

# American

## NEWS & VIEWS

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Presidential Proclamation on U.N. Security Council Travel Bans .....	1
President Obama: America's Opportunity Open to All Who Work for It .....	1
Secretary Clinton Urges Asian Nations to Realign Their Economies .....	2
U.S. Launches New Strategy to Combat Transnational Crime .....	3

**Presidential Proclamation on U.N. Security Council Travel Bans**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary  
July 25, 2011

**SUSPENSION OF ENTRY OF ALIENS SUBJECT TO UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TRAVEL BANS AND INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT SANCTIONS**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**A PROCLAMATION**

In light of the firm commitment of the United States to the preservation of international peace and security and our obligations under the United Nations Charter to carry out the decisions of the United Nations Security Council imposed under Chapter VII, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to suspend the entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of aliens who are subject to United Nations Security Council travel bans as of the date of this proclamation. I have further determined that the interests of the United States are served by suspending the entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of aliens whose property and interests in property have been blocked by an Executive Order issued in whole or in part pursuant to the President's authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I therefore hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of the following persons is hereby suspended:

(a) Any alien who meets one or more of the specific criteria for the imposition of a travel ban provided for in a United Nations Security Council resolution referenced in Annex A to this proclamation.

(b) Any alien who meets one or more of the specific criteria contained in an Executive Order referenced in

Annex B to this proclamation.

Sec. 2. Persons covered by section 1 of this proclamation shall be identified by the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee, in his or her sole discretion, pursuant to such standards and procedures as the Secretary may establish.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility for implementing this proclamation pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Homeland Security, may establish.

Sec. 4. Section 1 of this proclamation shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where entry of the person into the United States would not be contrary to the interests of the United States, as determined by the Secretary of State. In exercising the functions and authorities in the previous sentence, the Secretary of State shall consult the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters related to admissibility or inadmissibility within the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to require actions that would be inconsistent with the United States obligations under applicable international agreements.

Sec. 6. This proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 7. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated, either in whole or in part. Any such termination shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-sixth.

BARACK OBAMA

**President Obama: America's Opportunity Open to All Who Work for It**

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr. | Staff Writer

Washington — President Obama told the largest Hispanic advocacy group in the United States that America remains a place where opportunity is open to all who

work for it.

“We’re a people who look out for one another. We’re a people who believe in shared sacrifice, because we know that we rise or fall as one nation,” Obama said July 25 in a speech to the annual meeting of the National Council of La Raza.

Obama, who addressed the annual conference while a candidate for president, said that he had made promises that had to be kept and that his administration has worked closely with the Hispanic community to meet those promises. He said that a crucial promise he made then and believes now is that America remains a place where opportunity is open to all who are willing to work for it.

The president said his administration has cut taxes for middle class workers, small businesses and low-income families; won credit card reform and financial reform; and provided protections against being exploited to those who use payday lenders or send remittances home to families outside the United States. He added that his administration has secured health care for 4 million children, including the children of legal immigrants, and he is implementing health care reform for those who don’t have sufficient health insurance.

The president told the conference that he has worked to make students learning the English language a priority for educators across the United States, while holding schools with high dropout rates accountable. The Obama administration has worked to emphasize the teaching of mathematics and science and invested in community colleges so that workers can gain skills that companies need in their workforces, he said.

He also said that his administration has won new college grants for more than 100,000 Latino students, giving greater opportunities to those seeking advanced educations.

Obama told the nearly 25,000 people attending the annual conference in Washington that he still seeks an immigration system that “holds true to our values and our heritage and meets our economic and security needs.” He said immigration reform is an economic imperative.

In recent years, one in six new small-business owners were immigrants. Google and Intel were founded by immigrants, Obama said.

“This country has always been made stronger by our immigrants,” he said.

Obama has held meetings at the White House this year with 160 community leaders and local elected officials

from 25 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, and with more than 100 White House and Cabinet officials, to discuss his efforts for immigration reform and for the U.S. Hispanic community, the White House said in a separate statement July 25. Other Cabinet officers — Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar — also addressed the National Council of La Raza annual conference.

### **Secretary Clinton Urges Asian Nations to Realign Their Economies**

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr. | Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton told Asian business executives in Hong Kong that the most urgent task facing the United States and its Asian allies and trading partners is to realign their economies in the wake of the 2007–2009 global economic crisis.

That means pursuing a balanced strategy for global economic growth, Clinton said in a speech July 25. It is an approach that has been embraced by President Obama and Chinese President Hu Jintao and is promoted by the Group of 20 advanced economies.

Obama announced in 2010 that the United States would gradually shift its economy over five years to one that is less consumer-driven toward one that is balanced between consumption and exports. Part of the reason for shifting to a trade-driven economy is to lessen the impact of rapid economic swings from robust growth to recession, and part of the reason is that export trade could generate millions of jobs in the U.S. economy. The United States and most of the industrialized world are still recovering from one of the deepest recessions on record.

The emphasis on exports over imports coincides with a broader finding by the Group of 20 that those nations that are export-driven need to soften that engine and allow for greater consumption, while nations that are largely consumer-driven, such as the United States, need to foster greater exports. The objective is to shrink surpluses in export-rich countries such as China and boost savings in debt-laden nations, including the United States, to develop a balanced global economy less susceptible to economic fluctuations.

“This demands rigorous reforms by all nations, including the United States and the countries of Asia,” Clinton emphasized. “We in the United States are in the middle of a necessary transition: We must save more and spend less.”

The United States must also borrow less, she added. Her speech was a broad statement of principles that aim to foster the growth of economic prosperity across the Asia-Pacific region.

Clinton also reassured Asian executives that Washington will find agreement and raise its debt limit. The U.S. debt is expected to reach its legal limit of \$14.3 trillion by August 2; if the limit is not raised the United States could for the first time in its history default on its debts and other financial obligations. The White House and Congress are in nearly constant discussions trying to resolve the issues to raise the limit before August 2.

Clinton said U.S. trading partners must meet these changes by the United States with changes of their own because long-range growth requires stronger and broader-based domestic demand from the high-saving Asian nations. This economic transition will raise living standards across the East Asian region, create jobs in America, improve business and help to stabilize the global economy, she said.

Clinton repeated what she had said at previous economic meetings in Washington: The four characteristics of healthy economic competition are that economies are open, free, transparent and fair. The global trading system must allow everyone to participate in global markets everywhere, she said.

The global economic system, to be truly effective, must be a free system in which ideas, information, products and capital can flow unimpeded by unnecessary or unjust trade barriers, she said.

And the rules and regulations guiding the trading system must be made through consultations with stakeholders – known to all and applied equally to all, Clinton said.

Finally, she said that the previous three principles contribute to the fourth principle: “We must ensure fairness.”

## **U.S. Launches New Strategy to Combat Transnational Crime**

By MacKenzie C. Babb | Staff Writer

Washington – The Obama administration’s new Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime aims to diminish the “size, scope and influence of transnational organized crime and its impact on U.S. and international security and governance,” says John Brennan, the president’s assistant for counterterrorism and homeland security.

“The president’s strategy will build and integrate the tools of American power to combat transnational organized crime, while also recognizing that we cannot do it alone. The United States must continue to play a strong leadership role, together with committed partners, in mobilizing international resources to address emerging threats,” Under Secretary of State William Burns explained at the strategy’s launch July 25. He and

Brennan were joined at the announcement in Washington by Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder, as well as representatives from the Treasury Department, the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Brennan said transnational crime threatens the world economy because criminals damage and distort financial systems by entering markets and undermining legitimate competition and market integrity. Criminals are also stealing U.S. intellectual property, racking up \$188 million in violations in 2010, according to the White House. Not only is this bad for business, Brennan said, but in cases of counterfeit pharmaceuticals, it can be deadly.

Drug trafficking organizations feed off the global demand for illicit drugs, “which fuels the power, impunity and violence of criminal organizations internationally,” Brennan said. Human smuggling and trafficking networks “are a worldwide scourge growing ever more violent and lucrative, exploiting the most vulnerable among us.”

Brennan said terrorists and insurgents are also increasingly turning to criminal networks for funding and logistics, including kidnap for ransom. According to a July 25 White House fact sheet on the strategy, 29 of the 63 top drug trafficking organizations identified by the Department of Justice in 2010 had links to terrorist organizations.

The new strategy will combat each of these problems through a series of strategic objectives, the White House said. These include protecting Americans and U.S. partners from the violence of criminal networks, helping partner countries strengthen governance to break the power of criminal networks, and breaking the economic power of transnational criminal networks by protecting strategic markets and the U.S. financial system from criminal penetration and abuse. It also seeks to defeat networks by targeting their infrastructures and preventing the criminal facilitation of terrorist activities, and to build international consensus, multilateral cooperation and public-private partnerships.

It will meet these objectives through innovative capabilities and tools, including an executive order, a new presidential proclamation and a series of legislative proposals, the White House said.

Burns called organized crime in any form “a threat to decent, hardworking people across the world” that undermines legitimate economic activity, the rule of law and the integrity of vital government institutions meant to protect peace and security. It also undercuts the fight against poverty and slows sustainable development, he

said.

Calling transnational organized crime a global problem, Burns said the State Department “remains determined, working closely with all of our interagency partners, to translate common interests into common action that makes all of us safer.”

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