

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Theresa to Melanne Verveer re: non-selection (3 pages)	06/26/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 17871

FOLDER TITLE:

United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women: Current

2013-0534-S

rc1752

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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]

CURRENT

***TALKING POINTS**

***BACKGROUND/HISTORY OF UN CONFERENCE**

***CALENDAR -> SEPTEMBER**

UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

*** CURRENT ***

Current

Current TTKng
P+5



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June, 1995

OVERVIEW OF THE DRAFT PLATFORM FOR ACTION
AS NEGOTIATED AT THE FINAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE
FOR THE
FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
UNITED STATES ACTIONS AND PRIORITIES

INTRODUCTION

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women will be held in Beijing from September 4 - 15, 1995. The final preparatory meeting for the conference was held at the United Nations in New York from March 15 - April 7, 1995. At this meeting, held during the annual session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, the preparatory body for the conference, delegations negotiated a draft Platform for Action to be considered for adoption in Beijing. This is an overview of the Platform as it was negotiated at the New York meeting, describing U.S. actions and priorities.

OVERALL MESSAGE

The final draft of the Platform for Action to be adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, contains **distinct elements that reflect a developing consensus around the world -- a consensus that did not really exist ten years ago.**

The U.N. decade for women, 1975 to 1985, and the document adopted at its culmination, of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, (a plan for the years 1986-2000), sought to **advance the status of women working under the broad themes of equality, development and peace.**

The experience of the past ten years, a combination of research, analysis, legal reform, development work and the networking and organizing efforts of women themselves have brought the world to a realization that **the only way to bring about equality, development and peace is to empower women by integrating them into the mainstream where they can work in partnership with men in all levels and structures of society.**

This directly mirrors the overarching goal for the conference set by the United States. From the first paragraph of the Mission Statement through to the final chapters on Institutional and Financial Arrangements for Implementation and Follow-Up, the draft Platform is a call for the empowerment of women; integration of women into the mainstream of all institutions of society and of a gender perspective into all systems; and an equal partnership between men and women for the good of society.

PRIORITY

The overall priority of the U.S. is to build on the commitments made at the past world conferences on women, and on the recent world conferences on the Environment and Development, in Rio; on Human Rights, in Vienna; on Population and Development, in Cairo; and on Social Development, in Copenhagen.

PLATFORM AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER AND EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATION

HUMAN RIGHTS

Three sections involve human rights -- violence against women, the impact of armed conflict on women, and the human rights of women. Support for strong language in these sections, and leadership to retain such language, came from all regions of the world. The U.S. underscored governments' responsibility to ensure the human rights of women, and to advance women's legal equality and civil and political rights. African delegations in particular led the effort to call on governments to address harmful practices that led to violence against women, and to review civil and customary law so as to reduce legal discrimination against women, in such areas, for example, as inheritance and property rights.

The **Violence against Women** section provides a comprehensive definition of what constitutes such violence, and calls on governments to take responsibility for preventing and punishing acts of violence. The platform also addresses the importance of preventive action, including through counseling and rehabilitative programs for offenders.

The sections on Human Rights and on Promoting Peace seek to draw attention to the fact that the human rights of women are, as stated in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights, and that action must be taken by governments and international organizations to ensure the protection of these rights.

While there is already agreement on a number of important issues, there was a strong effort by some countries to prevent any language that might broaden UN efforts in the area of human rights, and efforts by some countries to inject political issues into the debate. Thus, large portions of these sections remain bracketed.

Nonetheless, consensus was reached on a number of important issues. The Platform calls on the UN to integrate concern for the human rights of women into all its human rights activities. The U.S. took the lead on committing governments to train officials, including security and military personnel, in human rights and humanitarian law, and to punish violations against women.

The Platform recognizes that if women are to fully exercise their rights they must be informed about those rights. The U.S. was part of a broad consensus recognizing that innovative programs must be developed to help women to achieve legal literacy so that they understand and exercise their rights.

INEQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SHARING OF POWER AND DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS

Drawing from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has a right to take part in the government of his or her country, the Platform includes a section on the importance of increasing the participation of women in politics. While there was disagreement over the types of mechanisms for facilitating this participation (with some countries favoring more affirmative measures), there was little disagreement expressed about the importance of this.

HEALTH

The U.S. goal was to take a **lifespan approach to health**, broadening the attention given to health for women of all ages and from a diversity of situations and backgrounds. In addition to these issues, progress was made in negotiating language on preventive programs, research, increased resources and follow-up on women's health.

Issues related to breast and cervical cancer, as well as other cancers of the reproductive system, menopause and other conditions associated with aging, nutrition, substance abuse and environmental and occupational health hazards are all addressed.

Much of the text remaining in brackets is language that was previously agreed to in September, 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. Bracketed text primarily addresses reproductive and sexual health including in the sections addressing HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive rights, unsafe abortion, unwanted pregnancies, condoms and contraceptives and the number of times language addressing parental involvement in adolescent services is included in the document.

GIRLS

Through the leadership of African states, the G77 introduced a new section for the Platform focusing on eliminating discrimination and ensuring the rights of girls. The U.S. worked at the prepcom to strengthen the proposed section, by making it applicable globally rather than regionally. Bracketed language remains concerning discouragement of early marriage, addressing son preference that leads to prenatal sex selection, disparities in access to food, health services and education, and on reproduction, and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

POVERTY

The Platform calls attention to the increasing burden of poverty on women, (the feminization of poverty) and places women's situation in the context of the global economy and the effects of global economic policies. For this reason, there is a considerable amount of bracketed language, much of it involving "cause and effect" relationships, calling for foreign debt cancellation and the allocation of resources. The US supported, and consensus was reached, on strong language calling for economic opportunities for women and inclusion of women in economic policy making, for access for women to credit and to savings mechanisms, and support services. Although much of the text related to macroeconomic policies and structural adjustment programs is bracketed, consensus language calls for structural adjustment programs to be designed to minimize their negative effects on vulnerable groups and to review the impact of structural adjustment programs by means of gender-sensitive social impact assessments.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The U.S. supported the Platform's emphasis on full participation of women and girls in life-long learning and in educational policy- and decision-making. The Platform calls for equal access to education for women and girls; education, training and re-training policies for women, particularly those re-entering the labor market; curricula free of gender stereotypes; the reduction of female illiteracy and the promotion of family engagement in learning. Bracketed areas involve barriers to schooling for pregnant girls and young mothers, teacher training programs and materials to promote mutual respect and shared responsibilities between girls and boys, and religious expression in educational institutions.

ENVIRONMENT

The U.S. actively supported recognition of and action to address the data gap concerning women's susceptibilities and exposures to environmental hazards and toxic substances, the particular situation of women with low incomes, indigenous women, and women belonging to minorities, the participation of women and girls at all levels of decisionmaking in both formal and informal arenas that influence environmental quality, and equal access to education, information and resources in furtherance of environmental protection and natural resource management objectives. U.S. language relating to risks to women's health in low income areas with high concentrations of polluting industrial facilities remains bracketed.

ECONOMICS

In the section on Economic Structures, the U.S. supported and introduced new language that focused on the need for wider acceptance of basic worker rights as minimum labor standards for women; facilitating women's access to credit and capital markets, training, and development of new financial intermediaries to serve their needs, including reaching hard to serve women such as those in rural areas.

MECHANISMS

There is much in this chapter that was supported by the U.S., including improved gender-sensitive analysis of statistics, information and policy analysis; anti-discrimination; promotion of family-friendly policies for both women and men; and the acceptance and use of life-long learning for women and men in and out of school environments.

The Platform urges governments to make efforts to measure and better understand unremunerated work, and to seek to develop methods to assess its value in quantitative terms, for possible reflection in accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts.

DOCUMENT-WIDE FEATURES

GENDER

To the surprise of most delegations, a handful of countries moved to delete or bracket the word "gender" throughout the text. In order to resolve this issue, a special working group met in New York in May. The U.S. joined consensus on the adoption of a Chairman's statement that will appear in the report of the Conference. The statement reaffirms that "gender" as used in the Platform is intended to be interpreted and understood as it is in ordinary, generally accepted usage.

DIVERSITY

As promised, the U.S. made inclusiveness a priority, working to ensure that the diversity of women was recognized as well as the fact that some women face additional barriers to their advancement because of factors other than gender. This concept is recognized throughout the document. For example, the U.S. and other supporters, working with women themselves, were successful in including women with disabilities and women from ethnic and racial minorities. One paragraph early in the Platform describes the diverse situations of women which should be incorporated into action plans. Because it is bracketed, it remains to be negotiated in Beijing.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

The U.S. strongly supported recognition of the role NGOs play in policy planning, development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the advancement of women, and urged in several places in the document that **governments work in partnership with NGOs**, grant NGOs legal status and protection, and permit the independence of NGOs, including financial independence. Some delegations within the G-77 strongly oppose a monitoring role for NGOs. The U.S. has consistently supported inclusion of monitoring.

YOUNG WOMEN

Working with the youth caucus, the U.S. introduced language in the Global Framework calling attention to **the importance of young people in shaping the next century**, and the commitment that the international community must make to them to prepare them for their future role. Young women need to be part of the process - working to ensure that their needs are addressed and helping to form their future. The U.S. also supported specific references to young women or youth throughout the document.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

The U. S. supported language in the document introduced by Australia that invites governments to come to Beijing ready to state **specific national commitments for priority action within the context of the Platform**. These commitments are seen as first steps toward implementation, not as a substitutes for action on the entire document. Currently, the U.S. is giving serious thought to the nature of commitments and types of initiatives it may bring to Beijing that will result in practical outcomes for women and girls in the U.S.

The U.S. also supported and contributed to language that calls upon **governments to consult with relevant institutions and non-governmental organizations, preferably before the end of 1995, on how to best develop implementation strategies for the Platform**. Further, governments are called upon to have such plans developed and in place within a year. The U.S. is committed both ideologically and because it is effective to an ongoing process between government and non-governmental organizations on achieving full equality and partnership between women and men in the political, economic and social structures of the U.S.

In this time of tight resources, the U.S., as was true of donor nations in general, took a conservative approach toward finances and resources for implementation, urging refocusing and reallocation of existing where possible. Also, because the U.S. is interested in overall reform of the UN and better coordination and linkage between its agencies and the whole series of international conferences that have been held in the past ten years, the U.S. concentrated on ensuring that implementation of the Beijing Platform be in concert with this overall process.

FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

In September 1995, the United Nations will convene a World Conference on Women, in Beijing. This Fourth World Conference on Women comes 10 years after the close of the UN's Decade for Women -- a decade that was dedicated to advancing the status of women. The third conference, held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985 closed the decade with the adoption of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, a plan of action for the years 1985 - 2000 that was designed to remove obstacles and achieve the goals outlined under the broad categories of equality, development, and peace.

In calling for a fourth World Conference, the UN General Assembly recognized that "the pace of implementation of the Forward Looking Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the 20th century. The purpose of the 1995 Conference is to review and appraise the advancement of women since 1985 and to adopt a plan of action that will mobilize women and men in governmental and non-governmental organizations, in policy-making positions and among the citizenry, to achieve the objectives.

As with the past world conferences on women and other major UN conferences, such as the recent ones in Rio on the environment, in Vienna on human rights and in Cairo on population and development, this conference will be accompanied by an overlapping NGO (non-governmental organization) Forum. Between the two events, it is expected that 30,000 people, among them thousands of American women, will go to Beijing.

American women, as individuals sometimes, but mainly through non-governmental organizations, to develop our policies and goals. There is high interest in the conference, as indicated by attendance at the 10 regional preparatory conferences jointly sponsored by State and DOL around the country. Women see a stake in the conference for themselves and their domestic agenda as well as its importance for women in the developing world. A coalition of women's organizations, and human rights and development organizations, has formed a network to prepare for the conference.

The broad range of concerns that have been identified to date in UN regional preparatory conferences include: the feminization of poverty; the need for access to education, health and related services; violence against women; access to and participation in all levels of the economy; the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels; insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women; women's human rights; effects armed or other kinds of conflicts on women; women's role in managing natural resources and safeguarding the environment.

American women, and the USG are largely in accord on priorities human rights; the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities for women and men; economic opportunities for women, including micro-enterprise, and dealing with negative effects of the changing world economy,-- such as the contingent work force, downsizing, loss of benefits and job security; an emphasis on girls, such as universal primary education for girls, and promotion of their overall well-being and value to society; a life-cycle approach to health care.

American women, along with women the world over, are describing themselves as agents of change in their approach to these concerns and rejecting passivity and victimization. American women are working as partners with government on these issues.



HIGHLIGHTS AND LINKAGES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT and the FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

A Platform for Action will be agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women (4WCW), September 4 - 15, 1995 in Beijing, China, which sets a new course to be undertaken by governments, the UN system, and private organizations in support of women. Negotiations are currently underway on the draft Platform and work will continue during the summer.

The draft Platform for Action calls for the integration of women into mainstream decision making processes and reaffirms the International Conference on Population and Development's (ICPD) call for women's empowerment as a guarantor of development. These goals mirror US positions through Cairo and the Beijing preparations.

The ICPD Program of Action is a comprehensive strategy to move toward balance between the world's citizens and resources. It addresses the many factors that go into decisions about family size. The ICPD is an important basis for the work of the 4WCW because it recognizes that gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women are necessary precursors to sustainable development, alleviating poverty, and stabilizing population growth as well as being aims in their own right.

There are several key areas where the 4WCW builds on agreements reached at the ICPD, reemphasizing their importance.

PLATFORM HIGHLIGHTS

Health: The Platform includes a lifespan approach to health that broadens the attention given to the health of women of all ages and from a diversity of situations and backgrounds. Key elements in the health section include: access to affordable, good quality health care; strengthening preventive programs; undertaking multi-sectoral initiatives that address HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and other sexual and reproductive health issues; promoting research and information dissemination on women's health; and resources and follow-up.

Issues related to breast and cervical cancer, as well as other cancers of the reproductive system, menopause and other conditions associated with aging, nutrition, substance abuse, and environmental and occupational health hazards are all addressed.

The ICPD carefully addressed reproductive rights and reproductive and sexual health, including access to family planning and measures to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. These issues remain fundamental to the Platform and, in conjunction with the rest of the health chapter, are integral to a woman's ability to control her life. The document also emphasizes particular attention to the health needs of girls and adolescents.

The Platform also addresses important ethical issues such as eliminating practices of over medication and medically unnecessary or coercive medical interventions as well as ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent in regard to health services. It recommends that comprehensive courses on women's health be included in medical school curricula and other health care training.

Education: Education is a basic right and an essential tool for improving the quality of life. Education of girls and women is key to improving health and empowering women to participate in decision-making in society and economic development. As the ICPD Program of Action recognized, efforts to increase women's self-determination improve the health and well-being of women and their children and will slow the pace of population growth.

The Platform calls for universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school-age children by the year 2000; closing the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005; and ensuring universal primary education in all countries before the year 2015.

It also calls for the schooling of pregnant adolescents and young mothers. Training programs and materials for teachers and educators that raise awareness about

the status, role, and contribution of women and men in the family and society, which promote equality, cooperation, mutual respect, and shared responsibility between girls and boys must be developed.

The Platform sets out actions to be taken to develop non-discriminatory education and training, improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, continuing education, and to promote life-long learning.

Human Rights: The human rights of women are addressed throughout the Platform, reinforcing standards articulated at the 1993 Vienna Human Rights Conference and looking at critical issues of violence and the impact of armed conflict. The Platform underscores governmental responsibilities to ensure the human rights of women, and to advance women's legal equality and civil and political rights.

The section on violence against women restates what constitutes such violence -- including sexual violence. It calls on governments to take responsibility for preventing and punishing these acts of violence.

Reproductive rights are critical to women's empowerment. Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing, and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion, and violence, as

expressed in human rights documents.

Girls: Expanding on the ICPD Program of Action, African countries inserted a section specifically to address development of girls, recognizing the importance of young people in shaping the next century.

The Platform calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against girls and for measures to address the root causes of son preference. Son preference results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, as well as reduced access to education, food, health, and opportunities for girls.

Environment: Women's roles in managing natural resources and protecting the environment are addressed throughout the Platform, building on strong text in Agenda 21 and the ICPD Program of Action. The Platform makes an important linkage between women's health and environmental protection to address the data gap concerning women's susceptibilities and exposures to environmental hazards and toxic substances. The participation of girls and women at all levels of decision making, integrating gender concerns and perspectives in sustainable development policies, is emphasized.

The Platform acknowledges that women have often played leadership roles in promoting an environmental ethic and points out that women can have a particularly powerful role in influencing sustainable consumption decisions.

Women's contributions to environmental management, includ-

ing through indigenous communities and grass-roots and youth campaigns, have often taken place at the local level, where decentralized action on environmental issues is most needed and decisive.

Other areas: Other components of the Platform for Action include: the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women; women's access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies; the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels; mechanisms to promote the advancement of women; and women and the media.

The Platform calls attention to the role that non-governmental organizations play in policy planning, development, implementation, and monitoring of programs for the advancement of women and urges governments to work in partnership with NGOs.

US Delegation: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair (although no decision has been made about her attendance at the conference); Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, Chairman; Secretary Donna Shalala, Co-Chair; Under Secretary for Global Affairs Timothy E. Wirth, Alternate Chair; the Honorable Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, Deputy Chair.

If you have specific questions about US participation in the 4WCW you may contact:
Conference Secretariat
US Department of State
2201 C St. NW, Room 1318
Washington, DC 20520
202/647-3129 phone
202/647-4787 fax

June 1995

Focus on 4WCW

Update on Preparations



United States Department of State • Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public Communication • June 16, 1995

All q us have a stake about how women live around the world - issues

Conf's more issues to top agenda



The UN Fourth World Conference on Women (4WCW), to be held in Beijing, China, September 4-15, 1995, is intended to stimulate increased activity at all levels—from local to global—to improve the status of women and promote equality between women and men. At the conference, the U.S. delegation will be discussing ways to ensure that women are full partners in their families, communities, and nations, as well as on a worldwide basis.

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women is important to Americans because women everywhere want strong families, economic security, access to basic and better education and health care, participation in all levels of decision-making, personal safety, legal rights, and basic equality.

U.S. Priorities

At the conference, the United States aims to promote the advancement and empowerment of women and to build on the commitments made at other important UN conferences: the 1985 Women's Conference in Nairobi, the 1992 Environment and Development Conference in Rio, the 1993 Vienna Human Rights Conference, the 1994 Cairo Population and Development Conference (ICPD), and the 1995 Copenhagen Social Summit (WSSD).

The U.S. will provide leadership on the following issues:

- Human rights of women, including actions to end violence against women;
- A life-span approach to health and education;
- Efforts to balance work and family responsibilities of both women and men;
- Economic security;
- The importance of the participation of the non-governmental sector as partner in building communities—locally, nationally, and internationally; and
- The full participation of women in political and economic decision-making.

U.S. Delegation

The U.S. Government has appointed a strong team to lead the official delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women. First Lady

Hillary Rodham Clinton will serve as Honorary Chair of the Delegation; no decision has been made about her attendance at the conference. Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, will chair the Delegation; Donna Shalala, U.S. Secretary for Health and Human Services is Co-chair. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth is Alternate Chair, and former Member of Congress Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is Deputy Chair/Director of the Delegation. Veronica Biggins, former assistant to the President, will serve as Vice Chair.

Other members of the delegation currently include Lynn Cutler of Washington, DC, Maria Antonietta Berriozabal of Texas, Arthenia Joyner of Florida, Dorothy Lamm of Colorado, and Linda Tarr-Whelan of Washington, DC. The White House is expected to name the full delegation by early summer.

Global Prepcom

The final preparatory committee negotiating session, or "Prepcom," concluded its pre-conference work in

Public Participation

The Global Conference Secretariat of the U.S. Department of State is sponsoring monthly public meetings to discuss preparations for the Women's Conference. All interested individuals are invited to attend. The meetings will be held 3:30-5:00 p.m. at the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) auditorium in Washington, DC, 1900 E St. NW, on the following dates: July 11 and August 1.

In addition, a series of substantive discussions on specific sections of the conference's Platform for Action are open to the public. These discussions will be held in room 1350 at OPM 3:30-5:00 p.m. on the following dates:

Education/Girl-Child: June 19
Poverty/Economics: June 22
UN Systems/Resources: June 23
Diversity: June 30

There will be an additional meeting in New York on Thursday, June 22 to be held from 2:00-3:30 p.m. in UN Conference Room 2. □

New York City on April 7, 1995. During the three-week session, delegates discussed the platform, to which they added a section on girls and young women and a one-page Declaration to accompany the draft Platform for Action (see box).

The current draft of the Platform for Action contains distinct elements that reflect a developing worldwide consensus that the only way to bring about equality, development, and peace is to empower women by

integrating them into mainstream society where they can work in partnership with men. Such a consensus did not exist 10 years ago at the Nairobi conference.

Non-governmental organization (NGO) accreditation to the conference also was deliberated at the prepcom. There are now more than 2,700 NGOs eligible to send representatives to observe the World Conference. The status of the additional 1,500 NGOs still seeking accreditation will be

determined at the 1995 Substantive Session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, during June and July.

NGO Forum Site

Traditionally, there has been an effective working relationship between NGOs and governmental delegations at intergovernmental world conferences. In recent years, NGOs have organized parallel meetings known as "NGO Fora" that are held in conjunction with these conferences. The fora normally are located near official conference sites, thus facilitating dialogue among governmental and non-governmental representatives, and resulting in strengthened action plans.

On June 8, Supatra Masdit, Convener of the NGO Forum, signed an agreement with the China Organizing Committee finalizing the site details for the NGO Forum. The official opening will take place at the Olympic Stadium (located across from the Beijing International Convention Center, site of the 4WCW) on August 30. The majority of NGO Forum activities will take place in Huariou at the Scenic Tourist Area, about 33 miles from Beijing. The agreement also calls for a satellite facility in Beijing near the conference site for participants at the NGO Forum to meet with Observer NGOs to the conference and government delegates.

The U.S. Government is pleased that the UN, China, and NGO planners have reached agreement on what promises to be the largest gathering of its kind ever held. Recognizing a successful NGO Forum as an integral part of the World Conference, the U.S. will continue to work together with the UN, other member states, and the NGO community to encourage this outcome.

Conference Logistics and Contact Information

NGOs eligible to send representatives to the World Conference are receiving notification from the UN. After receiving notification, groups should immediately forward the names and addresses of designated individuals (up to two for national NGOs and five for international) to the Secretariat for the World Conference (see address below). The UN will mail confirming letters to all individual representatives in mid-August.

All deadlines for application for accreditation to the official conference

Other Information Sources

Information Hotline. Department of State Global Conference Secretariat hotline for recorded information on public meetings and other special events related to the 4WCW is 202-663-3070 or, for the hearing impaired, TDD 202-647-3750.

Special Needs Information. U.S. participants with special needs should contact the Global Conference Secretariat on 202-647-3129 several weeks prior to scheduled events so that reasonable accommodation can be made.

Print Sources. Copies of the draft Platform for Action are available from the Conference Secretariat at the United Nations. Requests may be made by fax (dial 212-963-3463) or by writing to:

Secretariat for the Fourth World Conference on Women
Division for the Advancement of Women, Room DC2-1234
United Nations
New York, NY 10017

Visa Information. The Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs publication "Foreign Entry Requirements" lists the address of the Chinese embassy along with all consulates in the United States. To request a copy by fax, dial 202-647-3000 and enter publication number 10007 at the appropriate prompt. Copies of this publication are also available at U.S. passport offices, listed in the blue pages of your local telephone directory.

Electronic Access. Other information about the 4WCW is available electronically through the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network (DOSFAN) under the heading "UN Fourth World Conference on Women" under the Bureau of International Organization Affairs/United Nations section of the Global Affairs listing. Visa information is available in the Consular and Travel Information section. DOSFAN is accessible three ways on the Internet:

Gopher: [dosfan.lib.uic.edu](gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu)
URL: <gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/>
WWW: <http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/dosfan.html>

DOSFAN is also accessible from most commercial on-line services. For additional technical information about DOSFAN, contact John Shuler by e-mail at john.a.shuler@uic.edu, or by phone on 312-996-2738.

Copies of the draft Platform for Action are also available via e-mail under the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) network at the following addresses:

un.wcw.doc.eng (English)
un.wcw.doc.esp (Spanish)
un.wcw.doc.fra (French)
fourth_wcw@Together.org □

and registration for the NGO Forum have passed.

NGO observer representatives can register for photo identification badges near the Beijing International Convention Center beginning August 28 upon presentation of a photo ID and individual confirmation letter from the UN. A photocopy of the UN's letter stating that the NGO has been accredited along with an original letter from the NGO stating that the individual is one of the group's designated representatives will also suffice.

Visas to China will be issued by the Chinese embassy and consulates. Visas are valid only for three months and, therefore, should not be requested until late June at the earliest for NGO Forum attendees; early July for those participating in the conference. See box for information about visas to China.

✓ The information in this publication is not copyrighted; we encourage you to reproduce and disseminate this *Focus* to your colleagues and other interested parties. □

It is recommended that Forum and Conference participants consider purchasing travelers insurance to cover all reasonable contingencies for canceling your trip.

Due to the change of site to Huairou, all Forum participants are required to fill out a "New Hotel Reservation Form" that is being sent out by the NGO Forum. The deadline for returning this new form to the China Organizing Committee is July 5, 1995. The address for the committee is:

China Organizing Committee
Fourth World Conference on Women
and NGO Forum on Women
Beijing '95
No. 15 Jianguomen St.
Beijing 100730
P.R. China
Phone: 861-5221133, ext: 3006
Fax: 861-5225329

State Department. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth established the Global Conference Secretariat to coordinate all U.S. Government preparations and

follow-up for the conference.

Ms. Theresa Loar is the Director of the Global Conference Secretariat. Contact:

Global Conference Secretariat
Room 1318
2201 C St. NW
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
Phone: 202-647-3129
Fax: 202-647-4787

United Nations. Ms. Gertrude Mongella of Tanzania is the Secretary General of the Conference. Contact :

UN Secretariat of the Fourth
World Conference on Women
Division for the Advancement
of Women
DC2-1234
Two United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Phone: 212-963-8385
Fax: 212 963-3463

NGO Forum. Ms. Supatra Masdit is the Convenor of the NGO Forum. Contact :

NGO Forum on Women, Beijing '95
211 E. 43rd St., Suite 1500
New York, NY 10017
Phone: 212-922-9267 or 922-9268
Fax: 212-922-9269 ■

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

**Talking Points For US Participation in
UN Fourth World Conference on Women**

US Goals for the Conference

- o Our message focuses on women as active participants in meeting the challenges of today and the next century.
- o We approach this Conference seeking partnerships with other countries and with American NGOs in developing a strong, consensus UN Platform of Action.
- o We have held extensive meetings throughout the country to get the input of all Americans.
- o Our overall priority is to promote the advancement and empowerment of women and to build on the commitments made at other important UN Conferences: the 1985 Women's Conference in Nairobi, the 1992 Environment and Development Conference in Rio, the 1993 Vienna Human Rights Conference, the 1994 Cairo Population and Development Conference (ICPD) and the 1995 Copenhagen Social Summit (WSSD).
- o The US will provide leadership on:
 - o Human rights of women, including actions to end violence against women
 - o A lifespan approach to health and education
 - o Efforts to balance work and family responsibilities of both women and men
 - o Economic security
 - o The importance of NGOs as partners in building communities -- locally, nationally and internationally
 - o The full participation of women in political and economic decision-making
- o The World Conference is important to Americans because the successes and challenges women experience are similar all over the world. Women everywhere want: strong families, economic security, basic and better education and health care, participation in decision-making, personal safety, and legal rights. This Conference is designed to explore and understand these challenges and to promote an action agenda to achieve these goals.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

-2-

What Came out of New York Prepcom

- o The final preparatory committee negotiating session or "Prepcom" concluded its pre-conference work in New York on April 7, 1995. The meeting was extended by three days to allow for negotiations on all proposed sections of the document. During the three-week session, delegates discussed all sections of the Platform for Action, incorporated a section on the girl-child and a Declaration and submitted corrections to the proposed draft to the UN Conference Secretariat.
- o The current draft of the Platform for Action contains distinct elements that reflect a developing consensus around the world -- a consensus that did not exist ten years ago at the Nairobi Conference. This consensus is that the only way to bring about equality, development and peace is to empower women by integrating them into the mainstream where they can work in partnership with men in all levels and structures of society.

Background and Context

- o This Conference is about women and girls and not about China.
- o The Conference is convening in China because it is Asia's turn to host such a conference. When the UN decision was made in 1992 to hold the meeting, China was the only country in the region to offer to host it.
- o At the Conference and the associated NGO Forum, approximately 45,000 people from around the world will be openly discussing a variety of issues. Aside from the importance to the world's women, this conference cannot help but have reverberations within China. In fact, we are hearing already that women in China have begun to use the Conference as a means to form groups and establish regular contacts with the world community.
- o U.S. participation in the Conference will ensure that American women and men will have a voice in an international forum on issues affecting the lives of women.
- o In a series of UN meetings on sustainable human development, the U.S. has played a leadership role in preparing the Conference documents, not only to promote policies consistent with our interests, but also to ensure agreements reached at these UN Meetings reflect U.S. goals and democratic values.
- o The Conference ensures a platform to promote U.S. interests on such important issues as democracy and human rights.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

-3-

NGOs Accreditation and Access

- o This Administration has actively promoted the important role of NGOs in policy development and program implementation. Our delegations to the recent ICPD and WSSD included American NGOs from grassroot organizations as well as those with international partners. We will continue to demonstrate our commitment to NGO participation by including NGOs on our delegation to the Women's Conference.
- o Vice President Gore, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and Ambassador Madeleine Albright have publicly and privately endorsed the full participation of NGOs in UN conferences.
- o At senior levels, we urged the UN Secretariat to follow open and fair credentialling procedures for NGOs seeking to attend the Conference and ensured the procedures were strengthened through a new resolution adopted at the recent Preparatory Committee for the Conference.
- o That resolution was recently approved by the General Assembly and allowed those NGOs not included on the UN Secretariat's original accreditation list an opportunity to submit further information concerning their qualifications for accreditation to the Secretariat.
- o **On June 29, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) accredited 741 additional NGOs that had been recommended by the UN. 106 of these groups are US-based.**
- o The status of other US-based NGOs, including several that have been challenged by China and other countries, will be determined by July 28.
- o We have also encouraged the Chinese Government to meet its obligations as the host country for the Women's Conference by applying fair and transparent visa procedures to all who are accredited to attend the Conference.
- o We and the UN have asked the Chinese Government to follow the example of the Egyptian Government in its approach to the ICPD, that is, to allow freedom of expression at the conference and associated NGO forum sites. Nevertheless, Chinese law applies throughout China, and acts of civil disobedience or other public expressions away from those sites, or any other actions deemed illegal by the Chinese, could result in detentions or other responses by the Chinese. Visitors to the conference or forum should keep that in mind.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

-4-

- o At least 7,000 Americans have registered to attend the NGO Forum associated with the World Conference. This represents approximately 22 percent of those who have registered; an additional 20 percent of registrations come from Japan.

NGO Forum Site

- o Traditionally, there is a working relationship between NGOs and government delegations at World Conferences. In the past, the proximity of the NGO Forum to the official conference site has facilitated dialogue among all participants and strengthened the action plans adopted by the conferences.
- o As a result of discussions held in Beijing, which included Chinese, United Nations and NGO Representatives, NGO Forum Convener, Supatra Masdit of Thailand signed a letter of agreement concerning a number of arrangements for the NGO Forum on June 8.
- o The majority of NGO Forum activities will take place in Huarliou at the Scenic Tourist Area, approximately 33 miles from Beijing. The agreement also calls for a satellite facility in Beijing near the Conference site for participants at the NGO Forum to meet with Observer NGOS to the Conference and government delegates.
- o The U.S. Government is pleased that the United Nations, China, and the NGO Planners have reached agreement on what promises to be the largest gathering of its kind ever held. We look forward to a successful NGO Forum as an integral part of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, and will continue to work together with the United Nations, other member states and the NGO Community to encourage this outcome.

Gender

- o On May 15, the U.S. participated in the first meeting of the Gender Contact Group, established to resolve questions regarding the use of the word "gender" that arose during the final hours of the preparatory meeting for the Fourth World Conference on Women.
- o Chaired by Selma Ashipala of Namibia, the meeting was attended by about 60 representatives of interested nations. The Chair presented an overview of the use and understanding of the word "gender" within the context of UN documents and meetings.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

-5-

- o There was widespread support for the U.S. proposal for the group to adopt a Chairman's statement reflecting the group's understanding of the usage of the term.
- o Of those present, three, (Guatemala, Benin, Argentina) preferred that the Contact Group define the word gender and include the definition in a footnote to the Platform for Action.
- o Responding to the near consensus for the Chairman's Statement, the Chair developed a draft statement which was adopted at the May 31 meeting by consensus, with Guatemala alone preferring a definition of gender. There was no support for the Guatemalan position. The statement as adopted, will appear in the report of the Conference.

US Delegation and Preparations

- o First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is the delegation's honorary chair. Although no decision has been made about her attendance at the Conference, the First Lady's willingness to accept this position reflects her strong interest in and commitment to effective U.S. participation in the Conference.
- o Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, will chair the delegation, Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services and Carol Browner, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency will serve as Co-Chairs. Timothy E. Wirth, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs is the Alternate Chair, the Honorable Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, former member of Congress, is Deputy Chair/Director of the delegation, and Veronica Biggins, former Assistant to the President will serve as a Vice-Chair.
- o Other members of the delegation include Maria Antonietta Berriozabal of San Antonio, TX, Lynn Cutler of Washington, DC, Arthenia Joyner of Florida, Dorothy Lamm of Colorado, and Linda Tarr-Whelan of Washington, DC.
- o The White House is expected to name the full delegation by early summer.
- o Overall coordination of US preparations and follow-up for the conference is the responsibility of the US Department of State. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth has established a conference secretariat to coordinate preparations for the conference. Theresa Loai, a Foreign Service Officer is the Director of this office.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
FOR DELEGATION USE ONLY

-6-

- o The Global Conference Secretariat sponsors monthly public meetings in Washington, DC to provide updates on the Conference planning and to listen to NGO input.

For Further Information

- o Global Conference Secretariat, 2201 C St., NW, Room 1318, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone (202) 647-3129, Fax (202) 647-4787. A hotline has been established to provide information on public meetings and any other special events. The number is (202) 663-3070 or TDD (202) 647-3750. Individuals with special needs are encouraged to contact the office several weeks prior to scheduled events so that reasonable accomodation can be made.
- o UN Secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Division for the Advancement of Women, DC2-1234, Two United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017. Phone (212) 963-8385, Fax (212) 963-3463. Ms. Getrude Mongella of Tanzania is the Secretary General of the Conference.
- o NGO Forum on Women, Beijing '95, 211 E. 43rd St., Suite 1500, New York, NY 10017. Phone (212) 922-9267 or 922-9268, Fax (212) 922-9269. Ms. Supatra Masdit is the Convenor.

607 SEC3

Drafted:G/CS:TiGar/KHendrix/JAMeer/LSibilla
607 SEC3 6/30/95

Cleared:

IO:MLKimble

USUN:VMarrero

USUN/W:EKShocas

G/CS:MMMezvinsky

L/UNA:EBloom

EAP/CM:RBordie

From Cairo to Copenhagen and Beijing:

Themes and Emphases

The road that began in Rio and continued in Vienna wends its way to Cairo, Copenhagen and Beijing in the next 18 months. Although each major world event held in these five cities is singular, common threads are evident. Each event requires independent analysis and public affairs treatment, yet the commonalities also merit emphasis in information and exchange activities, e.g.:

- o Supporting Sustainable Development (highlighted at the 1992 Rio International Conference on Environment and Development, particularly in "Agenda 21.")

Centrally involves the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the global ecology to promote the well-being of future generations. Sustainable development also involves combatting poverty, reducing wasteful consumption, improving urban conditions.

Democratic governance, education and public awareness are necessary for sustainable development, as is the full and equal participation "...of all relevant groups, including women, youth, indigenous people and their communities, non-governmental organizations, farmers, local authorities, trade unions, business and industry and the science and technology community." (Agenda 21)

- o Advancing Human Rights and Democratization (Re-confirming the Vienna 1993 World Conference on Human Rights.)

The universality of basic human rights was confirmed in the Vienna document as well as recognition of the importance of democratic institutions and the importance of development.

- o Building Global Consensus and a Comprehensive Plan of Action regarding Population and Development (The goal of the September 5-13 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo.)

Involves broadening family planning services, improved health care, particularly for women and children, equal education, empowerment of women and equal economic opportunity, greater involvement of men in family choices and responsibilities, and greater involvement of women in designing and carrying out sustainable development strategies and programs. As Under Secretary of State Tim Wirth said recently, "...At Cairo, we can forge the necessary consensus around the goals of human rights, gender equality, environmental protection, economic and social justice...." (March 30 speech.)

o Alleviating and Reducing Poverty, Expanding Employment and Enhancing Social Integration (Goals of the March 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development.)

These three mutually related goals rest on the convergence of economics, sustainable development strategies and social and humanitarian goals. Seeks to free the creative energy and strengths of individuals and communities, as stated in an early U.S. statement on the Summit: ".... Whether in our domestic programs or in our foreign aid programs, the emphasis now is on building indigenous capacity, enhancing participation, decentralization, and the empowerment of communities and individuals."

o Fostering the Advancement of Women and Their Contribution to Global Peace, Prosperity and Human Freedom (the central concern of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace," in Beijing in September, 1995.)

Addressing the full range of concerns that relate to the empowerment of women in social, political and economic terms, the Beijing Conference deals directly with the unifying thread of the four preceding major global events, both retrospectively and in setting an agenda and goals for future action. "What I would like to emphasize .. is the fact that advancing the roles and rights of women is a critical common thread that must be woven through the recommendations and implementation of our goals from Rio, Vienna, Cairo, Copenhagen and Beijing. Achievement of gender equality is essential in its own right. But I also believe that sustainable development cannot be realized without the full engagement and complete empowerment of women." (Tim Wirth March 30 speech.)

World Conference on Women

Q. The UN is holding the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing. How can the U.S. allow this to happen?

A: Previous world conferences on Women were held in Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980), and Nairobi (1985). Asia was the next likely region to host the conference. China was the only country in that region to extend an invitation to host the Fourth World Conference on Women.

The 1992 Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women decided by consensus that China would be the venue for the 1995 World Conference, and the General Assembly subsequently endorsed that decision in resolution 47/95.

Holding this conference in China does not in any way confer our approval of China's human rights policy or practices. We hope this conference will contribute to improving human rights conditions in China and elsewhere in the world. For this reason, the United States intends to participate fully and actively in the Conference.

Reasons for White House Attendance at the
Fourth World Conference for Women in Beijing

- o WH attendance would signal to domestic constituencies and the world this Administration's commitment to women's advancement.
- o The Conference focuses on issues affecting mainstream American women who are concerned about the quality of their work and family life. The Conference addresses women's access to the American dream: training, education, employment, personal safety.
- o WH presence at the plenary and NGO Forum would lend strong support to NGO partnership with governments at UN conferences. NGOs are an important citizen empowerment and democracy-building tool around the world. This Administration has broken new ground in involving NGOs in governance and encouraging the UN system to permit greater access for NGOs in the UN system.
- o WH could use the occasion of the conference to be a strong advocate for human rights and women's rights by making a very focused speech at the plenary of the Conference and at the NGO Forum.
- o WH attendance would demonstrate a pro-active stance to China's human rights and women's rights problems. A WH presence would signal a strong commitment to human rights. Human rights are central to the agenda of the Conference.
- o We have been working very closely with human rights groups (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, B'Nai B'Rith Women, International Human Rights Law Group) as we prepare for prepcoms and the Conference. Much of our input on human rights for the Platform of Action in the Vienna prepcom was drafted by these groups. We are their spokespeople at the official conference on these issues. These groups would welcome a WH presence as a validation of their efforts in the human rights arena.

Draft for Discussion Only

Talking points on US delegation to Fourth World Conference on Women

Location of conference - Beijing, China

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women is a conference about women, not China. The fact that the conference will be held in China should not overshadow the importance of the many issues of concern to women that will be discussed by the thousands of women who will attend the conference. Women who are committed to advancing women's equality and women's human rights worldwide.

Women's Human Rights

Within all appropriate discussions and negotiations on the Platform for Action, the US will be very strong and forceful on human rights language. We will have a very strong team of experts to negotiate on human rights as part of the US Delegation to the conference.

The US has a very strong leadership team heading its delegation and they will use every possible opportunity to vigorously promote human rights in general and women's human rights in particular, as we have been doing at the various preparatory meetings for the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Support of NGOs

The US has consistently supported the broadest possible inclusion of NGOs in UN conferences and will continue to do so. The US pushed for a resolution calling that the UN process for accrediting NGOs to the Fourth World Conference on Women be transparent and fairly applied. As a result of these efforts, NGOs have had access to negotiating sessions at previous UN conferences and the preparatory meetings of the World Conference on Women. Additionally, the deadline for application for accreditation to the Conference on Women was extended so that all NGOs could receive full and fair consideration. The US will continue its vigilance to ensure that NGOs are an integral part of the conference deliberations in Beijing.

May 6/95

April 7, 1995 11:30AM

Gender Talking Points for US Delegation

- o Gender is a commonly used sociological term that has been conventionally used in UN documents since the 1970's. The term "gender" is not defined in the current draft documents of the CSW or FWCW because it is used in its conventional usage.
- o Gender signifies that the socio-economic impacts being discussed are evaluated relative to their differing effects on men and women.
- o Within the Platform for Action, "gender" is used in analyzing socio-economic data, with gender sensitivity training for persons assisting girls who have been victims of abuse and violence, gender balance when discussing male/female representation on appointed committees, etc.
- o We have heard that some text, not connected with the CSW or the FWCW, has defined the term "gender" to include sexual orientation. We have not seen this text. Such a definition is not the way the term is used in the CSW/FWCW text. This is not the way the USG is using the term "gender" in the text.
- o We support the decision of the Chair made on April 6 that a blanket bracketing of "gender" throughout the text is not a productive way to move the document forward.
- o Our understanding is that where a working group put brackets on specific uses of gender, these brackets will remain.
- o On April 7, the Bureau decided to set up an ambassadorial-level contact group to begin work no later than May 15 in New York to address the use of "gender" in the CSW/FWCW text. The Ambassador from Namibia will chair it.

Question (IF ASKED) concerning the Holy See's Intervention in Plenary Session on 3/15

Q: What is the United States planning to do concerning the Holy See's intervention today in Plenary session at the CSW which called into question the accreditation of five NGOs that support choice?

A: THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~FAVORS~~ ^{strongly supports} THE INCLUSION OF AS MANY NGOS AS POSSIBLE THAT ARE RELEVANT AND COMPETENT IN THE PREPARATION PROCESS FOR THE UN FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND THE CONFERENCE ITSELF. WE BELIEVE THAT NGOS HAVE AN ESSENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE IN THE CREATION OF CIVIL SOCIETIES AND ARE AN INTEGRAL COMPONENT IN THE FUTURE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WE HAVE BEEN, AND WILL CONTINUE TO ACTIVELY ENGAGE UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS AND OFFICIALS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS ON THE ISSUE OF NGO ACCREDITATION.

THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED TODAY IN PLENARY SESSION TO SUPPORT THE CALL BY THE EUROPEAN UNION TO POSTPONE FINAL ACTION ON ACCREDITATION OF NGOS UNTIL THE END OF THE CSW MEETING ON APRIL 5. WE EXPECT THAT THIS ISSUE WILL BE SATISFACTORALLY RESOLVED BY THE END OF THE CSW MEETING ON APRIL 5.

DRAFTED:CSW:JAMecr
3/15/95

OPTIONAL FORM 89 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 1

To: Melanne Vermeer

Dept./Agency

Fax #

From:

Theresa

Phone #

212-415-4226

Fax #

212-415-4119

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NSN 7540 01-317-7366

50911 101

****FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION****

WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN TALKING POINTS MEMO

INTRODUCTION

This is an important year for women in the United States. Seventy-five years ago, with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, women won the right to vote. And now, on September 4-15, 1995, thousands of American women and a U.S. government delegation will participate in the United Nations' Fourth World Conference for Women (WCW) in Beijing.

The United States' participation in the World Conference on Women is one part of our overall effort to improve the status of women at home and worldwide. The continuing campaigns -- for economic security, strong and healthy families, safe homes and communities and equal education -- contribute to the goal of full equality.

- * The current Administration has reached out to women on an unprecedented scale. An example is **Working Women Count**, a report on extensive research conducted by the Women's Bureau at the U.S. Department of Labor. The women who responded to the survey spoke in one voice about economic security, job training and the challenges of balancing work and family obligations. The U.S. delegation to the World Conference on Women will work to ensure that these concerns are fully discussed at the conference (and its preparatory meetings.)

Twenty years after the first International Women's Year conference in Mexico City, the World Conference for Women will assess progress for women worldwide and identify existing challenges and barriers.

THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IS IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS FOR SEVERAL REASONS

- * The successes and challenges experienced by women may differ in magnitude, but they are the same all over the world. Women everywhere want strong families, economic security, legal rights, basic and better education and health care, personal safety and an end to violence, and the opportunity to realize their own potential.
- * Overall, women in the United States have been making steady gains in these areas. The Clinton Administration, in particular, has more women in positions of real power than any

before it (47% of Clinton's appointments are women). Important new laws and policies have been adopted in the last two years that help families, promote education reform, address violence against women and provide additional economic supports with earned income tax credits and child support enforcement.

- * Progress worldwide depends upon women's full participation in every avenue of life. Solutions to serious global problems -- including human rights abuse, poverty, armed conflicts, pollution and the environmental crisis, and [rapid population growth] -- can only be achieved if women play a role in decision-making and are empowered to make the decisions that affect their lives.
- * Our goal as citizens and as a nation must include investing in the future -- in the lives of our children, our girls and boys, to ensure that they grow up in a world that is just and sustainable, and that allows the dignity of each individual to be appreciated. Women have a key role to play in building such a future.

BEYOND RHETORIC TO REAL COMMITMENTS

The United States will send a delegation to the World Conference on Women (and its preparatory meetings) that will take leadership in carrying out its commitment to full equality between women and men.

The U.S. Delegation will work for full implementation of existing U.N. Programs of Action on global environment, human rights, population, and social development issues:

- * In 1992, women played a critical role in defining a global environmental action plan at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Rio.
- * In 1993, the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights recognized women's rights are human rights and called upon governments to eliminate violent acts against women in their homes, and rape and sexual abuse in situations of armed conflict. Ambassador Geraldine Ferraro, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, is working to ensure that women's concerns are addressed in follow-up sessions and through vigorous condemnation of these abuses.
- * In 1994, the U.N. International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo set impressive goals for the year 2020 to stabilize population growth and prevent the global disasters of famine and poverty that overpopulation and overconsumption

produce. The United States is proud of its leadership at the ICPD that resulted in a new direction on population policy emphasizing the need to educate girls and empower women in order to slow population growth and achieve sustainable development. The Clinton Administration has pledged additional resources to ensure implementation of these goals.

- * This year, the World Summit for Social Development, which will be held in Copenhagen March 6-12, will be the first time heads of governments will have gathered to address the core problems of poverty, unemployment and social integration. Again, the advancement of women is an integral part of the solutions to those problems.

In addition, the U.S. delegation will work to ensure the full participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the World Conference on Women, in its deliberations and in its plans for enforcement of policies advancing women in the United States and worldwide. The public/private partnerships between government and community organizations are critical to achieving new global victories for women everywhere.

0 KEY OBJECTIVES FOR THE U.S. AT THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Delegates from the United States are committed to providing leadership for the development of a consensus U.N. Plan of Action. Key issues include:

The Family: Women play a vital role in sustaining strong families worldwide. But too often, women are left to raise children on their own, without access to quality health and child care. Too many single-parent families live in poverty. Both mothers and fathers must be held accountable for [child-bearing] and child-rearing, including economic support of their children. At the same time, women deserve equal pay at work. And, at a time of falling wages, women and men need decent income and support systems at their jobs to enable them to balance work and family responsibilities. There is a need to promote healthy and enduring relationships between parents and children.

- * **Recent USA Successes:** In 1993, President Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, now being enforced at the federal and state levels. In addition, in 1994, new resources were put into child immunization, Head Start, family support services and child support enforcement. By 1996, every child in the United States will be immunized.

Economic Security: Women in the U.S. and in all parts of the world need access to decent-paying jobs, family health benefits, food, housing and education to be productive members of the modern economy. Over the last two decades, women have entered the work force in record numbers, both as employees and business owners.

However, three out of five U.S. workers earning minimum wages are women. In many countries women constitute 60 to 80 percent of the poor.

- * **Recent USA Successes:** The number of women starting their own businesses has more than doubled in the last 10 years. Throughout the United States, women-owned businesses have fueled economic growth and helped to keep families stable, and, in the last two years, the Small Business Administration has increased loans to women-owned business by 25 percent. New tax policies, such as the earned-income tax credit, have helped millions of working families who live just above the poverty line. President Clinton has asked Congress to raise the minimum wage to \$5.25 over the next two years.

Equal Access to Education: Education is a core American value. Without a good education, all Americans are acutely vulnerable to shifts in the rapidly changing global economy. There is now an international focus on equal education for girls as a critical building block for economic security. Girls and young women in the 1990s face new social and economic challenges. These challenges include conflicting and confusing pressures from their parents, peers, the media and society in general and have resulted in increasing rates of school drop outs, teenage pregnancies, under-employment and unemployment.

- * **Recent USA Successes:** In 1994, Congress passed comprehensive education legislation called Goals 2000. This Administration is strongly committed to full implementation of this law, which will improve our education system and ensure equal access for girls under the Gender Equity Act affecting public schools across the country.

Violence Prevention and Issues of Personal Safety: From battered women in the United States to millions of impoverished women living in refugee camps worldwide, women of every class, race and ethnicity are subject to violence and its aftermath. Women must have full legal and civil protections for all of their human rights, including, most importantly, protection from abuse and violence, and their voices must be heard in the resolution of conflicts. Young women who have been subjected to violence suffer harmful effects to their personal development.

- * **Recent USA Successes:** The Violence Against Women Act, a landmark new law passed in 1994, includes programs to curb family violence and to help its victims by providing support networks and violence prevention programs in local neighborhoods. In addition, new provisions strengthen penalties for crimes against women including rape and spousal abuse. Secretary of Defense Perry has committed additional resources to insure that all U.S. troops, including those involved in U.N. peacekeeping and humanitarian missions, are

trained in working with civilian populations that include women and children.

The Clinton Administration will be working to make sure that the World Conference on Women goes beyond rhetoric to implementation and accountability. It is time to complete our own plan of action on the issues that have been discussed and debated over the past twenty years. These issues, raised by women everywhere, deserve responsive action from their government. But more importantly, women must become full partners in the decision-making that affects their lives and families, their communities, their governments and the world.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Global Conference

Secretariat

June 26, 1995

Fact Sheet
NGO and Press Attendance
UN Fourth World Conference on Women

WORLD CONFERENCE AND NGOS

- o The United Nations is expecting some 3,800 official delegates from 185 countries to attend the World Conference.
- o In addition, the United Nations is making provision for 7,000 NGO observer delegates from among those eligible to send participants to the official Conference. Of these, approximately half will be from the United States and Western Europe. It is difficult to say precisely how many of the groups are from the United States, since several of the lists provided by the UN do not provide country of origin.
- o The NGO observers come from more than 2,800 different NGOs so far eligible. International groups may send up to five representatives, national groups may send up to two. At least 300 of the groups are identifiably from the United States. Altogether, the U.S.-based groups may send more than 1,000 observers to the Conference.
- o Last week, the United Nations released a list of 759 additional groups that it would recommend for accreditation, along with 267 it would not recommend.
- o Final action on these recommendations for accreditation will be taken by the 1995 Substantive Session of the Economic and Social Council, which begins today in Geneva and runs through July 28.
- o The United Nations has already received 800 completed applications for media accreditation for the World Conference. According to the UN's Department of Public Information, as many as 10,000 individuals may eventually be accredited as media for the World Conference.

NGO FORUM

- o There are 36,000 individuals registered for the NGO Forum which runs from August 30 to September 4.
- o Organizers say that approximately 22 percent (7,900) are from the United States. Another 20 percent are from Japan.
- o There is no separate accreditation procedure for media who wish to cover the NGO Forum.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact:

The Global Conference Secretariat
Department Of State
Room 1318
Washington, DC 20510

Phone (202) 647-3129
Fax (202) 647-4787

SEC1 453

Background/Hist.
UN Conference

UN PROPOSED GOALS AND KEY ISSUES
FOR THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

In 1993, the UN Commission on the Status of Women adopted the following five goals for the Fourth World Conference on Women:

1. Women sharing power in private, public, political and economic life.
2. Women's full access to the means of development (education, employment and health).
3. Overcoming the feminization of poverty.
4. Promoting peace and defending women's human rights.
5. Inspiring a new generation of women and men working together for equality.

In the first draft of its "Platform for Action," a blueprint for advancing the status of women globally, the United Nations has proposed the following critical areas of concern:

1. Lowering the burden of poverty on women.
2. Reducing violence against women.
3. Mitigating the effects of armed or other conflict upon women.
4. Increasing women's participation in economic production, including harmonizing work and family responsibilities.
5. Increasing power sharing and decisionmaking for women.
6. Ensuring mechanisms to promote the advancement of women.
7. Promoting women's human rights.
8. Portraying women positively through the media.
9. Increasing women's role in managing natural resources.

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
39th SESSION March 15 - April 4
Final Preparatory Conference
for Fourth World Conference on Women

SCOPE PAPERI: OVERARCHING GOAL AND MESSAGE:

Our overall message will be one that focuses on women as agents of change -- active participants in meeting the challenges of the next century rather than passive beneficiaries or victims. The crosscutting goal for all our objectives and actions -- regardless of the area of concern addressed -- should be the empowerment of women by integrating them into the mainstream of society, the economy, and the political system and structures. It is in the mainstream where women can work with men in partnership.

For women to be agents of change they must be empowered -- through education, civil, political and legal rights and protection from violence; and they must have access -- to adequate social services, employment opportunities, financial resources, political structures and decision-making processes.

II: U.S. PRIORITIES

Our overall priority is to build on the commitments made at the 1985 Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi; the 1992 Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio; the 1993 Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, and the 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen.

HUMAN RIGHTS

One of the most urgent goals for the U.S. is to ensure that the Conference reaffirms the human rights of women and calls on governments to advance women's legal equality and their civil and political rights.

In addition to support of a strong human rights section, the U.S. will focus on two, interrelated objectives in particular:

actions to end violence against women, covering the range from domestic violence to violence against women during armed conflict and in refugee situations.

support for legal literacy programs, i.e. actions to inform women of their legal rights and of how to use those rights through information and training, and support for the provision of legal services.

A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION

In general, a life cycle approach to women is needed in many areas of concern, such as health and education. Health policies and programs should aim to enhance physical, mental and social well-being throughout women's life-span. Account must be taken of the fact that while women incur many of the same health problems as men they may often experience them differently because of biological and social considerations, such as their exposure to different environmental hazards in the workplace. In addition health concerns specific to women include those related to their reproductive systems and to sex-related diseases, such as breast cancer, cervical and ovarian cancer and illnesses with a high incidence in older women such as osteoporosis. Policies and programs must adequately address and provide equity in research, prevention, education, and treatment and services.

In addition to advocating universal primary and secondary education for girls and equal access to secondary and tertiary education for girls and boys, plus encouragement of girls to pursue non-traditional studies such as math and science, the US will stress the need for a life-cycle approach to education and training. In order to participate in the changing needs of the labor force, and to enter and re-enter it, women need life-long access to training, continuing education and skill development. The Platform should support legislation, where necessary, for this education and training, including adult literacy programs, support services such as counseling and referral, access to education loans.

NURTURE AND RESPECT FOR GIRLS

We need to offer girls and young women a future. The social status of young girls is formed as part of a life-cycle of development, and there is often unequal access from the start -- they are fed less, given less medical care, withdrawn from school earlier, forced into hard labor sooner than boys, have less access to quality education, and later, to higher education and technical training.

The most transforming investment a country can make is in universal primary and secondary education, especially in the education of the girl-child and the U.S. will promote commitment to this goal. However, education is not the only investment necessary or

beneficial. Societies must ensure access to health care and nutrition for girls and young women, encourage adolescents to postpone early marriage and childbearing by offering them hope for a future through education, training and employment opportunities, and adequate counseling, education and services in reproductive health. Governments should take steps to promote changes in socialization patterns to encourage equality between girls and boys in all aspects of life.

In advance of the Prepcom, several African nations, with support from the U.S. and several other developed countries, have been promoting a separate section on the girl child for this reason. If such a section does not materialize, these issues will be incorporated into the existing critical areas, with a strong covering paragraph in the Global Framework.

THE NEED TO BALANCE WORK AND FAMILY

Governments, including the U.S., need to take measures to help women and men combine family responsibilities with their paid work, and they need to encourage local governments and the private sector to do likewise. Women also need to be assured of individual economic security through opportunities for employment or income-generating activities.

Acknowledging the growing feminization of poverty, the vast amount of unpaid work that falls to women to do, and the influence that the changing world economy has on this phenomenon, the U.S. will promote women's access to health care, child care and equal pay, flexible work arrangements; access to transportation; assurance of personal safety in the workplace; equality in laws pertaining to property and inheritance rights; and access to equal credit, training, technical assistance and expert consultation in entrepreneurship.

EQUALITY WITH MEN IN DECISION-MAKING

The U.S. will promote women's access to and equality with men in the governmental, political and economic decision-making structures and processes of society. Governments must contribute to the integration of a gender perspective into all deliberations or decision-making bodies where policies are being debated and adopted as well as increasing the numbers of women in such bodies, including in the UN system.

THE ROLE OF NGOS IN BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETIES

Pointing to the 150 year history of NGOs as the force that has advanced the status of women in this country, the US will advocate recognition of the importance of NGOs as policy analysts, service providers, advocates and participants. It will encourage governments to provide freedom for NGOs to organize and encourage special support for grassroots organizations whose status is not as secure as long established, well-funded, often international organizations.

The US will also urge governments to ensure NGO participation in appropriate UN and other international fora concerning sustainable economic and social development. We will encourage arrangements for direct funding of NGOs in developing countries by donor nations and institutions; legal status and protection for NGOs.

WOMEN WITH PARTICULAR CONCERNS

The U.S. is prepared to take the lead to ensure that the platform be inclusive, that women such as women with disabilities and elderly women; women belonging to ethnic, racial and religious minorities; and others with particular concerns are covered in the platform.

Our goal will be to obtain a comprehensive paragraph or paragraphs in the Global Framework section of the document that makes clear that the complete document applies to such women and acknowledges that they have specific concerns and needs that are unique and must also be included. Within the Strategic Objectives and Actions section specific concerns or necessary actions would be spelled out as appropriate.

Our objective is to ensure that women with particular concerns have equal protection under the law, and are not discriminated against in access to education, health care, nutrition and income generating employment. While some of these women, such as undocumented migrants, are not necessarily entitled to the same rights and protections of citizens, they are, however, vulnerable to abuses of their basic human rights and to forms of exploitation, such as prostitution, and are in need of gender-sensitive protection.

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to ensure that the goals of the Conference are achieved, the U.S. will develop a plan of action for domestic implementation and work for inclusion in the Platform of a strong section on implementation and accountability that will facilitate efforts by countries around the world to make genuine progress toward goals agreed upon at the Conference.

[Note: The United States looks forward to supporting the entire Platform for Action and has an interest in all of the issues related to the advancement of women that it addresses. However, the above are issues where we anticipate the U.S. taking a lead role, either because American women in general identify them as of critical importance or because our position in the international community, e.g. our support of human rights, dictates that we do.]



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

BACKGROUND ON THE UN WORLD CONFERENCES ON WOMEN

LEADING TO

THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN: ACTION FOR EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

September 4 - 15, 1995

and the parallel
NGO FORUM '95

August 30 - September 8, 1995
Beijing, China

UN CONFERENCES AND NGO FORUMS

A UN world conference usually involves two related events -- an official government conference and a forum for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These two events are held simultaneously or sequentially in the same city.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE EVENTS

UN government conferences and their parallel NGO Forums focus attention on a particular issue or world problem. **They serve to change world public opinion and policy.** They are also a major opportunity for those interested in, and working on, an issue to meet, discuss the subject, exchange experiences and organize new groups or networks. The effects of world conferences can be profound and long lasting.

For example, the 1974 population conference in Bucharest, Romania put family planning on the world's agenda; the recent Rio conference on the environment refocused public attention on that issue; the 1985 world conference on women in Nairobi marked the first time the world paid attention and governments acknowledged the pervasive problem of violence against women. The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna declared women's rights to be human rights, and violations of women, such as systematic rape in times of war, as human rights violations. The conference recommended the appointment of a special rapporteur on violence against women and such a person was subsequently appointed by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES

These are composed of official delegations representing U.N. member states. Delegates represent their government's interests, and speak for their governments, not as individuals. All nations come together as equals. All have a voice, and all have an equal vote.

Preparations: The U.N. establishes the purpose, themes, date and location of the conference. The U.N. Secretary General appoints a conference secretary general who handles administration, logistics, relations with host government, and substantive concerns of the conference.

A preparatory committee (PrepCom) is selected (such as the Human Rights Commission, the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, etc.) to prepare the conference agenda and develop a proposed conference document. It also establishes guidelines for the role of NGOs in the conference -- their access to the formal conference and the general rules for the separate NGO Forum. Often, U.N. regional preparatory meetings and regional NGO forums are held preceding the world conference.

Nations select their own delegates to the conference. The selection is made by foreign ministries and heads of government. Countries sometimes hold national meetings to discuss the conference agenda and that nation's priorities and input to the conference document.

At the world conference governments exchange views on the subject matter and a document is discussed and adopted -- a plan or program of action -- that generally represents global consensus on the subject matter of the conference.

During the world conference, drafting committees are often established to work out the final version of the document. Delegates from each nation participate in committee sessions. Negotiations on the conference document and on resolutions can be influenced by individual delegates or by relationships between delegates who are experts on the subject or advocates for a particular point of view. Regional groups frequently caucus to discuss and compromise issues.

On the final vote on acceptance or rejection of the document each nation has one vote and usually is instructed from their capital on how to vote. By their vote, sometimes made with specified reservations, countries commit themselves to goals, standards of behavior, and actions. The conference document and resolutions may suggest new international institutions or other ways and means of dealing with the issue.

FOLLOW-UP

The conference document is distributed worldwide by the U.N. The document and any resolutions adopted at the conference are taken up at the U.N. General Assembly or by U.N. specialized agencies for action. The document, media attention and overall public awareness serve to change world public opinion; educate or inform the public. The document itself can serve individuals and organizations as an organizing and leveraging tool to use with governments, other institutions and international organizations.

NGO FORUMS

The NGO Forum is usually open to anyone interested in attending. (More commonly described as private non-profit or voluntary organizations in the United States, NGOs are non-governmental organizations.) The Forum is intended to provide a structured meeting place for persons and groups interested in the subject matter of the government conference. They are occasions for like-minded individuals as well as adversaries to come together.

PREPARATIONS

The Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations with U.N. consultative status (CONGO) establishes a forum planning committee made up of volunteers from organizations with consultative status and, usually, other NGOs with an interest or competence in the subject matter involved.

The planning committee, with its coordinator or director, obtains a site, sets the date, establishes a forum newspaper and handles logistics. It raises funds to cover forum expenses (not including funding of workshops, seminars, exhibits, etc.), sets the program based on submissions from interested groups; organizes briefings; and produces a printed programs.

Interested groups and individuals (NGOs) fill out the program. They organize workshops, seminars, and other events and apply to the coordinator for a time and space. Some groups hold a series of workshops; most just one. **NGOs must finance their own events and participation.**

The forum takes no official action. It is **primarily an intense consciousness-raising session, spirited debate, information exchange, networking and organizing opportunity.**

Nevertheless, while there is no formal interchange between the forum and the delegations to the government conference, the two events can and do influence each other. The conference document, while drafted and debated in advance, is a working document that may amended. NGO members often lobby conference delegates and can influence the final outcome.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, 1975

In 1972 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1975 to be **International Women's Year (IWY)**. The proclamation called for action to promote equality, the involvement of women in development efforts and the recognition of women's role in strengthening peace and promoting friendly relations among nations.

The General Assembly's action came at the recommendation of the **UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)**. Established in 1947, the CSW prepares reports and recommendations on women's rights and status and has served as the preparatory body for the U.N. conferences on women.

During 1975, the **World Conference of the International Women's Year** was held in Mexico City. More than 1,000 delegates, representing 133 countries, participated in the official UN conference; 75% of the delegates were women.

The parallel conference for non-governmental organizations, the **NGO Tribune**, drew 6,000 women and involved information exchange, debate, networking, and leadership development. It came to be known as the world's largest consciousness-raising session and attracted extensive media attention.

The government conference adopted a **World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year**. The Plan, drafted by the CSW, incorporated input from grass-roots organizations and women's groups around the world and set minimum goals, such as the eradication of illiteracy. The Plan provided a blueprint to NGOs, governments and international organizations for improving the status of women.

The conference also approved a draft **Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women**, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. In force as of 1981 after its ratification by a required 20 states, it has now been ratified by more than 130 countries. The United States signed it in 1980. President Clinton has pledged to seek early Senate approval of ratification. Consideration of the treaty in the Senate is expected in 1994.

U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

The General Assembly endorsed the Mexico City Plan of Action in December, 1975 and proclaimed 1976-1985 as the **U.N. Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace**. It called for a mid-decade conference in 1980 and added three sub-themes: employment, health, and education.

During the first half of the decade the **International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)** and the **U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women** were created. Now called **UNIFEM**, the latter has an annual budget of about \$12 million and provides direct financial and technical support to low income women's groups in developing countries.

The most widely quoted statistics to come out of the research conducted during the first half of the decade contained the ILO's sobering, yet galvanizing, revelations that:

While women represent 50% of the world population and one-third of the official labor force, they perform nearly two-thirds of all working hours, receive only one-tenth of the world income and own less than 1% of world property.

The mid-decade conference in 1980 in Copenhagen drew 1,326 delegates from 145 states. Another 8,000 women attended the NGO Forum. The Copenhagen conference adopted **A World Programme of Action**. It called for women's participation in politics and decision-making, and for the elimination of discrimination in law and policy. It encouraged governments and international institutions to conduct more research and to collect gender disaggregated data.

The Decade for Women ended with the **U.N. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace** held in Nairobi, Kenya. The conference drew 1,400 delegates from 157 nations. The NGO Forum drew an estimated 14,000, 60% of them women from developing countries.

The conference adopted a plan of action for 1986 - 2000, the **Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women**. The Strategies validated the goals and objectives of the earlier Mexico City and Copenhagen documents, and indicated concrete measures to overcome obstacles to their achievement, especially in light of the worsening world economic situation that was slowing women's advancement as well as setting them back.

**THE FOURTH U.N. WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
AND NGO FORUM '95**

In calling for a **Fourth World Conference in Beijing** in 1995, the General Assembly recognized that "the pace of implementation of the Forward Looking Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the 20th century."

The Platform for Action that is expected to emerge from the Fourth World Conference on Women is not intended to replace the Nairobi document but to accelerate its implementation. The Platform will be based on an assessment of what has been accomplished in the past ten years and where the most stubborn or difficult obstacles to women's progress remain.

The preparatory body for all four women's conferences has been the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). At its 1993 annual session, the CSW adopted five goals for the Beijing conference:

- sharing power in private, public, political and economic life;
- full access to the means of development (education, employment and health);
- overcoming poverty;
- promoting peace and defending women's human rights;
- inspiring a new generation of women and men working together for equality.

The CSW is preparing a working draft of the Platform for Action with input from national and regional meetings. The CSW has stated its determination to produce a "how to" document -- a globally relevant handbook for action. More than an update, it will outline critical areas of concern and propose action strategies and programs.

The critical areas as outlined in the current U.N. draft:

- the persistent and growing burden of poverty among women;
- access to education, health and related services;
- violence against women;
- effects armed or other kinds of conflicts on women;
- access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies and the productive process itself;
- the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels;
- insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women;
- women's human rights;
- mass media as a means to portray women positively;
- women's role in managing natural resources and safeguarding the environment.

The conference itself will be the culmination of a process that has involved national and regional preparations and is intended to stimulate increased activity at all levels -- from local to global -- to improve the status of women and promote equality between men and women. The issues contained by the Platform will reflect the groundwork done at these preparatory meetings where the issues will be raised and actions suggested.

Five U.N. regional preparatory meetings are being held in 1994. **The European U.N. regional preparatory conference -- in which the United States and Canada will participate -- will be held in Vienna from October 17-21. It is being organized by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) based in Geneva. Non-governmental organizations will hold an NGO Forum in Vienna from October 13-15.**

For the first time at a world conference on women, the U.N. is accrediting a larger number of diverse NGOs for the Beijing conference and the regional preparatory conferences. (See below for information on applying for accreditation.)

The Secretary General of the Fourth World Conference is Gertrude Mongella of Tanzania. The Convener of NGO Forum '95 is Supatra Masdit of Thailand; the Executive Director is Irene Santiago of the Philippines.

For information on accreditation to the Beijing conference:

NGO Accreditation/Fourth World Conference on Women
2 UN Plaza, Room 1204
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: 212 963-3104
Fax: 212 963-3463

For information and accreditation to NGO Forum '95 contact:

NGO Forum Planning Committee
211 E. 43rd St., Suite 1500
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: 212 922-9267
Fax: 212 922 9269

Please note: the deadlines for application and accreditation will be in early '95. The final deadline for the government conference is January 13; the NGO Forum deadline is expected to be in April. If you plan on going to Beijing, you must register by these deadlines.

Copyright 1980 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

July 14, 1980, Monday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 12, Column 1; Style Desk

LENGTH: 951 words

HEADLINE: U.N. WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN OPENS TODAY IN
COPENHAGEN

BYLINE: By GEORGIA DULLEA

DATELINE: COPENHAGEN, July 13

BODY:

Midway into the United Nations Decade for Women, delegates from more than 100 countries are gathering here to evaluate what has been done to improve the lives of the world's women during the past five years and to plan for what should be done in the next five years.

"Copenhagen is Phase Two," one of the planners of the United Nations-sponsored world conference remarked today on the eve of its official opening. "Those of us who are feminists see Copenhagen as the bureaucratization of the women's movement."

Phase One was Mexico City. It was there, in 1975, that the first world conference on women adopted a historic "World Plan of Action" designed to eliminate discrimination against women everywhere by 1985, when the special decade ends.

Zionism and Racism

It was also in Mexico that Zionism was first linked to racism, in the Declaration of Mexico Document, signed by most delegations there over the protest of the Zionist states and Israel.

The issue promises to be an even more explosive one here in Copenhagen, where, as a result of the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its supporters, the official agenda includes almost three days of deliberation on the item, "Effects of the Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories."

Already there have been fireworks. During a two-day "journalists encounter" Arab and Israeli reporters are said to have traded insults when the subject was raised.

At a news conference today, Lucille M. Mair, the secretary general of the conference, was asked to comment on "fears" that the time devoted to the agenda item on Palestinian women would "overshadow" the conference. Mrs. Mair said she did not expect the vast majority of the 118 delegations registered so far to object to "the item or the time" since its inclusion on the agenda was overwhelmingly approved by the General Assembly.

One delegation that has objected publicly is the 37-member United States group, which is co-headed by Sarah Weddington, assistant to the President, and Donald F. McHenry, United States Ambassador to the United Nations. Before leaving for Copenhagen, Mrs. Weddington made several statements stressing the country's commitment to fight against any resolution "condemning Israel unfairly." Privately, she and other delegation members are said to be working with some of the African countries to pressure the Palestinians to soften their stand.

Mrs. Begin Cancels Plans

Jihan el-Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President, is here as head of her country's delegation. But Aliza Begin, wife of the Israeli Prime Minister, who had been expected to attend, canceled her plans because of her husband's illness.

Among the other wives of prime ministers and presidents who are leading their country's delegations are: Estrella DeCarazo of Costa Rica; Imelda Marcos of the Philippines, Sarah Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the first ladies of Ecuador and Guyana.

'Famous People List'

In contrast to Mexico City, and, some say, because of it, the "famous people list," released by the United Nations press office, carries the names of several female delegates who are either ministers or high-ranking governmental officials in their own right. They include: Ferial Al Mahayni of Syria; Fathia M'Zali of Tunisia; Monique Pelletier of France; Jenne Gervais of the Ivory Coast; Karen Andersson of Sweden and Lise Osterguard of Denmark, who is expected to be elected president of the conference at tomorrow's opening ceremony.

Although not on the official "famous people list," two delegates are being trailed by photographers. They are Valentina Tereshkova of the Soviet Union, the first female astronaut in that country, and Laila Khaled, an Arab woman who took part in an airplane hijacking in 1970.

Another favorite subject of the photographers seems to be the 10-member Iranian delegation, which consists of one man and nine veiled women. Originally scheduled to be host to the mid-decade conference, Iran withdrew after last year's overthrow of the Shah. Denmark, the only country to volunteer, was then chosen as host. It is costing the Danish Government an estimated \$3 million to sponsor the two-and-a-half week conference at the Bella Center, a sprawling, all-glass structure on the outskirts

of town.

But the activity is by no means confined to the Bella Center. A parallel conference known as the Forum is meeting about two miles away, at the University of Copenhagen's Amager Center. Among the notable American women who will be staging a series of free-wheeling workshops at the Forum are Bella Abzug, Betty Friedan, Dr. June Christmas, the psychoanalyst, and Sonia Johnson, whose outspoken campaign for passage of the proposed equal rights amendment led to her excommunication from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Focus on Same Themes

Like the official conference, which is expected to draw about 1,000 delegates, the Forum, which is planning on at least 4,000 people, will focus on the broad themes of women's rights in the areas of education, employment and health. Unlike the official conference, however, the Forum lacks the power to make resolutions, which rankles some women who have traveled far to be heard on the issues.

In Mexico, they chanted outside on the street at the opening ceremonies. In Copenhagen, there is talk that the women at the Forum will demand "input" into the official conference this time.

"There's going to be action on this issue," predicted Mrs. Abzug, who showed up at the official conference with a press pass pinned to her dress. She is doing a series of television interviews to be broadcast via satellite.

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: photo, U.N. Logo

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

August 2, 1985

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAGE: Pg. 565 F1

LENGTH: 827 words

HEADLINE: Goals Set, Political Divisions Flare;
U.N. Women's Conference

BODY:

Some 2,200 delegates gathered in Nairobi, Kenya for the United Nations' World Conference of Women July 15-26. Delegates angrily debated disputes between their nations, but the meeting ended with unanimous approval of a resolution on women's goals for the next 25 years. (See 1980, p. 587E1)

The conference marked the last year of the U.N. Decade for Women. During the meeting, some 10,000 women from around the world also gathered in Nairobi for Forum '85. The forum was sponsored by nongovernmental organizations and met July 10-19.

The U.N. conference's delegates included 357 men, some of them delegation spokesmen or advisers to delegation leaders. Men in the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization delegations were reported to have been especially vocal in debate.

The U.S. delegation was concerned that the conference would be used for political propaganda. Maureen Reagan, the delegation's leader and President Reagan's daughter, July 10 had said the conference should concentrate on the "unique problems of women" and not such long-standing political issues as apartheid and the Palestinian situation.

The U.S. July 15 dropped one tactic by which it had hoped to keep political pronouncements out of the conference. After demanding that the conference's final resolutions be adopted only by unanimous vote, the U.S. settled for language declaring merely that the resolutions "should" be passed unanimously.

U.S. delegates had their own internal quarrels. Some feminist members said the plight of U.S. women had grown worse under the Reagan administration. They attacked Maureen Reagan for painting a brighter picture in a July 15 speech. One called the address "total double talk."

Controversies

International disputes erupted July 17 when Soviet and other communist nation delegates attacked U.S. foreign policy. Nicaragua and Syria added their criticisms July 18, as did the African National Congress. The ANC was a group of South African blacks fighting that country's white government.

More arguing followed as U.S. delegate Alan L. Keyes July 20 proposed a resolution against terrorism and "outlaw states." Cuba, Nicaragua and Tanzania

July 22 accused the U.S. of itself sponsoring terrorism.

That day some 30 Arab and communist bloc delegates walked out of the conference hall as Israeli delegate Sarah Doron addressed a full session. They returned after she had finished.

Divisions hardened as negotiators of the conference's final report considered 14 controversial paragraphs. These included condemnations of Israel as well as calls for a Palestinian state, sanctions against South Africa and redistribution of wealth from rich nations to poor nations.

Progress was made July 26 when the conference abandoned language linking Zionism and racism, after a threat of a U.S. and Israeli walkout.

In the end, many observers were surprised when the conference's final report did pass unanimously. Balloting on the paper, called "Forward-Looking Strategies," came July 27, the conference's last day. The U.S. and other Western nations took exception to some provisions but approved the report as a whole.

Maureen Reagan told reporters she was satisfied with the final statement but that the conference proceedings had been an "orgy of hypocrisy." She said the U.S. should "rethink its amount of participation...in these kinds of conferences."

Consensus as Well as Discord

Delegates expressed relief and pride at the unanimous passage of "Forward-Looking Strategies." The nonbinding, 350-paragraph document was the U.N.'s central policy statement on women.

As a U.N. statement backed by a unanimous vote, the document was expected to carry special weight with governments.

Some observers believed the new document went beyond those adopted at the earlier U.N. women's conferences, in 1975 and 1980. U.S. feminist Betty Friedan July 25 had said there had been "far more serious work on women's issues in Nairobi than

at the other women's conferences." (See 1980, p. 587B3; 1975, p. 570F1)

The paper attempted to map women's goals for the rest of the 20th century. It took a hard line on such issues as prostitution, which it equated with slavery, and called on governments to count women's housework as part of a country's gross national product.

The concerns of working women came in for attention. The conference called for flexible working hours, government-funded child day care and minimum wage standards.

One resolution, addressing a special Third World concern, called on governments to "relieve the burden placed on women by the task of fetching water." It asked for construction of wells, dams and bore-holes. Up to 75% of Africa's farmers were women, who often had to spend hours each day gathering water.

Other resolutions asked that 5% of the U.N. Development Program's budget be spent on projects designed for women, and that governments give more to the U.N. Development Fund for Women.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1980 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

July 25, 1980, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 12, Column 3; Style Desk

LENGTH: 1054 words

HEADLINE: AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, DELEGATES NOTICE INFORMAL
NETWORK OF CONTACTS

BODY:

EMERGING

By GEORGIA DULLEA

COPENHAGEN, July 24 - When women from throughout the world met five years ago in Mexico City, they called it a global "consciousness raising." Today they are meeting again, in Copenhagen, where the word is "network."

To be sure, life stories are being exchanged here at the second United Nations Conference on Women, just as they were at the first one. But business cards are being exchanged, too, as individual women and women's organizations form international links to share information and resources.

Janina Palecka arrived here two weeks ago with cards that read "National Council of Polish Women" in five languages. Pressing a card into the hand of almost every woman she meets, the delegate from Poland says: "If you are ever in Warsaw, please come to see me."

Aminetta Dibba, a delegate from Gambia, has been selling crafts made by the village women of her west African country. She swapped names and addresses with her customers and suggested they may have friends back home who might like Gambian crafts. "I can give you a good price," she promises.

Gift From Tokyo Friend

Phyllis Chesler, a psychologist from Brooklyn, is wearing an unusual necklace for the locket that contains a tiny Buddha. It was given to her by a family therapist from Tokyo, she says, "to protect me from harm."

Then, flipping through the pages of her address book, the author of "Women and Madness," reads off the names of 15 countries - from Argentina to Zambia - where she says she has found new friends. "These are places I can visit. I know there are

women there who respect my work, women I can vacation with, get information from, be inspired by."

Dr. Chesler, a United Nations consultant to one of the many smaller conferences leading up to what she calls "this friendly meeting of women from warring nations," maintains that the real international dialogue is occurring outside the official conference - in the workshops of the parallel Non-Governmental Organization Forum, which ends today, as well as in restaurant bars and hotel lobbies.

Indeed, she and other feminists predict that an international women's network will emerge from this conference, although others, including Lucille M. Mair, the secretary general of the conference, have their doubts. "While all women share a reproductive biological role," she said, "there are regional, cultural and political differences that shape their experience."

And Marilyn Waring, a member of Parliament from New Zealand, put it in even stronger language: "To talk feminism to a woman who has no water, no food and no home is to talk nonsense."

Speaking Across Cultures

Still, there have been signs here that women can speak across cultures, classes and ideologies for a common cause. Domitila Barrios de Chungara, the wife of a Bolivian miner, does not speak English, the official language of the United Nations. But when word of the coup in Bolivia began circulating around the conference, Domitila, as everyone calls her now, had no trouble making herself understood. Before long, everyone knew that Lydia Gueiler Tejada, the first woman chosen as President of Bolivia, had been ousted in the military coup.

Chanting "international solidarity," women from several countries marched behind the miner's wife to the conference site where they petitioned their delegations at the plenary session to condemn the coup. "This is what I think of as real 'networking,'" said Luz Helena Sanchez of Columbia. "Women coming together to show support for their oppressed sisters."

At the forum, or the unofficial conference at the University of Copenhagen, many of the 150 workshops and meetings have been centered on the "networking" concept, either for a personal goal, such as getting a job, or a communal one, such as wages for housewives or lesbian rights. The official conference, or the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, will end Wednesday.

The rural women from developing countries tend to gravitate under a sign at the forum that reads "appropriate technology." Martita Midenze, a researcher at the forum, said, "Appropriate technology means you don't put in a \$22 million steel mill when what you need is a water pump,"

A group of women from Guyana were describing the wonders of a pedalpowered chicken plucker. While intrigued with the idea, Asian woman said that their cultures prohibited women from straddling machines, even bicycles.

Corridor 'Networking'

Scattered along the corridors, and speaking in many languages, were groups of "networking" women: university professors discussing research on women's studies, business women telling of babysitting problems when they made out-of-town trips, artists lamenting the lack of rent money for their projects.

Diane Li, a Chinese film maker who grew up in Hawaii and now lives in Paris, had heard of an American source for financing of a film on India. Since she is primarily interested in working in China, she passed the tip along to another film maker.

Victoria Okoye of Nigeria, who had just emerged from a network on population planning, said she and others at the forum had decided to form an African women's development association. "This was the outcome of our network to discuss rural development at the grass roots," she said. "There is a need for this, to discuss our common problems."

Lining the corridors were long sheets of paper and signs urging women to sign up for international networks on 13 different subjects. Maria Dannielsson, a doctor, wrote her name on the health sheet. She said she and other Swedish doctors were alarmed over reports of dangerous pharmaceuticals being sold in the third world. "I hope some third world women will contact me and let me know what's going on over there," she said. "We want to boycott the companies that make those drugs."

And Liv Ostimo of the World Council of Indigenous Women signed up for a network on racism. Noting that "racism isn't just color," Miss Ostimo said she was wearing the native dress of Lapland to demonstrate that "we have a right to our land."

"If I didn't have on this costume, you'd probably think I was a Western woman," Miss Ostimo said. "But you see, I don't feel like an ordinary woman, not at all."

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: Photo of delegates Victoria Okoye, Liv Ostimo and Phyllis Chester

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1980 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

August 2, 1980, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Editorial; A14

LENGTH: 433 words

HEADLINE: Copenhagen and the PLO

BODY:

By now it is no surprise that Palestinians propel their grievances against Israel into the center of every international forum to which they have access. But it remains something of a conundrum that so many other nations let them get away with it. The energies of thousands and the hopes of millions go into the preparation of such events as the U.N. World Conference on Women, which has just taken place in Copenhagen. These extravaganzas, despite their limitations, can focus attention on neglected issues and create a community of concern. At Copenhagen, however, these opportunities were severely crowded by a Palestinian-led assault on Israel.

The flavor was conveyed by the voting on an amendment -- on irrelevant and harmful to the purposes of the conference -- to provide "political assistance," among other services, to Palestinian women "in consultation with the PLO." The Russian delegate shouted "da" for the Ukrainian delegate. When the Pakistani woman, confused, voted on the other side, the assembly howled with laughter and she switched. Third World delegates exulted as the tally mounted. Once the vote was over, delegates apologized for their votes, some Western delegates -- who mostly abstained -- to the Arabs, and non-aligned delegates to the West.

To the American delegation, which had worked hard on the "plan for action" and finally had to vote against it, and to the Carter administration, which has labored both for peace in the Mideast and for common ground in the Third World, the political pollution was a severe disappointment. It should deepen misgivings about the value of these forums. Certainly, it should stir second thoughts about the wisdom of supporting politicization, as the American chairman, White House aide Sarah Weddington, did in singling out apartheid's effects on "non-white women in South Africa and Namibia." When the United States hops on one political bandwagon at an ostensibly non-political conference, it is poorly placed to protest when another comes roaring along.

Israelis claim that they made West Bank women among the first in the Arab world to get the vote, that infant mortality has been pushed below the level of any Arab country, that the number of Palestinian girls in school has doubled, etc. Palestinians observe that women have developed a keen political consciousness in the struggle

against Israel. No doubt they are both right. Back in Copenhagen, meanwhile, the truly ominous new threat to the global movement for equality of women, in Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran, appears to have gone unremarked.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Calendar --> Sept.

Divider Title: _____

USG Workplan for Participation
in the Fourth World Conference on Women

as of MAY 31

- PROJECT -- ACTION OFFICE/INDIVIDUAL
- I. DOCUMENT STRATEGY -- G/CS with
MKimble, EMarshall,
USUN
- diplomatic strategy follow up to May 16 meeting:
 - o side-by-side consensus sample up to NY May 26
 - o full side-by-side w/o June 5
 - o gender working group May 31 ongoing
 - o aldac cable w/ post-prepcom scope paper out May 30
 - o demarche cable highlighting US priorities w/o June 5
 - o Kitani talkers prior to China trip May 31 to VM
 - contact strategy for State Dept and UN mission principals
for June, July and August w/o May 30
 - baskets of issues to UN May 24
 - NY-based informals late July/early August
 - aldac cable requesting reporting out w/o May 30
- II. UN STRATEGY -- G/CS with
MKimble, EMarshall
USUN
- readout from BBG advisory group meeting (LCutler, TLoar,
TBurnette)
 - ongoing contact with Chair, GMongella
 - list of foreign delegations ongoing
 - cable to Amb. Flynn June 1
- III. CHINA POLICY -- MKA
- China desk consultations ongoing (G/CS)
 - informal human rights advisory group?
 - cable to Indonesia w/o May 30
- III. NGO ISSUES (prior to Conference) -- G/CS, GHillman
- NGO Forum location - talkers for MKA (G/CS)
 - Accreditation - action at ECOSOC in Geneva in July (G/CS)
 - Monthly NGO briefings (Washington and NY)
(schedule attached) (GHillman)
 - Issue based comment sessions (schedule attached) (G/CS)

OPTIONAL FORM 90 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL# of pages **2**

To <u>Melanne</u>	From <u>Marshall</u>
Dept/Agency	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7388

5089-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

-2-

- IV. PUBLIC OUTREACH -- MMM, G/CS
-- ongoing talking points for key issues updated weekly (G/CS)
-- speaking calendar attached including Wash. youth event
-- outreach meeting w/PA w/o June 5
-- mailings: G/CS mailing out w/o May 30
-- handouts: G/CS mailing -- w/o May 30
 megatalkers -- complete
 updated Backgrounder -- complete
 post-prepcom Scope paper -- complete
 "one size fits all" -- w/o June 5
 Consular info sheet (general) -- CA complete
 Consular info sheet (specific for Conf) -- w/o June 5
 NGO Payment Consular info sheet -- May 31
 one pager: what does holding on to Vienna, Cairo
 Copenhagen mean? w/o May 30
 bios for delegation ongoing
 National Report printing - USIS
- V. HILL -- GHillman
-- Gilman/Helms language to the floor w/o June 5
-- member/staff briefings
-- list of materials to send to interested members May 31
-- MKA schedule of meetings
-- CODEL travel to Beijing
-- USDEL trips to Hill
-- invite Hill staff to NGO briefings (ongoing)
- VI. PRESS & COMMUNICATIONS -- Amy/MMM (domestic)
-- rollout plan
-- calendar of press events
-- principals' press secretaries meeting
- VII. FUNDING -- LCutler/LTarr-Whelan
-- M approved memo May 26
-- corporate meeting at WH TBD
- VIII. LOGISTICS -- G/CS
-- EAP/EX /FMP/AmEmbassy Beijing coordination
-- OIC contact
-- room cable to Beijing May 30
-- fiscal data to Beijing by June 15
- IX. DELEGATION SELECTION -- APianalto, ECousin
-- vetting/processing by WH late May
-- name delegation early June
- X. DELEGATION PREPARATION -- G/CS
-- on-site delegation meeting mid-July
-- delegation briefing books outline w/o May 30
- XI. POST-CONFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION
-- commitments to bring to the Conference (KH)
-- report back to Americans
-- follow through mechanisms
-- interagency meeting June ? (TEW)

SEC3 673



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Global Conference Secretariat

SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Tuesday, June 6	NGO Meeting on 4WCW Preparations (Irene Santiago, Executive Director - NGO Planning Committee)	Auditorium
Thursday, June 8	Human Rights Discussion (John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor)	Room 1350
Tuesday, June 13	Environment Discussion	Room 1350
Friday, June 16	Health/Girl Child Discussion	Room 1350
Monday, June 19	Education/Girl Child Discussion	Room 1350
Thursday, June 22	Poverty/Economics Discussion	Room 1350
Friday, June 23	UN Systems/Resources Discussion	Room 1350
Friday, June 30	Diversity Discussion	Room 1350
Tuesday, July 11	NGO Meeting on 4WCW Preparations	Auditorium
Tuesday, August 1	NGO Meeting on 4WCW Preparations	Auditorium

All interested individuals are encouraged to attend these State Department Meetings at the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E St., NW, Washington, DC from 3:30-5:00 pm. The U.S. Department of State complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act for qualified individuals. If reasonable accommodation is required, please call (202) 647-3129 or TDD (202) 647-3750 ten days prior to an event. For further information on U.S. preparations for the UN Fourth World Conference on Women please call the above numbers. For changes to this schedule please call our hotline on (202) 663-3070.

Please note that during the discussion meetings, only the portions of the Platform for Action pertaining to these topics will be discussed on the designated days.

June 1995

4WCW Public Outreach

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2 7:00pm General Federation of Women's Clubs - Seattle, MMM	3
4	5 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	6 9:20am MMM-HHS "Women's Health" Conference, Arlington 3:30pm Public/NGO Meeting OPM w/ Irene Santiago	7 12:00pm MMM - American Jewish Congress, Philadelphia	8 12:00pm MMM addresses Chairs/Co-Chairs of Network, DC 2:15pm Alan Guttmacher Institute Board, D.C. - Kathy 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Human Rights w/ JShattuck	9	10
11 7:00pm MMM - American Jewish Committee, Pittsburgh	12 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg 3:00pm Inter-agency Meeting	13 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Environment	14 <i>Flag Day</i> 5:30pm UNIFEM Annual Membership Meeting, D.C. - MMM	15 12:30pm MMM, KHBrown Bag Conf from a Veteran's POV-CPA 5:00pm MMM Speech - Baldwin High, Bryn Mawr	16 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Health/ Girl Child	17
18 <i>Father's Day</i> 7:30am LC Conf. of Mayors, FL	19 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Education/Girl Child	20 TEW - World Resources Institute, DC	21 <i>Summer begins</i>	22 2:00pm Public/NGO Meeting - UN, NY 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Poverty/Economics 7:00pm MMM - Nat'l Assoc of Commissions for Women, MD	23 TEW - League of Conservation Voters, LA 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - UN Systems/Resources	24 LC SoCal Women in Business Conf, Long Beach 9:00am TEW-UN @ 50 Conf, SFO
25	26 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg MMM to Boston, Meet w/NGOs & Government	27 9:45am M. Yunus (Grameen Bank) briefs USDEL, Room 6320 3:30pm White House Corporate Reception	28 MMM, KH to Kansas City MC-USAID/WID Women's Legal Rights Conf, Mt. Vernon	29 7:30am MMM, KH Univ of Missouri NGO Mtg	30 3:30pm Document Discussion Mtg - Diversity	

July 1995

4WCW Public Outreach

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

						1 <i>Dominion Day</i> <i>(Canada)</i>
2	3	4 <i>Independence Day</i> Office Closed	5	6	7	8
9	10 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg 12:30pm ??Brown Bag- "Cultural Activities @ 4WCW" CPA	11 3:30pm Public/NGO Meeting OPM	12 TEW - Aspen Institute 10:00am NGO Mtg w/Ms. Foundation, NY	13 LTW Grassroots Forum - Atlanta TEW - Denver 11:00am KH - University of Pittsburgh, PA	14	15
16 LTW Nat'l Conf of State Legislators, Milwaukee	17 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	18 1:00pm Intern/Youth Briefing on 4WCW, Dean Acheson	19	20	21	22
23	24 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	25	26 KH to DOS Town Mtg - Wilmington, Delaware MMM DL LTW Summit on Women's Economic Security, CO	27	28	29
30	31 Informals on PFA - NY 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg					

6/21/1995

August 1995

4WCW Public Outreach

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 TEW - Ecological Society of America, Utah TEW - Planned Parenthood? 3:30pm Public/NGO Meeting OPM	2	3 4:00pm CPA Brown Bag Mixer, DC	4 LTW Grassroots Forum - DC	5 MMM to Nat'l Women's Political Conf, Nashville
		Informals on PFA - NY				
6	7 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	8	9 10:00am NGO Mtg w/Ms. Foundation, NY	10	11	12
	Delegation Briefing					
13	14 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	15	16	17 AED 4WCW Send-off Reception	18	19
20	21 11:00am G/CS Staff Mtg	22	23	24	25	26 Women's Equality Day 75th Anniversary of the 19th Amendment
27	28	29	30	31 NGO Forum Beijing		

September 1995

4WCW Public Outreach

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
					NGO Forum Beijing	
3	4 <i>Labor Day</i>	5	6	7	8	9
	4th World Conference on Women Beijing					
	NGO Forum Beijing					
10	11 <i>Int'l Youth Day</i>	12	13	14	15	16
	4th World Conference on Women Beijing					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23 <i>Autumn begins</i>
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

*Janie
Muniz*

*Hispanic
Asian
Native Amer*

Other Delegates:

- ✓ Laila Al-Marayati
- ✓ Maria Berrizabal
- ✓ Anne Bryant
- ✓ Lynn Cutler
- ✓ Adrienne Germain
- ✓ Arthenia Joyner
- ✓ Dottie Lamm
- ✓ Linda Tarr-Whelan
- ~~Maely Tomm~~

Replacement

Labor

- ✓ Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer, NEA

Journalist

- ✓ Myrna Blyth, Ladies Home Journal *213-351-3579*

Human Rights

- ✓ Felice Gare, Blaustein Institute of the American Jewish Community

Foundation Leadership

- ✓ Marie Wilson, Ms. Foundation for Women *212-742-2300*

OTHERS TO CONSIDER:

GOP leadership

Julia Taft, President and CEO of InterAction — *will consider*

Youth

TBD

can Nurses Association

call

ustin Texas

7

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

We're prepared to
begin notifying

kin
alternate hq delegat'n
memo

May 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CLINTON

FROM: J. VERONICA BIGGINS
MELANNE VERVEER
ERTHARIN COUSIN
ANTONELLA PIANALTO

{ Those made
announcement
at 8:30
(Wt Hanson & Pres. personal)

RE: U. S. DELEGATION TO THE U. N. FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN

PROPOSED DELEGATION

Chair

Madeleine Albright

Tim Wirth chair
alternate ~~chair~~
Delegation

Deputy Chair and Director of the Delegation
Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky

Vice Chairs

J. Veronica Biggins

~~John Brademas~~

Elaine Chao

Geraldine Ferraro

Tom Kean

Timothy Wirth

(Lynn)

State Department

Phyllis Oakley

Victor Marrero

Melinda Kimble

Ellen Marshall

Kathy Hendrix

Mary Curtin

Bisa Williams Manigault

Sharon Kotok

Jeffrey Meer

M. Pollack

Theresa Loan
Gracia Hillman

VIP people
(not
count)

Other Agencies

AID: Carol Lancaster ✓
Commerce: Ginger Lew ✓
Education: Judith Heumann vs. ~~Madelaine Keener~~ ?
EPA: Carol Browner, Jeanne Nelson ~~Do.~~
HHS: Donna Shalala, Susan Blumenthal ? ~~Felicia Stewart~~
Justice: Bonnie Campbell ~~Phil Lee~~
Labor: Karen Nussbaum
Treasury: ~~Do.~~
World Bank: Jan Piercy
USIA: Iris Burnett (~~staff~~)

Other Delegates

Laila Al-Marayati
Maria Berrizabal
Anne Bryant
Lynn Cutler
Adrienne Germain
→ Arthenia Joyner — ~~CHK - Political~~
Dottie Lamm
Linda Tarr-Whelan
Maely Tomm

~~C Delores Tuchen~~
~~Myrle Gross~~ —

Labor

Marilyn Monahon
Secretary - Treasurer, NEA.

Journalist

~~Ellen Levine~~
Editor, Good Housekeeping Magazine

~~Myrna Blyth~~

~~Indie's~~
~~Home~~
~~Journal~~

Human Rights

Felice Gare
Blaustein Institute of the American Jewish Community

Foundation Leadership

Marie Wilson
President, Ms. Foundation for Women

OTHERS TO CONSIDER

Youth

Hispanic or Native American Student leader

Medical-Women's Health

Virginia Trotter Betts

President of the American Nurses Association.

Diana Drell

President, American Medical Women's Association and
Assistant Professor, Department of ObGyn at Duke University
Medical Center

Political Diversity

Kathy Ashe

State Senator Georgia legislature and considered a rising star in
Republican politics

Julia Taft

President and CEO of InterAction

Barber and Charlotte Connable

Chair, U.S. Committee for China. He formerly served as the ranking
Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee and former head of the
World Bank. Charlotte is active in the Women's NGO effort including the
Women's study program at GW.

Jill Ruckelhaus

Board member NWPC, Texas Republican Activist

Julia Chang Bloch

California Banking executive; former Bush Administration
Ambassador to Nepal

Business

Elizabeth Coleman

CEO, Maidenform corporation

Grassroots Leadership

Unita Blackwell

First African American mayor in Mississippi and her city is one of the poorest
in the country.

Micro Enterprise

Connie Evans

Micro enterprise loan expert and she served on the New York and
Vienna Prepcomm delegations

Religious Community Leadership

Sister Patricia Hayes

President, St. Edwards University Austin Texas

Jesuit Priest

Sister Theresa Torres

Community Organizer, Gang prevention and Community

Empowerment

Sister Lora Ann Quinonez

Superior General Congregation of Sisters of Divine Providence

and previously ex-director National Congregation Religious

Women

*** Fred Kammer SJ Capn Chanters n other*

OTHERS

Bella Abzug

Co-Chair, WEDO and longtime international Women's Advocate

Esther Coopersmith

President, Coopersmith Real Estate Company; served as U. S. Representative to the United Nations in 1979

Pamela Fleischaker

Associate Editor and Columnist, Oklahoma Gazette; Vice Chair, Oklahoma Human Rights Commission and Founder Oklahoma National Women's Political

*1 JRC
Call
Bella*

Melanne Verveer



Office of the U.S. Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

FAX Cover Sheet

UNCLASSIFIED

Date: 5/24/95 Classification: _____

To: Melvin Venn

Office: Deputy COS - First Lady

Fax Number: 456-6244

From: Elaine K. Shocas, Chief of Staff

MESSAGE

Per our discuss

Page 1 of 4 (including cover sheet)



UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520-7250

Elbu Marshall

Felicia Stewart - NHS ✓

Naderline

TRW

Adrianne Germaine

Dottie Lamm

Susan Seckler ✓

Eileen Claussen ✓

Co-chair

Run it

State, not WH

Small delegation



UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520-7250

Victor Navarro

Melinda Kivible

(Bisa)?

Theresa Loar

Dave Stewart / Michele Klein Solomon

Margaret Pollock

Geraldine Ferraro
(Vice-chair)
(+ good NBO (buc))

Mary Curtin

Felice Gaer
(Am Jewish (ougar))

Laila Al-Marati - Muslim / Calif
~~Laila Al-Marati~~

Narcia Berriozabal - Catholic / Texas / Garza / Nat'l Co Ap

Ann Bayant - Am Assoc of Univ Women - Ic

Lynn Cutler - WH

Athenia Joyner - no value

Linda Tarr-Whalen



UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520-7250

Maeley Tom - Calif / Ar-Amer / Willie Brown / good

Carol Leicester - AID

Veronica Riggins - Vice-Chair

Ginger Lew - Commerce - Gen'l Counsel / *Marilyn Brichard*

Carol Browner

Donna Shalala

Jan Piercy

Women's Health - Am Nurses Assoc?

M³

~~Karen Nussbaum~~

Ashley Walter +

May 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CLINTON

FROM: J. VERONICA BIGGINS
MELANNE VERVEER
ERTHARIN COUSIN
ANTONELLA PIANALTO

**RE: U. S. DELEGATION TO THE U. N. FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN**

PROPOSED DELEGATION

Chair

Madeleine Albright

Deputy Chair and Director of the Delegation

Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky

Vice Chairs

J. Veronica Biggins
John Brademas
Elaine Chao
Geraldine Ferraro
Tom Kean
Timothy Wirth

State Department

Phyllis Oakley
Victor Marrero
Melinda Kimble
Ellen Marshall
Kathy Hendrix
Mary Curtin
Bisa Williams Manigault
Sharon Kotok
Jeffrey Meer

Other Agencies

AID: Carol Lancaster
Commerce: Ginger Lew
Education: Judith Heumann
EPA: Carol Browner, Jeanne Nelson
HHS: Donna Shalala, Susan Blumenthal
Justice: Bonnie Campbell
Labor: Karen Nussbaum
Treasury/
World Bank: Jan Piercy
USIA: Iris Burnett

Other Delegates

Laila Al-Marayati
Maria Berrizabal
Anne Bryant
Lynn Cutler
Adrienne Germain
Arthenia Joyner
Dottie Lamm
Linda Tarr-Whelan
Maely Tomm

Labor

Marilyn Monahon
Secretary -Treasurer, NEA.

Journalist

Ellen Levine
Editor, Good Housekeeping Magazine

Human Rights

Felice Gare
Blaustein Institute of the American Jewish Community

Foundation Leadership

Marie Wilson
President, Ms. Foundation for Women

OTHERS TO CONSIDER

Youth

Hispanic or Native American Student leader

Medical-Women 's Health

Virginia Trotter Betts

President of the American Nurses Association.

Diana Drell

President, American Medical Women's Association and
Assistant Professor, Department of ObGyn at Duke University
Medical Center

Political Diversity

Kathy Ashe

State Senator Georgia legislature and considered a rising star in
Republican politics

Julia Taft

President and CEO of InterAction

Barber and Charlotte Connable

Chair , U.S. Committee for China. He formerly served as the ranking
Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee and former head of the
World Bank. Charlotte is active in the Women's NGO effort including the
Women's study program at GW.

Jill Ruckelhaus

Board member NWPC, Texas Republican Activist

Julia Chang Bloch

California Banking executive; former Bush Administration
Ambassador to Nepal

Business

Elizabeth Coleman

CEO, Maidenform corporation

Grassroots Leadership

Unita Blackwell

First African American mayor in Mississippi and her city is one of the poorest
in the country.

Micro Enterprise

Connie Evans

Micro enterprise loan expert and she served on the New York and
Vienna Prepcomm delegations

Religious Community Leadership

Sister Patricia Hayes

President, St. Edwards University Austin Texas

Jesuit Priest

Sister Theresa Torres

Community Organizer, Gang prevention and Community

Empowerment

Sister Lora Ann Quinonez

Superior General Congregation of Sisters of Divine Providence
and previously ex-director National Congregation Religious
Women

OTHERS

Bella Abzug

Co-Chair, WEDO and longtime international Women's Advocate

Esther Coopersmith

President, Coopersmith Real Estate Company; served as U. S. Representative
to the United Nations in 1979

Pamela Fleischaker

Associate Editor and Columnist, Oklahoma Gazette; Vice Chair,
Oklahoma Human Rights Commission and Founder Oklahoma
National Women's Political

CONFIDENTIAL -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

**UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
PROPOSED DELEGATION**

Honorary Chair

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Chair

Madeleine Albright

Alternate Chair

Timothy Wirth

Deputy Chair/Director of the Delegation

Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky

Melanne Verveer

Chao - \$, training

Vice Chairs

J. Veronica Biggins

Elaine Chao (R)

Geraldine Ferraro - *the call*

Tom Kean (R) - *madeleine call*

State Department

Phyllis Oakley

Melinda Kimble

Ellen Marshall

Kathy Hendrix

Mary Curtin

Bisa Williams Manigault

Sharon Kotok

Jeffrey Meer

M. Pollock

Theresa Loar

Gracia Hillman

Tim/Theresa

Other Agencies

USAID: ✓ Carol Lancaster - *CB*

Commerce: ✓ Ginger Lew

Education: ✓ Judith Heumann

EPA: ✓ Carol Browner, Jeanne Nelson

HHS: ✓ Donna Shalala - *Kouner*

Justice: ✓ Bonnie Campbell

Labor: ✓ Karen Nussbaum

World Bank: ✓ Jan Piercy

USIA: ✓ Iris Burnett (*will go as staff*)

- Delegation -
- oped
- 5 pager
- Training *the*
- Interns.
- Site Visit

*Greene Davis
hospital
22759
7982*

* Norbert - Tues
* Maria

Lang 6:20.5. Supp'ce her + 1 na

Indesta 6:30

one less

Jane + Turner

acknack
Shantamaji

Issac Steen

real issues

* Mother Theresa. Hickey - long way -

* Immunization - NYT.

Dwiley - McGovern

Waldwife
Kathy Stevens

188

Boxer
Sally
Sneaky

central
coverage

* Boxer - Spierling Spectator

China:

Elaine Chow - ltr.
Shala Lawrence
Swanee

not
off to
bure for with

Blue
Candy
S

accepted to go:

Noor
Cardzo
Cherac

Nun - New Rochelle

Kennin - Visa?
Bill Bradley - Ellen Corne
OK

Ther. Hoop
11/11/1984

Spek Jap Parliament. Hispani - Anita
Perry Fergus

gd

1/14 CIA-head * Imagery

Greek Amb.

Luarte (Roger)

Kotz

Center for Policy X

Who Pennsylv. Am - Garf

to bases discuss' - porting in pol group - rep?

Dec Cnfts show - pol date

Barbara Spielvogel

212-861 4641
12/7

* Call Fenaro

* Call Abzug

Ther. Katz
Nail Berg

Maggie
Ann St

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520-7250

June 26

Melanne -

Would you please push to get
the delegation named + done. We have a
pretty good balance already, + my guess
is that, on balance, changes or additions
probably don't make that much difference. Having
a final list is now what's important.

Good session this morning!

cc: MKAlbright
ECousin
VBiggins

Vin

TO : Theresa Loar G/CS

FROM: Kathy Hendrix G/CS

RE: Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly, O.S.U.

Theresa, a few more points about Sister Dorothy Ann that are not on her resume.

Several people who know her professionally and have a high regard for her:

Former Governor of New York Hugh Carey

Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala

Congresswoman Nita Lowey

Victor Gotbaum, former executive director of District Council 37 of Municipal Employees, NYC

One of the most significant accomplishments of Sister Dorothy Ann is that she took the College of New Rochelle, an essentially upper middle class college for Catholic women in Westchester County that had an excellent scholastic reputation and brought it straight from the ivory tower to the market place, all the while maintaining the high academic standards. The College of New Resources moved to several spots in New York City, and reached out through special arrangements, programs and schedules to union members, adults reentering the labor force, completing education, etc. Many of these people were of course older, from lower-income situations, and of a diverse ethnic and racial mix. The main campus itself has grown to reflect a much more diverse student body under her leadership.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE 6/26
8 AM

TO:

Melanne

FROM:

Theresa
G/CSOffice of the Conference Secretariat
Room 1318, Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Tel: 202-647-3129

FAX: 202-647-4787

SUBJECT:

Fyl-

This message, including this cover, contains _____ pages.

COMMENTS:

June 21, 1995

TO: TIM

FROM: THERESA *TH*SUBJECT: Your meeting with Win Lord *6/21*

Jon Farrar and I met with EAP DAS Kent Weidemann to preview this agenda a couple of weeks ago.

Key points to make:

- agreed* o We will continue to work closely with EAP to ensure that this Conference is not a bilateral US/China issue.
- US agreed* o We want to confirm our approach to Taiwan/Tibet NGOs. We will support credentialing of all NGOs but we expect Taiwan and Tibet groups, even those based in ~~NY~~, not to be credentialled to the Conference and will not get visas to the NGO Forum. We will participate in the Conference anyway and will have some background on precedents for this and for the US denying visas to foreign visitors to UN events.
- no response yet* o We appreciate EAP's advice and efforts to get Indonesia to go to the Chinese to get them to live up to their host country responsibilities. We have not seen a response to that demarche. Should EAP send a follow up message? Are there other players in the region (maybe Singapore) who can deliver a similar message?
- o We expect a lot of challenges this summer on US NGO and US press visas. We will work closely with EAP on how best to approach this issue with the Chinese. Americans will expect our support on this.
- o We will continue to counsel American NGOs to follow host country regulations re free speech but anticipate that some will not follow this guidance. We are working with Consular Affairs on getting info out to Americans going to the Conference. American Embassy Beijing should expect they will be called to help out on this both before and during the conference.

-2-

o AmEmbassy Beijing has done a terrific job of reporting on Conference and NGO Forum developments. We request expanded and very timely reporting on any conference-related issues that will be in the press and get the Hill's attention such as population issues and women's human rights.

yes

o If the Conference plays out as planned our Embassy in Beijing will have a lot of work on their hands for an extended period of time. We are talking about 17 days in total from the beginning of the NGO Forum to the end of the UN Conference. We expect Cabinet members (Shalala, Browner), a dozen or so Congressional members and maybe the First Lady. Has EAP thought about TDY help to supply China-experienced control officers for all these visitors?

*yes from
US Consulates in
China*

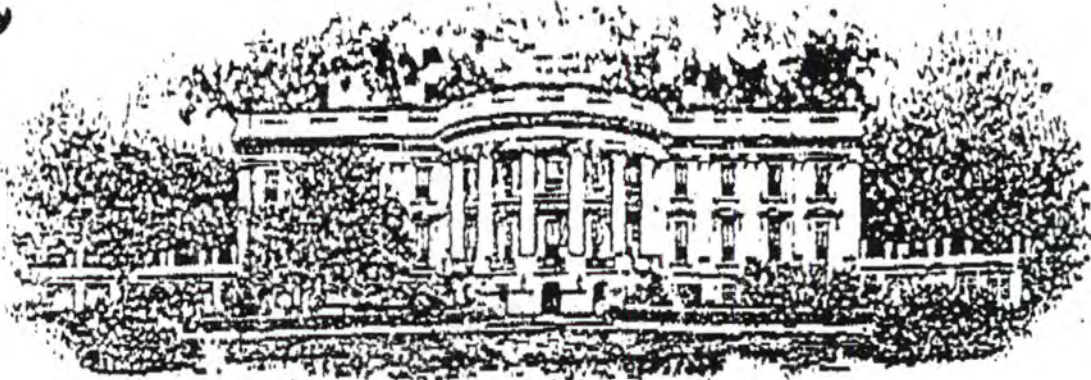
o With no Ambassador in Beijing during the Conference, the DCM will have his hands full. We hope he will have full EAP Front Office support as he prepares his mission to support the Conference and handles challenges from the Hill.

o We are especially grateful for all the help and advice Robin Bordy from the China desk has given us. We request that EAP agree to send her with us to the Conference to provide continuity and expertise.

yes



United States Department of State

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE LIAISON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PHONE: 202-647-4820

FAX: 202-647-5837

DATE: 6/26/95

TO: Melanne Verveer

FAX NUMBER: 456- 6244

FROM: ERTHARIN COUSIN, DIRECTOR

TOTAL PAGES: (Including Cover Sheet) 3

COMMENTS:

Per our Friday meeting; second document to follow.

ANITA PEREZ FERGUSON:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of the Secretary
White House Liaison
202-366-0239

Experience:

- 1993 - 1994 DIRECTOR OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION. Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C.
Development and supervision of training, internship, and placement programs.
- 1992 CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE. Democratic nominee, 23rd District, Ventura, CA.
- 1991 - Present VICE PRESIDENT. National Women's Political Caucus.
Multi-partisan identification, recruitment and training of women candidates, including international assignments.
- 1991 ASSISTANT PROFESSOR. California State University, Northridge.
Profiles of Latin American Women in Leadership.
- 1991 PLANNING COMMISSIONER. City of Santa Barbara, California.
Affordable housing, land use and solid waste disposal, environmental technology.
- 1990 - 1992 COMMUNITY CONSULTANT/TRAINER.
Public presentations and workshops focusing on civic leadership and diverse representation of public policy development and implementation.
- 1990 CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE. Democratic nominee, 19th District, Ventura/Santa Barbara, CA.
- 1986 - 1989 FIELD REPRESENTATIVE. State Senator Gary Hart, Santa Barbara, CA.
Constituent services and inter-governmental relations.
- 1986 - 1989 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION COMMISSIONER. Santa Barbara County.
Workplace/workforce equity issues.
- 1983 - 1985 DEVELOPMENT OFFICER. Gordon College, Wenham, MA.
Designed and supervised a comprehensive fund raising program for annual donations from individuals, corporations, and foundations.
- 1980 - 1982 ADMINISTRATOR. Daystar University, Nairobi, Kenya.
Cross-cultural curriculum design, rural development, refugee resettlement.
- 1977 - 1980 DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS. Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA.
Supervision of recruitment, institutional market planning, international student services.
- 1974 - 1977 COUNSELOR/INSTRUCTOR. California Community College System, Santa Clara County, CA.
Instructor/Counselor: minority students, displaced homemakers and geriatric patients.

Key International Projects:

LATIN AMERICAN.

- 1993 USIA Academic Specialist - Women in Politics, Argentina.
- 1991 Academic Research, Cultural and Language Experience Institute in Puebla, Mexico.
- 1987 Market Research, observation of commercial and cooperative business endeavors in El Salvador.
- 1987 Political Research, review of political agencies cooperating for regional development in Costa Rica.
- 1986 & 1987 Academic Research, Cultural and Language Experience Institute in Mexico City.
- 1985 Political Research/Film Documentary, investigating political themes conveyed through traditional cultural festivals.

AFRICA.

- 1982 Rapid urbanization analysis in Egypt.
- 1981 Refugee resettlement and deforestation programs in Somalia.
- 1980 Appropriate Technologies demonstration projects in Kenya; erosion protection and water purification systems in Benin; and rapid urbanization analysis in Nigeria and Ivory Coast.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

- 1993 Guest Lecturer, Women in Politics colloquium, Madrid, University of Spain.
- 1984 Historical studies and observation of municipal government structures in Israel.
- 1983 Study tour Western Europe (Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands).

Education:

MA Management, University of Redlands, CA.

MA Counseling Psychology, University of Santa Clara, CA.

BA Communications, Westmont College, CA.

CASE Summer Institute in Educational Fund Raising.

Proposal Development Project - Women's Educational Equity Program, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Instructor Training, English as a Second Language. International Institute, Boston.

Affiliations:

National Women's Political Caucus.

National Association of Mexican American Women.

Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Theresa to Melanne Verveer re: non-selection (3 pages)	06/26/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 17871

FOLDER TITLE:

United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women: Current

2013-0534-S

rc1752

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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]