

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1997

Dear Friends:

I am delighted to send greetings to all of you who have reunited to share ideas about developing further the partnership among non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the public sector in Estonia. I am gratified to know that these important conversations have continued.

I vividly remember from our discussion last July the examples you cited about how non-governmental organizations contribute to the democratic process in Estonia. Creating opportunities for discussion, fostering civic responsibility in schoolchildren, and helping to establish political action groups at the grassroots level are excellent techniques for supporting the creation of a civil society that includes and values all of its residents.

Estonia has made important progress in building a democracy in which all people feel welcome and responsible for contributing to the larger society. I applaud your continuing efforts to build this society, to create opportunities for everyone to take part in and benefit from Estonia's democracy. I can assure you that the people of the United States will continue to work with you to strengthen democracy in Estonia and throughout the region.

With best wishes for a fruitful discussion and continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hillary Rodham Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hillary Rodham Clinton

for Eastern Europe

Possible FLOTUS Trip to CEE

PURPOSE AND THEMES.

- To demonstrate Administration's support for CEE's peoples, its democratic and free market transformation, its integration with the West.
- To acknowledge progress made while encouraging continued efforts. Themes could include strengthening democratic institutions and promotion of inter-ethnic tolerance.

AGENDA.

Countries, themes and notional events follow below, listed in priority order, not necessarily in the order to be visited.

Poland. Poland is CEE's largest country. The last White House-level visits took place in the summer of 1994.

- Themes. Recognition of close ties and Polish westward aspirations; admiration of Poland's economic success but awareness of social hardship felt by many; support for local, independent institutions; willingness to work with democratically-elected ex-communist gov't.

- Possible Events. Warsaw venue, overnight/two days. Meetings with President Kwasniewski, main opposition leadership, Walesa; discussion/meeting with Warsaw University students; meeting with newly-emerged young Jewish community (school, summer camp); meeting/site visit with charitable social/self-help organization and/or USG-funded Democracy project; meeting with Primate Glomp or Episcopate Charitable commission; dinner with independent organizations. Time Permitting: day side trip to Krakow, possible Auschwitz.

Romania. CEE's second-largest country; no WH visit since 1983.

- Themes. Recognition of Romania's progress following slow start after 1989; support for centrist vice extremist politics; support for progress, moderation on both sides of ethnic Romanian/Hungarian issue; support for Romania's Westward aspirations, subject to continued progress.

- Possible Events. One day/ overnight. Meeting with President Iliescu; roundtable with leaders of opposition parties, including Hungarian ethnic party; meeting with students; meetings with independent charitable group, USG-funded democracy project.

Moses - pol. apptee

<Romania has a future in W>
demok. kpat it - not forget about you.

quick stop in Warsaw

Schneider
Chapel -
Cardinal

plumer stark
poorer
hungry about
W.

Bucharest

Jewish Community in Poland

Lithuania. Most populous Baltic country; no WH visit.

-- Themes. Support for Baltic security, integration with West; encouragement to accelerate market reforms; support for Lithuanian efforts with its minorities.

-- Possible Events. Day trip. Meetings with President and leader of opposition; meeting with ethnic-Polish, Jewish communities; students; USG-funded democracy or social welfare project.

Slovakia. CEE most threatened with authoritarian regression; visit would have major impact.

-- Themes. Support for Slovak people, society and concern about authoritarian trend; ethnic-Hungarian issue.

-- Possible Events. Day trip/overnight. Meetings with President and PM Meciar. Roundtable with opposition, including Hungarian groups. Meeting with USG-sponsored NGO support program, other NGOs.

Bulgaria. First WH visit this Administration. Laggard reformer and democratic forces could use boost.

-- Themes. Support for Bulgarian people; encourage acceleration of reforms.

-- Possible Events. Day trip. Meeting with pro-Western President, ex-communist PM and opposition; visit to USG funded American University in Bulgaria; talk at pro-Western Atlantic Club.

FYROM. First WH visit; politically possible post-Greek trip.

-- Themes. Support for emerging, fragile post-Yugoslav democracy; need to integrate large ethnic-Albanian community.

-- Possible Events. Call on President; students meeting; ethnic-Albanian community; **visit with U.S. forces serving in country.**

Slovenia. Most successful ex-Yugoslav state; wealthiest CEE. No WH visits. Day trip could include call on President; students' meeting; public event to address Slovene people.

Czech Republic. Most successful CEE; often visited but meetings with Havel (and Klaus) possibly worth a stopover.

provincial Czech Rep.
Mrs Kacmarova's office

Hungary

We can not give you up.

Democ is in it + we're very concerned

Day of possibility Alpine resort

Estim Tallin beauty. Larry Taylor

Armb-Syphard-Cover

Wendy Lewis

Support young country's aspirations

fulsome

Walker

live out Bulgaria FYROM

Draft

file eastern
Europe

June 11, 1996

On July 1, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will embark on a goodwill mission to Central and Eastern Europe to underscore America's support for the newly democratic countries of that region.

As the free nations of Central and Eastern Europe make the transition to democracy and a free market system, America is committed to their integration into the western democratic family. The trip will draw attention to the tremendous progress the people of this region have made since 1983, as well as the major challenges they still confront.

Mrs. Clinton will visit Romania, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Estonia. Her trip will commence immediately after the G7 Conference in Lyon, France and a stopover in Paris with the President. The trip will end with a brief visit to Finland.

The First Lady will stress the values essential to the foundation of a strong democracy -- investment in families, human rights, and freedom of the press. Mrs. Clinton will deliver a speech on democracy on the Fourth of July, that will be broadcasted over Radio Free Europe from Prague. She will also speak in Tallin, Estonia to the people of the Baltic States.

(Insert-- highlight other events)

This will mark the First Lady's seventh solo trip outside of the United States. Over the past three years she has spoken to the UN Conference of Social Development in Copenhagen, the UN conference on Women in Beijing, led the delegation to the Winter Olympics in Norway, and traveled on behalf of the United States to South Asia, Latin America and most recently to Bosnia, Turkey and Greece. Last month Mrs. Clinton spoke to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York about Women and Development.

On her trip to Central and Eastern Europe, the First Lady will build on themes she has stressed during her previous travels. Above all, she hopes to convey in the strongest terms that a truly democratic society will only flourish, she believes, if government respects the rights and dignity of all citizens, including women and girls.

The First Lady will be accompanied by US Ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright during part of her trip.

Roma Discrimination

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for unskilled and semi-skilled labor have plummeted since the state no longer supports a mammoth heavy industry, once the main employer of the Roma. Bernath pointed out that Horn's statements linking the Roma with crime are particularly damaging because they come at a time when Hungarian towns and villages are either evicting Roma families or forming human chains to prevent them from moving into their settlements. "Horn's words vindicate discrimination," Bernath said.

In the way of positive developments, Bernath noted a recent decline in the number of skinhead attacks on Roma and the willingness of the new government of President Emil Constantinescu in Bucharest to bring to court villagers suspected of killing three Roma men and burning their houses four years ago.

Compared to only a few years ago, the plight of about 5 million Roma living in Central and Eastern Europe -- the largest minority in the region -- is now a talking point in the American capital. At the State Department, this year's annual report on human rights sharply criticized anti-Roma discrimination in every Central and East European state with a substantial Roma population. Diplomats to be stationed in the region are routinely briefed on the issue. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is considering a Roma art exhibit or some other way of enlarging its presentation of the Nazi murder of an estimated 500,000 Gypsies.

Discrimination against the Roma is an emerging issue that has resonance in the U.S. Congress, where several members have designated staffers to follow developments such as skinhead violence in Slovakia and the Czech Republic, and Prague's denial of citizenship to the Roma. Erika Schlager, who reports on the Roma issue in the U.S. Helsinki Commission, says: "There is now a strong view in Washington that Eastern and Central European leaders need to begin to address effectively the underlying concerns of Romani communities."

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is a private, international radio service to Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, funded by the US Congress. More than 20 million regular listeners rely on RFE/RL's daily news, analysis and current affairs programming to provide a coherent, objective account of events in their region and the world.

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File
European
Commission**ENMA BONINO****European Commissioner**

Responsible for Consumer Policy, the European Community Humanitarian Office (Echo) and Fisheries.

Born in Bra (Cuneo), on 9 March 1948.

In 1972, she obtained a degree in foreign languages and literature from the Bocconi University of Milan.

- 1975 She founded the CISA (Centro Informazione, Sterilizzazione e Aborto) to provide women with medical assistance.
- 1976 Elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies; reelected at every subsequent election (1979, 1983, 1987, 1992, 1994). She has held such offices as that of chairman of the parliamentary group of the Radical Party and member of the Bureau of the Parliament.
- 1978 Prime mover of a referendum against nuclear energy, which resulted in the blocking of the civil nuclear power in Italy.
- 1979 Elected to the European Parliament; reelected in 1984.
- 1981 Founder member and then secretary of "Food and Disarmament International" an organization that promoted the "Nobel Prize Winners' Manifesto" aimed at securing the necessary laws and budgets from parliaments to save millions of people suffering from hunger and underdevelopment.
- 1987 She promoted international human, civil and political rights campaigns in the countries of Eastern Europe, in particular for the application of the Helsinki Treaty to "refuseniks".
- 1991 She actively supported an anti-prohibition and harm-reduction policy on drugs, again through parliamentary, referendum and civil disobedience campaigns.
- 1991-93 Chairman of the transnational and cross-party Radical Party.
- 1993-94 Elected Secretary of the Party. In this capacity, she was active, in particular, in asserting the need for international criminal justice, and promoting parliamentary and public campaigns for the setting-up of an ad-hoc tribunal on war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, a Permanent Criminal Court and a moratorium on capital executions, as well as the fight against AIDS and other pandemics. She has been campaigning for a total ban on the production of land mines and submitted a motion for this purpose, which was adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies in December 1994.



**EUROPEAN UNION
DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
TO THE UNITED STATES**

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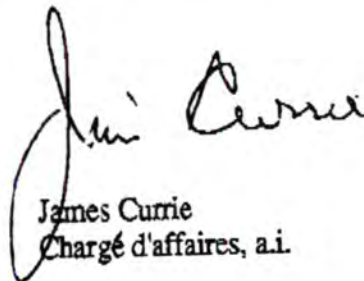
ext: 862-9579

subject: Letter from Commissioner Emma Bonino

Message:

Please find attached an advance copy of Commissioner Bonino's letter to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton concerning her proposal for a meeting later this year on humanitarian aid. We would appreciate receiving any comments you might have at this stage, and request that the First Lady indicate who will serve as our regular correspondent on this initiative in the months ahead.

Respectfully yours,


James Currie
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.