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001. bio	re: Ms. Nabila Mubarak Al-Anjari [partial] (1 page)	02/28/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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FOLDER TITLE:

Kuwait

2013-0534-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 23, 1997

*file [signature]
Kuwait*

Ms. Melanne Vermeer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House

Dear Ms. Vermeer:

In reference to your conversation of June 20 with Ms. Nancy Praeger Kamel, I have enclosed the Department of State's previous recommendation that the First Lady schedule an appointment with Dr. Raasha al-Sabah of Kuwait. This memorandum was transmitted to the National Security Council for delivery to your office on May 16; a copy was also faxed to the White House Scheduling Office for action on June 2.

We understand Dr. al-Sabah has postponed her trip to the United States due to a scheduling conflict. She hopes to find a time during the Summer to arrange meetings with both the First Lady and Members of Congress. Through the good offices of Ms. Katlyn Thomas, a personal friend in Washington, she has been invited to meet with members of the Women's Political Caucus of the House of Representatives as well as with several individual Senators and Members of the House. We understand she is currently planning to be in Washington during the last week of July, but would welcome your suggestions regarding the First Lady's convenience.

Ms. Thomas has also provided additional background information Dr. al-Sabah, which is enclosed for your reference. Both Dr. al-Sabah and Ms. Thomas would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience in order to proceed with additional appointments.

We hope this information is of use in considering Dr. al-Sabah's request. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide any further information.

Sincerely,

Eric V. Gaudiosi
Kuwait Desk Officer

Enclosures: As stated.

KW-MEMO

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United States Department of State

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Washington, D.C. 20520

May 16, 1997

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: FLOTUS Appointment Request for Kuwaiti Official

Dr. Raasha al-Sabah, the UnderSecretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Higher Education, will arrive in the U.S. on a private visit on June 24. Through Ms. Caitlin Thomas, a mutual friend of the First Lady, Dr. al-Sabah has expressed her interest in a brief meeting with Mrs. Clinton to discuss women's issues.

Dr. al-Sabah, a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, is the first woman to reach UnderSecretary rank on the Arabian Peninsula and the highest-ranking woman in the Kuwaiti government. She is known internationally as an outspoken figure on women's issues and a vigorous proponent of the integration of women into political life throughout the region. A graduate of Yale University, she has lectured extensively in the U.S. and maintains a broad range of contacts in the United Nations, Congress and the international NGO community.

Dr. al-Sabah will be in the United States June 24-30 and would be available at the First Lady's convenience. We are pursuing appropriate high-level appointments in the Department for Dr. al-Sabah. We also recommend that you schedule a brief meeting with Mrs. Clinton to discuss education and women's issues.


William J. Burns
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Tab 1 - Biographic Information.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Rasha Hamood Al-Jabir Al-Mubarak Al-Sabah

PERSONAL DATA

DATE OF BIRTH: November 18, 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

NATIONALITY: Kuwaiti

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

CURRENT POSITION: UnderSecretary at the Ministry of Higher Education, State of Kuwait

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: University, 1989 - 91 Full Professor, Kuwait University 1989

Vice Rector, Kuwait

Dean, Language Center, Kuwait University, 1981-85

Associate Professor, Kuwait University, 1983-89

Assistant Professor, Kuwait University, 1977-1983

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Ph.D, in Italian Studies, Yale University, 1977

M. Phil., Yale University, 1976

M.A., Yale University, 1974

B.A. (Hons.) in Modern Languages, Birmingham University (U.K.), 1972

1. Short-listed as one of five candidates for position of Rector of Membership in Professional UN University organizations, February, 1997.
2. Awarded Honorary Doctorated in Humane Letters by the Board of Trustees, University of Hartford, May 1995.
3. Voted as the International Woman of the Year for 1993 by the board of editors, international edition of "Who's Who" Cambridge, U.K. 1993.
4. Voted as the most important female personality in the fields of education and information by the International Information Centre, Alexandria, Egypt, 1987.

Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society (U.K.)

Honorary Fellow, American Association of University Women

Member of the International Executive Board, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Geneva

Resident UNESCO Ambassador in Kuwait, 1990.

Research and Publications

Numerous books and articles published in arabic and english in referred journals in field of specialization.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

*Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
Arabian Peninsula Affairs*

*Office of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain
Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen*

Fax Cover Sheet

Date: 6/2/97

This Page Plus 5 Page(s) to Follow

TO:

Name: KERRY

Office: Office of the First Lady

Fax #: 456-5340

FROM:

Name: ERIC V. GAUDIOSI

Voice #: 647-6571

COMMENTS:

Per our conversation. Many thanks for your
assistance.

R/ [Signature]

F.Y.I., Dr. Al-Sabah will be in the US. for approximately
1 week.

Unclassified Fax Number: (202) 736-4459 (Rm. 4224)

Classified Fax Number (202) 647-9441 (Rm. 4515)

Jun 23 '97 11:16

PARCPI PLUS-DC

TFI 202-244-6810

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MEMORANDUM

To: E. Gaudiosi

From: K. Thomas 

Date: 23 June 1997

Subject: Background Information on Dr. Rasha Al Sabah

Dr. Rasha Al Sabah is currently the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Higher Education of Kuwait and her country's ambassador to UNESCO. This makes her the highest ranking and most powerful woman member of any of the governments of the Gulf. Prior to this she was a professor at the University of Kuwait, and afterwards one of its Deans. She is first cousin to the Emir of Kuwait and is considered to be one of the most influential women within that country and throughout the Gulf and greater Arab communities. She is Western educated, having received three post graduate degrees at Yale (Philosophy, Modern Languages, Italian Studies) prior to dedicating herself to public service in Kuwait.

For many years, as is attested to by the attached article from the Wall Street Journal of December 11, 1991, Dr. Rasha has been one of the most outspoken proponents of women's rights in Kuwait and throughout the Arab world, and has spearheaded the movement for women's right to vote in Kuwait. She has recently been heavily involved in fighting the influence of the religious fundamentalist on matters concerning women's education and human rights in general.

In 1993 she was voted "Woman of the Year" by Who's Who.

Several political specialists, such as Professor Mamoun Fandy of Georgetown University, have written articles, such as the one which follows, in which they have considered her and other powerful women of the ruling family key to the movement towards democracy in Kuwait. As Professor Fandy has noted, Kuwait "is currently walking a tightrope between a democratic vision, supported by liberal Kuwaitis and the United States, and a conservative vision, supported by traditionalists in Kuwait and backed by the weight of neighboring Gulf states." As he further notes, Kuwait is arguably the most progressive state in the Gulf and what it does is bound to have a profound impact on the whole region.

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1991 WL-WSJ 580526			

The Wall Street Journal
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Wednesday, December 11, 1991

A Kuwaiti Woman Gives Kuwaiti Men Reason to Quiver

Dr. Rasha, the Emir's Cousin, Reproaches the 'Twerps' Who Keep Women Down
By Tony Horwitz

Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

KUWAIT CITY -- As Margaret Thatcher enters a crowded reception, Iqbal Charaballi angles for a view. "There she is," the businesswoman cries. "Our Iron Lady!"

Ms. Gharaballi isn't referring to the former British prime minister, but to her Kuwaiti escort, a small woman who seems uncomfortable in a business suit and high-heeled shoes. "Dr. Rasha is tough like Maggie," Ms. Gharaballi says, "and I hope she has the chance to change things the way Mrs. Thatcher has."

Dr. Rasha is short for Sheika Doctura Rasha al-Hameed al-Jaber al-Mubarak al-Sabah (there's more), first cousin and confidant of the emir and unofficial first advocate of women's rights in Kuwait. In a conservative society where Kuwaiti women are only 2% of the work force, Dr. Rashaas she's universally known -- is a Renaissance scholar and sportswoman who delights in debating and competing with men. And in a ruling family often pilloried for its opulent, aloof ways, she is only too happy to air her dirty laundry in public -- even to wear it.

"My family tells me I'm starting to look like a bag lady," she says, plucking at her favorite outfit, baggy sweatpants and faded French's mustard T-shirt. "I tell them the Iraqis stole all my clothes."

They also swiped her sports cars and looted the villa she shared with her brother and 14 servants. Now she shares a messy faculty apartment with a visiting feminist historian from America. "The Iraqis did us a favor," Dr. Rasha says, stubbing out her cigarette in the apartment's only trinket, an ashtray shaped like a golden slipper. She shrugs. "Who needs all the decor?"

Such views border on heresy in this shop-'til-you-drop
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society. So, too, does Dr. Rasha's academic work, which includes what she says is the first translation into Arabic of Dante's unflattering portrait of the prophet Mohammed -- in the inferno, his guts spilling out, "chopped from the chin down to that part wherefrom the wind escapes."

But it is Dr. Rasha's advocacy of women's rights -- and, by extension, of democracy -- that is ruffling feathers. Unlike their Saudi neighbors, Kuwaiti women can drive, work with men and dress as they choose. But they can't vote, run for office or serve as judges. They also are barred by custom from the nightly salons, called "diwanias," at which men talk politics and play cards over endless cups of tea.

Dr. Rasha has leaped that hurdle by hosting her own diwaniya, for both men and women. Gazing at couches filled with men in white robes and women in Western dress, Mubarak al-Mayal confesses to some discomfort. "We come from the desert, where men are first and women are to be protected," he says. "But no one here seems to need any protection."

Least of all Dr. Rasha. As an al-Sabah, she is insulated from harsh public criticism. She also has the ear of the government, a family affair in which her brother (the interior minister) and cousins control almost all the key jobs. At a recent meeting with the emir (Arabic for "prince"), she quoted from Machiavelli's work of the same name in urging him to ignore his advisers on a minor decision. She won.

Later, accosting an official on the steps of Kuwait's national council, she debates constitutional law and tells him that women are simply demanding their full rights as citizens. "We want full cream, not skim milk," she tells him. "Do you want our neighbors to the north, those animals, to say, 'Look at those backward Kuwaitis?'"

In a notoriously discreet nation, Dr. Rasha is equally direct about Kuwait's government -- "full of twerps" -- and blames the "ineptitude of the state information system" for misguided censorship and for Kuwait's bad image abroad.

Yet she is also a fierce family loyalist who resents the stereotype of al-Sabahs as reclusive magnates. In fact, she says, they number about 1,000 and range from the emir -- worth billions -- to what she calls "made in Taiwan" al-Sabahs who are on a par with other Kuwaitis.

"The al-Sabahs are Kuwait's safety valve -- without them, there would be civil war," she says of Kuwait's fractious

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society. "But the only safety valve for the al-Sabahs is to open up."

This mixed message, and Dr. Rasha's high visibility, have made some Kuwaitis suspect she's being used by the al-Sabahs to show concern for rights they don't intend to grant. Both she and her relatives dismiss such claims. Her brother, Jaber al-Sabah, says the family respects her views even if it doesn't always agree with them. "They take it for granted she will speak out," he says. Dr. Rasha says simply, "I'm the last person to be dictated to."

Dr. Rasha's iconoclasm began young, when she was sent to school in Britain rather than marrying at 13, as her mother and elder sister did. She went on to earn a Ph.D. in Italian Studies at Yale University, where she enjoyed anonymity. "Bill collectors would call and ask if Al Saber was in," she says with a Yankee accent.

Dr. Rasha's real accent is British boarding school, although she is otherwise informal, thumping energetically around her apartment in bare feet. When she returned to work as a professor in Kuwait, she dropped the honorific "Sheika" and has been Dr. Rasha ever since. Her name means both morning star and the rope used to pull up a well-bucket. She prefers the latter: "I think the rope is kinky," she says.

For the 41-year-old academic, as for many Kuwaitis, the Iraqi invasion shook loose some old assumptions. Driving to work on Aug. 2, 1990, she thought the tanks in the streets were Kuwaiti and flashed victory signs at them. Later, noticing gas lines forming as Kuwaitis prepared to flee, she pulled up beside a tank and shouted at the driver, "Are you Iraqi or Kuwaiti?"

When the Iraqis came looking for "the dogs," as they called the al-Sabahs, it was Dr. Rasha's squash partner -- a longtime Iraqi resident of Kuwait -- who helped her escape disguised as the wife of a Bedouin. Returning in March, she found her Maserati and Jaguar gone, and her palatial home a wreck. Now she laughs at her formerly coddled life style. "I didn't even carry keys," she says of the legion of servants. Quips her new roommate, Margot Badran: "Rasha learned to make coffee in exile."

More important, exile forced her to ask questions such as: "What does it mean to be a Kuwaiti? As a Kuwaiti woman, why am I working my guts out for my so-to-speak country and not getting my basic rights?"

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Even at play, Dr. Rasha cuts a singular figure. She is the only woman squash player at a local club (the locker room clears so she can shower) and the lone woman roaming deep into the Persian Gulf each weekend, at the helm of her motorboat. It is here, drift-fishing as nearby explosives teams detonate Iraqi mines, that she can become the contemplative Renaissance person she so often studies.

Propping a bare foot on the back of her outboard, Dr. Rasha quotes Dante and coaxes the fish with an Arabic/Italian word play that means "come nibble with me." When they don't, she compares bait with passing fishermen and accepts their tossed offering of squid. "On land, we might not have much to talk about," she says of her fellow anglers, "but out here, there's a nice camaraderie."

And competition. At sunset, gunning home across the choppy sea, Dr. Rasha can't help glancing over her shoulder at the other fishermen trailing in her wake. "They have the same horsepower as me," she says, smiling. "But I drive with more daring."

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

NEWS SUBJECT: BIOGRAPHY (BIO)

REGION: ARABIAN PENINSULA; KUWAIT; MIDDLE (ARA KU ML)

Word Count: 1281

12/11/91 WSJ A1

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OPINION/ESSAYS

What Washington Needs Now

Let a monument to peace join all the war memorials

By Theodore M. Hesburgh

DURING the last 10 years, four monuments have found their way through the Washington bureaucratic process, raised their million-dollar budgets, and taken their place in Washington's monumental core. They are monuments to the service of our citizens in war: the Vietnam and Korean war memorials, Women in the Armed Services, and Nurses in Vietnam. Another addresses the violence suffered at home — a memorial to police officers slain in the line of duty.

It is our duty to recognize the mortal sacrifices made by our men and women in war. However, this century's wars have brought home the truth that warfare has grown beyond guns, bombs, and armies. New weapons endanger all the earth's population as well as threaten irreparable damage to our environment. The 20th century has taught that international problems must be solved before the battle lines are drawn and the missiles with their devastating cargoes put in place.

Peace is not simply the absence of war. Peace is the opposite of violence and the presence of justice. This generation is watching the increase in violence and the compromise of justice, along with disillusionment in old solutions.

What are we to do?

Our forefathers left symbols of what they believed in: Jefferson's words praise freedom of ideas and courage to change institutions that would destroy the human spirit; the magnificent ideas quoted in Lincoln's memorial remind us to dedicate ourselves to justice for everyone; the Statue of Liberty inspires us to keep our land free of tyranny and to welcome others to our shores.

We find ourselves within four years of the 21st century. I believe that our generation's legacy should be a monument that inspires in our children the determination to work for peace.

Such a monument has already won the approval of Congress, the National Park Service, and critical national commissions. It is currently seeking national funding.

To 'intrude' on the mainstream

The founders' intention for the proposed peace monument is to "intrude" peace considerations into the mainstream of America, believing that the more of us who consider peace as an accessible goal, the more seriously we will define the circumstances that will lead us there and the stronger will be our commitment to work for it.

Unlike the memorials to the past, the National Peace Garden Monument will look to the future. Like the Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson memorials, it will be an act of aspiration, of purpose, of future direction.

I want to tell you the story of the National Peace Garden Monument and how it grew out of one woman's inspiration. In times like these,

when we see so much that is negative about the world, it is heartening to find an individual who has the heart and tenacity to want to do something for us all.

Grandmother saw something missing

In the spring of 1986, Elizabeth Radeloff, a grandmother and retired schoolteacher from Berkeley, Calif., went to Washington to visit friends. After seeing the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Arlington Cemetery, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the graves of John and Robert Kennedy, and the two Jima memorial, she was struck by the idea that many monuments in the capital express the sacrifice but not the hope of American democracy — that nowhere is there a monument to the ideal of peace that lies at the base of our democracy or to the heroic people who struggle to achieve it.

And so she conceived the idea of building a national monument that would honor America's commitment to peace and, more important, would inspire future generations of policymakers.

Over the past 10 years, Ms. Radeloff's enthusiasm has engaged thousands of people throughout the country and overcome many obstacles. She won the support of Rep. George Miller (D) of California and Sen. Dale Bumpers

(D) of Arkansas, and in 1987 Congress passed legislation granting her organization 10 acres of National Park Service land at the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, east of the Jefferson Memorial.

I have joined a committed board composed in part of former Peace Corps volunteers in the effort to build the National Peace Garden Monument. I see it as an opportunity to demonstrate to ourselves and to the world our commitment to the potential for peace. It will encourage thinking and actions that produce solutions to threats of violence at home as well as abroad.

The Olympic example

During the Olympic Games, billions of people join around the world turned their attention to the dedication, talent, and energy of the Olympic athletes. Their example of peaceful competition and brotherhood gave us a glimpse of what we as a global society are capable of. We must not let this positive energy slip away. Instead we should work to find solutions that will reverse the trend of negativism and violence.

Our tradition is to define problems, seize opportunities, and work for change. The National Peace Garden Monument will enlist the positive energy of the American character to work for the preservation of all we hold most dear.

On the eve of the 21st century, we have a chance to build one of the last major memorials in Washington, one dedicated to our belief in the possibility of peace on earth. It will be our gift to the future.

■ Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh is president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

Key to Kuwaiti Reform: Western Backing

By Mamoun Fandy

SINCE its liberation from Iraqi occupation, Kuwait has been walking a tightrope between a democratic vision, supported by liberal Kuwaitis and backed by the United States, and a conservative vision, supported by traditionalists in Kuwait and backed by the weight of neighboring Gulf states.

The Oct. 7 elections brought to parliament 80 members who reflected almost all the ideological and social bases of Kuwait. Kuwait's Islamic opposition won 20 seats (40 percent); independent candidates won 19 seats (26 percent); and pro-government forces won 17 seats (34 percent). Moreover, many members of parliament have multiple loyalties, tribal and sectarian. For example, 24 members come from Kuwait's major tribes, the Muzari, the Anzham, and the Ajman. The parliament represents both Shia and Sunni.

In spite of the limitations of the Kuwaiti democratic experiment, the elections showed a fairness unprecedented in the region. The lack of government interference in the political process will certainly have implications for neighboring countries. This is both a promise and a peril. For the people of the Gulf, Kuwait is a promise of further democratization in the region. Surrounding governments, on the other hand, see Kuwait's democracy as a threat to their internal stability. It could inspire further demands for power sharing in the Gulf region, and few regional governments will agree to such demands without outside pressure.

This is why Kuwait has to move cautiously toward a more liberal and democratic society without openly challenging the legitimacy of its neighboring rulers. This cautious stance is complicated by Kuwait's vulnerability to threats from Iran and Iraq. "Iraq is an immediate threat, while Iran is a future threat," one Kuwaiti put it.

In spite of the fairness of elections and the increase in the number of eligible voters, Kuwait still could enfranchise more of its citizens, namely women. Yet Kuwaiti women have more freedom than women in other Gulf countries. Although they did not vote in the election, a great number of Kuwaiti women of all ages protested their exclusion. Young women in jeans and backward baseball caps hold signs calling for greater political inclusion. Their drop alone would have been enough to get them arrested in neighboring Saudi Arabia. Kuwaiti women also have the backing of powerful women from the ruling family, such as Dr. Raeda al-Sabah, both outgoing

and supporters of women's rights.

Prospects for greater enfranchisement are attainable since the Kuwaiti Constitution doesn't prevent women from voting; an electoral law established by parliament does. Parliament, therefore, has the power to change the law. A comment by a senior government official was promising: "It is in their hands to change this if women lobby their representatives. We have no objection to women's voting. Women played an important role in the liberation of Kuwait and we appreciate that."

Equally promising, the ruling family chose to stay above the fray in these elections. It obviously disapproved of some candidates, such as Hussein al-Qasbi, a pro-Iranian Shia cleric, and yet al-Qasbi won a seat in parliament.

Kuwait reformers still need the support of Western democracies. As one of them explained, "Kuwait is a small state and cannot give women the right to vote or democratize fully without risking offending our powerful neighbors."

Kuwait needs security guarantees from the West to move toward greater democratization. "Democracy for us is a strategic choice," a senior government official told me. He added, "We need to have good relations with the world's democracies. They are the ones that protect us from our neighbors. Democracy is part and parcel of our security package." This is certainly now thinking in the vulnerable, small Gulf state.

A DEMOCRATIC Kuwait could offer a laboratory for parliament. In Kuwait, expatriate workers from India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and many European countries currently enjoy greater protection from exploitation than in Saudi Arabia. A democratic Kuwait would allow all these different nationalities to be part of a cosmopolitan society by further protecting their rights as well as those of Kuwaiti citizens.

Being pulled into two opposing directions by Saudi Arabia and the U.S., Kuwait will encounter some difficulty in trying to satisfy both. For Kuwait to continue as a democracy and to have the courage to include more people in the process, it needs more security guarantees. The U.S. should stand firmly behind this process. Democracy will ultimately provide lasting security, not only to Kuwait but to the whole Gulf region.

■ Mamoun Fandy is research professor of politics at the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University in Washington.

file Kuwait

MV-
Is this
okay? Then want
our clearance by
10/13 today

MEETING THE FIRST LADY

X. DR. RASHA AL-SABAH, U/S OF THE KUWAITI MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, MET WITH FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON DECEMBER 15. IN A STATEMENT RELEASED THROUGH THE KUWAITI EMBASSY'S CULTURAL DIVISION, DR. RASHA EXPRESSED HER APPRECIATION FOR MS. CLINTON'S INVITATION AND FOR HER REAFFIRMATION OF THE USG'S "COMMITMENT TO THE SOVEREIGNTY, FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF KUWAIT." DR. RASHA'S STATEMENT DETAILED DISCUSSION OF KUWAIT'S GULF WAR POW/MISSING, INCLUDING THE FIRST LADY'S "PLEDGE TO EXERT ALL POSSIBLE EFFORTS TO SECURE THE SAFE AND IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL KUWAITI AND OTHER DETAINEES." THE STATEMENT REFERS TO DISCUSSION OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN KUWAIT, BUT DOES NOT EXPLICITLY DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. DR. RASHA DID, HOWEVER, EXTEND AN INVITATION TO MS. CLINTON TO VISIT KUWAIT AT HER CONVENIENCE FOR "A FIRST-HAND VIEW OF KUWAIT AND THE KUWAITI PEOPLE."

June 8, 1999

The Honorable Rasha Al Saabah
Undersecretary, Ministry of Education
State of Kuwait
Kuwait

Dear Madame Minister:

I want to extend my congratulations to you and the State of Kuwait for your decision to extend the right to vote and the right to run for elective office to Kuwaiti women. Enabling the women of Kuwait to take their rightful place in the political life of your country constitutes a significant advance for women's progress.

I fondly remember my meeting with you at the White House and our discussion about women's empowerment in your country. You can take great pride in this new fundamental accomplishment for women's political participation.

With best wishes,

Hillary Rodham Clinton

File ~~Ku~~ Kuwait

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA DIRECTORATE
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

UNCLASSIFIED

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages + cover: 4

FROM: GINA K. ABERCROMBIE-WINSTANLEY

TELEPHONE: 202-456-9121

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-9120

	TO	PHONE	FAX NUMBER
1.	<u>Melanne Verveen</u>		<u>66244</u>
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

COMMENTS:

Melanne, attached are the letters Secstate & Potus sent re: ladies voting in Kuwait. As you can see, we want to encourage this important step. Hasha al Sabah, Under Secretary Ministry of Education is the perfect recipient of a Potus letter. If you need further info, please call.

Gina

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1999

Your Highness:

I want to extend my heartfelt congratulations to you on your decision to extend the right to Kuwaiti women to participate fully in elections. I feel certain that your vision reflects your commitment to a strong future for Kuwait. The leadership you have shown in making this momentous decision will be remembered by generations to come. The American people join me in extending warmest best wishes to you and the people of Kuwait.

Sincerely,



His Highness
Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Amir of the State of Kuwait
Kuwait

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Printed By: Greg W. Sullivan

OPTIONAL FORM 88 (7-99)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

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ORIGIN NEA-01

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 SWCI-00 (ANHR-01 EB-00 L-01 NSCE-C)

To	From
Gina	Gregg
Dep./Agency	Phone #
NSC	
Fax #	Fax #

NGN 7540-01-317-7388

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

092266

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UNCLAS STATE 092266

E.O. 12958; DECL: N/A

TAGS: PREL. PGOV. OPDC. KU

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM SECRETARY ALBRIGHT TO FOREIGN MINISTER
SHAYKH SABAH CONCERNING ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

1. (U) PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY
ALBRIGHT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER SHAYKH SABAH AL AHMED AL
SABAH AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT PLAN
TO RELEASE THE TEXT OF THIS MESSAGE BUT HAS NO OBJECTION IF
THE GOVERNMENT OF KUWAIT WISHES TO DO SO. NO/NO SIGNED
ORIGINAL WILL FOLLOW.

2. (U) BEGIN TEXT:

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE
STATE OF KUWAIT ON THE DECISION TO EXTEND THE RIGHT TO VOTE
AND THE RIGHT TO RUN FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE TO KUWAITI WOMEN
BEGINNING IN FEBRUARY 2000. THIS BOLD AND PROGRESSIVE
DECISION IS A POWERFUL SYMBOL OF KUWAIT'S COMMITMENT TO
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. AS YOU KNOW, SUPPORT FOR WIDER

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, INCLUDING THE VITAL ROLE OF WOMEN
IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS, HAS LONG BEEN A PILLAR OF U.S.
POLICY. THE AMIR'S DECISION TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN IS
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE BROAD CONVERGENCE OF U.S. AND KUWAITI
INTERESTS AND OUR MUTUAL INTEREST IN BRINGING STABILITY AND
PROSPERITY TO THE REGION.

PLEASE CONVEY MY HEARTFELT SUPPORT AND CONGRATULATIONS TO
HIS HIGHNESS, SHAYKH JABER, FOR MAKING A SIGNIFICANT
ADVANCE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION IN
KUWAIT. THE UNITED STATES STANDS SOLIDLY BEHIND KUWAIT AND
THIS BOLD INITIATIVE.

SINCERELY,
MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT

HIS EXCELLENCY.

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1

Secstate
message

05/27/99 THU 11:06 FAX 2024569120

NSC NE/SA

004

05/27/99 THU 10:28 FAX 202 736 4459

NEA/ARP

002

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Printed By: Greg W. Sullivan

SHAYKH SABAH AL-AHMED AL-SABAH,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT.
KUWAIT.

END TEXT
ALBRIGHT

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 04

FLOTUS

PRT: SIT

SIT: SUM2

SIT: NSC

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 190328Z JUN 99

FM AMEMBASSY KUWAIT

TO RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME IMMEDIATE 0034
RUEHNP/AMCONSUL NAPLES IMMEDIATE 0007
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3035
UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 KUWAIT 003762

ROME FOR AUBIN PLEASE PASS TO FLOTUS AND THERESA LOAR
NAPLES FOR MILES
DEPT FOR NEA/ARP AND SPCIW GHADIALI

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: KWMN, PHUM, KU

SUBJECT: SCENESETTER: PARTICIPATION OF KUWAITI WOMEN'S RIGHTS
ACTIVIST DR. FATEMAH AL-ABDALI IN VITAL VOICES ROUND TABLE

REF: A) LAROCCO-GHADIALI 6/16 TELCON, B) KUWAIT 3340, C) KUWAIT
3294 AND PREVIOUS

1. KUWAITI WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST DR. FATEMAH ABDALI WILL BE
TRAVELING TO PALERMO TO PARTICIPATE IN THE VITAL VOICES ROUND
TABLE SET TO BE HELD ON THE MARGINS OF THE CIVITAS PALERMO WORLD
CONGRESS. POST HAS PREPARED THIS SCENESETTER TO ASSIST EVENT
ORGANIZERS AND FLOTUS STAFF IN PROGRAMMING DR. ABDALI'S
PARTICIPATION, AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE AN UPDATE ON THE CURRENT
STATUS OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN KUWAIT.

KUWAITI WOMEN WIN THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND RUN FOR OFFICE

2. THIS YEAR'S VITAL VOICES ROUND TABLE COMES AT A CRITICAL TIME
FOR THE KUWAITI WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. KUWAITI AMIR SHAYKH JABER AL-
AHMED AL-SABAH DECREED WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND THE RIGHT FOR KUWAITI
WOMEN TO RUN FOR ELECTED OFFICE ON MAY 16. THE KUWAITI COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS FOLLOWED UP THE AMIR'S ANNOUNCEMENT BY FORMALLY
AMENDING THE KUWAITI ELECTION LAW ON JUNE 6. THE AMENDMENT TO
THE ELECTORAL LAW REDRESSES A LONG-STANDING PROHIBITION AGAINST
FEMALE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THIS SMALL, BUT IMPORTANT GULF
STATE.

A HISTORIC STEP FOR KUWAIT AND THE REGION

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3. TO PUT THIS HISTORICAL STEP IN CONTEXT, BOTH IN KUWAIT AND IN THE REGION, IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT KUWAIT HAS LONG BEEN A PIONEERING FORCE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION AMONG ARAB GULF STATES. KUWAIT'S PARLIAMENT IS THE ONLY OF ITS KIND IN THE REGION -- IT'S NOT ONLY FREELY ELECTED, BUT IT ALSO HAS REAL TEETH. IN ADDITION, MANY EXPERTS ON THE REGION MAINTAIN THAT THE ADVENT OF KUWAIT'S PARLIAMENT WAS AN IMPORTANT CATALYST IN PUSHING FELLOW GULF STATES QATAR AND OMAN TO TOWARD GREATER POPULAR PARTICIPATION. MANY NOW HOPE THAT KUWAIT'S LATEST STEP WILL AGAIN LEAD TO A WAVE OF EMULATION BY OTHER GULF STATES, INCREASING PRESSURE ON LOCAL LEADERS TO YIELD GREATER POLITICAL POWER TO THE CITIZENS OF THE GULF, PARTICULARLY ITS WOMEN.

WHAT THE AMIRI DECREE MEANS

4. ACCORDING TO THE AMIRI DECREE, KUWAITI WOMEN WILL BE ALLOWED TO REGISTER FOR THE VOTE IN FEBRUARY OF 2000 (NOTE: ALL VOTER REGISTRATION IN KUWAIT, INCLUDING THAT OF KUWAITI MEN, IS RESTRICTED TO THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY. END NOTE). FOLLOWING THEIR REGISTRATION, KUWAITI WOMEN WILL BE ELIGIBLE, NOT ONLY TO CAST BALLOTS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS, BUT ALSO TO RUN FOR ANY ELECTED OFFICE. THEY ARE ALSO NOW ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE CABINET. WHILE THE AMIRI DECREE GRANTING THESE RIGHTS IS TEMPORARILY BINDING, IT MUST BE APPROVED BY KUWAIT'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (PARLIAMENT) TO BE ADOPTED AS THE LAW IN PERPETUITY. THE KUWAITI PARLIAMENT IS CURRENTLY DISSOLVED, BUT A NEW PARLIAMENT WILL BE ELECTED ON JULY 3, AND FEMALE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IS A MAJOR ISSUE OF THE ONGOING PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.

5. THE MOVE TO EXTEND FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS TO KUWAITI WOMEN HAS MET WITH TREMENDOUS INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT, WITH THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND FIRST LADY SENDING CONGRATULATORY LETTERS TO THE AMIR AND OTHER SENIOR KUWAITI OFFICIALS. NEVERTHELESS, THIS MOVE STILL FACES CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION FROM CONSERVATIVE ISLAMIC AND TRIBAL GROUPS IN KUWAIT. SUCH GROUPS HAVE THREATENED TO RALLY AROUND LIKE-MINDED PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES IN AN ATTEMPT TO ELECT A NEW PARLIAMENT THAT WILL REJECT THE AMIRI DECREE GRANTING WOMEN FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS. UNFORTUNATELY, SOME KUWAITI WOMEN, INCLUDING A SENIOR MEMBER OF THE RULING FAMILY, HAVE ALSO OPPOSED THIS HISTORIC STEP. THAT BEING SAID, MOST PUNDITS CONTINUE TO PREDICT THAT THE AMIRI DECREE WILL SURVIVE PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW, AND MANY EXPECT TO SEE KUWAITI WOMEN VOTING AND RUNNING FOR OFFICE IN THE NEXT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR 2003 AND SERVING IN THE CABINET AS EARLY AS THIS YEAR.

KUWAITI WOMEN ANXIOUS TO DIVE IN, BUT STILL UNSURE OF THE WATERS

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6. WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVISTS HERE HAVE UNIFORMLY EXPRESSED THEIR EAGERNESS TO JUMP INTO KUWAITI POLITICAL LIFE, BUT MANY HAVE CONFIDED THAT THEY DO NOT KNOW HOW TO START. FOLLOWING GENERATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION THAT EXCLUDED THEM FROM TRUE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, MANY WOMEN ACTIVISTS HAVE APPROACHED EMBOFFS SEEKING LEADS ON PROGRAMS THAT COULD ASSIST KUWAITI WOMEN
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 KUWAIT 003762

ROME FOR AUBIN PLEASE PASS TO FLOTUS AND THERESA LOAR
NAPLES FOR MILES
DEPT FOR NEA/ARP AND SPCIW GHADIALI

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: KWMN, PHUM, KU
SUBJECT: SCENESETTER: PARTICIPATION OF KUWAITI WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST DR. FATEMAH AL-ABDALI IN VITAL VOICES ROUND TABLE

TO ORGANIZE THEMSELVES. SPECIFICALLY, POST HAS RECEIVED REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR TRAINING RELATED TO REGISTERING WOMEN VOTERS, FINANCING CAMPAIGNS, DEVELOPING CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES, POLLING AND HANDLING THE MEDIA. POST HAS BEGUN PREPARATIONS TO SEND A TEN-WOMEN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVE U.S. CAMPAIGNS AS THEY KICK OFF IN THE FALL, BUT WE HOPE THAT THE VITAL VOICES ROUND TABLE WILL OPEN EVEN MORE DOORS FOR KUWAIT'S WOMEN.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT DR. ABDALI

7. A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, DR. ABDALI WORKS AS AN ENVIRONMENTALIST FOR KUWAIT OIL COMPANY AND SPEAKS EXCELLENT ENGLISH. SHE IS A MEMBER OF THE PREMIER KUWAITI WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, THE WOMEN'S SOCIO-CULTURAL SOCIETY (WSCS) AND HAS A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF PARTICIPATING IN PROTESTS, LECTURES AND OTHER EVENTS AIMED AT OBTAINING POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR KUWAITI WOMEN. SHE SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, BE CONSTRUED AS "THE" LEADER OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT, BUT COULD MORE ACCURATELY BE DESCRIBED AS A LEADING PERSONALITY AND PIONEER IN KUWAIT'S WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

8. DR. FATEMAH RECENTLY GRABBED HEADLINES WHEN SHE BECAME THE FIRST KUWAITI WOMAN TO ANNOUNCE HER INTENTION TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT IN 2003. SHE WAS AGAIN IN THE NEWS WHEN SHE BECAME THE FIRST KUWAITI WOMAN TO DELIVER THE KEYNOTE SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF A PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN TENT (NOTE: SUCH TENTS -- TRADITIONALLY MALE-ONLY -- HAVE FOR YEARS FORMED THE FOCUS OF CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY IN KUWAIT. TRADITIONALLY, CANDIDATES STRIVE TO ENLIST AN EXTREMELY INFLUENTIAL INDIVIDUAL TO DELIVER THE KEY

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NOTE SPEECH WHEN OPENING THEIR CAMPAIGN TENTS, PARTICULARLY AS THE STATURE OF THE KEYNOTE SPEAKER IS OFTEN INTERPRETED AS AN INDICATOR OF THE STATURE OF THE CANDIDATE. IN THIS SENSE, PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE ALI AL-BAGHLI'S CHOICE OF DR. FATEMAH ABDALI WAS AN INDICATION, NOT ONLY OF THE CANDIDATE'S SUPPORT OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT, BUT ALSO OF THE REPUTATION OF DR. ABDALI. END NOTE). WHILE SHE WEARS THE ISLAMIC HEAD SCARF (HEJJAB), DR. ABDALI HAS BEEN CRITICIZED BY SOME ISLAMIC GROUPS FOR HER BOLD STAND IN FAVOR OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

9. COMMENT: DR. FATEMAH'S DECISION TO ACCEPT OUR LAST-MINUTE INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE VITAL VOICES ROUND TABLE IS YET ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HER COMMITMENT TO THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN KUWAIT. NOT ONLY WILL SHE TRAVEL VIRTUALLY ALL NIGHT TO ATTEND, BUT SHE INFORMED POST'S HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICER THAT SHE WAS FORCED TO CANCEL A LONG-PLANNED TELEVISION APPEARANCE, JUST TO MAKE THE TRIP. BEARING THAT IN MIND, POST WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY STEPS THAT COULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT DR. ABDALI IS GIVEN THE SPECIAL TREATMENT HER EFFORT AND WHAT SHE REPRESENTS DESERVE. END COMMENT.

10. FOLLOWING IS DR. ABDALI'S ITINERARY:

-- DEPART KUWAIT: KLM FLT NO. 447 AT 0020, JUNE 18
ARRIVE AMSTERDAM: 0610, JUNE 18

-- DEPART AMSTERDAM: KLM FLT NO. 1619 AT 0725, JUNE 18
ARRIVE MILAN: 0910, JUNE 18

-- DEPART MILAN: ALITALIA FLT NO. 1763 AT 1020, JUNE 18
ARRIVE PALERMO: 1155, JUNE 18

-- MEETINGS: TBD

RON CENTRALE PALACE HOTEL

-- DEPART PALERMO: ALITALIA FLT NO. 1760 AT 0730, JUNE 19
ARRIVE MILAN: 0905, JUNE 19

-- DEPART MILAN: ALITALIA FLT NO. 882 AT 1000, JUNE 19
ARRIVE CAIRO: 1445, JUNE 19

-- DEPART CAIRO: KUWAIT AL FLT NO. 542 AT 1745, JUNE 19
ARRIVE KUWAIT: 2045, JUNE 19

LAROCCO

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 02

<^SSN>3762

<MSGID> M3919220

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Kuwait

The President's Interagency Council on Women

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Honorary ChairSecretary of State Madeleine K. Albright
ChairSecretary of Health and Human Services
Donna Shalala, Immediate Past ChairDATE: Feb 28TO: Katy Button

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: 456-6244FROM: Clyse NelsonPHONE: (202) 647-6195 FAX: (202) 647-5337

MESSAGE:

It would be great if you
and Melanne could join us
on Wed., 3/1 from 11-12³⁰ for
a discussion w/ these 5 women
leaders from Kuwait.

Hope your vacation was restful!

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): (9 pages)

Vital Voices Discussion with Kuwaiti Women Leaders

Political Advocacy and Communications

March 1, 2000
11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

U.S. Department of State
Principals Conference Room (7516)

Participants

Ms. Seham Al-Fraih *Kuw. High. & Soc. Sci.*
Chair, Department of Arabic, Kuwait University

Ms. Nabila Mubarak Al-Anjari *- educator, writer*
Manager, Public Relations and Marketing Dept., Kuwait Touristic Enterprises Company

Ms. Rola Dashti *SPV - will run*
Director, Al-Ahlia Investment Company

Ms. Massouma Al-Mubarak *Pol. Sci. / Int. Rel. - Col. + Tex.*
Lecturer, Kuwait University

Ms. Samira Omar
Agricultural Researcher, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research

- 1971- 1st attempt
- May, 1999 - Amir's decree
- 25 districts - 2 rep. from each
- need campaign strategy, polling, ~~gov. affairs~~, p.r., etc. training



United States Department of State

*Washington, D.C. 20520***WOMEN IN KUWAIT****Women in politics and economics**

Women may not vote or seek election to the National Assembly. They have little opportunity to influence government. In November the Parliament vetoed the Amir's May decree that would have given women the right to vote, to seek election to the National Assembly beginning with the parliamentary election scheduled for 2003 and to hold cabinet office. Shortly thereafter, identical legislation was introduced by Members of Parliament that was defeated by a narrow two-vote margin. Women's rights activists attempted to register as voters in two districts but were unsuccessful.

An estimated 33 percent of women of working age are employed. The law promises "remuneration equal to that of a man provided she does the same work." This promise is respected in practice. Women work as doctors, engineers, lawyers, bankers, and professors. A few have been appointed to senior positions in the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Planning, the Foreign Ministry, and the state-owned Kuwaiti Petroleum Corporation. However, there are no female judges or prosecutors.

Women experience legal and social discrimination. Their testimony is not given equal weight to that of males in the Islamic courts. Married women require their husbands' permission to obtain a passport. By law only males are able to confer citizenship; therefore, children born to Kuwaiti mothers and stateless fathers are themselves stateless. The Government forbids marriage between Muslim women and non-Muslim men.

Violence against women

Violence against women is a problem. According to some local experts, domestic abuse of women occurs in an estimated 15 percent of all marriages. The police and the courts generally seek to resolve family disputes informally and may ask the offending spouse to sign a statement affirming that he agrees to end the abuse. The police refer serious cases to the Psychiatric Department at the Ministry of Health. The courts have found husbands guilty of spousal abuse.

There are several women's organizations that follow women's issues, among the most active of which are the Women's Socio-Cultural Society and the Women's Affairs Committee.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

An International Visitor Single-Country Project for Kuwait
February 24 - March 10, 2000

Ms. Seham AL-FRAIH

Chair

Arabic Department

Kuwait University

Concurrent Position: Lecturer, Department of Arabic Literature, Kuwait University

Previous Positions: Dean, College of Arts, Kuwait University, 1991-95
Chair, Department of Journalism, 1991
Chair, Department of Arabic, 1985

Academic Training: Ph.D., Ancient Arabic Literature, Cairo University, 1980
M.SC., Kuwait University, 1975

Memberships: Arabic Manuscripts Committee, 1980-90
Consulting Assistant Editor, *World of Knowledge*
Consulting Assistant Editor, *Gulf Studies Journal*, Kuwait University
Advisory Organization for *World of Intellect Journal*, Ministry of
Information
Board of Directors, Teaching Committee Association
Board of Directors, Authors League

Publications: Numerous publications on education, literature, role of women in Kuwaiti
society, and history of the media in Kuwait

Personal Data:

Language: Arabic

Travel: Europe, Middle East, United States

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Vice Chairman, Al-Fatat Sporting Club, 1996-97

Academic Training: B.Sc., Accounting, Kuwait University, 1979

Memberships: Kuwait Journalists Association
Kuwait Women's Cultural and Social Association

Publications: Published several essays in *Al-Watan Newspaper* and *Samra Magazine*, a women's weekly

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FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

An International Visitor Single-Country Project for Kuwait
February 24 - March 10, 2000

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Senior Economist, Kuwait National Bank
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Academic Training: Training Course, Harvard Institute for Development, 1997
Ph.D., Population Economics, Johns Hopkins University
M.A., Economics, California State University
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FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

An International Visitor Single-Country Project for Kuwait
February 24 – March 10, 2000

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1982-Present

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Member, Administrative Board of the Faculty Association, Kuwait
University, 1997-99
Chair, Research Committee, Kuwait University, 1988-00
Chair, Budget Committee, Kuwait University, 1985-00

Academic Training: Ph.D., International Studies, University of Denver, 1982.
M.A., International Relations, University of Denver, 1980.
M.A., Political Science, North Texas State University, 1976
Diploma, Economics and Social Planning, Kuwait Planning Institute, 1973
B.A., Political Science, Kuwait University, 1971

Memberships: American Political Science Association
Arab Political Science Association
Arab Human Rights Association
Kuwaiti Women Cultural and Social Association
Consultant, Research Committee, Kuwait Society for the Advancement of
Arab Children

Publications: Book Revision, "Small States in the International System", Case Study
Kuwait, *Journal of Human Science*, 1983
Various publications on International Relations of the Middle East

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INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAM

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FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

An International Visitor Single-Country Project for Kuwait
February 24 - March 10, 2000

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Environmental Protection Association

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