

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Handwritten notes: - Sp what FM D (initials)

Remarks With New Zealand Prime Minister Helen Clark, P.C., at Stakeout Following Their Meeting

Secretary Colin L. Powell
Washington, DC
March 26, 2002



QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, how would you characterize your relationship with New Zealand at this moment?

SECRETARY POWELL: Excellent. I am so pleased that the Prime Minister and I had a chance to discuss a number of bilateral issues, as well as discussing regional issues and issues far away from New Zealand but in which New Zealand has a great interest.

I was pleased that I had the opportunity to thank her in person for the support that New Zealand has given us in the campaign against terrorism, especially for the contributions that New Zealand has made to our efforts in Afghanistan directly.

So I think this is one of those pleasant visits that I look forward to where you have a good friend who has come to exchange views. New Zealand and the United States have gone through many challenges and crises and conflicts together over the years. We are at it again now.

QUESTION: Did our anti-nuclear situation in New Zealand come up?

SECRETARY POWELL: Yes, we discussed it. I have a clear understanding of the Government of New Zealand's position, and the Prime Minister certainly understands our position. It is one of those areas where we have a disagreement, but disagreements between close friends are not that unusual.

QUESTION: Is it still (inaudible)?

SECRETARY POWELL: Beg your pardon?

QUESTION: Is it still unfinished business?

SECRETARY POWELL: There is a disagreement that continues.

QUESTION: Were you able to --

QUESTION: Mr. Powell, what do you think of Mr. Sharon's decision not to let Chairman Arafat --

SECRETARY POWELL: I haven't been in my office for an hour. I'll have to take a --

QUESTION: Prime Minister, how did you find (inaudible)?

PRIME MINISTER CLARK: We have been very, very well received in Washington, and we have had the chance to discuss with the Secretary, who is involved in a daily basis with very significant international issues, just how the (inaudible) approaching and thinking about, and that's been (inaudible).

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, are we still friends or close to being allies with the United States?

SECRETARY POWELL: We're very, very, very close friends.

QUESTION: What about allies? What about allies, Mr. Secretary?

(The Secretary escorts the Prime Minister to her car.)

QUESTION: Secretary Powell, what do you make of President Mubarak's decision not to go to the Arab League summit?

SECRETARY POWELL: I've got to get up to date. I have been tied up for the last hour and a half.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

US/NE/2/111

26/3

1017166747.txt

REMARKS BY NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER HELEN CLARK
FOLLOWING A MEETING WITH U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH AND
U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER CONDOLEEZZA RICE

LOCATION: THE DRIVEWAY OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TIME: 4:05 P.M. EST

DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2002

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THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT.

Q Prime Minister, can you tell us how your meeting with the
he president went?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: Very, very warm and positive meeting, and
I'm confident that we have found a way to move forward in the
relationship. People still obviously have an interest in issues which
have been issues between us for a long time, but I think the meeting
was overwhelmingly positive.

Q Are you talking trade -- (off mike)?

Q When you say "move forward," Prime Minister, have you seen anything out?

Q How do you mean "a way forward"?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: I think the way forward can be seen in the United States' willingness to work alongside New Zealand in Afghanistan, and just a very, very warm reception and a lot of common view on many international issues.

Q Did you talk trade, Prime Minister?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: Yes, we've talked trade. And I'm looking forward to the meeting that Jim Sutton has in May with the U.S. trade representative, and I hope we can take it forward then.

Q What about a free trade agreement? Was that brought up?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: Yes, I made the New Zealand case for it, which is that there is no more straightforward country than New Zealand for the U.S. to deal with. There are also advantages to the United States, which is an estimate of at least a 25 percent increase in U.S. exports to New Zealand if a trade agreement were to be signed. And of course the United States is on the record as endorsing the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements as a way to get progress at the multilateral level going. So all the arguments are good for New Zealand. We have just got to see that when the queue starts moving, we're in it.

Q Prime Minister, how --

Q The secretary of State seemed very effusive when you came out of that meeting.

So how would you categorize, then, the meeting with the president?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: I would say every bit as effusive. We've also just had a very good meeting with Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser, and shared a lot of views in common.

Q Prime Minister, on the issue of the nuclear policy, how far did you go? And how much did you actually say when you were sitting down with -- (off mike)?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: We've had longer discussions about that earlier in the day with Secretary Powell and Secretary Wolfowitz. With the president we've simply noted that it's been an issue, but moved on to discuss the many things we've got in common.

Q Do you think it's an issue that will come up again now that you've actually agreed to disagree?

PRIME MIN. CLARK: I think it's a bit like the issue of whaling with the Japanese; that each time you meet, it will be noted because both sides have strong views. But there are so many other things to talk about at length.

###

END

US/NZ/2/1/1

Your file:

Our file: US/NZ 2/1/1,5/1/1,1/2/1

09:15 (38985)

700/AME/...../.....

FROM: Wellington C28015/WLN

04-Apr-2002

TO: All Posts

Routine

CC: Defence EAB

Routine ACTION

MFAT (AMER, AUS, UNC, MEA, RSD, ISAC, PATP, TEAD)
(TND, APEC, SEA, NAD, PAC, SMG, MEDIA, EUR)
(APU, HRD, LGL)

COPY

P/S MFAT

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PMC (FPA)

EAB

Defence MOD (Fortune, Sinclair)

Defence HQNZDF (CDF)

MAF Policy (Kerr)

MED (Lucas)

Treasury (Chaplin)

Subject

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON: 26-27 MARCH 2002

From Prime Minister.

OUT OF SCOPE

It was clear that the United States, from the President on down, had determined in advance of the visit that it was going to be a success and make a positive contribution to the United States/New Zealand relationship.

OUT OF SCOPE

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

OUT OF SCOPE

Throughout the visit discussions were very warm, very friendly and very open. Secretary of State Colin Powell essentially elected himself as host of the visit, inviting me to lunch before my meeting with the President. Against the advice we had received from his officials, and to their evident surprise, he not only greeted me personally at the entrance to the State Department but walked out with me after the lunch and spoke with me to the assembled news media. He also briefed the President on our discussions over lunch and was present at the Oval Office meeting.

The President was particularly warm in our Oval Office meeting which at his instigation extended to some 40 minutes, well beyond the 25 minutes scheduled. Building on our initial encounter in Shanghai, I think we have established a strong personal relationship that will provide a sound basis for accessing the President on issues where New Zealand needs his personal attention.

OUT OF SCOPE

I was also able to engage constructively with OUT OF SCOPE and Deputy Defence Secretary Paul Wolfowitz (in Secretary Rumsfeld's absence).

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

From the President down, there was enormous appreciation expressed for New Zealand's reaction to the events of 11 September; both for our genuinely and quickly expressed condolences and for the comprehensive role we have played in the counter-terrorism campaign. As the President said, New Zealand had proved its words that it would do anything it could to help. He also had the highest of praise for the performance of

the SAS in Afghanistan, noting General Franks' report that he would "fight together with New Zealand anytime". The President was clear that the United States and other western nations continued to face significant terrorist threats, but was firm in his resolve to stay the course in the campaign against terrorism.

s6(a)

The difference New Zealand and the United States have on nuclear issues was covered in some form in most of my discussions.

s6(a)

each of us continues to attach importance to our own perspective on the issue and that we agree to disagree. I found ready acceptance of the point that we should not allow that disagreement to prevent us from cooperating as closely as we could to our mutual benefit. And as Powell said publicly after our lunch, the United States and New Zealand are "very, very, very good friends".

OUT OF SCOPE

commitment to increase Fulbright funding substantially was extremely well received by Powell and by the President. New Zealand's

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

With both the President and Zoellick, I stressed the importance we attached to the Administration's gaining of Trade Promotion Authority.

s6(a)

OUT OF SCOPE

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Your file:

Our file: US/NZ 2/1/1, 5/1/1, 1/2/1

17:01 (38999)

700/AME/...../.....

FROM: Wellington C28052/WLN

TO: Washington

CC: Canberra Defence
EAB London
Ottawa

MFAT (AMER, MEA, RSD, ISAC, PATP, TND, DEV, ENV)
(NAD, APEC, AUS, SMG)

P/S MFAT

P/S MTN

PMC (FPA)

EAB

Defence HQNZDF

Defence MOD

(CDF, DCDS)

(Fortune, Sinclair)

04-Apr-2002

Routine

Routine

Routine

Routine

COPY

Subject

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE US: MEETING WITH US PRESIDENT GEORGE W BUSH, 26 MARCH 2002

The Prime Minister visited the White House for a meeting with President Bush in the Oval Office. The President was accompanied by Secretary of State Colin Powell, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card, White House Spokesperson Ari Fleischer, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Jim Kelly, Acting Special Adviser to the President for Asian Affairs Jim Moriarty and US Ambassador to New Zealand Charles Swindells. The meeting lasted around 40 minutes.

2 The President warmly welcomed the Prime Minister to the Oval Office and explained a number of the features of the office and its furnishings. After a photo opportunity for media, the Prime Minister presented the President with a signed copy of the book "Letters to New York and America from New Zealand with Love" produced by Mary and Charlie Hobbs. The President looked through the book and expressed his appreciation for New Zealand's condolences for the events of 11 September.

3 This led to discussion of the campaign against terrorism. Reiterating that he was glad the Prime Minister had been able to visit, the President recalled their meeting at APEC in Shanghai. He noted the Prime Minister had then said New Zealand would be a staunch friend in the war against terror and, he said, "You've proved your words and I'm grateful". The performance of New Zealand troops in Afghanistan had been "brilliant". They had operated in very dangerous and difficult circumstances. The conditions were terrible, but they "took the enemy to task". New Zealand forces worked in the toughest of positions - very high (5-12 thousand feet) - in the most dangerous mission of the Afghanistan engagement. They were "strong and tough. They did great". He noted that General Franks had said he would "fight together with New Zealand anytime". There could be no higher praise from a military commander. The President reiterated his gratitude for New Zealand's condolences and continuing support in the war against terrorism.

s6(a), s6(b)

5 The President described Al Qaeda as a "ruthless enemy" who won't surrender.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

7 The Prime Minister noted that during her luncheon discussion with the Secretary of State he had expressed some cautious optimism for progress in the Middle East. s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

10 The Prime Minister applauded the positive message the President had conveyed in Monterrey. The President noted that with US\$5 billion on the table (which he claimed over time was actually close to \$10bn in new money) he had wanted to convey a strong message but with a different tone: "I believe the United States has an obligation to help".

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

12 The President then spoke about his recent Latin American trip.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

14 The Prime Minister asked about the potential for alternative energy sources. In response the President pointed to the expansion of nuclear generation - "we should crank up nuclear power" - which he acknowledged was "an anathema to you but not to me". The Prime Minister said New Zealand intended to ratify the Kyoto Protocol this year.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

15 The President asked the Prime Minister what was on her mind. In response the Prime Minister said New Zealand wanted a place in the queue of countries with which the United States was negotiating free trade. New Zealand had a totally open economy and shared common values with the United States. A state of the art bilateral agreement would be helpful to the WTO process. She stressed that New Zealand supported an Australia/US FTA but, for reasons of economic necessity, arising from the integration of the two economies, needed to have its own agreement. Without New Zealand a US/Australia deal would be investment-distorting and very damaging. "We're ready when you're ready" was the New Zealand message.

s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

18 The President spoke also about his visit to Korea. s6(a)
s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

20 The Prime Minister said she had announced an increase in New Zealand's Fulbright contribution to Secretary Powell. She said the President and/or Secretary of State would always be welcome in New Zealand. The President said he would personally love to visit and do some fishing.

s6(a), s6(b)

21 Warming to the idea of visiting New Zealand the President asked how the sheep industry was faring. The Prime Minister observed that dairy and tourism were our two leading export industries. New Zealand exported to the United States considerable amounts of milk powder, cheese and casein

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

End Message

US/NZ 2/1/1

Your file:

Our file: US/NZ 2/1/1, 5/1/1, 1/2/1

16:14 (38994)

700/AME/...../...

FROM: Wellington C28046/WLN

04-Apr-2002

TO: Washington

Routine

CC: Canberra EAB

Routine

MFAT (AMER, MEA, RSD, ISAC, TND, PATP, AUS, UNC)
(SEA, NAD, ENV, SMG)

P/S MFAT

P/S MTN

PMC (FPA)

EAB

04-Apr-2002
Routine
Routine

Subject

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE US: MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE COLIN POWELL, 26 MARCH 2002

US Secretary of State Colin Powell hosted the Prime Minister to a working lunch at the State Department. In attendance on the US side were Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky, Under Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs Alan Larson, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Jim Kelly, State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Matt Daley, and Powell's Chief of Staff, Craig Kelly.

2 Powell welcomed the Prime Minister to the State Department, and proposed a toast to the bilateral relationship, including the many shared traditions and shared campaigns which underpinned it. The Prime Minister thanked Powell, commenting that she had been made to feel very welcome in Washington. Our two countries had done a lot together. That morning she had met [s6(a)] and Wolfowitz, which had been opportunities to discuss our common [s6(a)] and anti-terrorism interests. She would be seeing the President later in the day. She came to Washington with insights of our own, especially on the Pacific and South-East Asia, and was looking forward to a substantial exchange over lunch.

3 Powell began with an account of recent developments in the Middle East.

s6(a), s6(b)

4 Powell said he was just back from Mexico, Peru and El Salvador with the President.

s6(a), s6(b)

5 The Prime Minister asked about the implications for the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) - especially with the G8 Summit on the horizon

s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

7 The Prime Minister said that Indonesia
s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

9 The Prime Minister asked about US policy towards Iraq. Powell said he was sure the President would want to talk about this

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

11 The Prime Minister advised that New Zealand would be able to support KEDO again this year. Powell thanked her for this and advised that the United States continued to support KEDO.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

13 The Prime Minister announced the increase in New Zealand's Fulbright scheme (from \$300,000 to \$500,000). 'Bravo' said Powell with enthusiasm. The United States was very supportive of such programmes and was trying to get more funding out of Congress. The Prime Minister said the programme had allowed some 'wonderful people' to study in both countries, and she was happy to provide guidance to the US Embassy on worthy recipients.

14 On Kyoto, the Prime Minister observed that the two countries were on 'different tracks', but there remained scope for cooperation on science issues. New Zealand would ratify the Protocol before the WSSD but understood the reasons why the United States would not. New Zealand was in the happy position of being a seller, not a buyer. Powell replied that the President understood that many nations would ratify and would not seek to dissuade them, but he was no more enthusiastic about it than he was a year ago. He believed he had arrived at a policy which met US interests and which also dealt with the problem. Asked about Japanese intentions, Assistant Secretary Dobriansky said she understood that the issue of ratification would reach the Diet in two weeks. The United States had no information on Canada's intentions. The Prime Minister noted that we valued greatly our joint membership of the Umbrella Group, and knew that the United States was still engaged on climate change policy. There was lots of scope to cooperate.

15 On the IWC, s6(a), s6(b)

16 The Prime Minister said she would raise the issue of an NZ-US FTA with the President. New Zealand would like to negotiate one when the United States is ready.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

19 Powell concluded by saying that there was many things New Zealand and the United States could do together and again expressed his deep appreciation for New Zealand's contribution to the anti-terrorism campaign. The Prime Minister confirmed that we were now acknowledging the presence of our troops in Afghanistan, and had no problems with some general comments about operations they might have been involved in.

s6(a), s6(b)

On his departure Powell spoke briefly to media outside, acknowledging and commending New Zealand special forces for their efforts.

End Message

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Your file:

Our file:

13:23 (39137)

699/COM/...../.....

FROM: Wellington C80535/WN1

10-Apr-2002

TO: Washington

Routine

CC: Canberra Defence
EAB London
Ottawa

Routine
Routine
Routine

ACTION COPY

MFAT (COMS)

us | NZ | 2 | 1 | 1

us | NZ | 5 | 1

Subject

SERVICE MESSAGE: RESEND OF OUR C28053/WLN: SHOWN OUR QUEUES NOT RECEIVED/PRINTED

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Your file:

Our file: US/NZ 2/1/1, 5/1/1

17:04 (30603)

700/AME/...../.....

FROM: Wellington C28053/WLN 04-Apr-2002

TO: Washington Routine

CC: Canberra Defence Routine
 EAB London Routine
 Ottawa Routine

MFAT (AMER, MEA, RSD, SEA, ISAC, SMG, AUS)

P/S MFAT
 P/S MTN
 PMC (FPA)
 EAB
 Defence MOD (Fortune, Sinclair)
 Defence HQNZDF (CFF, DCDS)

Subject

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE US: CALL AT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 26 MARCH 2002

The Prime Minister visited the Pentagon for a joint meeting with Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers. On arrival at the main steps the Prime Minister was personally greeted by Wolfowitz and escorted through an honour guard before proceeding to the meeting itself. Wolfowitz and Myers were joined at the meeting by US Ambassador to New Zealand Charles Swindells, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Peter Rodman, Brigadier-General John Batiste, Senior Military Assistant to Wolfowitz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Peter Ipsen, Country Director for New Zealand in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

2 Wolfowitz opened by welcoming the Prime Minister to the Pentagon, and expressing gratitude for New Zealand's contribution to the campaign against terrorism in Afghanistan, especially the SAS. The Prime Minister responded by expressing condolences to the Pentagon for the loss of life caused by the 11 September attack on the building, and said New Zealand wanted to play its part to ensure there was no repetition. Wolfowitz explained that the rebuilding plan envisaged completion by 11 September.

3 After expressing thanks for the Pentagon's welcome, the Prime Minister said that New Zealand was following developments in Afghanistan very closely.

s6(a), s6(b)

4 The other issue was the longer-term question of stability in Afghanistan. It was important that the country not degenerate back to the kinds of conditions which made it such a suitable base for Al Qaeda in the first place.

s6(a), s6(b)

5 The United States wanted to see the ISAF extended.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

6 Wolfowitz continued that the United States wanted Karzai to succeed in Afghanistan,

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

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9 The Prime Minister said that she would be visiting Indonesia in May. She noted that the Indonesians had recently hosted a successful regional conference on people-smuggling in Bali. This was an issue of particular concern to the region. She noted the terms of legislation recently introduced in New Zealand.

s6(a), s6(b)

s6(a), s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

16 The meeting concluded with the Prime Minister asking whether Wolfowitz had visited New Zealand. Wolfowitz said he had visited once on his own, and once in 1984 (for the Schultz-Lange meeting). The Prime Minister said it was time he came again.

End Message

End Message

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