

draft #2

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR PUBLICATION MARCH 27
TALKING IT OVER/CREATORS SYNDICATE**

I've been traveling in Africa throughout this Holy Week, when Christians all over the world are coming together to atone for their sins and seek renewal. Yet despite our best intentions, even the most devout among us know that we often fail to live up to the teachings of our faith.

Forgiveness and reconciliation are among the hardest lessons to learn. That is why the peaceful transformation in South Africa is so remarkable. One key element of the nation's transition to democracy after four decades of apartheid is the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, headed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

I visited members of the commission during my recent trip to South Africa and I was struck how, in the most ordinary of conference rooms, people are undertaking the most extraordinary of efforts: They are working to complete their nation's healing after generations of injustice, inequality and brutality. They are seeing to it that South Africans fully understand their past so that they may create a future in which every citizen has the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given potential.

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This is no easy task. The loss of any life is painful, but more painful still if it results from what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. called "the stale bread of hatred." Even for the most humane among us, forgiveness is often harder to summon than a desire to settle scores.

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As I watched them I could only think of the progress that could be made if the same spirit of forgiveness echoed around the world -- in the streets of Belfast, the killing fields of Burundi, and the countryside of Bosnia.

South Africa's attempt at nation-building will succeed in the long run. But we owe it to ourselves to support the effort there in any way we can.

What happens in South Africa has implications for all of us around the globe who love freedom and democracy. Not only are the

South African people seeking their own destinies and creating a new nation, they are shaping the course of human history.

Most of all, South Africans are teaching the world that, as interdependence is the inescapable condition of humankind, so is tolerance the greatest weapon for justice and peace.

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TO: Melanne, David, Erika
FROM: Lissa and Susan
RE: War Crimes Tribunal Statement
DATE: March 23, 1997

Here's a revised draft of the statement. We've added a paragraph along the lines that we discussed this morning. However, two things need to be checked:

1) Should Arbour be referred to as Justice or Judge. Same question for other judges. (Both are referred to as justices in the current version)

2) We need the exact title of the International Convention on Genocide.

Hope this gives you what you need.

We miss you and are jealous of the great time you'll be having. Enjoy!

MELANNE - Am also sending a new draft of the column. I only had time to change the beginning.

URGENT

TO: MELANNE
VERVEER

PLS. PUT IN HER
ROOM

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL
ARUSHA, TANZANIA
MARCH 24, 1997**

I want to thank Justice Arbour for her willingness to discuss the International Criminal Tribunal and its efforts to bring peace to central Africa and bring to justice those who have committed genocide, acts of sexual violence, and other war atrocities in Rwanda. Justice Arbour has established herself as a determined guardian of the rule of law where war crimes have been committed. She and her fellow prosecutors and justices have our strong support as they confront the difficult work that lies ahead. Finally, let me also thank the Tribunal staff for their dedication and willingness to serve under conditions that are often less than ideal.

Genocide is a crime against humanity. When genocide occurs we must all work to ensure that the perpetrators do not go unpunished. As a signatory of the International Convention on Genocide, the United States is legally and morally bound to bring to justice those who commit such crimes. However, we seek punishment not for its own sake but as a means to achieve peace and reconciliation and prevent such atrocities in the future.

The training workshop on sexual violence that I have just observed is a critical step for the Tribunal as it attempts to fulfill its mandate. Women and children bear a disproportionate burden in war. In Rwanda, rape and sexual assault were committed on a mass scale during the genocide of 1994. Such unspeakable acts of violence cannot be tolerated by the international community. Those who subject women and children to sexual abuse and violence as a tactic of war must know that they will be investigated, prosecuted and punished accordingly.

By breaking the cycle of impunity, this Tribunal, as well as its counterpart in the former Yugoslavia, can help prevent another genocide and another refugee crisis that robs all people -- but especially women and children -- of their dignity and humanity. Yet it will only be an effective tool in the pursuit of justice if it addresses well-documented management problems and works to correct them. Anything short of serious and continuous reform will undermine the prospects for peace in central Africa and will insult the memories of those who died in the Rwandan genocide.

From what I have seen today, I can tell that some progress is being made. But I also know, as you do, that more progress must come swiftly.

In response to reports detailing mismanagement and inefficiency at the Tribunal, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan has taken decisive action

to institute reforms. The United States supports his efforts and we are hopeful that the Tribunal will now be able to carry out its work more effectively.

President Clinton and Secretary of State Albright are firmly committed to the goals of the Tribunal. It is no accident that the United States is the largest contributor to this institution: Our financial support totals more than \$12 million. We have provided computers and many other resources. Ten Americans currently serve on the staff of the Office of the Prosecutor. Our diplomatic support is unwavering. And as a further measure of our support, the United States was pleased to facilitate the convening of the training workshop on rape and sexual assault indictments that I visited today.

The Tribunal represents an historic undertaking -- one that can help bring truth, healing, justice and peace to a place desperately in need of all of them. Let us not forget that all of us who love freedom and pray for an end to violence around the world have a stake in its success. That is why I am glad to be here today -- to reiterate American interest in resolving conflicts, ensuring peace and protecting the rights of all citizens, including women and children, in this vital region of the world.

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I visited members of the commission during my recent trip to South Africa and I was struck how, in the most ordinary of conference rooms, people are undertaking the most extraordinary of efforts: They are working to complete their nation's healing after generations of injustice, inequality and brutality. They are seeing to it that South Africans fully understand their past so that they may create a future in which every citizen has the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given potential.

One cannot spend time in South Africa without being inspired by the democratic awakening that is taking place there. Yet as we Americans know from our own history, building and sustaining a democracy is a complicated business. It takes patience, courage and -- most difficult of all -- a spirit of tolerance and unity that conflicts with local history in many parts of the world.

The Commission, appointed [?] by President Nelson Mandela, is asking those who committed hate crimes during apartheid to come forward and confess. In return for telling the truth, they are given amnesty from prosecution.

It's a controversial undertaking, but one that reflects the spirit of reconciliation and forgiveness that Mandela, Tutu and other anti-apartheid leaders relied on during the years they fought for independence. They believe that South Africa cannot move forward to true democracy and equality for all citizens without a spirit of forgiveness. They also know that forgiving has a prerequisite: knowing the truth.

As one witness before the Commission put it: "I want to forgive, but I need to know who and what to forgive."

This is no easy task. The loss of any life is painful, but more painful still if it results from what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. called "the stale bread of hatred." Even for the most humane among us, forgiveness is often harder to summon than a desire to settle scores.

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Others working for reconciliation in South Africa are less well known than President Mandela, but equally critical to building a new democracy. At a ceremony I attended with Archbishop Tutu honoring those who died in the struggle for freedom, I saw the faces of women who listened in silence as the names of their sons, brothers, uncles, and fathers were read aloud. I saw the tears in their eyes as a tree was planted in remembrance of their families' sacrifices. But I also saw the bravery they had found in their own hearts as they sought to help their country conquer decades of hate with a future of love.

By following the path of forgiveness and reconciliation, these women weren't denying the past or forgetting the bloody markers on the road to freedom. Nor were they choosing to erase painful memories of a child or relative who died.

They simply were turning their rage to positive ends. They were sending a message that it is time to acknowledge history, no matter how tragic, and arm children with the knowledge they need to build a peaceful, free and democratic South Africa.

As I watched them I could only think of the progress that could be made if the same spirit of forgiveness echoed around the world -- in the streets of Belfast, the killing fields of Burundi, and the countryside of Bosnia.

South Africa's attempt at nation-building will succeed in the long run. But we owe it to ourselves to support the effort there in any way we can.

What happens in South Africa has implications for all of us around the globe who love freedom and democracy. Not only are the

South African people seeking their own destinies and creating a new nation, they are shaping the course of human history.

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CREATORS SYNDICATE FAX

TO: Lissa Muscatine
FROM: Laura Mazer
RE: First paragraph rewrites
DATE: March 25, 1997

This is the first version of our edits:

I've been traveling in Africa throughout this Holy Week, when Christians all over the world celebrate the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. One of my favorite preachers, Tony Campolo, makes the point that no matter how grim or hopeless life may appear, there is no permanent place for despair because Easter Sunday will dawn, bringing with it the hope of new life.

One does not have to be a Christian to appreciate the Easter message. We all need to believe in the promise of a new beginning. Because if we do, we can change the world around us. That is what's happening right now in South Africa.

This is the modified version:

I've been traveling in Africa throughout this Holy Week, when Christians all over the world celebrate the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. One of my favorite preachers, Tony Campolo, in a sermon titled "Sunday's Coming," makes the point that no matter how grim or hopeless life may appear, just as it did that first Good Friday, there is no permanent place for despair because Easter Sunday will dawn, bringing with it the hope of new life.

One does not have to be a Christian to appreciate the Easter message. People of all faiths -- and those of none -- need to believe that "Sunday's coming." Because if they do, they can change the world around them. That is what's happening right now in South Africa.



To: June Shih
 From: Dave D

Draft #3

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^{start}
 The peaceful transformation in South Africa is rooted in the Easter message of forgiveness and ~~reconciliation~~ ^{reconciliation}. One key element of that nation's transition to democracy after four decades of apartheid is the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, headed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

^{by}
 When I visited members of the commission during my recent trip to South Africa, I was struck how, in the most ordinary of conference rooms, people are undertaking the most extraordinary of efforts; they are working to complete their nation's healing after generations of injustice, inequality and brutality. They are seeing to it that South Africans fully understand their past so that they may create a future in which every citizen has the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given promise.

One cannot spend time in South Africa without being inspired by the democratic awakening that is taking place there. Yet as ~~we~~ Americans know from our own history, building and sustaining a democracy is a complicated business. It takes patience, courage and -- most

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It's a controversial undertaking, but one that reflects the spirit of ~~reconciliation and forgiveness~~ that Mandela, Tutu and other anti-apartheid leaders relied on during the years they fought for independence. They believe that South Africa cannot move forward to true democracy and equality for all citizens without a spirit of forgiveness. They also know that forgiving has a prerequisite: knowing the truth.

As one witness before the Commission put it: "I want to forgive, but I need to know who and what to forgive."

This is no easy task. The loss of any life is painful, but more painful still if it results from what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. called "the stale bread of hatred." For most of us mere mortals, forgiveness is often harder to summon than a desire to settle scores.

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FROM STAFF CONTROL

FAX NO 119697

21:31 MAR 24 1997

P 83

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We all have a stake in supporting South Africa's work of nation-building. What happens in South Africa has implications for all of us around the globe who love freedom and democracy. Not only are the South African people seeking their own destinies and creating a new nation, they are helping to shape the course of human history.

Most of all, South Africans are teaching the world that when men and women of good faith master the will to forgive one another and thus overcome the past, the seeds of hope + redemption are sown in the fertile ground of a just and peaceful democracy. That's why on Easter last & us all thru the year + beyond, as old this Good Friday I'll be thinking about how Sunday's coming all over the world, as old hatreds yield to the promise of new + peaceful beginnings.

*Holy Well for
the town under
development pay
attn to*
draft #1

*Melanne - PIs reads
Mr. Liss*

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COLUMN FOR PUBLICATION MARCH 27
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The drive through Capetown, South Africa is nothing short of beautiful.

From the city's downtown you can see the harbor, the majestic backdrop of mountains, and even the graceful stone church where Archbishop Desmond Tutu helped lead the struggle against apartheid.

I saw these sights on my way to a discussion with members of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which Archbishop Tutu heads. In contrast to the dramatic vistas outside, the commission's meeting room is spartan and plain. Yet, in this most ordinary of places, the South African people are undertaking the most extraordinary of efforts: They are working to complete their nation's healing after four decades of injustice, inequality and brutality. They are seeing to it that South Africans fully understand their past so that they may create a future in which every citizen has the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given potential.

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