

### **Title 3—The President**

- (2) When health or child survival funds are used to provide assistance for child spacing as well as health purposes, these paragraphs are applicable to such assistance unless: (a) the foreign nongovernmental organization is one that primarily provides health services; (b) the objective of the assistance is to finance integrated health care services to mothers and children; and (c) child spacing is one of several health care services being provided as part of a larger child survival effort with the objective of reducing infant and child mortality. These paragraphs need not be included in the assistance agreement if it indicates that assistance for child spacing will be provided only in this way. USAID support under these circumstances is considered a contribution to a health service delivery program and not to a family planning program. In such a case, these paragraphs need not be included in an assistance agreement.
- (3) These paragraphs need not be included in assistance agreements with United States nongovernmental organizations for family planning purposes if implementation of the activity does not involve assistance to foreign nongovernmental organizations.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*March 28, 2001.*

**Memorandum of April 12, 2001**

### **Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma**

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading “Policy Toward Burma” in section 570(d) of the Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- 1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- 2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and

### Other Presidential Documents

- 3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Peace and Development Council and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit the attached report fulfilling these requirements for the period September 28, 2000, through March 27, 2001, to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, April 12, 2001.*

### **Plan for Implementation of Section 570 of Public Law 104–208 (Omnibus Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1997)**

### **Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma for the Period September 28, 2000–March 27, 2001**

#### **Introduction and Summary**

Over the past 6 months, Burma's military regime appears to have moved from a consistent policy of confrontation with the National League for Democracy (NLD) to a policy of negotiation and dialogue with the NLD's General Secretary, Aung San Suu Kyi. It is still too early to determine the regime's intentions and motivations. While both sides have held the substance of this dialogue in strictest confidence, there have been a number of goodwill gestures, including the release of some political prisoners and a halt to the vicious attacks on Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD by the regime-owned press. Nonetheless, the government continues to hold over 1,600 political prisoners. Aung San Suu Kyi remains in detention in her home, but has told visitors from the United Nations, the European Union, and the United States that she supports the current dialogue and is comfortable with her current circumstances.

The quality of life in Burma has continued to deteriorate. Poverty is widespread, and the economy has begun to show the stresses of a severe foreign exchange shortage, corruption, mismanagement, and diversion of resources to the military. Human rights abuses have also continued. Burma's citizens live subject to the arbitrary and sometimes brutal dictates of the military regime. In ethnic minority areas, there were continuing reports of extrajudicial killings, rape and disappearances. Prison conditions are harsh and life-threatening, and arbitrary arrest and detention for the expression of dissenting political views are a common occurrence.

Forced labor also continues to be a serious problem. In November 2000, the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization (ILO) concluded that the Government of Burma had not taken effective action to deal with the "widespread and systematic" use of forced labor in the country. For the