential statements.

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, the council unequivocally condemned the terrorist attacks that took place in Sharm el-Sheikh on July 23.

"The Security Council underlines the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of this horrendous act to justice and urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolution 1373 (2001) to cooperate actively with the Egyptian authorities in this regard," said the statement read by Council President Adamantios Vasilakis of Greece.

"The Security Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations," the statement said.

In its second presidential statement, the Security Council condemned "in the strongest possible terms the assassination 27 July 2005 of the two Algerian diplomats accredited at the Algerian Embassy to Iraq, M. Ali Belaroussi and M. Azzedine Belkadi, and expresses its condolences to the families of the victims and to the government and people of Algeria."

"The Security Council emphasizes that there can be no justification for such terrorist acts and underlines the need to bring to justice its perpetrators," the council said in the statement read by Vasilakis.

The Security Council reaffirmed "its unwavering support for the Iraqi people and their political transition" and called on the international community "to stand by the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability and democracy," the statement also said.

As reports of the assassination of the two Algerian diplomats reached U.N. headquarters, Secretary-General Kofi Annan and members of the Security Council were quick to offer condolences to the government and people of Algeria.

Annan said that "we must all condemn utterly this brutal and barbaric act." The killing of innocent civilians and diplomats who are there to help the Iraqi people is "not serving any cause," he said.

"Those responsible should be brought to account. We should do everything to bring them to account," Annan said. "The people

of Iraq have suffered enough. They would want to get on with their lives. And they need the support of the region and the international community to get on."

Talking with journalists on July 25, Annan said the terrorist bombings in Egypt and London provide one more reason to press ahead with the convention on terrorism.

"As I said, it's not Islamic; it's not whatever. We know them for what they are," Annan said. "Terrorism is, as I have indicated, killing and maiming of innocent civilians, regardless of your cause. I don't attach it to any specific religion. We've had it in England; we've had it in Spain; we've had it here."

"A simple, clear statement -- bringing in moral clarity -- that maiming and killing of civilians is unacceptable regardless of one's cause, I think, will satisfy all of us," Annan said, referring to the negotiations on the definition of terrorism in the convention.

"We know what we are living with, and I think the whole world is now standing together in the fight against terrorism. And the U. N. and its General Assembly must lead in that fight," the secretary-general said.

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)* ♦

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## U.S. Trade Official Says Still Optimistic on WTO Negotiations

U.S. Trade Representative Rob Portman says that, although a July World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting failed to budge long-stalled negotiations, he believes an agreement will emerge because it is so important.

"I didn't come here with a magic fix," Portman said at a July 29 press briefing in Geneva following a WTO General Council meeting. "I remain optimistic because I see the will to succeed and I see progress -- slow but sure ...."

He said the United States will continue a leadership role in the negotiations, formally called the Doha Development Agenda, viewing successful completion as "extremely important" to the global economy, especially to developing countries.

Trade ministers from Hong Kong, India and Japan gave him "sober" assessments of the state of play in the negotiations, "but they all three shared my determination to succeed," Portman said.

WTO members had been aiming to complete by now what they were calling a "first approximation" of a negotiated agreement, which they would elaborate in the months before the trade ministers' meeting scheduled for December in Hong Kong, with the idea of finishing an agreement by the following December.

The negotiators have made little progress, however, in the crucial areas of industrial trade (called nonagricultural market access, or NAMA) and especially agricultural trade.

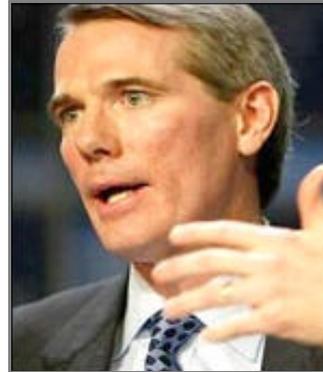
The negotiations stalled almost from their 2001 launch at Doha, Qatar, over agriculture. Trade ministers at the July 2004 WTO General Council meeting appeared to break the stalemate by agreeing on a framework for conducting the agriculture negotiations, but since then talks essentially have stalled again.

Still furthest from resolution in the agricultural negotiation is the market access issue. Members have been divided between those, including the United States, that want a Swiss formula approach of cutting the highest tariffs the most, and those, including the European Union (EU), that want an approach of cutting all tariffs by the same proportion.

After an August recess, negotiators will resume in September the challenging work of putting together a draft for the Hong Kong ministerial. To Portman, the way ahead is simple: All parties will have to make politically difficult decisions.

"We have to keep in mind the goal ... and the goal is the enormous benefits that each of our countries will achieve by liberalizing trade," Portman said.

Portman attended the final day of the General Council session, arriving from Washington just hours after seeing the House of Representatives narrowly approve the divisive Central American Free Trade Agreement.



**Rob Portman**  
U.S. Trade Representative

Although some view the two-vote House margin as indicating trouble ahead for President Bush's ambitious trade agenda, Portman said he views the victory as positive.

"Given the array of forces arraigned against us ... and given the fact that it was a come-from-behind victory ... I think it helps us to gain momentum," he said.

On other issues Portman made the following comments:

Russia needs to implement intellectual property reforms and open its market to services in order to gain WTO accession.

The U.S. and Swiss governments have not yet decided whether to negotiate a free-trade agreement.

The United States has not decided yet on an approach to negotiate limits on Chinese exports of textiles and apparel.

Transcripts of Portman's press briefing (<http://www.usmission.ch/Press2005/0729PortmanPress.html>) and his earlier address (<http://www.usmission.ch/Press2005/0729Portman.htm>) to the General Council can be accessed at the Web site of the U.S. mission to Geneva.

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## African Dust Cloud Moves Over United States, Caribbean

Scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are tracking and collecting samples from a large African dust cloud that originated in the Sahara Desert and is affecting parts of Florida and the Caribbean.

The dust cloud is the largest the team has seen since they began studying the phenomena in 1997. The dust cloud's size may be related to a significant 2004 drought in West Africa.

The USGS is investigating the link between African dust and coral reef declines in the Caribbean region and the relation between dust and asthma.

The transport of African dust has occurred for at least millions of years, but quantities have increased and the composition has changed over the last 40 years.

The research is part of an investigation into chemical contaminants and microorganisms traveling with the dust and their effects on ecosystems and human health.

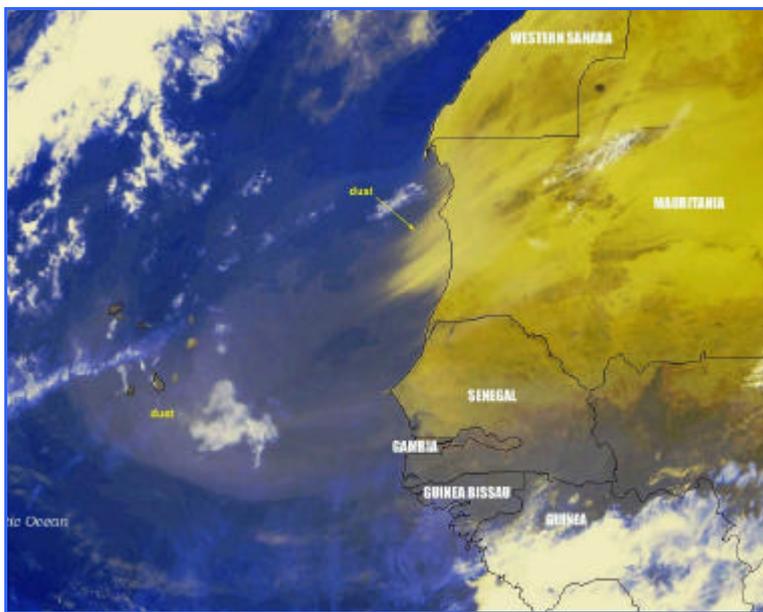
Information on the dust cloud ([http://coastal.er.usgs.gov/african\\_dust/](http://coastal.er.usgs.gov/african_dust/)) is available on the USGS Web site.

Text of the USGS press release follows:

(begin text)

U.S. Geological Survey  
Press release, July 27, 2005

African Dust Cloud Raises Interest and Concerns



**NOAA Satellite image showing dust storm exiting West Africa**

A team of scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is tracking and collecting samples from a large African dust cloud that originated in the Sahara Desert and is moving over parts of Florida and the Caribbean. The dust cloud is the largest the team has seen since they began studying these events in 1997. The size of this event is likely related to a significant drought in West Africa last year.

Millions of tons of dust are transported across the Atlantic Ocean annually. Although the transport of African dust has occurred over geologic time, the quantities have increased and the composition has changed over the last 40 years. The research is part of an ongoing investigation identifying the chemical contaminants and microorganisms traveling with the dust and their effects on ecosystem and human health.

The USGS is investigating the link between African dust and declines on coral reefs throughout the Caribbean region and the relation between dust episodes and asthma attacks. Dust clouds may also play an important role in suppressing hurricane development.

Please visit the USGS Web site at [http://coastal.er.usgs.gov/african\\_dust/](http://coastal.er.usgs.gov/african_dust/) for additional information about African dust and the associated environmental concerns.

<http://www.usgs.gov>

(end text)

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## International AIDS Meeting Urges Universal Access to Treatment

Washington -- Health experts from around the world supported the call for universal access to HIV prevention and treatment during the 3rd International AIDS Conference on HIV Pathogenesis and Treatment, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 24-27.

The biannual conference brought together leading scientists, public health experts and clinicians to examine the latest scientific developments and continuing challenges in the global response to AIDS.

"As we take emergency actions to ensure universal access to HIV prevention and treatment, we must also establish systems critical to achieving longer-term solutions, such as a vaccine and microbicides," said Dr. Peter Piot, executive director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), according to a July 26 press release.

Microbicides are compounds that can be applied to the body to protect against sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. At present, no effective microbicides are available.

"We need to ask if our planning will make a difference in five years – as well as in 20 years," Piot added.

Leaders of the Group of Eight (G8) nations endorsed the goal of achieving universal or near-universal access to HIV treatment by 2010 at their summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, July 6-8.

Also at the AIDS conference, Dr. Charlie Gilks, head of treatment, prevention and scale-up in the

HIV/AIDS department of the World Health Organization (WHO), stressed the need to "learn by doing."

According to a WHO July 27 press release, Gilks said the scientific community must commit to applying the results of scientific studies quickly to AIDS programs while the programs are being implemented.

Achieving universal access will require a significant new investment of resources and research effort, said Gilks, who cited new formulations of HIV drugs for children and simpler tests to diagnose and monitor patients as major research priorities for improving treatment in resource-limited settings.

"The list of research questions is long," he said. "But if we are going to achieve universal access, we will need to invest in applied research and move new products and approaches quickly into the field."

The WHO and UNAIDS strategy to ensure treatment for 3 million people living with HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries by the end of 2005 (the "3 by 5") has been a major catalyst for mobilizing support and action and was an important first step toward universal access.

Access to anti-retroviral treatment in developing countries has expanded significantly.

Since the initiative started in 2003, the number of countries establishing national treatment targets has risen from four to 40, and

the number of countries that have developed national plans to scale-up anti-retroviral treatment now numbers 34, up from only three.

In the last 12 months, more than 50 countries have doubled the number of people being treated. The WHO release called the G8 endorsement a major boost to continuing this effort.

Gilks emphasized the importance of research on HIV prevention in addition to more effective ways to deliver treatment.

"While we work to keep people alive and healthy with the tools we have now," he said, "we also need to ensure that future generations will have access to better prevention technologies."

While in Brazil, UNAIDS' Piot met with government officials and civil society groups. Public and private sectors have contributed to that country's pioneering response to the epidemic through political leadership, innovative prevention policies, treatment scale-up and advocacy to address stigma and discrimination.

Brazil was the first developing country to achieve universal access to HIV treatment and prevention and diagnosis services. The government guarantees access to free anti-retroviral therapy to anyone with advanced HIV infection requiring treatment.

Today, 158,000 people in need receive free treatment through Brazil's national public health system.

The country now must address

*(Continued on page 15)*

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**International Development Expert Discusses . . .**

*(Continued from page 7)*

what reduces poverty. Without these conditions, all the aid in the world cannot help countries create prosperity."

More information on Adelman ([http://www.hudson.org/learn/index.cfm?fuseaction=staff\\_bio&eid=AdelCaro](http://www.hudson.org/learn/index.cfm?fuseaction=staff_bio&eid=AdelCaro)) and a recent article ([http://www.hudson.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication\\_details&id=3712](http://www.hudson.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication_details&id=3712)) she wrote on U.S. financial assistance abroad are available on the Hudson Institute Web site. The Hudson Institute describes itself as "a non-partisan policy research or-

ganization dedicated to innovative research and analysis that promotes global security, prosperity, and freedom."

To receive information or participate in upcoming Internet chats in which top scholars discuss important international issues, send an e-mail to [iipchat@state.gov](mailto:iipchat@state.gov) (mailto: [iipchat@state.gov](mailto:iipchat@state.gov)).

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**International AIDS Meeting Urges Universal . . .**

*(Continued from page 14)*

new and complex challenges related to the future sustainability of its extensive AIDS program.

Longer-term solutions – to issues such as meeting the need for next-generation anti-retroviral therapy, improving public access to AIDS drugs and related services through expanded delivery systems, and ensuring that increased funding is spent effectively – are critical.

"Brazil has long played a leading role in the AIDS response," Piot said. "The international community will continue to learn by Brazil's example."

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**Bolton: The United States Wants a Stronger . . .**

*(Continued from page 9)*

vance peace and liberty and human rights. His mission is now to help the U.N. reform itself to renew its founding promises for the 21st century."

Bolton will "make it clear that America values the potential of the United Nations to be a source of hope and dignity and peace," Bush said.

In Washington, Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Richard G. Lugar said that it is important for Bolton to be at U.N. headquarters before the 60th session of the General Assembly be-

gins in September.

"The president has taken an action that is fully within his authority, is in concert with a clear majority of the Senate, and is in the interest of achieving constructive reform of the United Nations," Lugar said in a statement.

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