

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: U.S. Government report (2 pages)	09/20/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20058

FOLDER TITLE:

Women - Women's Domestic Issues [3]

2013-0534-S

rc1699

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]

The New York Times

PUBLIC LIVES

Uniting World Against Violence to Women

By JANE GROSS

CHARLOTTE BUNCH is an earnest woman with a mission: to build a worldwide network of feminists who will press their local governments to end violence against women, be it genital mutilation in Africa, bride burning in India, honor killing in the Middle East or rape on the battlefields of Bosnia.

In certain hands, these are the topics of tabloid television. Picture women in exotic dress, with their backs to the camera, telling lurid tales of abuse. Picture prime-time promos, studded with exclamation marks. Picture early Geraldo, braying outrage.

This is not Ms. Bunch's way. She makes her case with the measured convolutions of academia and diplomacy, verbal porridge to some but suitable to her position as director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers University and a key player in the movement for international human rights for women.

On Sunday, Ms. Bunch will lead a symposium at Columbia University on the eve of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, known as **Beijing Plus Five**, which will review the progress made since the 1995 World Conference on Women. That conference of 181 nations produced a "platform for action," which women's groups hoped would become an international standard.

Ms. Bunch's 10-year-old institute trains many of these international feminists in leadership skills and organizing techniques. What may be new to the women of Namibia or Guatemala is old hat to Ms. Bunch, who in the 1960's and 70's was quite the firebrand.

It is hard to see the radical passion of youth in the 55-year-old woman who spends most of her time these days in conference rooms overlooking United Nations Plaza. Ms. Bunch is conservatively dressed, her hair cropped for convenience and her only accessory a utilitarian tote bag. She calls herself an activist and remains one, staid but fervent.

Ms. Bunch came of age at Duke University, in the midst of the civil rights and antiwar movement, learning community organizing as a member of the World Student Christian Federation, one of many faith-based organizations of that era that schooled the leaders of the New Left.

She took a path different from her family's, but came naturally to her social action. Her parents, Methodist missionaries, were studying to go to China when Pearl Harbor intervened. Instead, her father, a family doctor, volunteered for assignment in under-served rural areas.

HE wound up in Artesia, N.M., far from Taos or Sante Fe, in a part of the state known as Little West Texas. "We were liberals in a conservative small town," Ms. Bunch said. "Professionals, when everyone else was working class."

Her mother was a social worker until her four children were born, then what Ms. Bunch calls a "civic actor," the first woman to be president of the school board and later founder of the state's first community mental health program. Mrs. Bunch is 87, teaching English to immigrants and feeding the homeless.

Ms. Bunch's two sisters are schoolteachers and her brother a small-town doctor. "I'm the only one who made a career of being an activist," she said. "But all of us made a life of service in the community."

After Duke, where Ms. Bunch studied history and political science and participated in the early sit-ins, she accepted a fellowship at the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-leaning research group in Washington. She had expected to be a full-fledged member of an intellectual community, as she had been in the Christian Federation, but instead encountered male chauvinism typical of the times.

"I'd make a comment at a meeting and nobody would even acknowledge me," Ms. Bunch said. "Then some man would say the same thing and they'd all nod and say, 'Good idea.' They turned me into a feminist because I was so frustrated. I'm grateful to them."

It was during her years at the institute, from 1969 to 1977, that Ms. Bunch identified herself as a lesbian, organized a radical women's discussion group and founded the Furies Collective, a lesbian newspaper, and *Quest: A Feminist Quarterly*.

The discovery of her sexual orientation, after living as a member of the white, middle-class Protestant majority, clarified "what it means to have privilege and what it means not to have privilege," she said. "It enabled me to understand, emotionally as well as intellectually, what it feels like to be marginalized."

To be an American, Ms. Bunch knew, is to be privileged, so she turned her gaze toward the international arena, becoming, in effect, a feminist missionary. That meant nearly a decade organizing conferences around the world. In 1987, she accepted an invitation to bring her global perspective to Rutgers.

The Center for Women's Global Leadership was the gleam of an idea, intended as an adjunct to the Center for American Women in Politics, an existing research and policy organization at Rutgers. Ms. Bunch was determined that it not take the predictable course as an incubator for international political leaders.

"We need women leaders," she agreed. "But we need them to have a vision for something."

That something, Ms. Bunch decided, should be an end to violence against women in all its permutations, from a battered executive wife in America to a starving Eastern European woman sold into prostitution. "This is what women have in common," Ms. Bunch said, "without pretending we are all the same."

Unicef Reports On Violence Facing Women

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, May 31 — The prevalence of domestic abuse of women and girls around the world is "alarming," Unicef reported today, with statistics suggesting that up to half the female population comes under attack by those closest to them at some time in their lives.

The report, "Domestic Violence Against Women and Girls," is a first effort by Unicef to establish the global dimensions of this form of abuse, drawing together already published research from various countries. And it takes the United Nations agency another step deeper into an aggressive campaign to address the root causes of the problems of millions of the world's children.

"Statistics are grim, no matter which part of the world one focuses on," says the report. No country or region is exempt from domestic abuse, the report said, but the problem is often most acute in the poorest countries.

The study was released ahead of a special General Assembly session next week to assess advances women have made since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995.

Under Carol Bellamy, a former New York City Council president and Peace Corps director who is in her second term as Unicef's executive director, the agency better known for its education and vaccination programs has commissioned a series of studies on women's rights and family and community life. The aim has been to learn why millions of women, and the children in their care, are unable to overcome poverty, illiteracy and many other disadvantages.

Domestic violence has been given too low a priority, Ms. Bellamy said in an interview today.

She said that the new study — conducted by the agency's Innocenti Research Center in Florence, using a range of information from governments, international organizations and academic research — defines abuse in the very broadest terms.

It begins with aborted female fetuses or the killing of female babies and extends to the deliberate under-feeding of girl children and their lack of access to medical attention, to the sexual abuse of girls (often in extended families, where they are at the mercy of uncles and cousins) and the fatal beating of adult women.

"People realize that we live in a more violent world these days generally," Ms. Bellamy said. "But the fact is that perhaps the most pervasive violence for women is the violence from those they most trust, those they know best, those whom they have the most interaction with — the family in its broadest sense. People know this still exists but I'm not sure they recognize the scale on which it continues."

Ms. Bellamy said that the powerlessness of many of the world's women, most acute in the developing countries of South Asia and parts of sub-Saharan Africa, takes on added urgency because of the rapid spread of the AIDS virus in those parts of the world.

"In Africa now there are more women infected than men, largely infected by somebody they know — a secondary result of traditional practices," she said. "Your husband dies and you have to sleep with your husband's brother, even though you may know that he's infected. More women become infected and they are increasingly younger and younger."

This trend reflects the powerlessness of women and the denial of "the right to have a relationship that isn't subject at any moment to violence."

Mehr Khan, who directed the research project that produced the Unicef report said in an interview today that although 44 of the United Nation's 188 member-states have enacted laws against domestic violence, these are not always enforced by the police and the courts. Attacks on women "are too often written off as private issues," she said.

The Unicef report suggests that women under attack were more prone to suicide. In the United States, 35 to 40 percent of battered women try to kill themselves, it said.

"In Sri Lanka," the report said, "the number of suicides by girls and women 15-24 years old is 55 times greater than the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth."

THE NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIALS/LETTERS

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
 ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
 ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*
 ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1963-1992*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER JR., *Publisher*

JOSEPH LELYVELD, *Executive Editor*
 BILL KELLER, *Managing Editor*
 GERALD M. BOYD, *Deputy Managing Editor*
 JOHN M. GEDDES, *Deputy Managing Editor*

Assistant Managing Editors
 SOMA GOLDEN BEHR CAROLYN LEE
 TOM BODKIN ALLAN M. SIEGAL
 CRAIG R. WHITNEY

HOWELL RAINES, *Editorial Page Editor*
 PHILIP M. BOFFEY, *Deputy Editorial Page Editor*

JANET L. ROBINSON, *President, General Manager*
 SCOTT H. HECKIN-CANEDY, *Senior V.P., Circulation*
 JYLL F. HOLZMAN, *Senior V.P., Advertising*
 MARC Z. KRAMER, *V.P., Production and Labor Relations*
 ALYSE MYERS, *V.P., Marketing Services*
 DENNIS L. STERN, *V.P., Human Resources*
 JAMES L. TERRILL, *V.P., Chief Financial Officer*
 DENISE F. WARREN, *V.P., Planning*
 MICHAEL G. WILLIAMS, *V.P., Chief Information Officer*

THOMAS K. CARLEY, *President, News Services*

Measuring the Progress of Women

Next week at the United Nations, representatives of nearly every country and thousands of non-governmental groups are meeting to talk about what the world has done to improve the lives of women. The delegates will evaluate what has happened since the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing, when 187 nations endorsed a wide range of goals and promised specific actions.

The subject of women's needs is, of course, a broad one, encompassing poverty — 70 percent of the poor are female — health, domestic violence, armed conflict, political representation and other issues. One achievement of the Beijing conference was its acknowledgment that women need to be heard in debates on just about every kind of policy.

The Beijing conference was the fourth U.N. conference on women, but more than the others it established concrete targets — such as abolishing laws that discriminate against women economically or increasing the number of women in public administration — and set timetables for measuring progress. Activists have found these benchmarks crucial to holding governments accountable.

In 1998 the Women's Environment and Development Organization, a New York-based network of groups, did a survey of progress. It found that most of the governments represented at Beijing had drawn up plans to keep their promises, and 64 countries had changed laws. The growth of local

women's groups has been the most important reason for these advances. Some 30,000 activists attended the Beijing conference, and they have used its platform to organize women and to press governments to keep their commitments.

But most of what governments call action is still just lofty talk, and is not yet affecting women. The inaction stems partly from cultural resistance and partly from lack of money to finance new programs. Governments argue, persuasively, that they are overwhelmed by AIDS, debt payments and budget cuts demanded by the International Monetary Fund. But women's issues have never been a priority, even when progress, as with educating girls, would benefit the nation as a whole.

In addition, many governments are not even changing egregious laws, which costs nothing. In several countries women may not inherit property. In much of Latin America, a rapist goes free if he marries the victim. In several Islamic countries, a man may kill a female relative who has disgraced the family. In Pakistan, women's testimony has no value in rape cases. In Kuwait, women still may not vote. "We have prepared people to ask their government: 'Did you do what you said you would do?'" says Litha Musyimi-Ogana, a Kenyan activist, who could be speaking for women's groups everywhere. This is a big achievement, but the answer in too many places is "no."



This week the future of the world's women and girls is at stake.

In 1995, delegates from 188 countries at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing agreed on a far-reaching Platform for Action to achieve women's full human rights and equality. More than 30,000 women from non-governmental organizations all over the world endorsed these objectives.

This visionary document proclaims that women's rights are human rights. It affirms that significant advances in global peace and prosperity can only occur if women are empowered everywhere.

This week at the UN, governments and NGOs are meeting to assess progress toward achieving the Beijing platform's goals. They are defending it from attack and committing themselves to concrete actions to implement it. **The stakes are high.**

- Will girls have equal opportunities for education, training and services?
- Will women have adequate health care, including the right to decide matters of reproductive and sexual health? Or will an estimated 585,000 women die unnecessarily next year in pregnancy and childbirth?
- Will women have equal access to economic resources — decent wages and working conditions, control over inheritance, and access to credit?
- Will we address the crisis of HIV/AIDS sooner rather than later?
- Will we stem the rising tide of violence against women?
- Will women secure power and equal representation in political decision making so they can foster peace and justice?

Invest in the power and potential of women. Raise your voice in support of the Beijing Platform for Action.

For information about what you can do, contact the International Women's Health Coalition, 24 East 21st Street, New York, NY 10010
1.800.810.7090 / info@iwhc.org

Sponsored by the Coalition for Health and Rights, comprised of 66 non-governmental organizations from every region of the world.



THE HOLY SEE: CHAMPION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Beginning today, the United Nations will host a week-long event that marks the fifth anniversary of the Beijing Conference on Women. The Beijing + 5 conference will also mark a conflict between those who see sexuality as a matter of rights and those who see it as a matter of ethics. The Holy See is clearly identified with the latter interpretation. The question is: Which vision liberates?

Sexual Rights

"I was told I had the right to have sex whenever I wanted, but now I'm pregnant out of wedlock."

"I was told I had the right to do whatever I wanted to my own body, but now I don't have my baby."

"I was told I had the right to have sex with whomever I wanted, but now I have AIDS."

Sexual Ethics

"I was told that it was wrong to have sex outside of marriage, and now I have a family."

"I was told to respect human life from the time of conception, and now I have a family."

"I was told to practice sexual restraint, and now I have a family."

The Holy See champions women's rights by respecting human dignity, motherhood and the family. It understands that rights unhinged from ethics can never liberate and that a vision of liberty grounded solely in the individual is inherently flawed.

It would be so refreshing if the critics of the Holy See spent less time trying to downgrade its U.N. status and more time trying to emulate its moral status. Then women might genuinely be free.

William A. Donohue
President



Catholic League
for Religious and Civil Rights
1011 First Avenue, New York, NY 10022
(212) 371-3191 Fax: (212) 371-3394
<http://www.catholicleague.org>

Hillary Clinton Wins Praise At U.N. Meeting on Women

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, June 5 — Hillary Rodham Clinton took time off from state politics today to come back to feminism and the United Nations, where her audience has always been friendly, to deliver a spirited speech on women's rights.

Mrs. Clinton was not the main event. She spoke at one of many meetings on the margins of a week-long special General Assembly session to assess the progress of women worldwide, five years after a groundbreaking conference in Beijing.

She is not part of the American delegation, as she was then. But the difference was lost on her audience of women from every continent, who greeted her with warmth and enthusiasm. They sang, clapped and grasped for her hand as they stormed the podium — a display that no other speaker is likely to enjoy.

More than 10,000 women, and some men, from more than 180 countries are in New York for the session and dozens of related events.

Gita Sen, a development expert from India, said that Mrs. Clinton struck a responsive cord because of her unambiguous commitment to women's rights everywhere, a message many people gathered here say they want to hear more often from Americans, who seem to many to have withdrawn from the organization and the world in recent years.

"We are committed to making this journey together," Mrs. Clinton told a cheering audience invited by Unifem, the United Nations development program for women.

Her pledge came on a day when a group of independent organizations issued a call for help to forestall efforts they say the Vatican and some conservative Islamic and Catholic countries are making to reverse gains achieved five years ago at the Fourth International Conference on Women. At that meeting, a watershed event that brought grass-roots women's groups and governments together to form networks that continue to operate, most nations pledged to promote women's rights in areas as diverse as education, family planning and sexual relationships.

Richard C. Holbrooke, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, said Mrs. Clinton had laid out the administration's position forcefully. "It was Hillary saying, do not erode the gains of Beijing," he said.

Ms. Sen, a professor at the Indian

Institute of Management in Bangalore and the leader of an organization for women from developing nations, said in an interview that this conference — like the one in Beijing — was in danger of sinking into arid debate over definitions and intentions. This meeting is intended to look for ways to move ahead, not to reopen debate on the issues, she said.

Women no longer want to debate the meaning of "family" or parse what "access to health care" means in relation to abortion, said Joana Foster, a Zimbabwean who is a leader of Women in Law and Development in Africa. "Africans think debates over nuances and language are a waste of time."

Ms. Foster represents a new generation of women in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia who have worked hard through international conferences for improvements in women's rights and are determined to maintain the momentum. She said that international agreements like the Beijing "platform for action" have real effects in developing countries.

"Beijing was a catalyst for a whole lot of things," she said. "People are getting into Parliament. Look at somewhere like Namibia, which now has 44 percent women in the local government system. In South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Ghana people are now fighting for affirmative action to become part and parcel of the constitutions in their countries."

"F.G.M. was a big thing in Beijing for all of us," Ms. Foster said, using shorthand for the term female genital mutilation, or the ritual cutting of girls' genitals. "A lot of countries have passed laws against it. There is that sort of progress going on. For us, we don't want a document that future governments can use to stop the progress."

In Beijing five years ago, nations agreed to end laws that discriminate against women and to open more education to girls. They also called for closing income gaps between women and men.

Secretary General Kofi Annan opened the formal assembly session by reminding his audience of goals still to be met. "Most countries have yet to legislate in favor of women's rights to own land," he said. "Violence against women is still increasing — both in the home and in the newer types of armed conflict which target civilian populations."

Of 110 million children not in school, he said, two-thirds are girls.

The Arts

The New York Times

All Her Stage Is a World; Its Women Call for Justice

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

Even for a high-voltage performance artist like Sarah Jones, this was some assignment: draw life and soul, hurt and anguish from the paper and ink of laws that discriminate against women worldwide. That is what Ms. Jones was asked to do by an international women's organization looking for a way to make a United Nations conference sit up and take notice.

"I've always got some sort of ax to grind in my work," said Ms. Jones, 26. So she took the challenge. "We get to kind of play with reality a little," she added.

The result is "Women Can't Wait," a show written and acted by Ms. Jones, who honed her accents and pithy character portrayals at downtown poetry slams, then graduated to small clubs. Her first solo show, "Surface Transit," a collection of eight New York characters created around the themes of tolerance and intolerance, had its premiere in 1998 at the Nuyorican Poets Cafe and later played at the American Place Theater. It was praised in publications like *The Village Voice* and *Time Out New York* and is headed for a summer run at P.S. 122, starting on June 14.

Ms. Jones — born into a multiethnic family in Baltimore, raised in Washington and New York and educated at Bryn Mawr — writes her own material. Her ideas and characters have always come from her own experience, she said. Until now.

Like "Surface Transit," "Women Can't Wait" has eight characters. But these are not the people she sees around her in New York, where she lives. Ms. Jones uses only one prop, a diaphanous shawl, to create her international population. She covers her head and becomes Praveen, a timid woman from India working up the courage to talk about beatings by her husband and the family that denied her sympathy. In an instant, with the shawl transformed into a scarf tied jauntily around her neck, she is Emeraude, a vivacious Frenchwoman defying laws against women working at night.

And so it goes: shawl up, shawl down, shawl around the waist or over her shoulder. Ms. Jones is Tomoko from Japan, Hala from Jordan, Alma from Uruguay, Bonita from the United States, Shira from Israel. By the time she becomes little Anna from Kenya, the shawl has been balled up and transformed into a child's doll.



Barbara Alper for The New York Times

Sarah Jones performs "Women Can't Wait" at the United Nations today.

Through it all runs the thread of women who do not theorize but speak from personal, often horrific experience and who sometimes awaken to the injustice done them.

Today "Women Can't Wait" will have a different audience from the one Ms. Jones normally draws in clubs. It is to be performed at the United Nations for official delegates and nongovernmental representatives at an international conference being held five years after the world's largest gathering of women took place in Beijing in 1995.

Meryl Streep will introduce Ms. Jones. Two additional shows, also limited to conference participants, will be held at the United States Customs House, where the United States government and New York City are to act as hosts to unofficial delegations to the weeklong United Nations meeting. The conference will bring thousands of women from more than 150 nations to the city.

She will also perform "Women Can't Wait" on Friday night at 8 at the Judson Memorial Church, 55 Washington Square South, Greenwich Village. Gloria Steinem will introduce Ms. Jones at that performance, which is open to the public. The organization that commissioned the one-woman show, Equality Now, an advocate for women's rights based in New York, works

with immigrants in the United States and women in poor countries to fight laws that it identifies as limiting women's rights and freedoms. For inspiration, it provided Ms. Jones with videos of women in various countries. She said she was deep into research for the piece on the Internet, which she calls "an interesting kind of portal" to the world.

As she does in her other work, she drew ideas from real people but invented her own characters, writing their speeches herself. In this way her pieces differ from those of Anna Deavere Smith, who interviews people and uses their words onstage.

Ms. Jones, who volunteers in a homeless shelter on Saturdays, said she also drew on those experiences to create her portraits of oppression.

"These women in the shelter, many of them are facing some of the same problems," she said.

Ms. Jones's parents are both doctors who met at Johns Hopkins University, an African-American father and a mother of European and Caribbean descent. She said she picked up her fascination with accents and mannerisms while a high school student at the United Nations International School in New York. "So this show is a homecoming for me," she said.

"I've never been trained; I laugh when people call me an actor," she said. "In my family background I had access to different accents. And then in school, it was amazing. There were all these kids, something like 150 nationalities, and everybody had these gorgeous accents, and I would listen all day. The U.N. school opened up so much for me. It really broadened my horizons. As a kid I was suddenly aware of the plights of people not only in my own backyard but all over the place."

From there she went to Bryn Mawr College. "I drifted into performance art in the middle of college, and it yanked me right the heck out of the Main Line area and back home," she said.

"Surface Transit" brought Ms. Jones to the attention of Equality Now after Ms. Steinem, an adviser to the group, saw her show. Then, in December, the group's executive director, Jessica Neuwirth, was taken by her staff, as a birthday gift, to a club where Ms. Jones was performing, and she was invited to prepare her piece for the United Nations conference.

Writing "Women Can't Wait" has been a consuming journey, Ms. Jones said. "It's life and death," she said. "This is about actual peoples' lives being on the line every day."

Women's Global Views Examined by Survey

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, June 6 — American women are more likely than men to frame their foreign policy concerns around global social issues like health, poverty and human rights, a new poll has found. The independent survey was released this week to coincide with a special General Assembly session on the progress of the world's women.

These interests, the survey found, make women marginally stronger supporters of diplomacy and cooperation in international organizations, while men are more likely to favor military solutions or put a higher priority on trade.

"What this poll tells us is that American women understand that the well-being of themselves, their families and communities are increasingly intimately connected with the well-being and stability of other countries," said Joan Dunlop, a fellow at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and director of the Women's Lens on Global Issues project at the Aspen Institute, the policy research group

Butter prevails
over guns in a
ranking of
women's priorities.

that commissioned the survey.

The poll, conducted by Belden Russonello & Stewart, surveyed 1,500 women and 701 men and has an overall margin of error of 2.2 percentage points.

The world has come closer to home, Ms. Dunlop said in an interview today, and that is reflected in women's attitudes.

"You sit down and eat food from other countries," she said. "Your kid at school gets inoculated for TB because a refugee from Kosovo is infected. Your husband comes home and worries about his job being moved to Mexico."

A debate over whether women have different attitudes toward issues of war, peace and economic development has been going on for years in women's organizations, whose leaders have often been reluctant to characterize any set of ideas as a woman's view.

Women in government and foreign-policy making have very mixed records that fit no pattern, they say.

Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi of India and Margaret Thatcher of Britain have waged successful wars, for example. Meanwhile, Ms. Dunlop says she is often asked why the many women who have served as political leaders in South Asia have not alleviated the region's poverty or raised the status of its women.

"I don't believe feminism is gender-specific," said Ms. Dunlop, the founder and past president of the International Women's Health Coalition, which supports medical services for women in developing countries. "We're talking about a set of values."

As new threats to American life have replaced cold war fears about nuclear war, many issues once considered "women's issues" have

moved to the center of national security, and men often line up with women in giving them emphasis.

Epidemic disease ranks high on this list, said Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, who has been leading the United States delegation here at the special Assembly session, called to measure progress on women's rights since the Fourth International Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995.

"Foreign policy requires a new conceptualization," Ms. Shalala said in an interview today. "It is no longer as narrow as defined by the literature as well as by the foreign policy professionals — and they're resisting. When we said that AIDS was an international security issue, they went crazy. And it's not just AIDS. It's malaria, it's tuberculosis.

"Infectious diseases destabilize economies. They shift resources. They take the public health infrastructure apart. The world has changed out there. If we look at markets, there's not going to be a market if you knock down a generation between 25 and 35."

Ms. Shalala said that she now had a senior public health official attached to the National Security Council, and that another is a high-ranking aide in the State Department.

In the Aspen poll, 69 percent of the women sampled said global problems made it necessary for the United States to work closely with international organizations like the United Nations. Thirty-nine percent of the women said they wanted greater attention to foreign affairs by the government.

Women consistently put a higher priority than the men questioned in the survey on international programs to prevent childhood diseases, promote equal education for girls, make birth control available and promote fair labor practices.

When asked what kind of countries should get the most United States support, 35 percent of the women said poor countries, followed by nations important to American security next, at 34 percent, and trading partners third, at 26 percent. The men gave first ranking to nations important to security (37 percent) and those that are trading partners (34 percent), with poor poor countries trailing at 25 percent.

Sixty-seven percent of the women, compared with 56 percent of the men, said the most important reason for international involvement was responsibility to future generations. Protecting the world's environment was considered important to women.

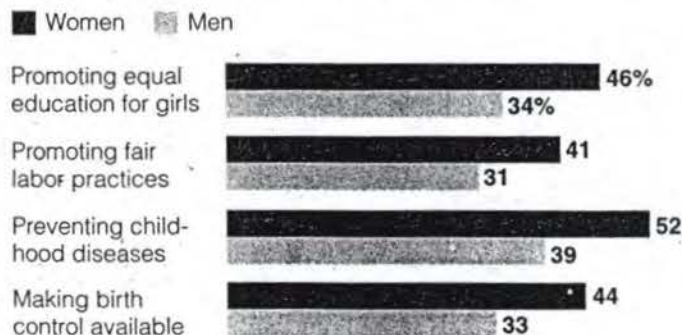
But men and women shared some very similar views on America's role in the world: just over half of each group polled said the United States should be a "good neighbor" to other nations. Only 4 percent of women and 5 percent of men want to see Americans be global policemen.

Ms. Dunlop said results like these would indicate that foreign policy views held by men may not be as fundamentally at variance with those of women as other questions or other polls generally indicate.

"Women and men share the same vision of what they want the U.S. to be as a global citizen," she said. "The differences between women and men are not significant. What is different is the level of intensity."

Divergent Views

According to a survey of 1,500 American women and 701 men, women are more likely than men to emphasize social issues like health, poverty and human rights in foreign policy. Below, percentage of respondents giving extremely high priority to programs to improve conditions around the world:



Source: Poll by Bolden Russonello & Stewart for the Aspen Institute

Egyptian At Center On Rights Of Women

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, June 7 — Five years after thousands of women converged on Beijing to draft what amounted to a bill of rights for women, government officials and women's organizations are huddled again in conference halls here, trying to turn those promises into concrete prescriptions for action.

By today, midway through the process, some cultural confrontations had kicked in.

When familiar tensions between Western delegations and conservatives led by the Vatican and supported by Catholic and Muslim nations threatened to reopen battles over abortion and family relationships, Suzanne Mubarak was dismayed. Egypt's first lady, who has worked to advance the rights of women against the background of Islamic militancy, warned in an interview today that such battles risked provoking a backlash that could impede progress.

"We don't need to be pulled into all these controversies," said Mrs. Mubarak, who is leading the Egyptian delegation. "We have too many problems as it is. This makes people who are not extremists become ones."

Egypt has been viewed as a pivotal country on women's rights since the 1994 international conference on population in Cairo, which put individual women, not governments, at the center of family planning and demanded that they be given the tools to determine their own reproductive lives.

At the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the chairwoman was an Egyptian, Mervat Tallawy, a diplomat who is now a government minister. Since the Cairo and Beijing conferences, Egypt has outlawed genital cutting of girls and revised its civil code to make it easier for a woman to obtain a divorce, and has expanded and clarified women's rights in family law. A national council for women has been established, which leads brainstorm-



Marilynn K. Yee/The New York Times

Suzanne Mubarak being interviewed yesterday in New York.

ing sessions on such issues as how to field more female candidates in elections.

Mrs. Mubarak said in an interview today that Egyptian women did all this carefully, without combative claims of absolute equality, and that she believes they will have to continue this way. It is an argument heard frequently from nations on the edge of cultural conflagration.

But at the same time, she said, women have to speak against false notions of Islam promoted by extremists who would deny girls an education or their mothers jobs.

"If you look at the history, even the wife of the Prophet was a brave woman," Mrs. Mubarak said. "She was a businesswoman. So don't come and tell me women can't go to work, if she was working."

Mrs. Mubarak, who had an English mother and who married Hosni Mubarak, an air force officer who is now Egypt's president, when she was 17, decided after her two sons were in school "that there was something more I should do in my life." She enrolled at the American University in Cairo, where she received a B.A. in political science and an M.A. in sociology. "My husband supported me," she said. "He said, O.K., try it out. See if you can do it, but on one condition: not at the expense of the boys."

She now urges other privileged women, many of whom she describes as "apolitical and apathetic" to do more for themselves and other Egyptian women through the civic organizations that are springing up around the country. Some of these owe their inception to United Nations conferences, she said.

"In these international conferences, I think we have come a long way both on the national and international level in bringing women's issues to the forefront," she said.

Charlotte Bunch, who directs the Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers University, agrees with Mrs. Mubarak that even with disagreements, the value of a meeting like this one should not be discounted. "Proposals and ideas are being exchanged," Ms. Bunch said today. "I think a lot of good things are going to come out of this that have nothing to do with the final minutiae."

The World

After the Fall, Traffic In Flesh, Not Dreams

By ALISON SMALE

IF anybody has borne the brunt of the changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union since the fall of Communism, it has been women. While the picture varies wildly from the relatively developed countries of central Europe to the huge, impoverished swaths of the Balkans, Russia and central Asia, women have not benefited from any economic gains as men have. At the same time, they appear to have disproportionately shouldered the stresses brought by a total change of life style.

Health care and child care have all but collapsed in many places. In some, fewer girls are finishing high school than 10 years ago. Between 1985 and 1997, a recently released United Nations study found, the transition to a market economy meant that the number of working women fell by 40 percent in Hungary, 21 percent in Russia and 24 to 31 percent in the Baltic states. Of course, men have lost jobs, too, and they often sink into apathy and alcoholism, women say. Women who might have hoped for a clerical or professional job under Communism find themselves forced into menial work — frequently in the unprotected realm of the black economy — to make ends meet while caring for children and keeping their family together. Some, indeed, are forced into prostitution, often after being trafficked abroad on the pretense that they will work as a maid or waitress.

"Women take the role of savior — they try to save themselves, their family," said Olga Gerasymyuk, the host of a popular television program on social affairs in Ukraine. Women's magazines there promote what may seem to the West an idiosyncratic message of empowerment: "They teach them to save the gentle spirit of their husbands, who are at a loss," Ms. Gerasymyuk said.

Zina Mounla, who coordinates programs across the former Soviet bloc for the United Nations Development Fund for Women, said that statistics are hard to come by on how poorly women are doing compared to men in this shifting environment.

One area in which east European women have clearly regressed is in political representation. Under

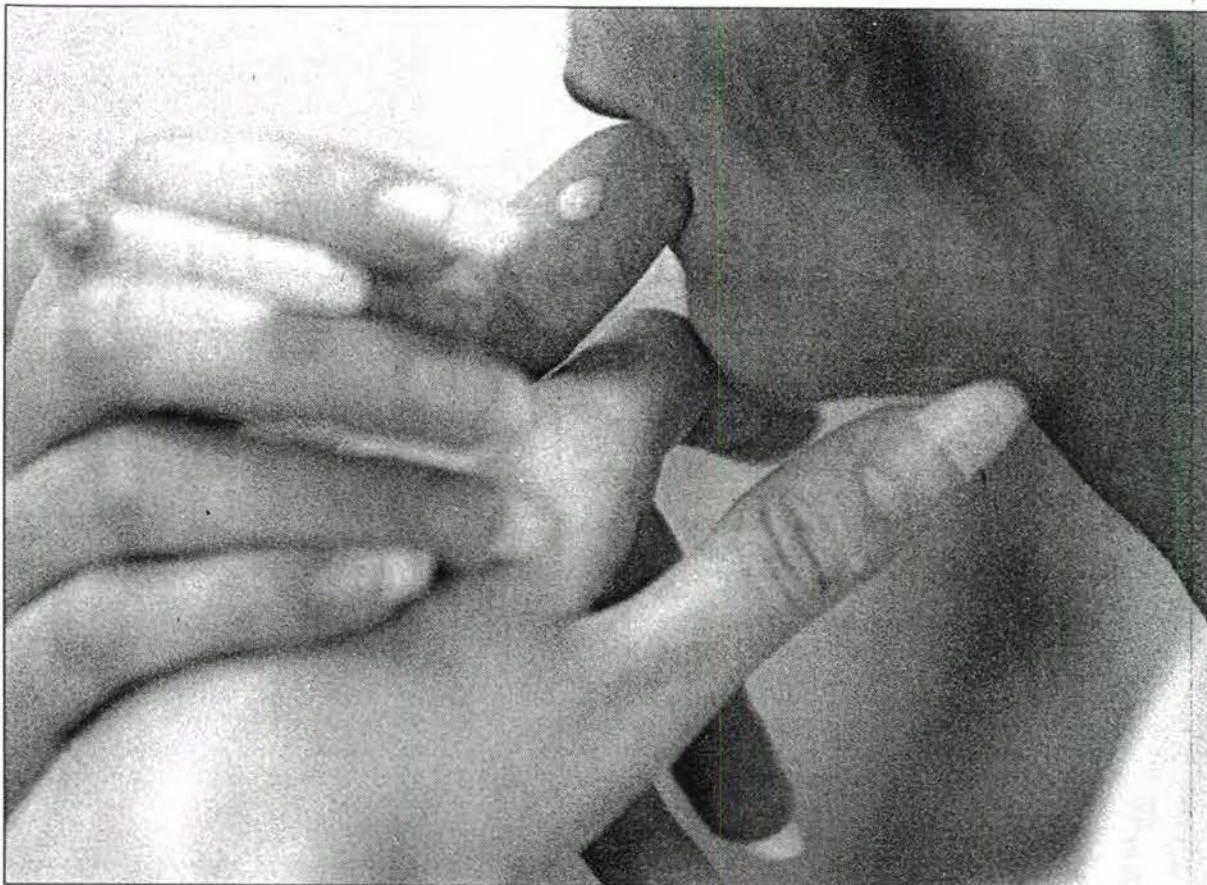
Communism, quotas ensured that one-third of the seats in the often nominal parliaments went to women. "Even now," said Gulmira Asanbayeva, an activist from Kyrgyzstan who promotes women's leadership, "we remember the names of famous women from the Soviet period," women who had the kind of political sway now exercised almost exclusively by men.

Ms. Asanbayeva, 22, was one of the 10,000 women estimated to have attended a conference in New York last week titled Beijing Plus Five, which examined the

In Eastern Europe, Russia and Asia, women lose the gains of Communism.

worldwide status of women five years after a giant gathering in Beijing that was attended by, among others, Hillary Rodham Clinton, who inspired heated debate in the United States over the wisdom of a first lady visiting China, with its poor human rights record. In hundreds of meetings, formally and informally, women discussed the gains made toward equality and set goals for the future.

Although Ms. Asanbayeva and several other eastern Europeans spoke out on women's causes, there was little indication that they would succeed at home any time soon. Lenka Simerska, 24, who works with the Gender Studies Center in Prague, said she feels far removed from the stresses of poverty described by women from the Balkans or the former Soviet Union. In the Czech Republic, she said, men were so long frustrated by the deadening hand of Communism that they took over everything after its fall in 1989. As a result, educated women seeking a good job often fall prey to chauvinist prejudices about leaving work to have children (paid maternity leave in the Czech Republic lasts up to three years) or taking time off to rear them; above



Associated Press

An Eastern European woman jailed in Israel awaits deportation on charges of prostitution.

all they lack mechanisms for righting perceived wrongs.

"Women's consciousness and solidarity are not great," Ms. Simerska said, predicting change only when "young women will slowly get angry, and something will happen."

FOR some women and girls, particularly the poor and undereducated, notions of power are unimaginable. Indeed the poorer and more uneducated the women are, the more likely it is that they will become involved in prostitution. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Austria's delegate to Beijing Plus Five, estimated that half a million women from central and Eastern Europe are shipped abroad each year as part of the worldwide trafficking in prostitutes. A recent American study shows that an increasing share of the 45,000 to 50,000 such women traveling to the United States each year come from the former Soviet bloc.

Selma Gasi, 20, an activist with the Women to Women group in Bosnia, tells a particularly chilling tale of pimps, accompanied by older women, scouring the war-devastated villages, ostensibly for sitters or house-

maids, and taking girls as young as 14 to strip-dancing bars where they become prostitutes.

Ms. Mounla said this is not unique to the Balkans; it is seen in Ukraine and Russia, where pimps have been known to take teenagers from orphanages that release them at age 16. Some women know they are going to work as prostitutes, she said, but that doesn't mean they should forfeit all their rights.

Yasmina Dimiskovska, of the Union of Women in Macedonia, said Russian and Ukrainian women are trafficked through her country to Italy, or their passports seized locally and they are sent to strip-dancing bars. Again, statistics are hard to come by, but 40 women came from Ukraine last month alone, she said.

"We can talk to them, go to the police," Ms. Dimiskovska said. But "there is no shelter willing to help" women who lack official identity papers. If they are shipped home, she added, they risk repercussions from the criminals who first sent them abroad. "It's a circle which can't be stopped," she said. "I think they cannot do anything."

U.N. accelerates steps for women's equality

Five years after a landmark U.N. conference set women's equality as an achievable goal, 189 nations agreed Saturday on new measures to accelerate the international campaign to reach it.

The new document includes tougher measures to combat domestic violence and sex trafficking, and to tackle the impact of HIV/AIDS and globalization on women.

BEIJING+5 LOOKS AT THE GLOBAL STATE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

By JENNIFER GONNERMAN



Thousands of women will soon be arriving in New York City from around the world as the United Nations General Assembly holds a special session to measure the progress nations have made since the Fourth World Conference on Women, which was held in Beijing in 1995. Organizers expect close to 10,000 delegates and activists to gather for the upcoming meeting, known as "Beijing+5."

The UN's special sessions draw representatives from its 188 member states and usually only a small crowd of activists. But Beijing+5, which will be held at the UN from June 5 through 9, will also attract thousands of activists from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), who will lobby delegates and sponsor a wide range of public events.

Nearly 40,000 women showed up at the Beijing event, smashing the record for the largest turnout for a UN conference. In Beijing, delegates produced a "Platform for Action," which tackled a wide range of issues from genital mutilation to pay equity to girls' self-esteem. Meanwhile, activists met to swap strategies, seek out new allies, and try to influence the document's contents.

The Platform for Action is not a binding treaty but is in-

**CHINA 1995, FOURTH
WORLD CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN: A
MOROCCAN ACTIVIST
AT THE NGO FORUM**

tended to establish international standards for the treatment of women. The official purpose of the upcoming special session is to produce another, shorter document—known as the "Outcome" document—which is partly a progress report and partly a plan for further action.

"Women from all around the world will be here demanding that the global force women accumulated and showed in Beijing continues to exist," says Charlotte Bunch, executive director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers University. They will be "using this document to hold the feet of their governments to the fire."

Much of the activity connected to Beijing+5 will occur outside of the United Nations. Between June 1 and 9, activists will be holding more than 125 events around New York City, ranging from panels to performances to a women's film festival. The list of speakers for Beijing+5, including both the UN meetings and the NGO events, features Hillary Clinton, Queen Noor of Jordan, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, as well as Jane Fonda and Meryl Streep.

One of the most talked-about signs of progress is the recent surge of Indian women into the political arena. Women now fill 30 percent of local council seats in India, and there is a push in parliament to reserve one-third of its seats for women. Women's power and decision making was one of the 12 issues addressed in the Platform for Action.

Despite some signs of progress, other problems persist. For example, poverty continues to disproportionately affect women. Of

the 1.5 billion people around the world who live on \$1 or less a day, most are female. And since 1995, life for some women has grown far worse. As AIDS has swept across Africa, its effect on women is demanding more attention from Beijing+5 participants.

Though the Platform for Action will not be rewritten at Beijing+5, the battle over its contents continues as participants debate the wording of the sentences in the Outcome document. This battle will likely grow contentious in its final days. Tensions were evident at the Beijing+5 planning meeting held in New York City in March. Adorning the lapels of a few hundred anti-choice activists were buttons broadcasting what they believe should appear more often in the document. The first week, they wore red buttons that said "Motherhood"; the next week, they had on blue buttons that said "The Family." Led by the Catholic Family & Human Rights Institute, which is based in Manhattan, these activists insist that the document should emphasize the traditional definition of family and women's roles as mothers.

As women from around the world descend on New York City for Beijing+5, the state of women's rights in the U.S. will also receive scrutiny. "There will be a certain amount of what I call 'positive competition' as countries look at what's going on in other places and get ideas to bring back home," says Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. ambassador to the UN Commission on the Status of Women. One area in which the U.S. lags behind is the number of women in political leadership. Women compose 12.9 percent of Congress, and the U.S. ranks 51st in the world in female political representation. From the women coming to the U.S. for Beijing+5, Tarr-Whelan says, "there are many things for us to learn." ▮

WORLDWIDE WOMEN

HIGHLIGHTS FROM BEIJING+5. All events free unless otherwise noted. Information subject to change.

SYMPOSIUM ON FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Testimonies on innovative practices for women's human rights organizing around the world. Speakers will include Mary Robinson, UN high commissioner for human rights; Charlotte Bunch, executive director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership; and Florence Butegwa, Ugandan human rights activist and lawyer. June 4, 12:30-6:30, Columbia University, Alfred Lerner Hall, 2920 Broadway. 732-932-8782 or www.cwgl.rutgers.edu

GIRLS AS THEIR OWN ADVOCATES. A keynote address from Carol Bellamy, executive director of UNICEF, followed with presentations by girls and adults on female genital mutilation, armed conflict, and negative media stereotypes of girls. June 4, 9:15-4, UNICEF House, 3 UN Plaza, www.girlsrights.org/new.htm

WOMEN CAN'T WAIT! Performance artist Sarah Jones reenacts the impact of discrimination in Israel, Japan, India, the U.S., and elsewhere. June 5, 6-8 p.m., Tenth Street Lounge, 212 East 10th Street, and June 9, 8-10 p.m., Judson Memorial Church, 55 Washington Square South. Sponsored by

Equality Now, 586-0906.

SYMPOSIA ON FEMINISMS AND GLOBALIZATION. What impact do the WTO, IMF, and World Bank have on women's resources and strategies? Where can the women's movement go globally? A political strategy session addresses the gap between rich and poor women, and a panel examines how women wield power around the world. June 5-8, CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue. Registration: 817-8215. Fee: four days \$250, one day \$100.

WOMEN 2000 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FORUM. Workshops range

from entrepreneurship to protecting female workers' rights. Speakers include Lawrence Summers, U.S. secretary of the treasury; Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. representative to the UN Commission on the Status of Women; and Linda Chavez Thompson, AFL-CIO executive vice president. June 6, 800-535-0699 or www.stateaction.org

FOCUS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AROUND THE WORLD. Panels on HIV/AIDS, violence against women, reproductive and health care access, and the environment. Speakers include Donna Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services; Bylyle Avery,

founder the National Black Women's Health Project; and authors Dr. Susan Love and Shere Hite. June 7, 9-5:30, Hunter College, East 68th Street at Lexington Avenue, 264-4600. Registration at www.4woman.gov

WOMEN CROSSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Richard Holbrooke, U.S. ambassador to the UN, meets with prominent CEOs to discuss partnerships and training to integrate women further into the global workforce. June 7, 9:30-12:30, U.S. Custom House, 1 Bowling Green, 800-886-AWIS.

SHROUD OF SILENCE: ABOLISHING GENDER APARTHEID IN AFGHANISTAN. Film

screening and panel discussion with speakers Eleanor Smeal, president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, and Dr. Zieba Shorish-Shamley, director of the Women's Alliance for Peace and Human Rights in Afghanistan. June 9, 10-11:30, U.S. Custom House, 1 Bowling Green, 1-888-WEWOMEN or www.feminist.org

FILM FESTIVAL. Screenings of 35 films by women from around the world. Schedule: www.women2000filmfest.com

Compiled by Meg Murphy
For general information, contact
www.beijing+5shootcomm.com or
call 817-2020.

A Girl's World

YOUNG TACKLE ISSUES FROM PLAYING
FIELDS TO SEXUAL ATROCITIES

By Sharon Lerner

• Prishani Naidoo, a 23-year-old South African, is worried about virginity testing. The practice is keeping sexually active girls out of high school in some rural areas in her country, but "nobody seems to be talking about it," says Naidoo, sitting outside one of the many UN meeting rooms where last week's Beijing+5 conference discussions on youth took place.

Just feet away, Abeer Musleh, a Palestinian, is railing against the restrictions on females in public spaces. At 24, Musleh is still forbidden to travel in the street alone at night. "If my cousin comes, I can go out with him, and he can go out by himself even though he is much younger," says Musleh. Young girls "want to go out in the street and have entertainment after school," she says, "but they are not allowed like the boys."

Vivien Labaton, of the Third Wave Foundation, which introduces feminism to youth, works with relatively privileged Americans. If she is broaching the subject of feminism for the first time, Labaton might ask whether a girl has ever struggled with an eating disorder, whether she is treated the same as the boys in her family, whether she finds boys get more time on the playing field. "Then I say that their problems are not coincidental," explains Labaton. "They're all grounded in the same issues."

The idea that gender discrimination also unites young women and teens across international borders has brought hundreds of young women to the world conference to update the work begun five years ago when the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women met in Beijing. That any discussion is happening at all across such vast social differences is sometimes startling. The six events hosted by the commission's official Youth Caucus are held in English, a second or third language for most of the panelists from 19 countries.

But if participants come from strikingly varied cultures, they can often agree on the worst injustices facing girls worldwide, beginning even before girlhood, with the selective abortion of female fetuses and killing of infant girls. (Without any intervention, slightly more girls are born than boys; in India, there are now 927 females for every 1000 males.) Across the globe, young girls are more likely to be physically neglected than boys; in the Punjab, girls between two and four are twice as likely to die from childhood diseases; Bangladeshi girls are three times more likely to be undernourished than boys. In many of the poorest parts of the world, girls have no hope of attending school. Overall, only 46 percent of girls attend high school in developing countries.

Often these forces conspire to rob girls of any kind of childhood. A recent study of children in Mali, West Africa, found only one girl in a rural area attending school. Another 184, who ranged in age from eight to 15, had left to work in nearby towns. Early marriage, increasingly identified as a problem by international women's rights advocates, is standard in much of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with as many as 88 percent of girls pushed into marriage before they hit 18 in parts of sub-Saharan Africa. A few marry as young as seven or eight and are betrothed even before they are born. For the youngest, the most gruesome consequence of early marriage is vesico-vaginal fistula, a tear in the wall between the vagina and the bladder caused by the pressure pregnancy puts on narrow, girlish hips. The constant dribble of urine that results can become grounds for divorce and social ostracism.

The fistula phenomenon, which fills an entire hospital in Ethiopia to capacity with girls awaiting surgery, is virtually unheard of in much of the world. Video accounts of the hospitalized girls both transfix young delegates and move them to action; a contingent is fighting for language within the Beijing+5 consensus document that would define sexual violence within marriage as a violation of human rights.

Selma Gasi, a Bosnian who just turned 20, is hoping to inspire the delegation to address sexual atrocities in war. Gasi describes the brutal murder of another Bosnian her age. Soldiers cut open her pregnant belly to settle a bet about the gender of the baby she was carrying. Gasi tells a horrified international audience. She instructs them to close their eyes and imagine their own bellies being cut open.

If Gasi can teach some conference-goers by transporting them from their relatively cushioned lives to war-torn Bosnia, she is getting something from them in return. "Here people are aware of how good they are," says Gasi. "They are not afraid. At the meetings, a lot of girls from America are just asking questions, like one question a million times, asking until they understand. At first, I'm not sure I was supposed to ask. I was embarrassed. But I learned a lot how good I am." ▮

Going After Globalization

FEMINISTS TRADE STRATEGIES FOR A WOMAN-FRIENDLY WORLD ECONOMY By Lenora Todaro

• *Globalization* is a spongy word, bandied about until it has become as familiar as a bad pop song, and yet its many interpretations illustrate the way issues of wealth and poverty are understood throughout the world. At a symposium, "Feminisms and Globalization: Women 2000," that accompanied Beijing+5, women leaders from around the world tried to make sense of globalization's implications for women, seeking not only to understand it, but to fight its harmful effects.

The symposium (sponsored by CUNY's Center for the Study of Women in Society, the Japan Preparatory Committee, and the National Council for Research on Women) was held at the CUNY Graduate Center before a crowd of 250. Charlotte Bunch, founder and executive director of the Center for Women's Global Leadership, offered one definition: "By globalization I mean the economy linked at the global level, the movement of capital and goods across borders." But such neutral language can obscure what globalization actually means to people in the developing world. In the view of Rose Lugemba, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor and Youth Development in Tanzania, "Globalization means opening the economy to unequal competition before we have built the capacity to handle it. It means people come in and till our virgin land and exploit our natural resources." Rosina Wiltshire of the United Nations Development Program amplified that, saying, "Capital is globalized, but not peace; power is globalized, but not the interests of the poor."

The panelists discussed the ways globalization has aggravated inequalities for women—widening the gaps between women and men and between poor women and prosperous ones. Women make up 45 percent of the global workforce and account for 70 percent of the population living in poverty. Many women's advocates contend that some of these disparities are exacerbated by the lowering of national trade barriers, as dictated by the World Trade Organization, and the tight strictures placed upon developing economies by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In Tanzania, Lugemba points out, the IMF and WTO have aimed to reduce government spending through "cost sharing"—a policy that has unraveled the government-supported social-safety net that once allowed all citizens relatively equal access to medicine, water, and schooling. Because the cost of health care now must be "shared"

by the poor, many Tanzanians must forgo basic medical needs such as immunization, meaning that more children die before adolescence and fewer women are treated for AIDS. A seemingly small expense such as fees for school textbooks and uniforms can mean that poor students—and girls, in particular, according to Lugemba—are denied a basic education.

Although globalization has created new economic opportunities for educated professional women, it hasn't necessarily given women more power. Women have gained a 30 percent share of parliamentary seats in seven European countries and in South Africa. However, as Eleanor Smeal, president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, reminded the audience: "Women make up 12 percent of the U.S. Congress, but none holds a committee chair or key leadership position."

The American formula for economic "success" is being adopted around the globe, but some feminists question whether it is the right model. The Center for Policy Alternatives points out that women in the U.S. still earn only 74 cents on the dollar paid to men (African American women earn 63 cents and Hispanic women earn 56). U.S. women also work long hours away from home and family—63 percent of women with children under age six are in the labor force, often with little domestic support.

As Brigitte Young, a professor of political economy in Germany, said: "The one positive thing to come from the 20th century was a 'social Europe' that has protected women's rights. We have rights for women in the labor force and a 36-hour workweek, but in order to compete, especially with the U.S., we must weaken the very social programs that have protected us."

In a global economy, how can women protect gains and improve their economic prospects for the next generation? Women at the symposium agreed on some key measures, including securing access to and funding for girls' education and monitoring the impact of taxation on women. They also agreed that women's advocates must be economically literate so as to help make a place for women at the negotiating table; must create the means for global communication (Web sites, for example), so women can organize across borders (see "Rewiring the World," page 32); and must demystify and deconstruct global institutions such as the World Bank, WTO, and IMF. This last strategy is crucial: As power shifts from national governments to international corporations, women's groups have a new target. Historically feminists have lobbied congressional representatives and members of parliament. Now they must also pressure CEOs, boards of directors, and billionaire stockholders to ensure that corporations are accountable to women. ■

Beating the Backlash

A U.S. NEGOTIATOR DETAILS THE FIGHT TO EXPAND FEMINIST GAINS AT THE UN'S SPECIAL SESSION ON WOMEN

By Jennifer Gonperman

• Linda Tarr-Whelan slept only six hours between Monday and Friday last week. From early morning of one day into dawn of the next, she fought over words and phrases with top-level government officials from around the world. Five years after the Fourth World Conference for Women was held in Beijing, Tarr-Whelan joined 2300 delegates from 188 countries at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, held June 5 to 9 in New York City.

In Beijing, delegates drafted a 150-page Platform for Action, which set concrete goals for improving women's lives. Delegates at this year's event, known as Beijing+5, produced a follow-up report measuring progress and strategizing for the future. Inside the UN's fluorescent-lit conference rooms, delegates debated everything from sex-trafficking to abortion to domestic violence to globalization's impact on women. Twelve hundred journalists covered the event. And several thousand representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also showed up, lobbying delegates and attending dozens of panels, workshops, and celebrations around Manhattan.

To get a behind-the-scenes look at the Beijing+5 negotiations, the *Voice* talked to Linda Tarr-Whelan, the U.S. ambassador to the UN Commission on the Status of Women. Tarr-Whelan served as co-deputy chair of the U.S. delegation. She is a 35-year veteran of the feminist movement and president of the Center for Policy Alternatives, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit that studies women's issues.

What did Beijing+5 accomplish? We recommitted ourselves to all the goals of the Beijing Platform for Action. There's been a lot of progress since Beijing, and the thing that happens when you start to get progress is that you also get a backlash. It wasn't any too sure that we were going to be able to reaffirm all parts of the Beijing platform.

And we made an awful lot of progress on a number of issues, [including] trafficking in women and children, and globalization—to be sure that as globalization takes place, women

don't become the folks on the bottom who take the burden of it all.

While you were negotiating, some activists began calling this event "Beijing Minus Five" because they were concerned that a small group of countries—including Sudan, Pakistan, Libya, Algeria, and Iran—would dilute the Beijing Platform for Action. What were the sticking points? There were two sets of problems going on in terms of [reaching] a consensus. One [involved] Islamic countries and to some degree Catholic countries, and that was really around issues of abortion and reproductive health.

There was, however, another set of tensions that didn't receive much press. [Some] women—particularly from Latin America, southern Africa, and the Caribbean nations—had a different agenda about where they wanted to move forward than did some of the northern countries. They were terribly concerned about globalization and about issues of violence, particularly domestic violence and marital rape. And they were pretty uninterested in issues like "sexual rights."

Many activists urged delegates to protect women's sexual rights, which they defined as including freedom from discrimination based on sexual orientation. Did you accomplish this? The term isn't in the document. A lot of people had hoped to say what this actually is, because the history of dealing with women's human rights issues has been that you had to name [an issue] before you could really begin to work on it. Domestic violence was essentially named at the Mexico City conference [on women in 1975]. Trafficking was essentially named at the Beijing conference. People wanted to name this issue here in order to work on it more in the future.

How can the Platform for Action and the new five-year follow-up report—which are not binding and which most people will never read—actually improve women's lives? First of all, governments actually committed themselves in Beijing and recommitted themselves [in New York City] to achieve women's equality. That's a pretty stirring and dramatic agreement for countries to make, particularly countries with very different cultures and backgrounds.

They are really making progress because of the strength of the international women's movement, particularly the NGOs, which have expanded extraordinarily since Beijing. I thought 50,000 women in one place was incredible. But now there's no way to count the number of women who are connected—particularly through the Internet—and can share strategies for ways that they have moved their governments forward.

The Beijing Platform for Action included a goal of filling 30 percent of political decision-making positions with women by 2005. But in the past five years, the percentage of women in these jobs has only risen from 10 percent to 13 percent. Is this still a realistic goal? It's been reached in a number of countries, and in the United States it's been reached in a number of states, even though it has not been reached nationally. We're down at the bottom of industrialized countries in terms of women's political participation at the national level. But I do think [this goal] is realistic.

In India, for example, at the village level they've changed the structure of the elections—and there's legislation pending in the parliament to do this at the national level—where a third of the seats are reserved for women. Now at the village level, there are 1 million women in office.

South Africa, with their new constitution, decided to be sure there was a critical mass of women in the parliament; now it's 30 percent. And in the U.K., the Labour Party decided they would make sure that women are slated in elections. Now they have 121 women in the parliament—an enormous jump forward.

At Beijing+5, some critics accused the U.S. of "sexual colonialism," of imposing its values on other countries. What do you think the U.S.'s role should be in addressing sexual atrocities outside its borders? Human rights are universal. A woman living in a country [with] a government which has different ideas still has human rights. That is a bottom line for the whole world. What the United States is doing—in partnership with countries around the world and with the NGO community—is to work on a set of these issues as human rights issues.

A good example might be in Kuwait. Since the Gulf War, the women's community there—[with] a very high level of support from the American community and led by the emir—has been trying to get women the right to vote and to hold office. The people who are opposed made the argument that this was the imposition of Western values, that [the] culture will fall apart if women have political participation. Those are old arguments, and we've heard them all the way along. We've heard them in our own country when women got the right to vote.

Will there be a Fifth World Conference for Women in 2005? There is a plan for having a review again in five years, [but] there is no plan for a fifth world conference. To tell you the truth, there were a lot more high-level government officials in New York in the review process than in Beijing. I was impressed by how many top-level foreign ministers and deputy prime ministers were at this conference. [Women's rights] have moved into the mainstream of government foreign policy and we have to be sure to keep it there. **V**

Rewiring the World

Technology Sparks Debate at Beijing+5

BY MEG MURPHY



A WEB OF HER OWN: IRANIAN EDITOR FAEZEH HACHEMI RAFSANJANI (RIGHT), OF ZAN

A WEST AFRICAN WOMAN IN TRADITIONAL HEADDRESS EMBRACES A BUSINESSMAN FROM AN AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY COMPANY BACKING FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS IN CAMEROON. AN ARAB ACTIVIST WONDERS ALOUD HOW WOMEN IN IRAN CAN GET ACCESS TO THE INTERNET UNDER A FUNDAMENTALIST REGIME THAT CONSIDERS WOMEN'S USE OF BICYCLES SUSPECT. ¶ THESE SCENES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS'

Beijing+5 conference on women last week (related articles start on page 59) signal feminists' growing, if reluctant, attention to the technological revolution. Five years ago, at the women's conference in Beijing, technology didn't make the agenda. This time around, informal panel discussions, organized by groups like the Association for Women in Science, drew modest crowds.

"I am hoping we've raised these issues to a level so that in 2005 there will be a separate area of concern for science and technology," says Catherine Didion, director of AWIS. "But we are not waiting five years. Women have a window of maybe two or three years to secure a place in this revolution. The challenge is that there are some women who aren't that comfortable with technology, and now they have to put out a cry. That's a hard sell."

This conference began the job of convincing them, offering discussions that ranged from women's role in the new economy to ways technology can help the world's poorest women get small bank loans. The common question: How can women take advantage of technology?

The answers were as diverse as the countries. Farmers in East Africa use village computer centers to check the price of tomatoes in the city, avoiding unfair markups from the middlemen who drive the produce into town. Rural basket weavers in India are using the Web to develop a North American market.

Private-sector investment will be key in getting women hooked into the new economy. Cameron Chell, CEO of chell.com, announced Wednesday that he's donated \$40,000 to an association for the support of female entrepreneurs in West Africa. Chell says he is using this relationship as a case study, hoping to prove that investing in Internet access for the millions of potential users in Africa is profitable.

Marilyn Carr, of the UN Development Fund for Women, says these private-public collaborations must be part of the solution, especially in poor countries. Carr says the best

way to make new technology affordable in the third world is to make it popular in rich places like North America. As solar panels come into vogue on the West Coast, prices drop, and villages in the third world benefit. Next, she says, handheld water filters should be marketed to wealthy sailboat racers so islanders in Fiji can get healthy drinking water.

Carr says women need to play a part in shaping the gadgets and software of the future. These discussions were a start, she says, since it's essential that women strategize and gain access to technology, though this game of catch-up isn't enough.

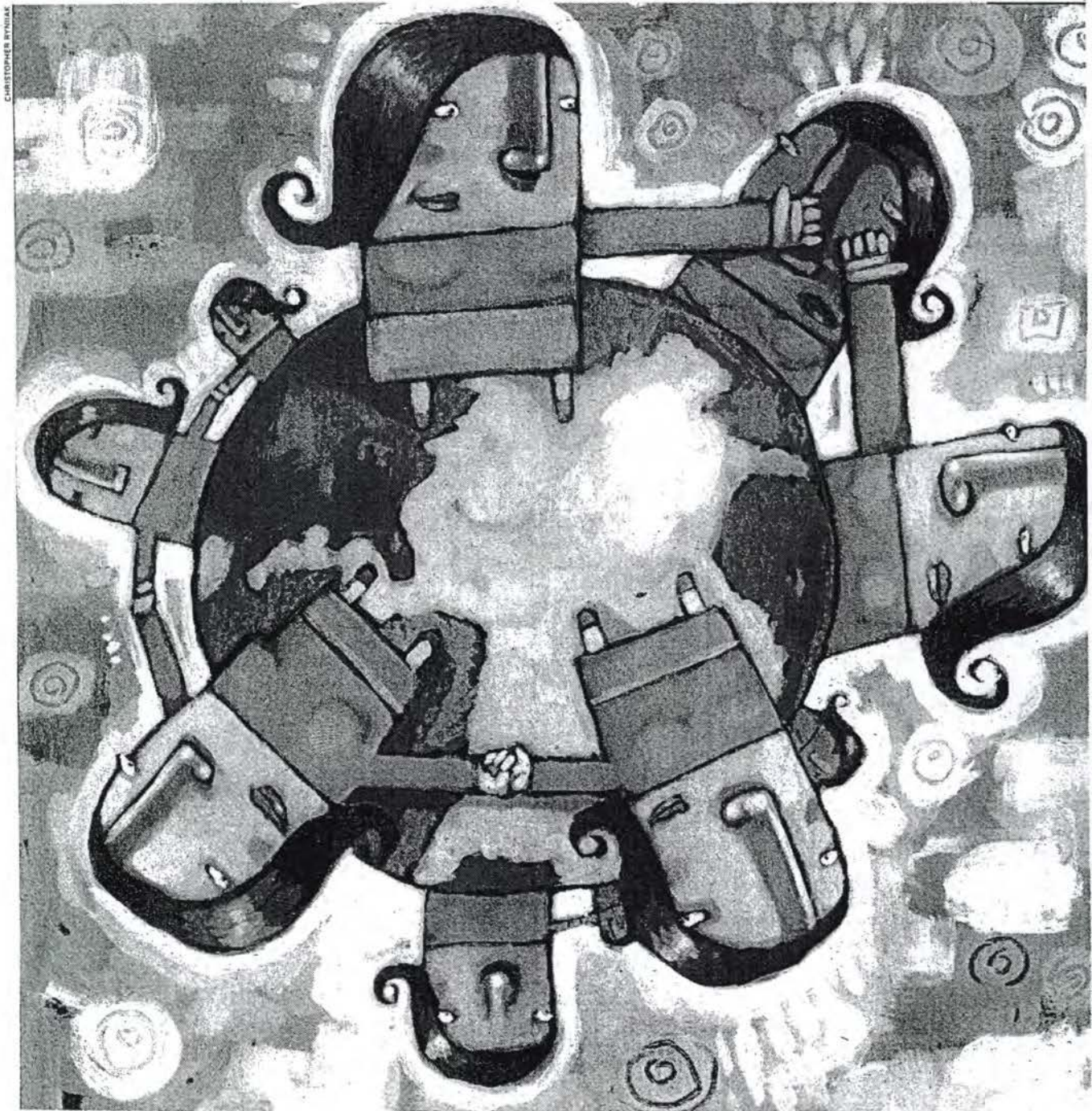
Shirley Malcolm, director of the education and human resources programs at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, agrees. "What's inside these panels? Are they talking about the use of tools or the design of tools? . . . We torque our own needs to whatever construct is available, as opposed to demanding it be different or, as female engineers, making it different."

The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Richard Holbrooke, reminded a half-filled auditorium that when new agricultural technologies were introduced in the third world, 95 percent of the benefits were reaped by men. "Don't kid yourselves," he said. "The new technologies are an opportunity, but they are also a threat. What happened to rural women may happen again."

Gracia Hillman, president and CEO of Worldspace Foundation, a nonprofit bringing technology to developing nations, says women are more savvy about technology than they were five years ago, at the first conference. Still, she argues, the women's movement must balance this emphasis on access to technology with a strategy to get women in positions of power as innovators.

"I think the biggest digital divide is, Who are the people doing the creating and the programming?" she says. "That's huge and must be addressed." ▀

BEIJING+5



CHRISTOPHER WYNNE

They went to China
expecting to advance their causes

Local women recall forum, assess its impact

BY KELLY LECKER

BLADE STAFF WRITER

Five years ago some local women went to China to be part of the largest gathering of women in the world — ever.

They went to the women's conference with expectations of advancing women's causes they had worked on for years and left with a better understanding of what women in every part of the world want and need.

"I found the world's women ... the depth of some of their problems, their concerns for status, health, and violence, greater than I anticipated," said Suzanne Crawford, dean of continuing education at Bowling Green State University.

Local women who could not attend held forums for participants to share what they learned and used the ideas from the conference in local programs.

Now those women are looking back on the last five years to assess what has been accomplished and what still needs to be done to make it safe, fair, and equal for women throughout the country.

The U.S. government and women's advocacy groups have made great progress in many women's issues, including domestic violence, education, and health care, the women said.

Their comments echoed some of those made by U.S. Women Connect, a national nonprofit group formed after the women's conference that in part coordinates groups in the follow-up of ideas and goals from the conference. The organization pinpointed 12 main areas addressed in 1995 and rated the progress made in each category.

Like the report card from the national group, women in northwest Ohio credited several advances: the Violence Against Women Act, advanced research in breast cancer, and Title IX, which mandated equal treatment for girls in school.

More women have access to education, and there are more females enrolled from preschool to graduate school. More females hold positions of power nationally.

Jeanne Cassell, a former Tiffin resident who was then state president of the American Asso-



Mary Krueger, left, heads the BGSU Women's Center; Pam Oatis is a pediatrician who attended the 1995 forum in China.

ciation of University Women, was invited to serve on a panel at the international conference. Her topic was domestic violence, and she highlighted a domestic violence program in Fostoria in which men and women are counseled together.

That program is thriving, she said from her Idaho home.

"Going to the conference and discussing these goals was the highlight of my involvement with women's issues," and a lot of progress has been made since then, she said. "Domestic violence has dropped. There is more awareness, better police education."

But there still is plenty to do, the women said.

"What you have is a work in progress. Every time things get highlighted and discussed you have a little more opportunity to articulate" what needs to be done, Ms. Crawford said.

Dr. Pam Oatis, a Toledo pediatrician who led a forum for physicians at the Beijing conference, said that many women from small villages around the world — although not highly educated — had independently reached the same conclusion.

"Women had figured out that money and consumerism and greed were not successful motivators for moving families and villages and countries forward," Dr. Oatis said.

"The enemy was very clearly an economic system that was not workable for human beings."

While more attention has been placed on the education and health care of women, the focus needs to start when the women are girls, said Carol Leupp, a local woman who is former state president of the AAUW. Ms. Leupp, who did not attend the conference, said she learned a great deal from the other AAUW members who went.

U.S. Women Connect in their report card gave a D rating to the progress made in what they called "the girl child," citing in part the lack of access girls have to reproductive health care. That is due in part, the organization said, to parental consent laws and education that focuses solely on abstinence.

Several local women agreed.

"One of my biases is that good quality sex education is not only about information. The role of sex in people's lives is not just a factual thing. Emotions are brought into it," said Mary Krueger, executive director of the Women's Center at Bowling Green State University.

She said many programs focus on the clinical aspect of sex and teach girls how to say no. Period.

"We never talk to them about, 'Here's when you say yes,'" she said.

Ms. Leupp said women's advocacy groups are starting to incorporate girls and girls' issues into their goals and programs. The AAUW's mission statement was changed to include girls.

WORLDWIDE WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDER SCRUTINY

Some women's issues gained prominence since the Beijing conference after there was some new awareness of an old problem. Research, especially of medical issues, focused on adult men, not women or girls.

That's likely the reason why women's heart attacks, a leading cause of death in the female population, were not talked about as a concern, the women said. The issue always had been studied in terms of men.

"We've really just started coming to terms with how bad we've screwed up in terms of research," Ms. Krueger said. Findings were attributed to everybody."

The grade F attributed to the progress made with women and poverty did not surprise the local women, some of whom agreed that it might be one of the most important problems that needs to be addressed.

"There is a direct correlation between poverty and education," Ms. Leupp said. "Poverty plays a big role."

"The enemy was very clearly an economic system not workable for human beings."

Dr. Pam Oatis
Toledo pediatrician

When the 1995 conference ended, local women who had attended talked to organizations and university students about what they had seen and learned.

Ann Fabiszak, a Toledoan who was then co-president of Toledo's League of Women Voters, helped sponsor one of the forums.

She said one of the most striking observations from the women was how their expectations of what is needed by girls and women worldwide is different from the reality. Many people feel that women's access to higher education is a pressing need here; in some other countries the goal is teaching many women to read.

"They had a western perspective," Ms. Fabiszak said.

Dr. Oatis said she was surprised

to learn that Chinese and American women face many of the same issues, despite cultural differences.

"I had learned that somehow China had made huge strides in eliminating sexism," Dr. Oatis said. "But a Chinese doctor said, 'Well, there are not many women in medicine, and not in surgical subspecialties.'"

"It was just like it is here. There weren't the huge differences in our countries that we've been taught to think there are."

Ms. Crawford of BGSU said the same issues facing women five years ago need to be addressed today. The real benefit of the conference was the chance women had to learn about problems and ideals and goals of women all over the world.

"The talking and listening and meeting — that was the best part," she said. "What was important to me was to see the status of women's issues around the globe."

Like Ms. Crawford, Ms. Fabiszak said women face many of the same issues today. She said the progress is difficult to quantify.

"The excitement wears off and you think, 'Has anything really changed?' The world goes on as it always does," she said.

U.N. must act quickly to protect women and girls

The shocking UNICEF report that up to half of the world's female population suffers a wide range of abuses should be a wake-up call to all civilized people that such behavior cannot be tolerated.

So grim are conditions for women and children around the world that UNICEF describes the last 10 years as "a decade of undeclared war on women, adolescents and children as poverty, conflict, chronic social instability and preventable diseases such as HIV/AIDS threaten their human rights and sabotage their development."

Death to girls: The statistics bear witness to this tragedy: For example, female foeticide has been reported in 27 of India's states where poor pregnant women fear the dowry costs of a daughter. Birth ratios, which should be 100 females for every 103 males are as low as 60 females for every 100 males in some areas.

Although women are generally marrying later, having fewer children, and living longer, the report found that they comprise two-thirds of the world's illiterates and almost half the victims of HIV and AIDS.

In South Asia, millions of the girls who survive their births are routinely passed over in favor of their brothers for food, medical attention and schooling. They may be sold into slavery or consigned into servitude — some to labor in vile factories, others to plantations, others as prostitutes.

Rape: The wars in the Balkans and in Africa have been particularly hard on women, as millions have been killed outright, have watched their children being slaughtered, or have been raped as a military tactic.

This week, a special General Assembly session will assess advances women have made since the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. It is not the assessment that should concern the world body's members as much as the remedy.

In the majority of the United Nations' 188 member states, women and girls have few rights and little protection — either by law or cultural practice. And in seven of the nations with the greatest population — namely, China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nigeria — the problems of poverty and traditional attitudes toward females are greatly exacerbated by the sheer number of people.

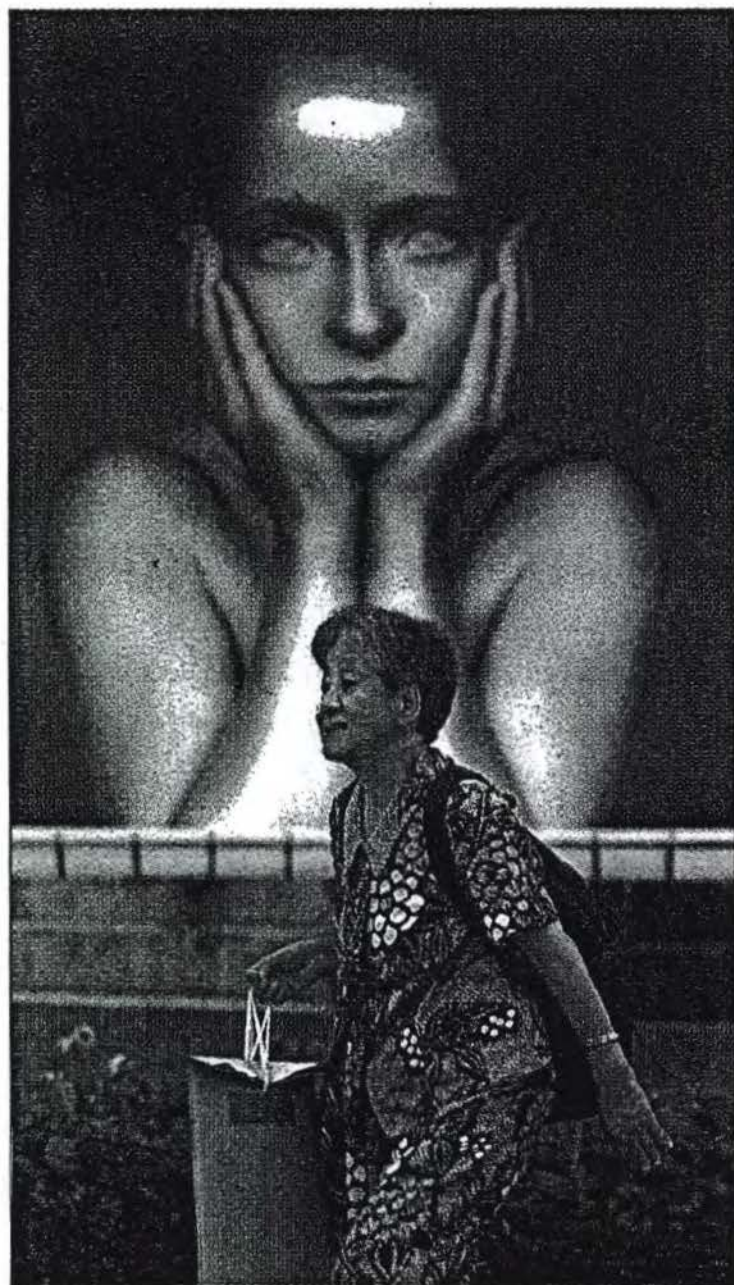
Where females are not valued, girls are not educated. Uneducated women are not able to earn enough to support families — which for uneducated women are much larger than those of women who have had a decent education.

Economic value: Where women have no legal rights to own property or to spend their own money, they and their children suffer. And what's more, the economy of the nations in which they live suffers as well.

Where the appeals to human rights fall on deaf ears, perhaps the notion of increased wealth for the men in charge will be sufficient incentive for them to raise the status of women and their standard of living.



Pittsburgh Post-Gazette



ASSOCIATED PRESS

In August, 1995, a billboard in Huairou, a Beijing suburb, promoted the international forum on women being held there.

Reviewing the rights of women

U.N. session plans to survey impact of '95 talks in Beijing

BY ANN McFEATTERS

NEW YORK — In the continuing saga over what it is that women want, this is chapter 2000.

Five years after the historic Beijing conference sponsored by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, which spawned bomb threats, tense relations between China and western democracies, a speech by Hillary Clinton that helped initiate her political career, and a mammoth wish list, the United Nations is holding a postmortem.

With top U.N. officials saying the Beijing conference in 1995 may have been the last big conference on women's issues, 3,000 delegates, 7,000 representatives of nongovernmental organizations, and thousands of representatives of the world's press are meeting here this week in a special ses-

2000
WOMEN
CONFERENCE

sion of the U.N. General Assembly to figure out whether Beijing made a difference.

When they were not dealing with overzealous Chinese authorities who sternly herded them into a little town miles from the capital city, the delegates at Beijing adopted a platform signed by 189 countries — 120 adopted action plans of their own — that called for big changes in 12 areas they said were of critical importance to women. Those include women and poverty, education and training, health, violence, armed con-

flict, the economy, power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for advancement, human rights, their portrayal in the media, environment, and "the girl child."

The point of the upcoming conference, dubbed "Women 2000 or Beijing plus five," is to have detailed reports from many countries showing what progress has been made. Hillary Clinton, who gained international acclaim for a take-no-prisoners speech on the need for better treatment of women worldwide, again will address the conference. There will be another "action plan" at week's end.

Advocates for women's rights groups are hailing this conference as a "millennial milestone" they hope will focus attention on those 12 issues and prompt another platform to speed up implementation of ways to improve women's lives.

Donna Shalala, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, a key planner of the conference, along with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, said the Beijing conference — only the fourth in U.N. history — was a "transforming experience" in her life. It had a "major impact" because it focused attention "for the first time" in the United States on systemic ways to help women.

That there is a follow-up this year is a major accomplishment, Ms. Shalala said, noting that no more global conferences may be held on women. Such conferences are controversial, costly, and complicated.

Conservative groups are not at all happy about this week's conference or its agenda, arguing the United Nations has no business advocating that teenage girls have autonomy over their lives, or that traditional gender stereotypes are bad, or that equal athletic opportunities for women should be mandated.

*These meetings
may seem innocuous
... but the end
product is a powerful
instrument. ♪*

Janet Shaw Crouse
Of the Beverly LaHayne Institute

"Like wind-up toys, the radical feminists are at it again," said Janet Shaw Crouse of the "pro-family and pro-life" lobbying group the Beverly LaHayne Institute. "These meetings may seem innocuous — boring sessions that produce dreary documents — but the end product is a powerful instrument."

"When developing nations try to qualify for U.N. funds, they will be judged by their success at implementing the provisions of the document. The end result is that mere recommendations become, in effect, 'customary law' which, in turn, becomes real law."

For the last few weeks representatives of about 117 countries have been working on documents for the conference and reports that attempt to assess whether the platform agenda adopted in Beijing has had much of an impact.

Not surprisingly there are huge differences of opinion. Yakin Erturk, director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Economic Commission for Europe, said the reports so far "reveal that profound changes have occurred since Beijing. Governments have adopted gender-sensitive policies, undertaken legal reforms, made institutional adjustments, started special programs, and generated and disseminated knowledge in accordance with the platform's goals."

"In addition," she said, "new modes of resource allocations have emerged at national and international levels, although the actual amount of resources allocated to gender issues often has lagged behind the required levels."

In the United States, a group called U.S. Women Connect (USWC) is not so sanguine. They produced a report card on the 12 areas of reform called for in the Beijing conference, grading the U.S. efforts to implement them. The grades range from an F for the government's efforts to reduce poverty to a B for new efforts to prevent domestic violence and a B-minus for the "dramatic increase" in the number of women appointed to government jobs.

Ms. Shalala said, "They're very hard graders. But we welcome their criticism and want them to continue."

Suzanne Kindervatter, chair of USWC, said, "The U.S. government has taken follow-up to the Beijing conference seriously, and we applaud its accomplishments in many areas. But the five-year review is just a milestone on the road to attaining women's and girls' rights and gender equality."

Her group gave the U.S. government an F on poverty, noting that the rate of women in poverty has gone up despite a decrease in the national poverty rate. Women-headed households make up two-thirds of those below the poverty line of \$17,000 for a family of four. The group claims that the 1996 law overhauling welfare "actually reduced the average income of women-headed households by 35 per cent."

The government's efforts in education and training of women for better jobs rated a C. The group argues that "recent assaults on affirmative action" have eroded gains and that women and girls "lag significantly in math, science, and technology." The group criticizes the Clinton administration for making "no attempt to establish benchmarks for achieving gender equality in education."

The government's efforts to improve women's health garnered a C-minus. Despite "impressive investments" in research on breast and cervical cancer, AIDS, and older women's health, one in five women do not have health insurance, the group said. It also added, "Reproductive rights are in jeopardy."



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ten gagged Tibetan women staged a silent protest at the Nongovernmental Organizations Forum in 1995 to symbolize Chinese rule over their homeland. The protest marked the anniversary of tighter control by the Chinese government over Tibet.

The group said "major gains" have been made in actions to reduce violence against women, giving the government a B-minus in that area. A new law, \$1.6 billion for new projects, and more enforcement of laws are responsible for the grade, the group said. But, the group noted that violence against girls is a growing problem.

The government's efforts to increase the role of women in the armed services gets a C-plus. The group said efforts are better coordinated to prevent trafficking of women and children, or selling them into slavery or prostitution. But the group is angry that the United States will not sign the International Criminal Court statute to criminalize gender violence. U.S. Women Connect advocates

ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which the Senate has refused to do.

Efforts to improve women's role in the economy got a C-minus. Women still hold 70 per cent of minimum-wage and part-time jobs. The number of poor elderly women is not declining. And women earn only 76 cents on the dollar compared with men's earnings.

But women do have more power jobs, the USWC said, giving the government a solid B in that area. The group says that the Clinton administration has appointed more women to positions of authority than any other U.S. president. Nonetheless, Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, noted that 13 per cent of U.S. legislative positions are held by women, compared with 38 per cent in South Africa.

The government gets another B for establishing the President's Interagency Council for Women in 1995, which, the group argues, has "effectively promoted and monitored women's initiatives across departments and agencies."

But the group complains that the council is not statutory and could be disbanded at the will of the next president. And the council has no time-bound targets or means to collect reliable gender-based data.

The group gives the government a C-plus for promoting human rights abroad, especially efforts to stop the trafficking in women and girls. Congress is faulted for refusing to ratify the 1979 United Nations-passed Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, commonly called an international bill of rights for women.

The bill has been ratified by 165 countries, but many U.S. conservative groups oppose it on grounds it sets up an agenda for national action, calls for rights for young girls, and recommends that China legitimize prostitutes as "sex workers."

The government gets a C from USWC for not overseeing equal pay for work of equal value for women in media jobs and for eliminating requirements that have resulted in fewer women and minorities in radio and TV news. The group claims that "limited depictions of women and girls as well as negative stereotypes are linked to a decline in adolescent self-esteem and to teen eating disorders."

Government efforts on women and the environment get a D from the group, which says that no data indicate whether women are "disproportionately affected by environmental hazards."

Because the United States has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the group gives the government a D on the "girl child." It complains that a federal program called Girl Power! "does not address girls' extreme lack of access to reproductive health care."

While many of their criticisms are open to dispute, the U.S. Women Connect group credits its findings to a number of other groups, including the Women's Environment and Development Organization; the President's Inter-Agency Council on Women report; the Center for Policy Alternatives; Equality Now; the Institute for Women's Policy Research; the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law; National Black Women's Health Project; National Congress of Neighborhood Women, and the National Council for Research on Women.



AP

U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addresses forum delegates in the Huairou Convention Center in China in 1995.

The U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, in its report preparing for the upcoming conference, tackles each of the 12 issues on a global scale, concluding time after time that while there is far more awareness than five years ago, not surprisingly, more needs to be done.

For example, it notes that micro-credit, or small business loans to women, is a global trend, pushed by Hillary Clinton among others, that has proved to be "successful strategy for economic empowerment."

But overall, it notes, a "widening economic inequality between women and men" exist. And the commission worries that as female life expectancy increases, the number of widows and older single women without adequate income has "increased considerably."

In the area of education, the commission said almost all gov-

ernments are more aware of the need for educating women. On the other hand, "little progress has been made in eradicating illiteracy" in Third World countries.

While women's health is on the radar screens of most governments, "the rates of maternal mortality and morbidity remain unacceptably high in most countries."

While war crimes against women are talked about, too many perpetrators receive no punishment, the commission said. And although more women are in governments around the world, "women continue to be underrepresented at the legislative, ministerial, and sub-ministerial levels" as well as in key jobs in private enterprise.

But to some groups, such as the World Life League, the most troubling aspect of this week's conference is that it advocates "coercive population control" it says is "waged against poor women of color throughout the developing world under the guise of 'reproductive rights.'"

Julie Bernstein, spokeswoman for the Feminist Majority, said that one area of concern to her organization has been the sluggishness of the U.S. approval and availability of Mifepristone (RU 486), the morning-after pill to prevent pregnancies.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Donna Shalala, head of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, center, walks to a forum session in 1995.

But her group is particularly concerned about genital mutilation of women and harsh treatment of women by the Taliban, the ardently conservative religious group that has confined women in Afghanistan to their homes, completely dependent on their male relatives for their livelihoods and for permission to do anything in public. Both are expected to be major topics at the conference.

Some people, such as Reform Party presidential candidate Pat Buchanan, hate all such U.N. conferences, convinced they usurp U.S. autonomy and are dominated by liberals. Mr. Buchanan criticized the Beijing conference as a "crazy dingbat conference" dominated by the bizarre and the aberrant.

"It was a horrible thing, dreadful. It looked like the bar scene in *Star Wars*," he said.

But to thousands of women flocking here this week, as Ms. Shalala said, it will inspire them and convince them that the outlook for better lives for women is improving.

Hundreds of examples of progress for women will be presented over the next week at the United Nations. About 58 such countries have new laws on women's rights since Beijing. At least 26, from China to New Zealand, have laws aimed at preventing domestic violence. Egypt has acted to prohibit female circumcision in government-owned or regulated facilities. Thailand has much tougher penalties for those caught trafficking in women and children. Iran and Pakistan have more girls in school.

Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, said "there is much to celebrate" in the coming week. But she warns that the most serious issue confronting women worldwide is poverty. Dealing with that, she argues, must take precedence over everything else.

For those who took part, the changes were profound

By Sally Kalson, Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Women: A Work In Progress 5 Years Beyond Beijing *First of a seven-day series*



Chatham College President Esther Barazzone - "One thing that has come home to American feminists after Beijing is that you cannot view women's issues through the lens of Western women only." (John Beale, Post-Gazette)

In 1995, 50 local women (and a few men) traveled to Beijing for the official United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women and its affiliated Non-Governmental Organization Forum.

They went from Peace Links and the World Federalist Association, Chatham College and Seton Hill College, Magee Womens Hospital and Allegheny General Hospital, the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, Hadassah and the Thomas Merton Center, from other

groups and no groups.

Their purpose was to consider six areas affecting women worldwide -- equality, health, education, development, employment and peace -- and to return home with a platform for action to be implemented on the local level.

And the results five years later?

In some parts of the world, the conference's influence has been profound.

In 1998, for example, Nigeria granted women the right to inherit property, with huge implications for how girls are valued by their societies. Some nations have written or rewritten constitutions to include specific rights for women. The Ivory Coast, Senegal and Egypt have

banned female genital mutilation.

Changes on the personal level have been profound as well. Conference-goers formed connections in Beijing with women from all over the world. The experience, they say, opened their eyes to global conditions for women and broadened their Westernized viewpoints to include a much bigger picture.

In addition, some Beijing alumnae now find themselves immersed in international work on women's health, education and economic development in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

A case in point is Regina Birchem, coordinator of the local coalition called Pittsburgh/Beijing '95 and Beyond. As a result of the conference, she began working with African women through the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the oldest peace organization in the world, dating back to World War I.

"I went to Sierra Leone in December 1997, right after they signed the peace accord that is kind of shattered right now," said Birchem, who lives in Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County. "I met with women there on reintegrating the soldiers back into civil society."

But when it comes to concrete programs or results in the Pittsburgh area, the effects are not always easy to gauge.

"It's hard to say such-and-such a thing happened here because of the Beijing conference," Birchem said. "It's more a growing awareness that the conference helped move along."

For example, she said, there's been increased local attention given to role of women in government and politics, a heightened consciousness of community action to enhance opportunities for girls and more efforts to stem the tide of violence against women in the home.

"Our hope was to identify organizations in the Pittsburgh area that were already working on some aspects of these issues and make them aware of how their work was connected to similar work all over the world," said Lois Goldstein of Peace Links.

"That happened in a limited way. We made hundreds and hundreds of presentations over the following year to organizations, schools, colleges and women's studies groups."

Chatham cites change

Still, some places do claim concrete results. One is Chatham College, which now has two programs that President Esther Barazzone

attributes directly to her trip to Beijing.

One is a beefed-up Institute for Women in Politics, which just finished its first year of active programming under director Bernadette Comfort.

The institute helped train candidates for the new County Council. It's also working with New Leadership Pennsylvania to encourage young women's involvement in politics, and it sets up electronic mentoring programs between Chatham students and women legislators in Harrisburg.

The other change is to the campus' Global Focus program. Every year, it emphasizes the culture of a different part of the world. But this year it added a visiting scholar who is also an expert on women's issues in that part of the world.

"This year's focus was South Asia," Barazzone said. "We had a leading expert on women's issues in India living on campus and teaching."

Her focus -- clean water -- is not something that immediately springs to mind as a women's issue in the United States, but it's clearly essential to the health of a nation's people, especially children and, thus, their mothers.

"One thing that has come home to American feminists after Beijing is that you cannot view women's issues through the lens of Western women only," Barazzone said. "It really opens your mind. We will never teach women's studies at this college the same way again, from just a Western feminist perspective."

Also traveling to Beijing were 14 students from women's colleges across the country. One of them, Susan Homer Pickell of Chatham, says the experience confirmed that she would be involved in international issues for the rest of her life.

5 Years Beyond Beijing

Looking back so they can move ahead

Tomorrow's conference agenda

Beginning tomorrow, the Post-Gazette will offer daily news coverage of the weeklong Women 2000 conference at the United Nations. Each day, it will also look at how women's lives have changed -- for better or worse -- in a dozen key categories that were identified at the World Women's Conference in Beijing five years ago. The lineup includes:

■ **Monday**
Women and Poverty
Women and Education

■ **Tuesday**
The Girl Child
Women and Health

■ **Wednesday**
Human Rights
Women and Power

■ **Thursday**
Women and the Environment
Women and Violence

■ **Friday**
Women and Institutions
Women and the Economy

■ **Saturday**
Women and Armed Conflict
Women and the Media

Through the conference, Pickell got an internship with The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), an international organization working on family planning and reproductive health issues for women around the world.

"It profoundly influenced my senior thesis," said Pickell, who examined the development theories practiced by the United States Agency for International Development.

After graduation, Pickell got a job with CEDPA and moved to Washington, D.C. For three years, she worked on training programs for nongovernment agencies that advocate improved programs in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eurasia and the Middle East.

Although she has changed jobs since, Pickell still devotes 20 percent of her time to volunteer work teaching English as a second language to immigrants through a group called People Without Borders. And this week, she will be in New York for Beijing Plus 5.



Regina Birchem, coordinator of Pittsburgh/Beijing '95 and Beyond -
"It's hard to say such-and-such a thing happened here because of the Beijing conference. It's more a growing awareness that the conference helped move along." (John Beale, Post-Gazette)

her crops, she has to get permission from a man first. As bad as things are here, they're not that bad."

On the other hand, she said, she was shocked to be at a conference with

A passionate story

Linda Hunt, an actress with Kuntu Repertory Theatre, had never been outside the United States before attending the Beijing conference, and couldn't have gone without a wealthy sponsor underwriting some of her expenses.

Five years later, she's still mulling over unanswered questions and conflicting feelings about the experience.

"I got to hear the stories of women from all over the world, and that gave me a perspective I never had before," said Hunt, who lives in McKees Rocks. "In some ways it made me feel that what I've gone through being an African American cannot be compared to their experience. If a woman in a village wants to change where she plants

1,000 African-American women and not find a single workshop about what was happening to black males in the United States.

Hunt's son was wounded in a drive-by shooting that killed his friend; the boy who drove the car, only 15 at the time, got a 20-year prison sentence. Hunt thought the epidemic of violence in the black community should have been considered a women's issue in Beijing, since the pain always came home to roost with the mothers, wives and daughters of victims and perpetrators alike.

"Their answer was that this was an international forum and not the place for that subject. I thought it was exactly the place, because we were all there."

Hunt came home with a burning need to tell the stories of women like herself. Recently she's begun looking for grant money to get a video project off the ground.

"It's a passion for me now," she said. "We have these stories and they need to be told."

For Roseann Rife, executive director of the World Federalist Association, the big push out of Beijing was to get nations to approve the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, an international treaty ratified so far by 165 nations -- but not the United States, which has signed the document but not voted to implement it.

Locally, that translated into the World Federalists working on Pittsburgh City Council's successful resolution in support of ratification. A resolution in the state Legislature stalled last year and has not been reintroduced.

"Ratifying the convention would allow us to affirm U.S. leadership in women's rights around the world," said Rife. "It's kind of odd that this country had so much to do with drafting the treaty and yet hasn't ratified it."

Brazil, on the other hand, adopted a new constitution that used the core principles almost word for word.

The strategy, Rife said, is to get local governing bodies to support the convention as a way of putting pressure on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where the measure has been sitting for six years without a vote.

The importance of locally based action was driven home to Tanya Kotys at the Beijing conference, too. Kotys went representing Magee Womancare International. Today she lives in Jamaica, but is still consulting with 24 hospitals around the United States on outreach

programs for grassroots community health services for women.

"In Beijing, I looked at the multiple cultures with such diverse moral foundations and cultural traditions," Kotys said. "The one thing everyone shared was the conviction that the most effective way to make women healthy and empowered was grass-roots community education, whether it's funded by the government, the for-profit sector or individuals."

The Beijing conference showed her that large-scale women's projects can work.

"That's what drives me right now," she said. "You can take thousands of women from around the world and get them to agree on an agenda when you find a common denominator."

And finding that common ground has never been more possible, thanks to the Internet.

"We are all connected with each other," Kotys said -- through humanity and technology.

"From women in the bush of Africa to the rice paddies of India to me on an island in the Caribbean -- no one can shut borders and close doors anymore. Everyone knows what everyone else is doing, and it's very empowering.

"It's all one big Beijing conference now."

2000 WOMEN CONFERENCE

REPORT CARD

ON U.S. ACTION ON ISSUES FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RIGHTS AND EMPOWERMENT

Grade key:

Grade A: Fulfillment of the goals set at Beijing conference; sustained institutional/budgetary integration

Grade B: Considerable action; some institutional/budgetary integration

Grade C: Some positive action; needs continued improvement

Grade D: Very limited action; needs great improvement

Grade F: Total inaction or negative impact

WOMEN & POVERTY

GRADE: F **COMMENTS:** While the national poverty rate has decreased, the rate of women in poverty has increased. Women-headed households comprise 72 per cent of households receiving rental housing assistance and two-thirds are below the poverty line. The 1996 welfare reform act has reduced the average income of women-headed households by 35 per cent. Under the 1998 Workforce Investment Act, education and training for welfare recipients,

particularly those unemployed, has been curtailed. Overall, poor women have less access than before to housing, food security, child care and child support. The increase in minimum wage to \$5.15 is not sufficient for women minimum-wage workers, 57 per cent of the total, to move out of poverty. Homelessness among women appears to have increased and needs assessment.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

GRADE: C **COMMENTS:** Titles VII and IX changed the face of U.S. education for women, girls and people of color, but recent assaults on affirmative action have eroded many of those gains. Despite federal programs, women and girls lag significantly in math, physical science, and technology. Limited progress in mainstreaming women's contributions, perspectives, and history, and in eliminating sex-stereotyping in

school curricula. Widespread sexual harassment still exists in schools. The 1996 welfare law severely restricts the post-secondary education of women on welfare. The Clinton administration has made no attempt to establish benchmarks for achieving gender equality in education. Programs in selected developing countries to promote girls' educational access and women's literacy are commendable.

WOMEN AND HEALTH

GRADE: C- **COMMENTS:** Impressive investments in research/prevention of breast and cervical cancer, HIV/AIDS, older women's health. But health-care access is the burning issue for millions of women and children, particularly low-income women and women of color. Twenty-one million women, one-in-five, are uninsured or were last year. Welfare reform in 1996 cut Medicaid benefits to many families. The

1997 State Children's Health Insurance Program helps those with incomes above Medicaid eligibility. Title X funds family planning services, but Congress has not raised funding to meet the needs. Reproductive rights are in jeopardy, and overseas, the Fiscal Year 2000 'global gag rule' limits funding for family planning service organizations.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

GRADE: B- **COMMENTS:** Major gains include the Violence Against Women Act; the International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act; appropriation of more than \$1.6 billion to implement projects and initiatives; the establishment of the Justice Department Office on Violence Against Women, and positive steps to address domestic violence.

However, no action has been taken to reauthorize VAWA, set to expire after Fiscal Year 2000. Violence against girls requires specific attention. Across the federal government, inadequate attention has been given to institutionalizing policies and programs to prevent all forms of violence against women.

WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

GRADE: **C+** **COMMENTS:** Positive steps include increased recognition of women's roles and perspectives; better interagency/departmental coordination on trafficking of women and children; strong focus on negative impact of Taliban in Afghanistan, and increased gender-sensitive aid programs in conflict areas. Negative steps include the U.S. refusal to sign International Criminal Court statute that criminalizes sexual/gender violence; Senate's failure to

ratify Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; increased defense expenditures, and maintenance of U.S. primacy in arms sales. U.S. should provide stronger international leadership to incorporate women's voices at all levels of decision making and implementation of conflict prevention, management, resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction, peace building, and peacekeeping.

WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

GRADE: **C-** **COMMENTS:** Globalization exacerbates gender inequalities. Gender perspectives are not adequately included in assessment and development of fair world trade policies. Women's labor force participation has increased to 48 per cent, but women occupy 70 per cent of minimum wage and part-time positions. Proposed Social Security reforms threaten to increase the elderly women

poverty rate. Despite the 1999 Equal Pay Initiative, on average women earn 76 cents on the dollar earned by men. Flexible and safe working conditions and benefits must be addressed. Women-owned businesses are rapidly increasing (now 38 per cent), yet access to adequate financing and markets is limited. Rollbacks in affirmative action erode gains for women and people of color.

WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

GRADE: **B** **COMMENTS:** A dramatic increase in the number of women appointed by the Clinton administration to positions of power – more women appointed than by any other president in our history – has heightened the aspirations of women and girls and shattered gender stereotypes held by the general population. Evident in both the executive and the judicial branches of our government, such increases are

sorely lacking in the legislative branch at every level of government. Neither government bodies nor political parties have made effective efforts to introduce election reforms, statutory measures, or party rules such as public financing of campaigns or numerical targets that have been effective in more than 34 countries around the world.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

GRADE: **B** **COMMENTS:** Giant step forward: Clinton created the President's Interagency Council for Women in 1995, the first federalwide women's body since 1978. The council has effectively promoted and monitored women's initiatives across departments and agencies. But no statutory basis exists for the

Council's continuation after the 2000 presidential election. Nor has the council adequately emphasized integrating a gender perspective in legislation, public policy, programs, and budgets. The body has no overall policy for gender mainstreaming.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

GRADE: **C+** **COMMENTS:** Positive steps include that the administration promoted programs overseas to strengthen women's human rights; spoke out frequently on international violations, including specific section in annual Human Rights Report; led effort to eliminate trafficking in women and girls; granted political asylum for some gender-based violations; and within the U.S., created legal literacy information. Negative steps include the administration's

and the Senate's failure to ratify CEDAW* and hindered U.S. participation in the International Criminal Court; ignored indigenous nations within the U.S.; refugee and asylum laws and immigration policy implementation adversely affect women, particularly treatment in detention centers, and the basic human rights of incarcerated women require more attention, including prevention of sexual assault and training of prison personnel.

WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

GRADE: **C-** **COMMENTS:** Government supports some programs for women's ownership and licensing of media outlets. Government's loose regulation of public airwaves allows corporations to set standards for the depiction & employment of women in the media. Participation of women in TV/radio and print newsrooms is up but pay remains unequal and few serve at senior decision-making levels or on

corporate boards. Elimination of EEO requirements in 1998 for airwave licenses correlates with a drop in the percentage of women and people of color in radio/TV news. Limited depictions of women and girls as well as negative stereotypes are linked to a decline in adolescent self-esteem and to teen eating disorders.

WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

GRADE: **D** **COMMENTS:** Despite appointment of the first female EPA director, neither the administration nor Congress has effectively pursued sustainable development policies. The Federal Interagency Working Group on Women's Health and the Environment could coordinate such efforts. Whether there are sufficient numbers of women employed in agencies responsible for environmen-

tal policy is unknown because that data is not available. Although women and girls are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards, studies on pesticides, toxins, and genetically engineered or irradiated food have not reported their impact on the female life cycle. Environmental racism continues to require policy development and implementation.

THE GIRL CHILD

GRADE: **D** **COMMENTS:** The U.S. has failed to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Although some government initiatives strive to meet girls' needs, these efforts are severely inadequate. For example, Girl Power!, a noteworthy federal program, does not address girls' extreme lack of access to reproductive health care, which is greatly limited by parental consent laws and 'abstinence-

only' education. While the President's interagency Council on Women recently appointed a girls' issues coordinator, girls still are not integrated into federal policies. Furthermore, government reports and programs usually do not differentiate girls from women and/or children. Government funding of nongovernmental programs for girls is insufficient.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Source: U.S. Women Connect, an Assessment of U.S. Implementation of the UN Platform for Action

First lady to address women's parley

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — Warning that the feminization of poverty is a serious global problem, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton claims center stage at the United Nations today as a special session of the General Assembly opens on the progress of women on the bumpy road to equality.

Because women make up 70 percent of the world's poor, Clinton has become a major advocate of giving women small loans—called microcredit—to permit them to open small businesses to take control of their lives and feed their children. Although it was adopted by the 1995 women's conference at Beijing five years ago, microcredit is not a universally popular idea.

A number of conservative religions say that if it becomes globally accepted, it will undermine the traditional role of women as homemakers supposed to obey their husbands.

Clinton, in the middle of an impassioned quest to become a U.S. senator from the state of New York although she just recently moved to Westchester County, will also urge that more nations give higher priority to educating women.

By far the most popular speaker in Beijing, she is credited with helping to raise awareness on the economic plight of women around the globe.

About 11,000 women—a far cry from the nearly 40,000 who paid their way to Beijing for the women's conference sponsored by the United Nations five years ago—are in New York City in every form of female clothing from Western pants suits to saris to gauge the progress women have made toward gender equality in the past five years.

Organizers of the dozens of forums, film festivals, news conferences, formal U.N. ceremonies and seminars this week are worried about being too arcane for many people to follow the thousands of statistics, polls and findings that will pour forth about the status of women.

Nearly every form of social problem will be addressed.

Yesterday, for example, mothers and daughters walked 1.5 miles through Central Park to protest the increase in teenage smoking. For six hours women from around the world spoke at Columbia University in passionate protest about lack of human rights for women in many countries.

Across town the problems of girls were addressed as dozens of girls and young women from such groups as UNICEF's Working Group on Girls, Girl Scouts U.S.A., Save the Children, Girls, Inc. and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts talked about such problems as female genital mutilation, date rape and low expectations for girls that often mean their brothers go to school but they don't.

The representatives to the conference in pre-meeting sessions already have agreed to rubber-stamp the agenda from Beijing, despite the opposition of Islamic groups and the Vatican. Such opponents don't like the emphasis on more reproductive freedom and wider sex education for children and young teens. As a result, the U.N. documents on such issues note that there is no universal agreement on them.

Such opponents also make clear they don't approve of the presence of some openly lesbian couples at such conferences or the acceptance of non-traditional families.

Technically, the special session this week was called to highlight progress — and lack of it — by 189 countries that signed on to the recommendations of the Beijing conference. But the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, reviewing the "action plans" of various countries on how they were meeting the goals set in Beijing, complains that almost none of them contained budgets for how they were to meet those goals.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS 5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Women 2000, a weeklong conference, opens today at the United Nations in New York. Beginning today, the Post-Gazette will provide comprehensive coverage of the discussions and look at how women's lives have changed — for better or worse — in a dozen key categories that were identified at a U.N.-sponsored conference in Beijing five years ago. Today, the topics being examined are:

ISSUE ONE women and poverty;
ISSUE TWO women and education.

Help for those in poverty gets a failing mark

By Steve Levin
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Susan is 29, white, never married, with a high school degree and two children in child care. She used to receive cash assistance but has been working for the past year. Her gross income is \$13,579.

Although Susan is a composite profile based on statistics from the state Department of Public Welfare, her situation is comparable to the plight of tens of thousands of women in Pennsylvania and throughout the country who are heads of households. They live just above poverty, have trouble securing adequate food for their families and worry about paying their child care and receiving child support

Such anxieties were identified at the 1995 Beijing Conference under the heading of "Women and Poverty," one of 12 critical areas of concern. The 189 participating countries signed a "Platform for Action" at the conference to commit to improving women's overall condition.

According to a recent report card of the United State's subsequent efforts, "Women and Poverty" received an "F," the only failing grade among the 12 cate-

Failing mark for helping the poor

gories. US Women Connect, a network of national and grassroots women's and girls' organizations, filed the report card. The group is meeting in New York City today through Friday.

The "F" signifies "total inaction or negative impact," said Alexandra Spieldoch, who as a board member of Center of Concern, a nonprofit social justice organization, helped craft the synopsis of the women and poverty category.

"The economic issues for women are so huge," Spieldoch said. "Thirty-four million people still live in poverty [in the U.S.]. This is simply unacceptable."

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that one of the highest poverty rates — 30 percent — occurs among female-headed households where no husband is present. Among blacks and Hispanics, the figure is 10 percent higher.

National poverty rates are based on income levels set by the federal government. If a family's income falls below those so-called poverty thresholds, then the family is considered poor.

Last year's poverty threshold for a family of three was \$13,290; in 1995 it was \$12,278. For a family of four last year it was \$17,028; in 1995 it was \$15,509.

Yet a 1997 study by the University Center for Social and Urban Research at the University of Pittsburgh found that basic living wages — which include costs for transportation, child care and housing — for a single parent with one or two children should be between \$25,000 and \$31,250 before taxes.

The study concluded that in 1996, a single parent working full-time with two children under the age of 6 needed to spend \$25,132 each year, or \$2,094 a month, to meet the family's basic needs.

"The poverty rate among women heads of households is always very high," said Pamela Loprest, a labor economist with the nonpartisan Urban Institute. "They are the poorest families."

In Pennsylvania, census statistics show that between 1996 and 1998 an average of 11.3 percent of the population — 1.35 million people — lived in poverty. The state does not calculate separate figures on poverty rates for female heads of households.

Poverty affects all aspects of a household, including the ability to find housing.

Craig Stevens, regional coordinator for the Pennsylvania Low Income Housing Coalition, said that 10,000 households in Pittsburgh are paying at least 50 percent of their income for housing, or living in substandard housing.

The fair market cost of renting a two-bedroom apartment in Pittsburgh is \$558 per month; in Philadelphia, the cost is \$738.

Under federal standards, families should not spend more than 30 percent of their income for housing. In Pennsylvania, Stevens said, that means that 47 percent of people seeking two-bedroom apartments are unable to afford them.

For people leaving the welfare rolls, housing is even harder to obtain. The state average hourly income for people leaving welfare is between \$6.50 and \$7.50 per

hour.

"They would have to make \$9 an hour in order to afford a fair market rent apartment in this area," said Stevens. "Every day I get a stream of people calling who can't afford the market rents and they're looking to get into public housing or Section 8 housing."

"There is clearly a shortage of housing here. It's a bad situation for women in poverty, especially minority women."

US Women Connect also cited the difficulty of poor women to get adequate food, education and child care. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has reported that at least 10.5 million households — 36 million people, including 14 million children — do not have access to enough food to meet basic needs.

In Pennsylvania in 1998, 288,000 people experienced hunger and more than 600,000 other people endured "food insecurity," which is defined as irregular or reduced food intake and the use of emergency food sources.

"There's still a lot of work to be done when you're looking at that many people experiencing hunger," said Sue Mitchem, a spokeswoman for the Pennsylvania Hunger Action Center.

"Simply stated, many Pennsylvanians just do not have the wages to meet their basic needs and put food on the table."

The federal food stamp program could help, but nationwide participation has dropped from 25 million people in 1996 to fewer than 18 million in 1999. In Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland counties, the number of food stamp recipients has dropped during that same time by nearly 56,000 people, from 219,241 to 163,281.

According to a recent General Accounting Office report, the healthy economy and welfare reform are the two main reasons for the decline in participation.

Welfare reform plays a central role in American women's economic future. A federal study showed that although between 63 percent and 87 percent of adults have worked since leaving welfare, their average annual earnings — from about \$9,500 to about \$15,140 — often are not enough to cover all expenses.

They are overwhelmingly concentrated in low-wage, low-skill positions, with women in 57 percent of those jobs nationwide.

Studies have shown that people with more education and training have higher earnings.

But Pennsylvania currently does not allow educational programs to count toward the 20 hours per week that welfare recipients are required to work after they've received cash benefits for 24 months.

House Bill 1266, which would count some class and study time toward the work requirement, was passed unanimously by the state House nearly a year ago. It remains stalled in a Senate committee.

Pennsylvania has accumulated more than \$250 million in unspent federal welfare funds.

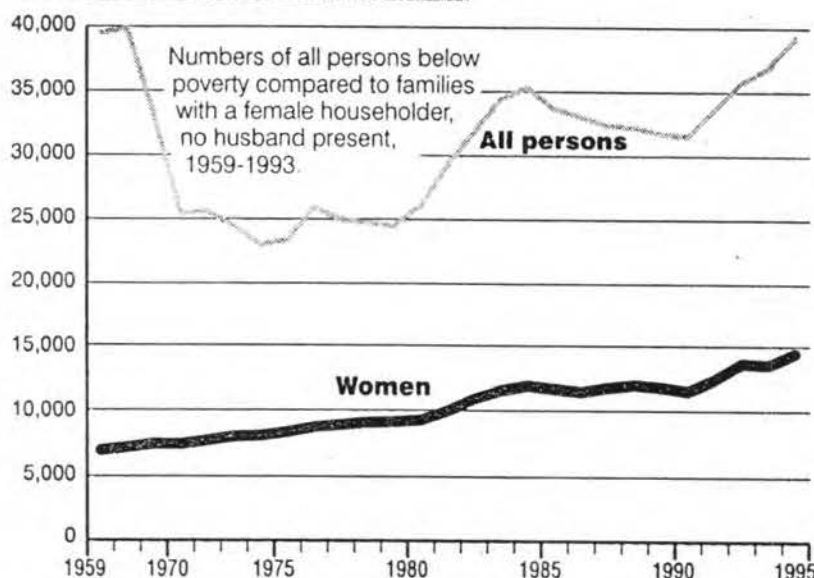
A spokeswoman for the state Department of Public Welfare said the state plans to use about \$184 million of the unspent money on programs for the working poor, including child care, between June 30 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2002-2003.

World Conference on Women Women & poverty in the U.S.

Financially, single-parent women-headed households do not fare as well as single-parent male-headed households.

	Married couple	Male householder (no wife present)	Female householder (no husband present)
Median household income, by household type, 1993	\$43,129	\$29,849	\$18,545
Poverty rate, 1993			
All families:	7%	17%	36%
Families with children:	9%	23%	46%

Poverty status: comparison



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

Here are some of the scheduled events tomorrow at the U.N. Women 2000: Beijing Plus Five Conference. The forums and festivities are at various New York City sites. For a more complete listing, see the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Host Committee Internet site, www.beijing-plus5hostcomm.com

- Women, Science and Technology Forum
- Women 2000 Economic Empowerment Forum
- Development and the Child Girl Forum (registration required)

- Non-Governmental Organizations Reception (by invitation only)
- U.S. Government Reception (by invitation only)
- Religious Extremism Panel Discussion
- Intergenerational Roundtable: Education & Institutional Mechanisms
- Women and Racism Forum
- Women's Empowerment in the Process of Privatization Forum
- Women, Power and Change Panel Discussion

SHEILA BASS

Struggling to rejoin the workforce

By Steve Levin
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Last spring, Sheila Bass had a full-time job, a boyfriend, her own apartment and a salary of more than \$30,000. By August, she was pregnant, unemployed and homeless, surviving on \$280 a month in welfare.

She spent 10 months in homeless shelters, including eight at the Salvation Army's Family Crisis Center. But this weekend, she moved into her new apartment with her 7-month-old son Steven.

Bass' struggle to rejoin the workforce required her to overcome many of the same obstacles women face locally, statewide and around the country.

The Crafton native waited seven months in vain for subsidized housing. The only child support she received from her former boyfriend was the \$100 garnished from his monthly unemployment check. And for four months, Bass "busted my butt" to find a job.

And though she now works full-time as a computer systems analyst with United Steelworkers of America earning \$31,000 a year, her struggles continue.

There are child care costs of \$630 per month; she makes too much to qualify for state child care subsidies. Her new one-bedroom apartment costs another \$440 and she has \$13,000 in student loans to repay.

"But you know what?" Bass said. "Of all the women in the [Salvation Army] shelter, none of them have a college degree. I have an associate's degree. But I have a bus pass and I'm living paycheck to paycheck."

"I'm grateful for everything that I have. But those women without degrees, unless they're making a lot of money like me, they're not going to have enough money to even live paycheck to paycheck."

Her advice to women: get an education.

"All you have to do is call any college and talk to the financial aid office," Bass said. "It's worth it."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS **5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING**

Women 2000, a weeklong conference, opens today at the United Nations in New York. Beginning today, the Post-Gazette will provide comprehensive coverage of the discussions and look at how women's lives have changed — for better or worse — in a dozen key categories that were identified at a U.N.-sponsored conference in Beijing five years ago. Today, the topics being examined are:

ISSUE ONE women and poverty;

ISSUE TWO women and education.

Schools here begin to offer wider horizons

By Carmen J. Lee
Post-Gazette Education Writer

For all its male-dominated, heavy-industry, blue-collar past, Western Pennsylvania is making progress in educating women to assume roles in its high-tech, white-collar future.

Examples can be found across the region of school districts and colleges offering programs that encourage girls and women to pursue careers in math, science and technology.

As newer textbooks become more gender- and race-inclusive, some local universities are expanding efforts across academic disciplines to incorporate more women's accomplishments in their programs.

Some assistance also is available to help women who are moving off welfare rolls to pursue post-secondary education.

It's a quiet revolution and, for some, a slow one. But it's steadily moving forward.

"I believe that in our classrooms, girls are not discriminated against by teachers in terms of their having lower expectations for girls than for boys, particularly in math and science," said Pat Crawford, public affairs director for the Pittsburgh Public Schools.



Annie O'Neill/Post-Gazette

Claire Sadar takes a college-level chemistry class at North Hills Senior High School.

Region's schools adapt to changing roles

Al Vaccaro, guidance counselor coordinator for the North Hills School District, said school officials there "always counsel kids based on ability and not on gender." He cited numerous instances of advanced math and science classes with more girls or an equal number of both genders.

"We want them all to take the best classes they can handle," he added. "We don't force them into those, but we encourage them."

Western Pennsylvania reflects in several ways the progress that's been made nationally in addressing women's issues in education.

U.S. Women Connect is a network of national and grassroots women's and girls' groups that promotes implementation of recommendations from the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. It found that across the country women and girls are increasing their numbers in math, science and engineering classes and careers.

Over the past five years, accomplishments of women also are being included more in school curricula and textbooks, said Shari Miles, board secretary for U.S. Women Connect and director of the African American Women's Institute at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

But the group concluded that the United States deserved only a grade of "C" in education and training since the Beijing conference because there's still too much gender stereotyping in textbooks and educational programs and too many instances of the contributions of women being overlooked.

Though the gap between the number of women and men in math and science careers has narrowed, men remain in the majority.

Affirmative action rollbacks in states across the country threaten gains made by women while sexual harassment in schools remains a problem, Miles added.

She also contended that U.S. Women Connect had found that welfare reform was restricting opportunities that women trying to get off assistance had to get post-secondary degrees needed for better pay and benefits.

JoAnne Boyle, president of Seton Hill College in Greensburg, and Esther Barazzone, president of

"We want them all to take the best classes they can handle. We don't force them into those, but we encourage them."

Al Vaccaro, North Hills School District

Chatham College in Shadyside, attended the Beijing conference five years ago.

Both said Western Pennsylvania's heavy industry history with its emphasis on the accomplishments of men posed special challenges in efforts to promote the abilities of women.

Barazzone contended, for example, that she believed Pittsburgh has not done enough to celebrate the contributions of pioneering environmentalist and Chatham alumna Rachel Carson.

Still, Boyle said that women's colleges such as Seton Hill, Chatham and Carlow in Oakland have helped to recognize and promote the abilities and accomplishments of women.

"This region is blessed that it has three strong women's colleges that keep women's issues uppermost in their agenda," she said.

Both women were able to cite examples of outreach programs their colleges offer aimed at encouraging girls to pursue majors and careers in math, science and technology.

Chatham also recently built a new science building. Three years ago it started a dual-degree engineering program with Carnegie Mellon University, in which women can earn degrees from both schools. A joint physics major which allows Chatham students to take courses at Carnegie Mellon was created two years ago, though

their degrees would be from Chatham.

Carnegie Mellon has long been a standout in offering women opportunities to study math, science and technology with its on-campus support groups and its outreach programs for schoolteachers and female youngsters.

Earlier this year, the university was able to demonstrate how it bucked the national trend of small numbers of women pursuing computer science careers by reporting that 37 percent of this year's freshmen computer science majors were women.

But other local universities are also doing their parts to support female students and the accomplishments of women.

Six years ago, the University of Pittsburgh began an annual, two-week summer diversity seminar for faculty. By the end of the program, each participant must develop a new class syllabus that incorporates the perspectives and accomplishments of women and people of different races.

Through a job readiness program that Pitt operates in conjunction with the city and county, women making the transition from welfare or unemployment can receive up to 26 weeks' paid work experience on campus. One of the goals of the program is to give participants an edge in getting hired full time, thus enabling them to be eligible for significantly reduced tuition costs for themselves and their children.

Over the past year, Duquesne University created a women and gender studies program which pulled together existing courses on women and expanded the class offerings.

A career guidance and awareness program at Community College of Allegheny County provides women getting off welfare with financial aid to attend a two-year post-secondary program as well as job preparation and computer training. The five-week, state-funded program is free to participants.

The state welfare department also helps pay for books, supplies, and child care and transportation expenses of women making the transition from welfare who are pursuing post-secondary degrees.

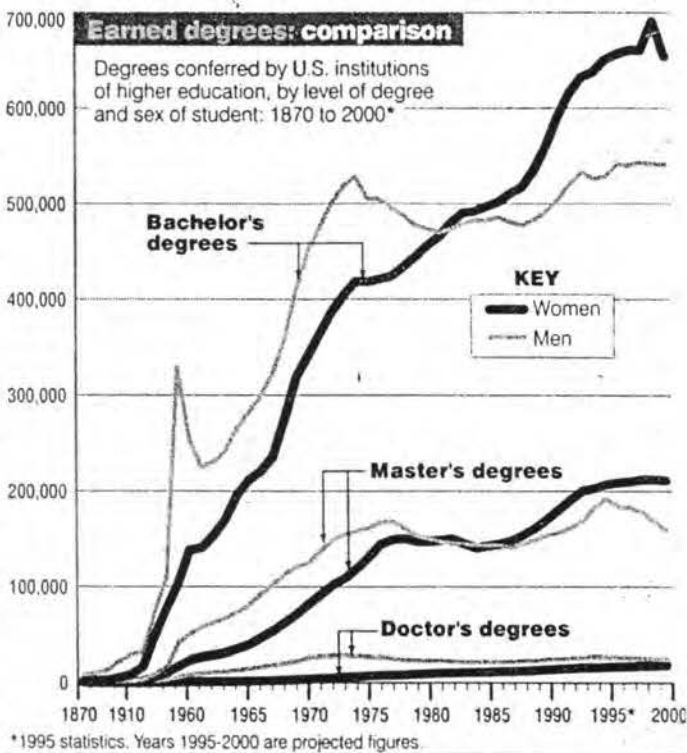
And, years before the Beijing conference, districts including North Hills, Pittsburgh and Blackhawk in Beaver County created programs designed to encourage girls to consider pursuing math and science careers and to provide them with mentors and role models.

The North Allegheny School District also developed a class for teachers as part of its professional development program that was designed to ensure that teachers understood how to conduct classes that treated girls and boys fairly.

World Conference on Women

Women & education in the U.S.

The large gaps of previous years between the education attained by women and men have essentially disappeared for the younger generation.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

CLAIRE SADAR**Gets a boost in challenging science, math**

By Carmen J. Lee

Post-Gazette Education Writer

Claire Sadar joined North Hills Junior High School's science and math club for girls when she was in seventh grade because she wanted to make new friends.

She wanted to meet girls like her, girls who enjoyed science and math and were interested in learning more about both.

Now, as she completes her sophomore year at North Hills Senior High School, Sadar, 16, says the club not only helped her form lasting friendships, but it also "influenced me to take more challenging courses in math and science and to push myself to do well in these classes."

That was the idea.

Three years before the 1995 U.N. Commission on the Status of Women conference in Beijing, North Hills Junior High science teachers Marlene Raack, now re-

tired, and Laurie Ahrenholtz recognized a need to support girls' interests in math and science. They pushed for the creation of a science and math club for girls at their school.

The club encourages the girls to compete in science competitions and helps them with experiments. Members hear female speakers who have careers in math, science and technology. Field trips are also sponsored, including several days at Wallops Island in Virginia where the girls study marine biology.

"It was pretty interesting and fun going to different places, learning about different careers and having different activities related to math and science," Sadar said. "You saw interesting things you could do in math and science."

Sadar has advanced chemistry and math this year and will take trigonometry, pre-calculus, honors physics and Advanced Placement chemistry next year.

She recently asked Ahrenholtz for a letter of recommendation to include with an application to a genetics apprenticeship program she wants to attend next year.

"The club helped me get my priorities straight and know what type of classes I should take," Sadar said.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING



Suzanne Plunkett/Associated Press

Audience members applaud first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton yesterday as she addresses the United Nations conference on women.

Much talk, no change?

Ugandan delegate warns U.N. parley on failure to act

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton provided star power at the opening day of a United Nations conference on the status of women, but it was a woman from Africa who had delegates shouting in approval when she admonished them for too much talk.

"I almost didn't come," Ugandan Vice President Speciosa Wandira Kazibwe told the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Gender Equality yesterday. "We are doing a lot of talking. We can come here and make big speeches, but in 25 years we'll come back, and things we'll be saying will be just the same. In Africa, which I know very well, the political commitment [for equality] is not there."

She said assistance to Africa

now comes in the form of help building latrines and teaching women how to bathe their babies. Those need to be changed. "We need infrastructure, electricity and telecommunications," she said.

The U.N. meeting comes five years after the biggest global gathering of women in history adopted an ambitious platform to achieve women's equality. It was called to review progress since the Beijing conference.

Clinton, who also took part in the Beijing meeting, talked about the need for so-called micro credit, or small loans, to enable women around the world to buy cows, sheep, sewing machines or whatever else they need to earn a living. There are now 1,065 micro credit lending institutions that have loans out to 13.8 million families. She noted that women's repayment rates for micro loans so far has been high. But while applauding this success, she repeated a call she had made in Beijing for 100 million such loans to be extended by 2010.

"Women's rights are central to all of our efforts toward peace," said Clinton, who is the Democratic nominee seeking a U.S. Senate seat from New York. "We have seen progress being made ... but our work is not done."

But it was Kazibwe who said what was on the minds of a lot of the 3,000 delegates and 7,000 representatives of non-governmental organizations in attendance.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women yesterday released a new report on the progress women have made toward equality in the last 15 years. It found that only 11 percent of countries have achieved gender equality in high schools, while 30 countries had less equality in educating girls and boys than they did in the mid-1980s.

On the other hand, the share of women in paid employment in industry and services (not farming) ranged from a high of 54 percent in Ukraine and Latvia to a low of 5 percent in Chad. The United States is at 48 percent. The U.N. goal is 50 percent.

The United States ranks near the bottom in women's share of national legislative seats. The Beijing women's conference in 1995 set a goal of 30 percent, but in the United States, it's only 13 percent. Yet only eight countries have achieved 30 percent or more: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa and Sweden.

The report says the four countries that have made the most progress toward reaching gender

equality are Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, with Germany, Iceland, Netherlands and South Africa close behind.

As women in bright red, orange and green African robes and turbans mingled with Middle Eastern women covered from head to toe and Western women in trousers, Clinton said that despite the different clothing, religions and languages of participants, such conferences are transforming and among "the most moving and meaningful experiences of my life."

Still, there were moments when sisterhood was not uppermost on the minds of those who flocked to the United Nations this week. Because of computer malfunctions and short staffing, lines for credentials granting access to the sessions sometimes persisted for as long as four hours.

After standing outside a trailer for an hour, Gunor Ngambe of Sweden said 37 of her countrymen had already waited four hours. "You'd think they'd have more people," she said glaring at an American. "If the United States would pay its back dues, they could hire more people, and this wouldn't be such a nightmare."

At that point, a distraught woman who had been waiting in the wrong line screamed at a U.N. staffer: "I curse you. May it take you 100 more years for equality."

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said this week's conference should "put the world on notice that not only do women belong on this planet, but that the future of this planet depends on women."

He said it was troubling that

three-fourths of the world's poorest people are women, and that two-thirds of the 110 million children not in school are female. But the U.N. leader said he was confident that the delegates, working behind closed doors, would produce a final document at week's end to address such concerns.

For the first time, Annan spoke to several thousand women representing non-governmental organizations, which the women called a "breakthrough."

Nevertheless, by week's end the goals first set out at the Beijing conference calling for less violence against women, better health care, equal access to education, more media access, more respect for young girls, less poverty among women, more power and decision-making authority for women and more institutional mechanisms for women's rights could have more so-called "brackets" around them. Brackets mean there is no agreement among delegates.

The Vatican and various Islamic governments disagree with the conference's emphasis on reproductive rights and changes in the traditional roles for women and don't want school children given sex education.

Much of the conference is a pep rally for more autonomy for women and for more access to such medical procedures as abortion. A number of speakers worried aloud yesterday that the New York conference, which runs through Friday and is designed to review progress for women since the Beijing conference five years ago, could end up weakening the goals adopted there.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Much talk, no change?

Programs to help girls in U.S.
found mostly in private sector

By Mackenzie Carpenter
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

ISSUE 3: GIRLS

From self-esteem to body image to reproductive responsibility, girls have been Topic A in the American media for much of the 1990s.

And when the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women arrived in Beijing in 1995, the subject of girls — and their many paths — went international.

But, in the five years since Beijing, has all that talk resulted in action?

Yes and no.

Last week, the United Nations released a report saying

in the year 2000 the status of girls worldwide is significantly worse than that of boys. Child prostitution, genital mutilation and cultural preferences for sons that lead to the abandonment of girl babies were among the horrors cited, and "persistent discrimination against the girl child and the violation of her rights [is] one of the 12 critical areas of concern requiring urgent attention by governments and the international community."

Most American girls don't face that kind of harsh treatment, but in a report card issued at the U.N. conference this week by US Women Connect, a coalition of women's groups, progress in the "girl child" category was given a "D" grade. The report called the U.S. effort to build on Beijing in this area "severely inadequate" and criticized government programs for failing to integrate girls into federal policies.

A survey of federal, state and local policies didn't turn up much in the way of new, heavily funded initiatives for girls' programs.

The real action is in the private sector, and it began long before 1995.

"We were doing this 20 years ago," said Mildred Wurf, director of public policy at Girls Inc., which, along with Girl Scouts of the United States of America, is one of the largest private organizations dedicated to girls' empowerment.

There are, in fact, three or four milestones that really matter in the lives of American girls, Wurf says: 1972, when Title IX was enacted, mandating equality in sports and education programs; 1982, when Harvard's first professor of gender studies, Carol Gilligan, published "In a Different Voice," warning of a crisis among adolescent girls; and 1992, when the American Association of University Women published a study declaring that girls-only education was in many ways more beneficial than coeducational instruction.

Though small, there has been some movement on the federal level.

In 1996, the Department of Health and Human Services unveiled the Girl Power! program, a national public education campaign aimed at girls 9 to 14 years old.

It was designed to provide accurate health information and positive messages to girls as well as to target an increase in drug abuse and risky behaviors by this age group.

"Girl Power! is a feel-good program without much punch to it," said Alison Pflepsen, a senior at

Northwestern University who attended the Beijing conference as part of a high school delegation, and who wrote the portion of US Women Connect's report card on girls.

"They have a great Web site [www.health.org/gpower], but it doesn't really address girls' extreme lack of access to reproductive health care," she said, noting that the program emphasizes abstinence rather than information about birth control and abortion options.

Federal officials, however, say they're not about to wade into abortion politics with this one program.

"Girl Power! is not targeted at high risk groups. Abstinence is the most appropriate, responsible message," said Mark Weber, director of communications for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, which administers the program for HHS.

Indeed, the single largest initiative since Beijing aimed at girls came in the 1996 welfare reform legislation, when Congress included \$50 million that it said must go to abstinence-only education programs to combat teen pregnancy.

Not everyone appreciates the report card, or this week's U.N. meeting, however.

"I think the U.N. conference should get an 'F' grade. As a mother of two daughters, I don't need a U.N. treaty to tell my daughters right from wrong," said Janet Parshall, spokeswoman for the Family Research Council, a conservative group based in Washington, D.C.

"This [platform for action] is filled with wrong-headed ideas. The idea of blanket contraceptive distribution for young girls? [Young girls are] walking away from the idea of 'safe sex' and rapidly embracing the idea of 'save sex,' saying no to sex before marriage in record numbers."

In fact, Congress has always been a tough sell when it came to differentiating between boys and girls. But in the 1990s, even before Beijing, that began to change.

World Conference on Women The girl child

While the United States has the highest rates of teen pregnancy rate of all developed countries, the teen birth rate declined steadily from 1991 to 1996 in all racial and ethnic groups.

Wurf notes that her organization helped add language to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act which directed states to provide "gender specific services — one of the first times that language has appeared in legislation as far as I know."

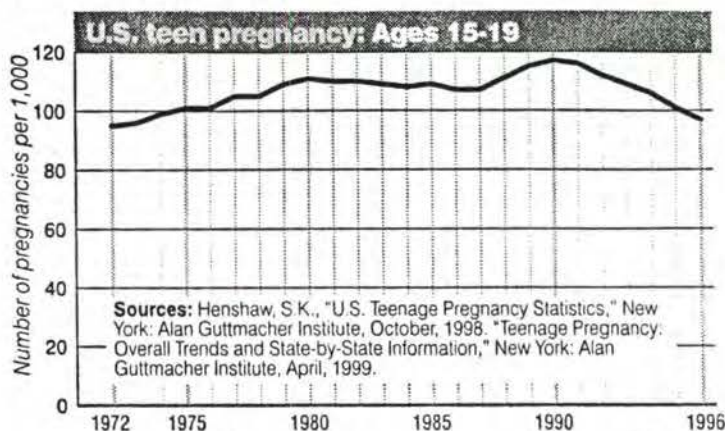
The Girls Scouts, which is sending its representatives to the U.N. conference this week, has begun moving away from its cookies-and-sewing image, establishing programs to boost girls' achievement in science, technology, sports and health.

And while only 6 percent of all private philanthropy goes to programs benefiting women and girls, evidence of change is mounting.

In Chicago, the only foundation in the country devoted exclusively to girls, Girls Best Friend, has given \$1 million since 1995 to 75 different organizations in Illinois. One program, for example, "Girl Zone" in Champaign, Ill., holds clinics to teach girls how to repair bicycles or to help them start musical bands.

Locally, the Boys and Girls Club of Western Pennsylvania has seen a 40 percent increase in female participation in all of its sports league programs over the past two years, says the club's president, Mike Hep- lin. That's mainly due to a grant from the Heinz Endowments to train coaches to improve girls' skill development in traditional and non-traditional sports, from basketball to flag football to hockey.

The Pittsburgh Steelers have also joined Nike Corp. to sponsor



▶ The largest decline (26%) occurred among black teens aged 15-19 between 1991 and 1998.

▶ About 1 million teenagers become pregnant each year; 95% of these pregnancies are unintended. Almost one third end in abortions.

▶ Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school (one-third receive high school diploma) and are more likely to end up on welfare (nearly 80%).

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

James Hilton/Post-Gazette

sports clinics for girls only, dubbed "Let Us Play!"

Two years ago, Rosemary Duffy, director of teen and children's services at the YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh, Downtown, started the Girls Coalition of Western Pennsylvania, which sponsors conferences that train girls for nontraditional careers in carpentry and plumbing.

Some of this posturing about boys vs. girls has come home to roost at the United Nations itself. When some officials protested that the "Take Your Daughters to Work Day" for U.N. employees was un-

fairly excluding boys, the event's organizer fought to keep it just a girls-only event.

"They were telling me it was patently unfair, that the boys stay home and are resentful," said Zohreh Tabatabai, who runs gender equity programs for the global organization. "But I felt it was important to see those 700 girls sitting in the General Assembly during their tour, in chairs that are mostly occupied by men."

"If we're going to tell everyone else to change, we have to clean our own house first."

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Gender-specific medicine taking hold



Rhodo Dorfzan, left, health and wellness coordinator at Vintage, laughs as Juanita Simmons works on needlepoint in the Vintage arts and crafts room. Vintage is a nonprofit agency that promotes well-being among older people.

Douglass Oster/Post-Gazette

By Ellen Mazo
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

When it comes to women's health care, at least one local delegate to the Beijing conference five years ago feels that a national group's C-minus grade on progress on this issue is unfairly low — especially for local women.

Irma Goertzen, president and chief executive officer of Magee-Womens Hospital, said not only have women become more enlightened about the need for preventive care over the past five years, but more and more money is going into research on women's health needs.

ISSUE 4: HEALTH

"The research has become a major driving force in our country, especially in the past three or four years," said Goertzen, who was a delegate for Magee at the Beijing conference.

The billions of dollars spent nationally translates into several million dollars in federal, state and private investments at major medical institutions in Western Pennsylvania, including UPMC Health System (with which Magee is affiliated), and Allegheny General and the Western Pennsylvania hospitals, which are in the process of working out a financial merger.

Preventive health research on heart disease, breast cancer, osteoporosis, obesity, diabetes and aging was just a part of an estimated \$51.4 billion in federal money spent on women's health issues in fiscal 1999. As part of its effort, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services set up 18 National Centers of Excellence in Women's Health as models for women's health care.

With the United States experiencing an aging population — one in five women are 60 and older — the Medicare program has become key in providing preventive care, including vaccinations, mammography, colorectal cancer screening, Pap smears and bone density measurement.

"There has been a heightened awareness of prevention in the past five years," said Dr. Peter Z. Cohen, an orthopedic surgeon who is director of the senior sports and fitness program at UPMC. "Not only are physicians more aware of the importance of helping patients, but the public has become more educated."

Goertzen said the Beijing conference helped advance women's health.

"I don't care where you were at the time, [the conference] had an impact in women's health," Goertzen said. "If nothing else, the political beings were made more cognizant of women's health."

Because of these efforts, Goertzen does not agree with the group U.S. Women Connect, which gave women's health efforts in this country a C-.

The group acknowledged the "impressive investments in research in prevention of breast and cervical cancer, HIV/AIDS and older women's health," but it criticized the lack of access to health care among low-income women and women of color, as well as the cutbacks in funding for family planning services.

But Goertzen countered: "Look at the international scene, and then look at ours. I don't believe that any woman in this community who needs health care would be turned away — from any institution or center. There's a very positive attitude among all health care providers to take care of people."

Recent reviews of women and health in this region by the Jewish Healthcare Foundation and the Commonwealth Fund found a "mixed story" on the quality of women's health.

While this survey also noted the increase in women's health research, it pointed out that the number of working-age women without health insurance has risen nationally — from 14 percent in 1993 to 18 percent in 1998.

As expected, poorer women were the most affected, with lower rates of preventive care and higher incidences of depression and disease.

"Do you know how difficult it is to

get an MRI, even with insurance?" asked Judith L. Palkovitz of Squirrel Hill, vice president of the national Hadassah, the Zionist women's group that has put a major emphasis on health education. "What about for those with no access to health care? Clearly the progress has been uneven."

Nevertheless, Palkovitz, who also was a delegate to the Beijing conference, agreed with Goertzen's assessment of the favorable state of women's health.

One salient example of improved access to preventive care, Palkovitz said, is that no woman over 40 in this region has an excuse for forgoing an annual mammogram to detect breast cancer, thanks to the \$4.6 million raised in the past seven years through Pittsburgh's Race for the Cure allowing neighborhood centers to be set up around the region.

At UPMC, Allegheny General Hospital and Mercy Hospital, more emphasis has been placed on treating women with heart disease — the leading killer of women in the United States.

Only in the last decade have efforts been made to develop diagnostic tests for women rather than dismiss their symptoms.

"We are realizing that there are some differences in how we need to approach women," said Dr. Daniel Edmundowicz, director of UPMC's Preventive Heart Care Center, which grew out of the Women's Heart Center established by the Ladies Auxiliary at UPMC Montefiore.

The cardiologist said that more women are taking advantage of the center as they come to understand their risk factors for heart disease, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure and a family history of the disease.

"It's really just starting — this emphasis on gender-specific medicine," said Goertzen. "Imagine how far along we'll be in another five years."

JUANITA SIMMONS**Woman learns
to take control
of her health**

At 76, Juanita Simmons has diabetes, high blood pressure and arthritis, which means that no one would blame her if she just sat and fretted in the living room of her East Liberty home.

After all, life wasn't all that easy, working nights so she could be home during the day for her son and daughter when they were young. She did not remarry until they were older teen-agers. In the meantime, she rose from being a nurse's aide to a practical nurse at what is now UPMC Montefiore.

Then, as her health deteriorated, Simmons' second husband died.

Getting doctors to take her problems seriously was trying.

"They think women are menopausal puzzles, that everything is in our heads," she said. "I told one doctor that poor circulation runs in my family, but he told me the problems I was hav-

ing with my legs were nothing. I left him and found a doctor who tested me and said I had partial blockage in both my legs."

Simmons knew she had to take charge of her health — but how?

Not far from home was Vintage, a nonprofit agency that promotes well-being among older people.

She visited, at first gingerly participating in exercise classes.

"Juanita started walking with us, and you would not believe how much progress she has made," said Rhoda Dorfzaun, Vintage health wellness coordinator. "This morning, she walked several laps around the room."

Simmons says she is more agile than she ever thought she could be. She has been able to resume her hobby of needlepoint. She is more energetic.

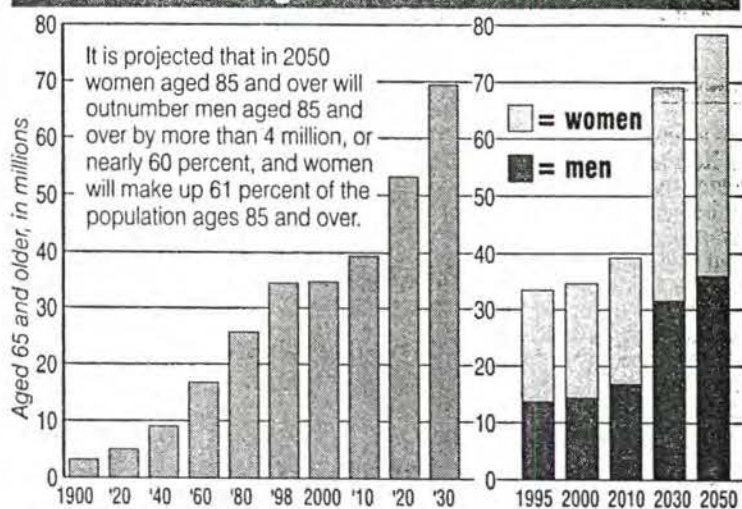
"I think the important thing for older people is not to stay home by themselves," she said. "Get out. Join something. Get interested in something besides yourself. If you don't, you'll wind up doing nothing and your problems will just get bigger, and you'll just get sicker."

— Ellen Mazo

World Conference on Women

Women & health in the U.S.**Aging population: Women outnumber men**

- ▶ Most elderly, and especially the older aged, are women.
- ▶ The elderly population in 1995 included 45 percent more women than men.
- ▶ There were 158 percent more women than men aged 85 years and over in 1995.

Gender balance: Age 65 and older

Source: U.S. Administration on Aging; U.S. Bureau of the Census

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

BRANDI JACKSON**Program for girls
takes jackhammer
to stereotypes**

By Mackenzie Carpenter
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Brandi Jackson is a take-no-prisoners eighth-grader at Sterrett Classical Academy in Point Breeze who believes that she is a good example of girl empowerment — not girl stereotyping.

"I can't stand Britney Spears! She's such a Barbie doll," says Jackson.

The 13-year-old Homewood resident credits the girls-only programs at the YWCA for helping her get to where she is.

"I needed to understand myself better," she says, when asked why she decided, in fifth grade, to participate in the Y's after-school programs, where she helped plan talent shows and bake sales and went to "just sit around and talk about girl things" — from self-confidence to career planning.

Jackson also was instrumental in planning the conference held May 20 by the Girls Coalition of Western Pennsylvania, which was founded by the Y's Rosemary Duffy, who runs its teen programs.

The day-long series of workshops for about 80 girls included classes in carpentry, electrical work and Jackson's favorite, heavy machinery.



Brandi Jackson

"They taught us how to use a jackhammer and it wasn't that hard at all. Next time I see some big guy out on the street using it, I'll know I can do it, too."

Jackson comes from a family of strong women. Her mother, Shelley Brown, is a retired police officer, and her aunt, Lynette Drawn-Williamson, is deputy director of Shuman Juvenile Detention Center.

But Jackson doesn't plan to go into law enforcement. After visiting the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center's advertising and copywriting department, she decided that she wanted to enter that field.

"I'm very creative," she says. "I know I have a lot of good ideas I can use to persuade people to buy products."

Does she think life has improved for girls during the past five years? Maybe. "It seems girls are doing more different kinds of jobs, and getting paid more for it, but I still see girls in my class at school who act weird when boys are around, as if they have to act dumber than they are."

"They're not living up to their full potential. They should know they don't have to do that. I didn't."

TOMORROW'S AGENDA

Here are some of the scheduled events tomorrow at the U.N. Women 2000: Beijing Plus Five Conference. The forums and festivities are at various New York City sites. For a more complete listing, see the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Host Committee Internet site, www.beijingplus5hostcomm.com

- ☐ Feminism and globalization forum (Registration required)
- ☐ Women, science and technology forum
- ☐ Women 2000 economic empowerment forum
- ☐ Development and the girl child forum (Registration required)
- ☐ Non-governmental organizations reception (By invitation only)
- ☐ U.S. government reception (By invitation only)
- ☐ Religious extremism panel discussion
- ☐ Education and institutional mechanisms intergenerational roundtables
- ☐ Women and racism forum
- ☐ Women's empowerment in the process of privatization forum
- ☐ Women, power and change forum

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

As the U.N. Special Session, Women 2000, began its week-long look at progress since the 1995 Beijing World Conference on Women, the United Nations issued a report on trends and statistics charting global gains and setbacks in the effort. Here is a sampling of reaction to the conference and the progress report:

"We come here because for all of the progress we can point to, our work is far from done. When girls are doused with gasoline, set on fire and burned to death because their marriage dowries are too small and when 'honor killings' continue to be tolerated, our work is far from done."

— **First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

"There must be no going back on the commitments. The whole platform of action must not only be maintained but must [also] be reinvigorated and given practical impetus around the world."

— **Mary Robinson, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights**

"This report attempts to answer the urgent but complex question of what real progress are the world's women making in their lives."

— **Nitin Desai, U.N. undersecretary for economic and social affairs**

The report findings are "cause for concern. ... You just can't leave out one half of the world's population."

— **Angela E.V. King, assistant secretary-general and special adviser on gender issues**

"We want 100 percent equality for women. If governments don't have equality in law, you have no recourse. If governments don't recognize that women have equal rights as human beings, then where are we?"

— **Jessica Neuwirth, president, Equality Now**

"Governments must be willing to put significant resources into changing this situation. They must be willing to put resources into the education of girls, training women for public life, and changes in attitudes have to accompany that. If really [requires] an investment in women."

— **Charlotte Bunch, executive director, Rutgers University Center for Women's Global Leadership**

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

As the U.N. Special Session, Women 2000, continues its weeklong look at progress since the 1995 Beijing World Conference on Women, a survey the Aspen Institute commissioned has found that American women are more likely than men to frame their foreign policy concerns around global social issues like health, poverty and human rights. Here is a sampling of reaction to that survey and the conference assessments:

"What this [Aspen] poll tells us is that American women understand that the well-being of themselves, their families and communities are increasingly intimately connected with the well-being and stability of other countries."

— Rockefeller Brothers Fund fellow Joan Dunlop, a director of the Aspen Institute Women's Lens on Global Issues project

"Foreign policy requires a new conceptualization. It is no longer as narrow as defined by the literature as well as by the foreign policy professionals — and they're resisting. When we said that AIDS was an international security issue, they went crazy."

— U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala

"The issue we are dealing with right now is whether or not these governments are going to recognize that both the [AIDS] epidemic and trafficking [in women] are driven by men's demands for sex. If we're going to deal with that issue, we have to deal with both ends of the equation; namely, we have to recommit ourselves, as we did in Beijing, to recognizing women's sexual rights and men's responsible sexual behavior."

— Adrienne Germain, president of the International Women's Health Coalition

TOMORROW'S AGENDA

Here are some of the scheduled events tomorrow at the U.N. Women 2000: Beijing Plus Five Conference. The forums and festivities are at various New York City sites. For a more complete listing, see the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Host Committee Internet site, www.beijingplus5hostcomm.com

- ☐ Feminism and globalization symposium (registration required)
- ☐ Women and health forum
- ☐ Forum on women crossing the digital divide into the future
- ☐ Productive aging forum (registration required)
- ☐ Feminism, faith and family forum
- ☐ Youth caucus speak-out session: young women's realities
- ☐ Forum on building unity among women internationally
- ☐ Forum on human rights advocacy in central and eastern Europe
- ☐ Women waging peace forum
- ☐ Forum on organizing for equality, jobs and justice
- ☐ Gender equality in Norway forum
- ☐ Men's roles and values forum
- ☐ Addressing violence against women forum

KIM PIZZINGRILLI**Women struggle
for better posts
in state offices**

By Jonathan D. Silver
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

As secretary of the Commonwealth, Kim Pizzingrilli holds one of the highest-ranking appointments in state government. She's one of the proud, but also one of the few.

Only two other women hold Cabinet-level positions in Gov. Ridge's administration. They are the insurance commissioner and the head of the Department of Public Welfare.

Despite the thin ranks of women at the upper echelons, Pizzingrilli doesn't feel alone during Cabinet meetings. Many on the governor's executive staff are women, there are lots of female deputy secretaries, and the Ridge administration is committed to helping women succeed in government by way of a leadership training program.

It wasn't always that way. Pizzingrilli, 41, who has been in state government since 1981, recalled some difficult times at the Treasury Department, where she began her career. As a supervisor, she mainly directed older men.

"There was some resistance there and some people who created challenges for me," Pizzingrilli said.

When she arrived at her next



Kim Pizzingrilli

stop, the Pennsylvania Independent Regulatory Review Commission, Pizzingrilli was the only woman on staff. While there, she said, she had to contend with a man of the same rank who felt he had final say.

Pizzingrilli herself deserves credit for her success through hard work, determination, and a willingness to risk taking a job which she could lose under a different governor.

Also aiding the Erie County native was Pennsylvania's family leave policy (which she used twice during her seven years at the regulatory review commission) and the on-site child care centers at state buildings in Harrisburg. Even while Pizzingrilli was raising a family, she continued to be promoted.

"My continued commitment and my ability to get things done and manage and organize and show that I could balance both career and family were visible enough that I was recognized by the directors there," she said.

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Working women have more clout, but pace is slow

By Jonathan D. Silver
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

ISSUE 6: WOMEN AND POWER

On any given day, Hillary Rodham Clinton wields the clout to hog headlines, Janet Reno sets policy and Oprah Winfrey governs our reading habits.

Now that's power.

But that's also only half the story.

Despite the fact that women today enjoy an unprecedented level of influence and decision-making in the United States, a closer look reveals merely slow and steady gains since women gathered five years ago in Beijing to assess their global status.

Women's groups laud President Clinton for doing more than any other chief executive in history to pack his cabinet with female appointees. That initiative, though, hasn't permeated Congress, the judiciary, state governments or corporate America.

"There's a general perception that we've made a lot more progress than we have," said Mary Hawkesworth, director of the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

In advance of this week's United Nations conference on the status of women, US Women Connect, an umbrella organization, graded the country's efforts to promote women to roles of power and decision-making as a "B."

But Hawkesworth and other experts don't paint such a rosy picture.

Ellie Wymard, an English professor at Carlow College and author of "Conversations With Uncommon Women," denounced Pittsburgh for promulgating an old boys' network and criticized political parties for not doing enough to field female political candidates.

"I think that women in Pittsburgh are sort of treading water," Wymard said. "I think the political parties in Pittsburgh don't get behind women, and I think that, in general, Pittsburghers still have a very conservative or stereotypical notion of the proper place of women."

Even US Women Connect acknowledged in its report card that women sparsely populate the leg-

islative branch of government.

There are 58 women in the U.S. House of Representatives and nine in the U.S. Senate out of a total of 535 elected positions. That's 13 percent. Forty-two other countries boast a higher percentage, according to Hawkesworth.

"How is 13 percent a B? I mean, when 50 percent would be an A — perfect equality — 13 percent should definitely be somewhere between a C and a D," said economist Heidi Hartmann, director of the Institute for Women's Policy Research in Washington, D.C.

Among federal court judges, women fare slightly better, making up 14 percent of the appointed slots. There are only three women governors (Arizona, New Hampshire and New Jersey). And the track record for elected officials and appointees at the state level is fairly dismal.

Pennsylvania ranks 45th in a survey of women in elective office conducted by Hawkesworth's center. In 1999, there were 32 female legislators out of 253, or 13 percent. The national average is 23 percent.

The state of Washington was at the top, with 41 percent, and Alabama brought up the rear, with 8 percent.

As for appointees to top positions in state government, Pennsylvania ranked 23rd in 1999, holding steady from the year before and moving up by 10 places from 1997, according to a study by the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York, Albany.

Closer to home, Allegheny County got low marks from Bernadette Comfort, administrative director of Chatham College's Center for Women in Politics in Pennsylvania. She pointed to the fact that of the 15 members of the inaugural County Council, only two are women.

"Ugh," Comfort said.

Mayor Murphy was lauded by top women appointees. Although women do not serve in the Murphy administration's most powerful positions — deputy mayor, executive secretary, and head of the Urban

Redevelopment Authority — they hold several key titles, including solicitor and the directorships of planning, budget and personnel.

"That's something that Mayor Murphy was committed to from day one. He wanted to make sure his administration was very diverse, and he took advantage of the talented women who were around," said outgoing planning director Eloise Hirsh.

In corporate America, the private sector's progress has mirrored the public sector's — slow but steady.

Last year, 12 percent of the Fortune 500's corporate officers were women, up from 9 percent in 1995, according to Catalyst, a New York City nonprofit advocacy group for women in business.

Women held 3 percent of the top-earner spots compared with 1.2 per-

cent four years earlier. And 5 percent of the top companies' high-profile executive positions were held by women, up from 2.4 percent in 1995.

"At the very senior levels, you're talking about very minute increases, and the problem is, we need to increase the roles for women below those corporate officer levels in order to get them into those positions," said Marcia Brumit Kropf, vice president of research and information at Catalyst.

Any advance is good. But recent research re-emphasized how much farther there is to go.

This year, for the first time, Catalyst studied the placement of women in the Fortune 501-to-1000.

"We found that women only hold 8.5 percent of board seats in those companies. That's almost the same number we found in the first 500

Kropf said.

Whatever good feeling and can-do spirit was generated in Beijing has mostly evaporated in the United States, experts said. Yes, the conference raised humanity's collective consciousness and made women's issues highly visible.

"But, certainly you can't point to any huge, sudden bolt of lightning that changed everything for women as a result of Beijing," Hartmann said.

Not so in other countries. In France, Beijing gave women the impetus to push for a constitutional amendment that forces political parties to nominate women for half the slates or risk losing government campaign funding, Hawkesworth said.

"In the aftermath of Beijing, the French took this issue of gender balance in government seriously and did something about it, and in this country the issue has been ig-

Why has progress been so lag-gardly? The answer, at its most basic and simple level, is three letters long: Men. Men still control the vast majority of power in this country, controlling votes on legislation and holding sway over public policy decisions.

"In order to do anything, you've got to persuade the men to do it. They hold the majority of votes," Hawkesworth said.

In the private sector, where the old boys' network is still alive and well, experts believe wholesale cultural change is needed before women can be widely represented in positions of power.

"The work environment that exists in most corporations was designed in the '50s and had a lot of presumptions associated with it," Kropf said.

"People rely still on old habits and old ways of thinking."

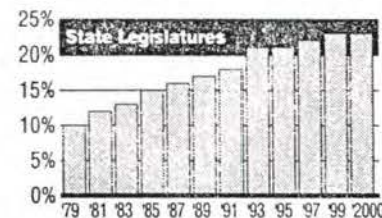
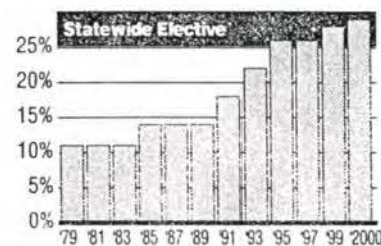
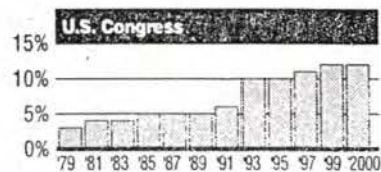
World Conference on Women

Women & power in the U.S., Pa.

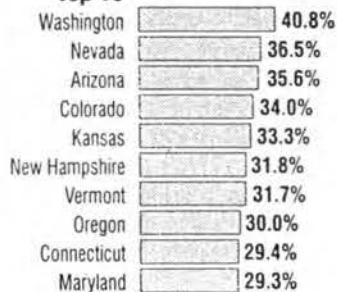
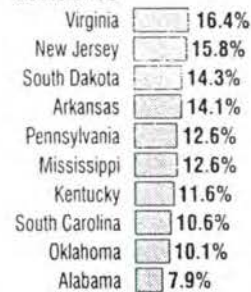
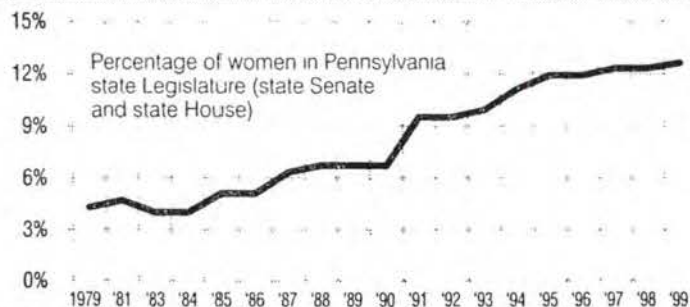
In 2000, a record number of 65 women serve in the U.S. Congress (9 in the Senate, 56 in the House). The number of women in statewide elective executive posts is 92, also an all-time high.

Women in elective offices

Percentage of women by elective office

**Comparison by state**

States ranked by percentage of female state legislators

Top 10**Bottom 10****Pennsylvania: Women in state Legislature**

Source: Center for American Woman and Politics

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS 5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Women still are victims of violence

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — While women are beginning to make progress in getting better jobs and health care, they are still the victims of violence at an "appalling" rate, according to new research and more than a dozen experts at a United Nations conference on women.

While such customs as female genital mutilations and honor killings are gradually being reduced, women are still not safe in their own homes, according to the new U.N. study, based on 15 years of data compiled by the United Nations Development Fund for Women, or UNIFEM.

More than one out of five women (22 percent)

☐ **Issue 5:** Human rights. **Page A-8**
☐ **Issue 6:** Women and power. **Page A-9**

are victims of physical violence from an intimate partner in the United States. In Turkey, that figure is 58 percent; in Kenya, 42 percent; in Canada, 29 percent; and in Mexico, 27 percent.

"Whether there is an [actual] increase or [just that] the silence has been broken, we don't know. But the figures are appalling," said UNIFEM Executive Director Noeleen Heyzer.

And while war crimes now cover rape, the numbers of women brutally raped and beaten by invading soldiers in war-ravaged regions around the globe are not declining, the report indicates.

The report's findings — timed to coincide with this week's U.N. General Assembly's special session to assess progress toward gender equality in the five years since the world's largest meeting of women in Beijing — were buttressed by panels of experts, who gave anecdotal evidence of women killed because their dowries were too small, widows who were burned to death and women repeatedly beaten by their husbands.

The conference in New York has drawn more than 12,000 women to discuss the status of women in 2000. At one point, Michael Kaufman, a Canadian, promoted his crusade to prompt men around the globe to wear white ribbons as

Women still victims of violence

BEIJING FROM PAGE A-1

a sign of their pledge of non-violence toward women. Then Hadja Mariama Bruce Aribot, Guinea's social affairs minister, reported that her country has a new law to stop genital mutilation.

But after they had noted such progress, an Indian woman in an orange sari grabbed a microphone to moan, "How will things change as long as men think they are our owners and have all the power over us?"

And Mufti Ziauddin, a Pakistani human rights lawyer, shrieked that there were 12 "honor killings" of women in his small district, and that "the [legal] doors are closed" to redress for many other victims of violence who survive. "The problem is Islam has its own way of life. It creates problems for the poor, the weak and the women," he said, adding that he has kept up his human

The Post-Gazette today continues to look at how women's lives have changed — for better or worse — in a dozen key categories identified at a U.N.-sponsored conference in Beijing five years ago.

rights fight nonetheless. "I may be weak in my muscles, but the blood in my veins is rich, and I can challenge any sons of any man who don't give the rights to my sisters."

The characterization of the Islamic religion as repressive to women angered Aicha Belarbi, state secretary of the Moroccan ministry of foreign affairs, who argued that such a view "is not true." She insisted that her country is making a "national campaign against violence against women."

So far this week, there have been dozens of meetings about women's concerns, most of them sprinkled with only a few men. "A conference on the problems of women attended only by women doesn't make

sense," complained Eveline Herfskens, minister of development cooperation for The Netherlands.

But one panel, "the role of men and boys in ending gender-based violence," featured several men on the panel and was filled to capacity with hundreds of women. "I've never seen this room so full," said Richard Jolly, special adviser to the administrator of the U.N. Development Program.

Kenyan delegate Philip Thigo, a member of the youth caucus, said young men and women have more in common than they think and need to spend more time talking to each other about their problems. He said he had found that many young men are violent out of fear and inse-

curity about their manhood.

Uganda's Vice President Speciosa Kazibe, who is a medical doctor, said one problem that must be guarded against is that, in the crusade to raise the status of women, men aren't pushed aside. "We're not fighting to be above the men; we want to accept our share of the responsibility," she said. "In [school] exams now, Ugandan girls are beating the boys so badly, we could end up with boys who aren't men at all."

Norman Tjombe, who runs a legal assistance center in Namibia, said his country earlier this year had a conference for 250 men about violence against women and has found that the message is spreading that such violence is wrong. Recently, he said, there was a demonstration outside a jail where a sex offender was seeking bail.

"There is certainly light at the end of the tunnel, and I'm pretty certain there is not an oncoming train," Tjombe said. But Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, said she was worried that

some countries aren't really interested in the problem of violence against women and may try to block the issue's inclusion in conference's consensus document being hammered out this week. "There are some representatives not really willing to look at [criminalizing] violence against women," she said.

As national delegates and representatives of various groups argue over whether much progress has been made toward gender equality, small groups of key participants have been attempting to thrash out that consensus for adoption by all delegates at the conference conclusion Friday. But they are running into major squabbles over specifics regarding such issues as what constitutes a family and whether reproductive rights should be included in the document. The Vatican and various Islamic countries, such as Iran and Sudan, are fighting behind closed doors to weaken the 150-page platform for action document that was adopted five years ago at the prior U.N. conference in Beijing.

"It is really important this week

not to step back from anything we agreed to in Beijing," UNIFEM's Heyzer said. "These [conference consensus] documents, however, are for governments. We women don't need documents to get our lives together. We don't have to ask permission. Not any more."

Richard Holbrooke, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said the United States' message to the delegates is that they should not erode the progress made in Beijing by raising new arguments, such as linguistic nuances regarding reproductive rights. Holbrooke and others who spoke yesterday said the real issues that should be addressed are more economic progress and more education for women.

Lt. Gen. Christon Tembo, Zambia's vice president, and Vilma Espin Guillois, a Cuban delegate, vigorously agreed. Globalization is leaving behind too many women in their countries, they said, and too many of their women live on \$1 a day or less.

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Sex trafficking a growing outrage

A Beijing issue that hasn't gone too far

By Jane Elizabeth
Post-Gazette Education Writer

"Women's rights are human rights."

This was the mantra at the World Conference on Women in Beijing five years ago, and it remains so this week at what's being called the "Beijing+5" conference in New York.

Not exactly a catchy phrase. The fact that women are human seems almost too logical to mention.

"Theoretically speaking, it's a stupid conversation worldwide," said Sohini Sinha, a former Pittsburgher who attended the Beijing conference in 1995, representing the local chapter of the World Federalist Association.

"But it's a very real issue," said Sinha, who moved to Los Angeles last year to work for UCLA's African Studies Center. "Women's rights are abused all the time. Some U.S. women live like they're in Third World countries."

Sinha, who grew up in Central Africa, sees a major missed opportunity for the United States to address human rights in this country and around the world — the failure to pass what's known as CEDAW.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is a treaty that's been signed by 165 countries. The United States is the only major developed country that has not ratified the document, despite the support of President Clinton and many legislators.

"The whole treaty revolves around human rights," said Sinha. "It defines discrimination, it defines the 'countries' legal structures. It asks whether women have legal rights that equal men's rights; it addresses health care and poverty."

And most importantly, the United Nations will monitor the status of human rights for women in the countries that have ratified CEDAW.

"Until we have this, we have nothing," said Andrea Blinn of Squirrel Hill, former executive director of the Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh who also attended the 1995 Beijing conference.

A report card issued by US Women Connect, a Washington-based group of grassroots and na-

ISSUE 5: HUMAN RIGHTS

tional women's organizations, graded the United States on progress in women's issues since the '95 Beijing conference.

In human rights, the grade was C+. The lackluster ranking was prompted in large part by the CEDAW rejection.

But another reason was an issue that "people in the U.S. don't like to talk about," said Sinha — child prostitution and the sale of women as sex partners.

"That was one of the issues we focused on in Beijing but it hasn't gone very far," said Sinha.

Typically called "trafficking," bartering of women and girls in the sex trade has increased in recent years, according to international women's rights groups.

"Especially in Eastern Europe, the Philippines, the Middle East, we've seen a real rise in trafficking," said Susan Kindervatter, who chairs US Women Connect.

Pamela Shiffman, director of the Washington-based women's group Equality Now, said most offenders live in wealthy countries, while the victims live in poor countries.

"As we are on the demand side of this problem, we need to stop it here," said Shiffman.

Dozens of U.S. "travel" companies offer package deals for men to trafficking hot spots — particularly the Philippines and Thailand. Trafficking in girls and women is an international multibillion dollar industry, according to Equality Now officials. The organization's studies show that male customers primarily come from the United States, Australia, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

While most of these countries have laws against sex tourism, penalties apply only to travel for the purpose of engaging in sex with minors.

"It's a trans-national crime," said Anita Botti, a native of Irwin who now chairs the U.S. Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Women and Children.

Trafficking "is a human rights issue, economics, education. It's a corruption issue and a health issue," said Botti. The U.S. needs to lead the way in criminalizing trafficking, she said, because countries worldwide take their cue from Americans.

Blinn, who has studied child prostitution in southern Thailand, noted

World Conference on Women Women & human rights

Trafficking in women & children: Definitions

Trafficking is all acts involved in the recruitment, abduction, transport, harboring, transfer, sale or receipt of persons; within national or across international borders; through force, coercion, fraud or deception; to place persons in situations of slavery or slavery-like condition, forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution or sexual services, domestic servitude, bonded sweatshop labor or other debt bondage.

Force or coercion includes obtaining or maintaining through act or threat the labor, services, or other activities of a person by physical, legal, psychological or mental coercion, or abuse of authority. Force or coercion also entails a person's reasonable belief that he has no viable alternative but to perform the work, service or activity, whether that is objectively correct or not. The definition also includes an extortionate extension of credit and debt bondage; threats of force, harm or violence to the victim or the victim's family; or unlawful restriction of movement and liberty, though this is not a necessary element.

Examples of trafficking in the U.S.

- ▶ Prostitution
- ▶ Stripping/
sexual touching
- ▶ Domestic servitude
- ▶ Sweatshop labor
- ▶ Agricultural slave labor

Source: U.S. Center for the Study of Intelligence

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

that any tourist there can see "a lot of European and American white men with young Thai women in their arms."

The reason is economic, Blinn said. "In striving to achieve a competitive advantage in the marketplace, the Thai government has made it possible for businesses to pay really low wages. A woman can make 25 times more money by being a prostitute."

However, since the Beijing conference five years ago, Kindervatter said, some progress has been made in preventing trafficking and child prostitution.

"Five years ago it wasn't on most governments' radar screens," she said. Now, the State Department has developed a separate office to look at the issue, and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has made it a topic of conversation in her meeting with world leaders.

Although trafficking and ratification of CEDAW are at the top of the human rights agenda, other issues being discussed at "Beijing + 5" include:

- Female genital mutilation. The

circumcision-like procedure has been banned in some countries including Egypt after much debate. Still, millions of women undergo the procedure each year because religious or ethnic custom dictate that they should not experience sexual enjoyment.

- Legal literacy. Women and girls need more education about the law and their rights, women's groups contend. The channels for bringing charges against discrimination need to be publicized, and women need better access to legal information.

- Legal issues. Conference attendees will discuss equality and non-discrimination under law and in practice. National and international laws dealing in the areas of family, civil, labor, domestic violence penal and commercial issues need to be examined for discrimination.

- Sweatshops. Although much attention has been given to shutting down sweatshops where mostly females work long hours for little pay, more needs to be accomplished.

The women's groups also will be trying to seek what one activist calls the "connectiveness of all the women on the planet" — the reasons that women in Pittsburgh and around the United States should care about international rights for women.

"Here, we experience and enjoy a relatively higher degree of freedom of expression and participation than many women in other countries," said Kit Cosby, a board member for US Women Connect and director of the Washington-based Baha'is of the United States.

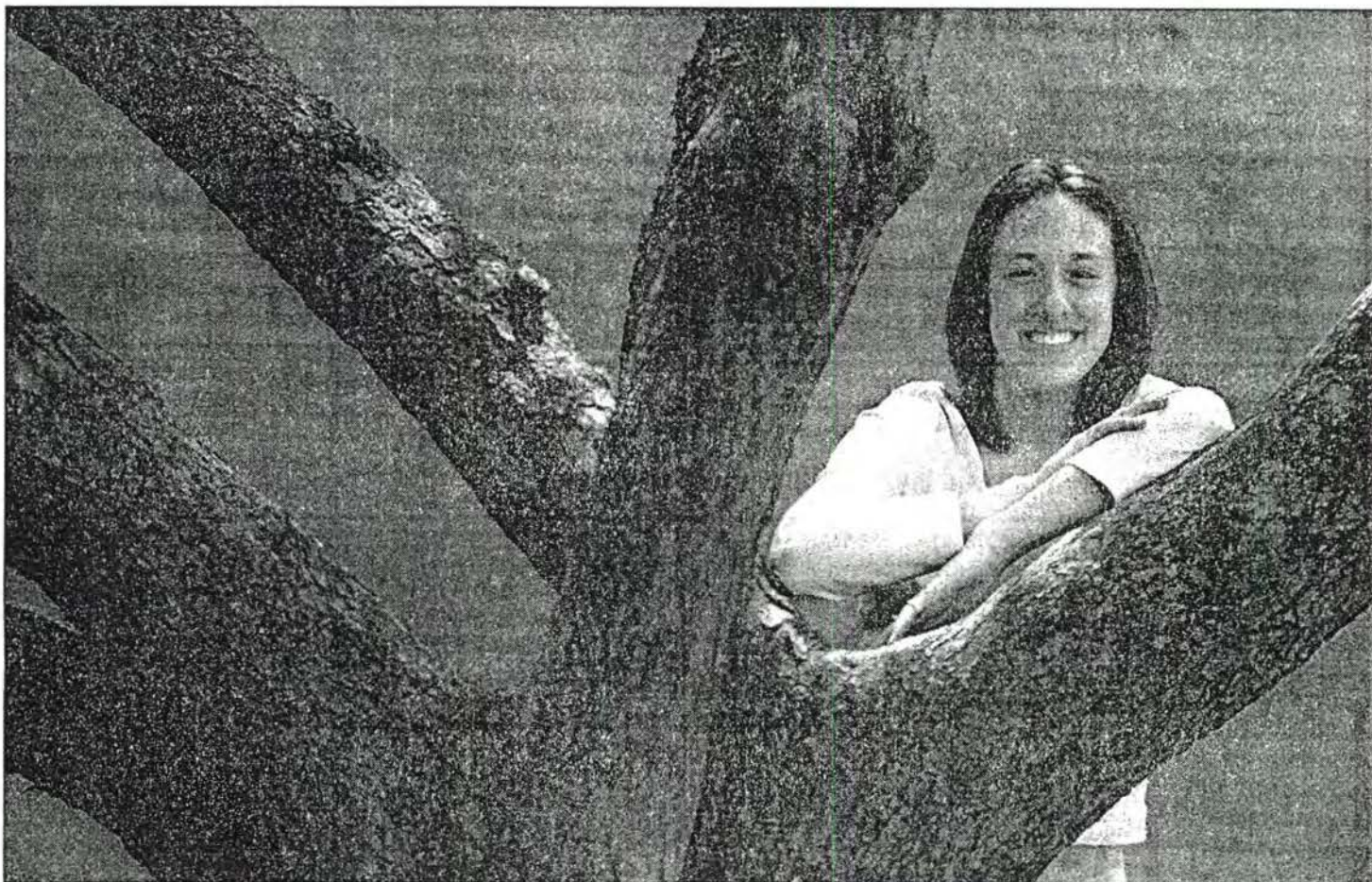
"Because of that, we often feel that we don't need to worry about it here. Our lives are so full, it can be difficult to understand why we need to be concerned about other countries.

But those who work in the area of human rights realize that "as it goes for women in their own cities and towns, so it goes for the struggles and concerns shared by women all over the world, in Latin America, India, Asia, Russia, Europe."

"All women are marred by discrimination in one way or another."

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING



Joyce Mendelsohn/Post-Gazette

Alexis Bills, 18, who will graduate tomorrow from Mt. Lebanon High School, has been involved with Amnesty International since she was in ninth grade.

ALEXIS BILLS

Teen teaches concern for human rights

By Jane Elizabeth
Post-Gazette Education Writer

Four years ago, Alexis Bills walked into school and noticed a few students wearing black armbands.

It was the beginning of her education about human rights violations suffered by people around the world.

Tomorrow, when she graduates from Mt. Lebanon High School, it will likely mark the beginning of a life-long career in fighting those abuses.

"Human rights, it doesn't just go away," said Bills, 18, who joined the school chapter of Amnesty International in her freshman year, after she saw members of the organization wearing black armbands. "I'll always be active. It will be a part of my life."

Bills and her friend Julia Gimbrone, who also will graduate tomorrow night, eventually became co-leaders of the Mt. Lebanon human rights organization.

The two young women are part of a tiny group of teens who are dedicated to ending human rights abuses. When even grownups are apathetic about abuse in far-away locales, imagine trying to persuade a school full of teenagers to care about violations against women in Ethiopia.

"We encountered a lot of apathy," said Bills. "It seemed too distant to them, too difficult, too hard to be involved in something so far away."

Bills has been active in lacrosse, orchestra and field hockey. But human rights was an abiding interest.

It wasn't always easy. Bills and Gimbrone often found themselves giving each other pep talks throughout their four years in Amnesty International.

"Julie and I had to remind each other...how rare it is to find young people who are involved. We told each other, they're too busy, they're too young, but they're really compassionate people."

Bills said she's sure to find more activism at Boston University, where she will study psychology beginning this fall.

"Boston is a really diverse place with a lot of opportunities," she said.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS 5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Many women worrying final report will be weak

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — Awash in new reports detailing giant increases in population, an epidemic of AIDS cases and more trafficking in young women as sex slaves, many of the 12,000 women meeting at the United Nations special session to assess the progress of women in the last five years say they are getting discouraged.

About 100 of them met yesterday afternoon to trade e-mails in a desperate effort to feel that they were accomplishing something by trying to set up their own network, worried that this may be the last big conference on women sponsored by the United Nations.

Leslie Wright, chair of the New York Commission on the Status of

Women, organized the meeting since many women were kept out of closed-door sessions where a final document for the conference is being written. The document will make clear whether goals set five years ago in history's largest gathering of women at a U.N. conference in Beijing will be weakened at the demand of Islamic nations and the Vatican.

"There are a lot of women here who can't get into the United Nations because of the three-person limit per organization," Wright said.

Another problem has been that peripheral conferences being held in the United Nations complex that aren't part of the official special session by the U.N. General Assembly don't always have transla-

tors. It costs \$300 an hour for a translator, and two are needed for each language for each hour. Groups of women silently going from conference to conference carry handwritten signs demanding, unsuccessfully, that "Espanol" (Spanish) be spoken.

Finally, the women who want to set up a network are frustrated that names of many attendees aren't released. That's because of the controversy over such issues as reproductive rights, Wright said.

"There could be harassment and reprisals against them when they get back home," she said, noting that it had happened to some women who a few months ago attended a preliminary meeting for this week's U.N. session.

While there has been progress on some fronts in the battles against problems that plague the world's women, such as higher marriage ages and more access to education for young girls, the problem of women in poverty is not improving and the outlook

remains grim, according to new data. A new report released yesterday by the Population Reference Bureau said the world's population in many developing countries is growing faster than many hoped.

In 50 years, India is expected to have 1.6 billion people, followed by China with 1.3 billion, the United States with 404 million, Indonesia with 312 million, Nigeria with 304 million, Pakistan with 285 million, Brazil with 244 million, Bangladesh with 211 million, Ethiopia with 188 million and Zaire with 182 million.

But there is a strong move at the New York conference to delete a provision included in the Beijing conference's 150-page report on goals for gender equality that encourage sex education for school children and to dilute its encouragement of U.N. member nations to guarantee reproductive freedom to all women.

Armed with a petition that bore 30,000 American names, a group of conservative women called Concerned Women for America held a press conference saying the dele-

gates to the U.N. conference representing the United States and other Western nations are working to undermine traditional values.

The conservative group said the U.S. delegation wants to "eliminate any limits on sexual activity by demanding that 'sexual rights' be considered 'human rights.'" It contended that "sexual rights ...could include pedophilia, fetishes or any activity that people could claim is sexually gratifying."

The group also opposes legalized abortion as well as government stipends for doctors who learn abortion procedures and argued that the pending U.N. consensus document for the conference, to be released tomorrow, would "infringe on national sovereignty, using the United Nations to overturn national laws and culture."

U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, who heads the U.S. delegation along with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (expected in New York today after returning home from Mideast

diplomacy this week), said the conservative group's charges are "not true."

Another report released yesterday found that HIV/AIDS is spreading around the world faster than expected. For example, Africa, with 13 percent of the world's population, now has 69 percent of the world's HIV and AIDS cases. This troubles the women at the conference, particularly because there are now more women than men with AIDS, and thousands of babies are being born infected with AIDS.

The U.N. International Labor Organization yesterday said AIDS is spreading so fast, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, that it will reverse the economic progress in many of the poorest nations. The ILO said AIDS will reduce the size and quality of developing countries' labor force just when they need a vigorous one in such industries as transportation and mining to improve economic conditions.

And the ILO noted that in South Africa, nearly a third of companies have begun to reduce workers' benefits because of the costs

incurred to treat those with HIV and AIDS.

But the women attending the conference did hail 27 countries' ratification yesterday in Geneva of a treaty banning exploitation of children who are forced to work. One of the ratifiers was the United States, which still has refused to ratify the Convention for the Elimination of All Discrimination Against Women — a fact that is a source of anger to many attending delegates and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

With violence against women erupting as a major issue at the conference, the United States — concerned that 45,000 women are working against their will as prostitutes in this country after being lured here by phone job offers — announced this week that it is jointly sponsored a meeting with Ukraine later this month about the issue of trafficking in women.

The New York conference has drawn representatives of 800 women's organizations from North America, 800 from Europe, 600 from Asia, 500 from Africa, 300 from Latin America and 100 from the Middle East.

Environment troubles worse for women than men

By Don Hopey
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

ISSUE 8: ENVIRONMENT

It's not easy being green, especially for women.

Women are more affected than men by environmental issues like polluted air and water, pesticides, waste dumping, irradiated food products, population and development.

They are the primary caretakers for the vast majority of the children who lost 14 million schooldays to asthma last year in the United States.

They have elevated levels of breast cancer in polluted areas of China.

Their reproductive systems are altered by pesticides, nuclear waste and water degradation.

They make up the majority of the elderly population in southwestern Pennsylvania, which is adversely affected by high levels of ozone, the primary component of unhealthy smog.

They have a small role worldwide in the decisions setting environmental policy and are rarely trained as professional resource managers.

"Women fill the role of caretakers, but they haven't been able to take care of themselves when it comes to environmental issues," said Jean Clark, a spokeswoman for the statewide environmental group Citizens for Pennsylvania's Future. "A lot of these environmental issues ... haven't been studied in a gender-specific way."

Environmental issues and the role of women in them are one of 12 topics under discussion at this week's United Nations special General Assembly session in New York to assess the progress of women worldwide five years after a groundbreaking conference in Beijing.

At that gathering in China, 189 nations agreed to end laws that discriminate against women and to open education to girls. They also supported closing income gaps between women and men, and sustainable development policies.

According to the women's conference platform statement on the environment, awareness of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems and the dangers of polluting substances have all increased in the past decade. And the worsening global conditions are destroying fragile ecosystems and displacing communities, especially women, from productive activities.

And by that, the platform doesn't mean childbearing.

"Most environmental groups understand that population questions

are at the root of a lot of environmental problems, but in this country when it comes time to do something about it, a lot of groups back off," said Pat Waak, a former Peace Corps volunteer and senior adviser on population issues for the National Audubon Society.

"But a lot of studies show that conservation and population issues are linked. One on human-dominated ecosystems looks at what happens to ecosystems because of human population growth and consumption and found we are changing ecosystems dramatically and quickly, and that species extinction is accelerated."

A fundamental environmental issue around the world is clean water.

"In many parts of the developing world, women spend a portion of every day getting and carrying water because there is no supply to their homes," Waak said. "If I see a woman in a village who needs to free up her life, the first issue is controlling fertility and the second is clean water."

There have been some recent environmental successes for women. Waak points to planned declines in birth rates in some developing countries, women's training programs in environmental management in Africa, and gender specific research in Mexico and Zimbabwe.

In Jamaica, a government project trained 3,700 women farmers in conservation techniques suitable for rugged terrain. And in Iceland, gender analysis of a proposed hydroelectric dam and aluminum plant construction project found that it would not improve the economic situation of women.

But despite a near universal push for sustainable development, a core recommendation of the Beijing conference, it isn't even on the radar screen for most developing countries, Waak said.

"Economics takes the first seat," she said. "Despite all the discussion about sustainable development, we haven't come up with a way to promote economic development without great environmental consequences."

US Women Connect, a network of national and grass-roots women's and girls' groups, has issued a report card grading the United States progress on implementing the plat-

Women & the environment

World developments since 1995

- ▶ **Abroad.** About 1,000 U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in dozens of countries work with women's groups on environmental projects.
- ▶ **Africa.** A United Nations Development Program project to fight the spread of deserts had not met its goal of including as many women as men among its target group of farmers.
Kazakhstan, Kenya and Ethiopia are revising their laws, organizing public awareness campaigns and conducting advance research to protect women in particular against environmental hazards.
- ▶ **Jamaica.** A government project trained 3,700 women farmers in conservation techniques suitable for rugged terrain.
- ▶ **Brazil.** With the Rural Labor Union, local women pressured the government into letting them take part in a drought-relief Emergency Work Program. The organizing experience also led to union jobs for some women and greater local political activity in general.
- ▶ **India.** Village women organized to object to a plan by village men to clear the Banj forest in order to grow cash crops. The men relented.
- ▶ **Iceland.** In a first for Iceland, gender analysis of a proposed hydroelectric dam and aluminum plant construction project led to a debate that focused on environmental concerns, with women's voices prominently heard.
- ▶ **Fiji & neighboring islands.** Women's financial and social community groups and networks have been a strong source of empowerment. The Women's Fisheries Network has trained trainers to teach fishing and environmental preservation, as well as budgeting and overall management skills.

Source: The Women 2000 Newsroom

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

form produced in Beijing.

On the environment, the United States got a "D." The group said that despite the appointment of Carol Browner as the first female director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, neither the Clinton administration nor Congress has effectively pursued sustainable development policies.

The report card went on to say that it's unknown whether women are adequately represented in agencies responsible for environmental policy because such data aren't kept. And although women and girls are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards, studies on pesticides, toxins and genetically engineered or irradiated food products have not reported data based on gender or their impact on the female life cycle.

"Research on the effects of pesticides and water degradation on the reproductive system of women and breast cancer are issues that are getting a lot of discussion on feminist Web sites now," Clark said. "As far as whether women are well-represented in environmental agencies, the fact that most agencies don't keep that kind of data says something. It's not an evil intent. They just don't think about it. I don't think the Ridge administration has made any breakthrough."

In Pennsylvania, the state Department of Environmental Protection doesn't keep records on the number of women in policy-making and supervisory positions.

Spokeswoman April Hutchinson said two of eight DEP deputy secretaries are women, as are the DEP's personnel director, director of policy, environmental education director, press secretary, director of the Growing Greener Grant Center, Environmental Equity coordinator and Citizens Advisory Council director. After scanning an employee roster she estimated 20 of the 140 employees in supervisory positions above the division director level are women.

"When you take a look at women in environmental agencies, it's not as much a function of glass ceilings as it is who's going into the field in the first place," Hutchinson said. "We are probably very representative of what is out there right now."

Waak said five years isn't enough time to fully realize environmental goals set in Beijing or even accurately evaluate progress toward them.

"But this conference serves the purpose of reminding government that certain promises were made. That is its value," she said. "If we just let 10 or 20 years pass before revisiting these issues there's no prod to keep people moving in the right direction."

BEVERLY BRAVERMAN**Mom takes pro-water stand**

By Don Hopey
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Beverly Braverman is, by her own admission, not your traditional mother. She's not even your traditional environmental activist.

The executive director of the Mountain Watershed Association is an attorney, a teacher of Isshinryu karate and a fifth-degree black belt, who is in the market for a new motorcycle. Last year, she sported a royal blue streak through her long wavy black hair.

But the 49-year-old resident of Saltlick, Fayette County, stayed home after her two children were born, and has translated those traditional motherly concerns about the future of her children into an environmental activism that has grown along with her girl and boy.

"My major concern is that the public drinking water is going to run out, and that there is enough healthy habitat for humans and animals," she said. "I don't really think of that as a women's environmental issue, but women are more sensitive to the things that affect their children and their health."

She always enjoyed the outdoors, but her environmental awareness got a kick-start in 1986 when a neighbor called and said someone wanted to build a landfill nearby.

"I said, 'So what?' Then I read a report that said municipal landfills generate as much toxic leachate as toxic landfills, and this one was proposed for land over our abandoned deep mine voids," Braverman said. "And that meant that the landfill runoff would have ended up in Indian Creek and our public water supply."

Braverman opposed the landfill and continues to do battle for what's left of the Indian Creek watershed, a drainage marked by 45 abandoned strip mines, 115 mine discharges containing high levels of iron, manganese and aluminum, an active strip mine, a quarry and a remining operation.

In 1994, she and nine neighbors formed the Mountain Watershed Association when they heard about a new proposal for a deep mine that a mining consultant said would have added 3,000 acres of mine drainage to the watershed's existing water quality problems.

"I think we need to talk about the cumulative impacts," Braverman said. "More than 50 percent of this watershed has been affected by mining. We have water that children shouldn't be playing in, shouldn't be swimming in and that they definitely shouldn't be drinking."

The mining hasn't made the residents rich. The per capita income in Saltlick is \$9,500; in adjacent Springfield, it's \$7,000.

"I can see a causal relationship," she said. "When the mines stopped, people were no longer employed. Now we're captives to the resource, unduly burdened by the fact that we have coal in the community."

Braverman said the Mountain Watershed Association isn't anti-mining, but pro-water.

"More than 50 percent of our activities are educational," Braverman said. "Our aim is to empower our community so it can make good choices about what to do with our land and water."

Given the scars on the land and the pollution in the water, that's not traditional either.



Beverly Braverman

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Violence against women down

By Bob Batz Jr.
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

In the effort to check violence against women, the federal government has been picking up the check. Progress has been picking up, too, right down to state and local levels.

In the past five years, the United States has appropriated more than \$1.6 billion to implement new initiatives to train criminal justice professionals and help victims — most of

ISSUE 7: VIOLENCE

it via the Violence Against Women Act and the Justice Department's Of-

fice on Violence Against Women.

These positive steps helped earn the government a "B minus" for action on violence against women from a national women's group.

That momentum is being embraced by people throughout Pennsylvania who want to keep moving forward with developments such as a statewide professional training bank, countywide coalitions to coordinate responses to violent crime, even an on-campus victim advocacy center.

The national group, US Women Connect, is participating this week in a U.N. conference on the worldwide status of women. The gathering is reviewing progress made on a dozen "critical areas of concern" identified by the 1995 U.N. Conference on Women in Beijing.

There, violence against women was broadly defined as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty" — everything from domestic violence to international trafficking.

On the report card USWC prepared for this "Beijing +5" conference, the United States did better on violence than it did on most of the other issues. But USWC graders note that the nation still needs improvement in many areas.

"There's much, much work to do," says the group's spokeswoman on this issue, Olivia Puentes-Reynolds. The San Diego resident is part of the California Women's Agenda, a group taking the lead in assessing progress in women's and girls' rights and empowerment.

She can talk for a long time about good things that have happened since the Beijing conference. But she can talk even longer about what more advocates want to see happen. At the top of that list is for Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which expires in October.

The act, passed in 1994, just before the Beijing conference, is credited with changing how the country views and treats domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes against women. For instance, it created new federal criminal offenses for crossing state borders to stalk or commit domestic violence. It also created the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women, co-chaired by Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna E. Shalala, that is due to release an Agenda for the Nation on Violence Against Women.

But as Puentes-Reynolds stresses, new strategies won't go anywhere without continued funding. She says USWC would like to see the act made a permanently funded law. They'd like the same thing for the advisory council. "If we don't have those [institutions] in place, then the work is going to be lost."

There's been so much work, by so many groups with acronym names, that it can make one's head swim trying to take it all in.

But you can focus on the money.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency administers the act's grants here. According to spokeswoman Alison Delsite, the state's total since 1995 is \$25.8 million (A few programs have been funded directly by the Justice Department, such as construction of a Victims Advocacy Center at California University of Pennsylvania through a \$250,000 grant last year.)

This year, Pennsylvania's "STOP grants" (for "Services Training Officers Prosecutors") totaled \$5.9 million. They were distributed to 46 of the state's 66 counties to develop coordinated approaches to reduce domestic violence and sexual assault crimes. Allegheny County received \$150,000, which is being shared by the district attorney's office, law enforcement agencies and six providers of victims' services.

Attorney Lorraine Bittner is the legal systems advocate for the Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh. In fact, act money helped hire her in 1996.

The local coalition also includes Pittsburgh Action Against Rape, the Center for Victims of Violent Crime, Alle-Kiski Area Hope Center, Crisis Center North and Womanspace. In the past four years, the coalition has helped make gains that have improved women's lives, including the establishment last year of the district attorney's domestic violence unit, which is dedicated to prosecuting such cases — about 950 last year.

"It's been one of the biggest steps forward in this county," Bittner says.

Women & violence in the United States

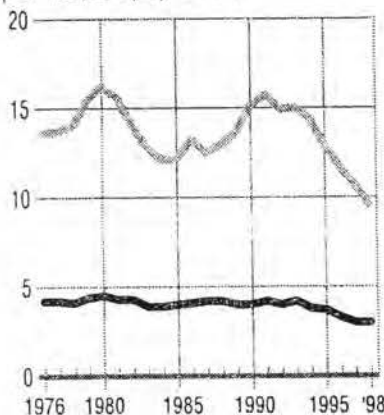
According to 1998 figures, violent crimes were at their lowest levels since Bureau of Justice Statistics began its National Crime Victimization Survey in 1973.

KEY — Women
— Men

Homicide victims by gender

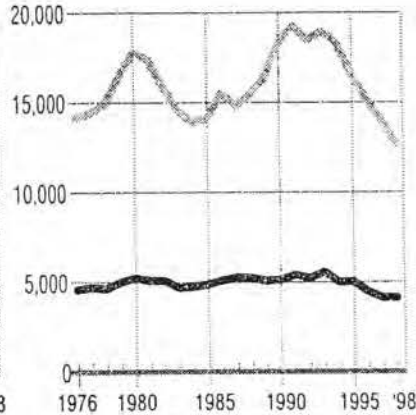
Homicide rates

Number of homicides per 100,000 population



Homicide totals

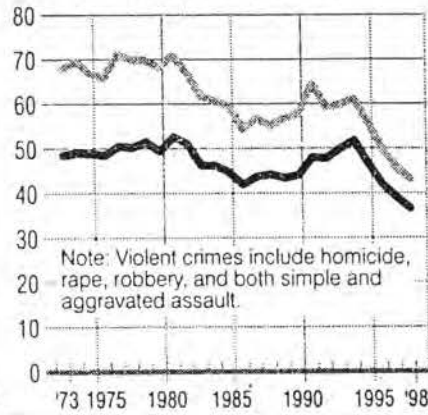
Total number of homicide victims



Victims of violent crime

Violent crime rate

Number of violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 and older



Note: Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and both simple and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports.

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

The coalition, which met for four hours on Tuesday, also has developed evidence collection checklists for police and has helped train city officers. Next, they'll work on guiding local police departments with their policies and procedures.

This kind of work was happening before 1995, Bittner points out. And a lot goes on outside the act, inside schools and hospitals. One new grass-roots program to train police officers and community workers to recognize signs of domestic violence is called "Moms & Cops." It was put on for the second time last week in Braddock by the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic and other groups, including the Pittsburgh police sex assault and family crisis squad.

Domestic violence response programs started under the act are being continued without act funding, said city force Cmdr. Gwen Elliott. "The only thing I thought was missing from the grant, and still is missing, are funds to deal with the children of abuse."

Bittner has complaints, too, such as how the county's STOP money doesn't go too far when divided amongst so many groups. But she, like others, gives a lot of credit to

the Justice Department, saying the STOP grant program "brought a bigger group together to look at this in a countywide way."

Such consolidation of resources is happening elsewhere, too.

At the state level, \$269,000 was granted this year to the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence to work with the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape and the Pennsylvania District Attorneys' Institute to establish a "trainer bank" to provide specialized training for criminal justice workers.

Next month, the anti-rape group will open near Harrisburg the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, funded by \$700,000 a year from the federal Centers for Disease Control. The center will aim to influence research, public policy and attitudes. That makes it the second such national clearinghouse located in this state, since the domestic violence coalition runs the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

The state also has passed several new laws aimed at helping women, including one that extends the maximum duration of protection from abuse orders from 12 to 18 months.

"Pennsylvania has really taken a lead in a lot of these issues," says Brenda Kagle, president of the 50-

member Western Pennsylvania chapter (and national vice president) of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

As the USWC's Puentes-Reynolds points out, "We're still not at a point where we've stopped the violence. The violence continues." Another priority she stresses is more grading — that is, evaluation — of existing programs.

Kagle, of Swissvale, who attended the 1995 conference, notes how things have improved in the past five years: "There has been quite a bit of awareness on these issues. People are talking about this now, where they never did before."

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Violence against women down



Gabor Degre/Post-Gazette

Jozita Williams, single mother of 19-month-old JoMar, is part of a small local program called Starting Young that teaches parents and children about how to get along in harmony.

Starting Young helps parents prevent violence

By Bob Batz Jr.
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

JOZITA WILLIAMS

It's a long way from a United Nations conference in Beijing to a public housing project in Stowe. But Ohioview Acres resident Jozita Williams and her 19-month-old son, JoMar, have benefited from the international effort to improve the lives of women, via one tiny local program that grew out of it.

Conceived through Peace Links, one of the area groups involved in the international confer-

ence, Starting Young is aimed at preventing violence by helping parents in at-risk neighborhoods create peaceful environments for their children up to age 3.

One way Starting Young does this is by having home advocates from its partner, Family Foundations, give parents activities to do with their developing children.

Some of these have been especially helpful to Williams, who was

an only child. Doing it on her own, she realized how much about raising children she didn't know.

"Kids will mimic you," she says, moments before JoMar hits the TV to straighten the picture, as he's seen his mom do.

Starting Young helps foster good interactions for children to emulate. For instance, a parent can influence a child to behave by linking that to his favorite toy.

"It helps make you secure in the decisions you're making about your child, because you've been in-

formed," says the 34-year-old Williams, who works as a utility's customer service representative.

One nice result: From hearing her regularly say it to him, one of JoMar's first phrases is "Excuse me." He says "Thank you," too.

Volunteer Elsa Zollars of Bethel Park says it's been exciting to help develop Starting Young. "From this big global issue of peace, what we had to do was funnel it down to where we can make the biggest difference. And it's in the very, very simple things."

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

The U.N. International Labor Organization yesterday released a report that said the spread of the AIDS virus is likely to curb the size and quality of the labor force, increase employers' costs and reverse economic progress in the worst-hit countries. At the same time, discord surfaced publicly regarding the drafting of the conference's final consensus platform for action. Here is a sampling of reaction to the AIDS report and the platform drafting:

"It has taken society in general a long time to recognize AIDS as a serious workplace issue. We have looked at this problem along the lines of a health care crisis, but it is equally in my view a labor crisis because it affects the workplace, the economic health of countries and has a devastating impact in particular regions."

— **U.S. Labor Secretary**
Alexis Herman

"If we don't start by identifying what the problems are, how will action be taken to reduce these problems?"

— **Bene Madunagu**
Nigerian Girls
Power Initiative

"The real reason this document is not finished is because of radical language being pushed by the rich Western states. This document could have been complete last March if not for the radical nature of the Western proposals on sexual rights, homosexual rights, abortion and many others. [Western nations are attempting] 'to spread to the developing world a kind of personal immorality that has utterly failed the rich West.'"

— **anti-abortion activist**
Austin Rus

TOMORROW'S AGENDA

Here are some of the scheduled events tomorrow at the U.N. Women 2000: Beijing Plus Five Conference in New York City. For a more complete listing, see the Non-Governmental Organizations Host Committee Internet site, www.beijingplus5hostcomm.com

- ☐ Feminism and globalization symposium
- ☐ Future of reproductive rights: law and policy trends forum
- ☐ Gender statistics and Beijing Plus Five panel discussion
- ☐ Global campaign for 50-50 by 2005 forum
- ☐ International security and women waging peace alliance forum
- ☐ Best practices for accelerating growth of women-owned businesses seminar.
- ☐ Gender equality forum (registration required)
- ☐ Religion as liberation forum
- ☐ Intergenerational roundtables on foreign policy & development and the World Bank
- ☐ Young women forum
- ☐ Poverty eradication strategies and gender forum

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Albright laments women's conference schisms

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright yesterday arrived four days late to the United Nations' conference on women that she had pushed to

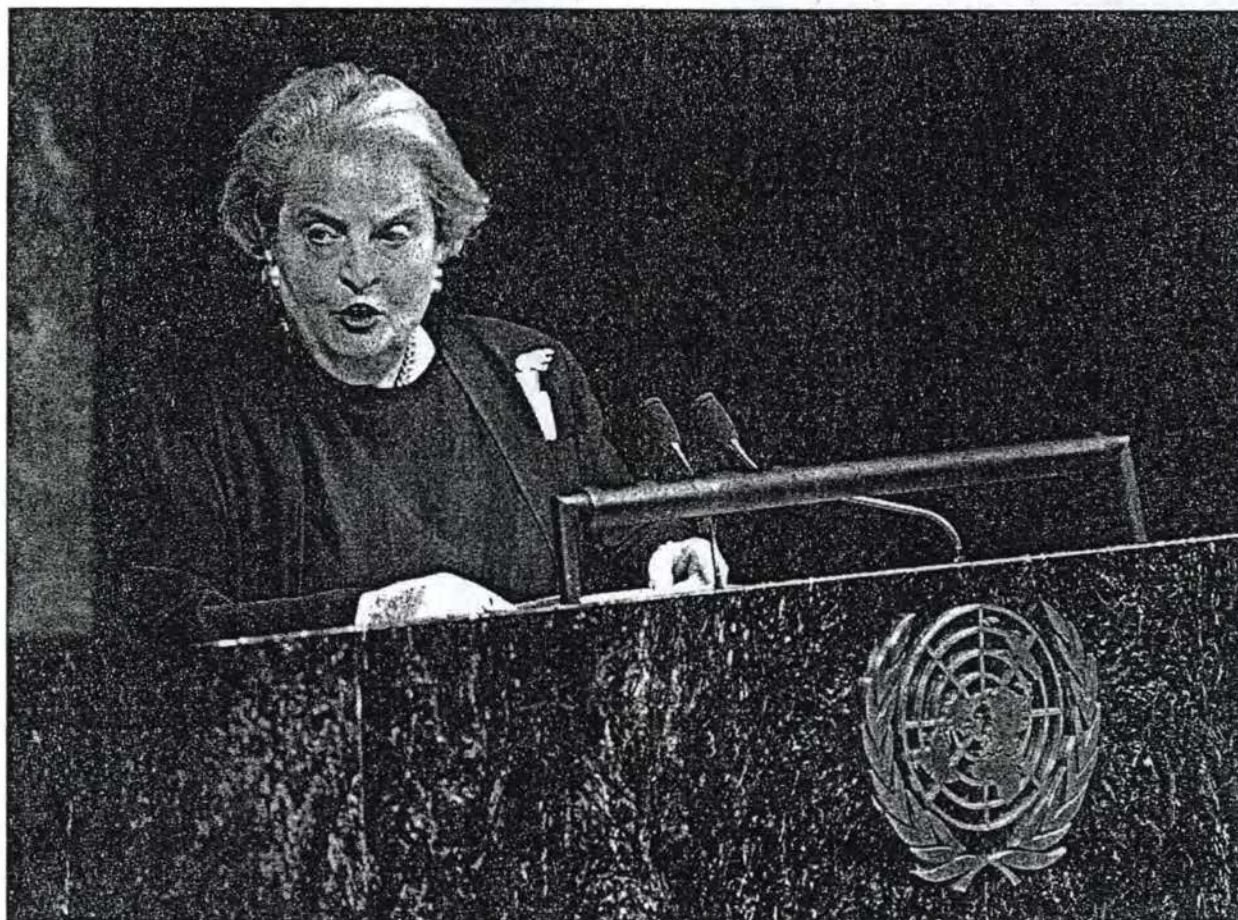
convene, alarmed at the dissension and tense negotiations over adoption of a final consensus document.

Speaking to a General Assembly special session focusing on progress toward gender equality in the five years since nearly 40,000 women met at a U.N. conference

on women's concerns in Beijing, Albright admonished those who are trying to prevent a provision that would criminalize violence toward women from being included in the final report to be adopted today.

"It is no longer possible, after

Beijing to argue that abuses against women are merely cultural, and that there is nothing any of us can do about them," she said, "because when a woman is raped, beaten or mutilated, it is not cultur-



Secretary of State Madeleine Albright speaks yesterday during the United Nations conference on women. Albright, saying that women still have a long journey toward equality, called for a global campaign against trafficking in human beings.

al — it is criminal. And no government, after Beijing, can deny its responsibility to stop these crimes."

Later, a caucus of women who want tough language putting the U.N. imprimatur on governments that adopt new laws punishing violence against women complained their views were being disregarded. They said their concern was being compromised by tradeoffs that would water down provisions in the Beijing conference document regarding reproductive rights.

But other delegates are worried that if such language is included in the final document, it could result in governments being denied U.N. aid or services if cultural violence in their countries doesn't diminish. And other groups fear that the United Nations could be starting to "meddle" in member nations' internal affairs.

Albright conceded that in the United States, some Republicans in control of the U.S. Senate won't permit ratification of a 1979 treaty called the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. At least 165 countries have ratified it, but the United States is one of the few that have not — a source of rancor among conference delegates this week.

"Some senators would like us to give up," Albright said. "But we will not, because there is no weariness in a cause that is just. Have no doubt: We will be back again and again until this convention becomes the law of our land."

With 10,000 to 12,000 women in New York City for the five-year review of the status of gender equality, there is general discontent that

the document is being written behind closed doors and is a week late in being finished. As a result, there is considerable frustration among groups that have not been able to get what they want included in the final report.

For example, lesbians were among the angered interest groups, arguing that recognition of their "right to sexual identity" was being left out. Tang Suvarnananda of Thailand told a group of about 150 lesbians among the conference's non-governmental participants, "Even though we are tired and frus-

trated, we are not going to stop and not going to be intimidated."

The delegates, who represent their governments, and those representing other groups also are upset that they have not been able to devise a way by which they can help to prevent wars. Jordan's Queen Noor is among those who are trying to create new ways to link women's groups with international security concerns. She and others argued that women should be part of all stages of peacemaking, and that women too often are not included at the peace table.

"Women and men can experience conflicts differently," said Angela King, the U.N. special adviser on gender issues, arguing that without the female perspective in peacemaking, the peace won't be adequate.

Other women this week have been arguing for more female involvement with the international war crimes commission.

Navanethem Pillay of South Africa, the only woman on the International Criminal Tribunal on Rwanda, noted that after nearly 500,000 Rwandans were killed with-

in 100 days on orders of some government leaders, the tribunal has been able to arrest 42 people and convicted eight of genocide. But she noted that when that tribunal began its work, no international crime of rape was recognized.

Partly because of Pillay's efforts, there is now an international definition of rape that is gender-neutral: It is defined as a physical invasion of a sexual nature of a person under coercive circumstances, including threats and intimidation.

But she noted that the only other existing tribunal, which was con-

Albright laments conference schisms

vened to look into genocide in Yugoslavia, has so far had no convictions, and most of the people it has charged with war crimes have not been arrested.

Pillay and Mary Robinson, U.N. high commissioner for human rights and former president of Ireland, believe that women will get more redress from international law than in any other way. Both said they were heartened that there has been some improvement. For example, Robinson said, she argued a case on behalf of an Irish woman which set the precedent that a government has a duty to assure its citizens legal aid if they can't afford it.

But, like Albright, Robinson said: "I am distressed to hear that some delegates are moving away from [goals previously adopted in] Beijing. I regard this as crucial, because a failure to respect women's rights encourages discrimination. If [the United Nations] does not endorse the repeal of laws making homosexuality a criminal offense, it will create intolerance."

Meanwhile, at least 24 GOP members of Congress wrote the U.S. mission at the United Nations, conveying their "alarm" that increased access to abortion and provisions regarding "sexual rights" will be included in the conference's final document. The lawmakers called "sexual rights" a "new and dangerous term, to which there are virtually no limits."

There is increasing doubt that there will be another major women's conference sponsored by the United Nations; U.N. leaders have indicated that these conferences are costly and they don't think another one is necessary. Worried about that, delegates and non-governmental representatives this week have been trying to organize e-mail lists and Web sites to stay in touch and working on providing Internet access to women in developing countries.

Sarah Murison of the U.N. Development Program on Gender said getting Internet access for women is, after poverty and violence, the third-most-important problem women face globally.

Richard Holbrooke, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, saw that itself as a sign of progress, noting that five years ago in Beijing there had been no talk of a "digital divide."

Programs, agencies in place to aid women

US Women Connect calls them "national machineries" — programs, offices and agencies established to address the needs of women. The Clinton administration has created or enhanced more women's offices than any administration in U.S. history. The nation has a vast bureaucracy in place.

A sample:

- The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach. Created by President Clinton in 1995, this office advocates policies related to women and families. Web site: www.whitehouse.gov/wh/eop/women/owio.

- Women Implementing New Goals Successfully (WINGS). The National Park Service established this group to enhance professional growth of female employees through training and mentoring. Web site: www.nps.gov/wings.

- The Women's Bureau. The bureau was created by Congress in 1920 to help women on the job. Web site: www.dol.gov/dol/wb.

- The Women's Bureau National Resource and Information Center. Established in 1999, the center provides the most direct access to information on issues of concern to women, their families, and their employers. Toll-free phone numbers: (800) 827-5335 or (800) 347-3741.

- The Public Health Service Office on Women's Health. Promotes physical and mental health of women. Website: www.4women.gov/owh/index.htm.

- President's Export Council. Created in 1973 by executive order, the council advises the president on government programs that affect U.S. trade performance and ensures that women-owned and managed firms have a voice in trade negotiations. Web site: www.ita.doc.gov/pec.

- The Peace Corps. Established an office in 1975 to ensure that the agency's projects and training programs meet the mandate to help integrate women into the economic, political, and social development of their countries. Web site: www.peacecorps.gov/home.html.

- The National Park Service's Women's History Web sites. Dedicated to the history and contributions of American women. The National Register of Historic Places also opened a website to explore the places important to women's history. Both can be found at www.nps.gov/.

- National Medal of Technology. Recognizes contributions of women in science and technology. Web site: www.ta.doc.gov/medal.

- Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics issues data in the broad field of labor economics, including information about working women. Web site: www.bls.gov/.

Government efforts have helped a lot, women's groups say

By Torsten Ove
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

With the Pittsburgh office of the FBI investigating "pass-through" schemes in which contractors skirt set-aside goals for minority- and women-owned companies, it's apparent that government programs to help women advance won't always work as designed.

But the local investigation notwithstanding, women today have access to opportunities in the United States they've never had before — in part because of efforts by government, women's groups say.

The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 concluded that all countries had to do more to establish "national machineries" to help women.

Five years later, the grades for the United States are in, and they aren't bad.

In advance of this week's United Nation's conference in New York, US Women Connect, an umbrella organization that developed after the 1995 Beijing gathering, did give the country some lousy marks in several categories, including an "F" for "women and poverty" and a "C-" for "women and health."

But "institutional mechanisms," which represent the effort to include the needs of women in policy decisions throughout government, got a "B."

That decent grade is partly due to the President's Interagency Council for Women, which President Clinton created on the eve of the Beijing conference. The idea, said Suzanne Kindervatter, chairwoman of US Women Connect, is to promote and monitor the "full integration of the gender perspective" into policy-making. She said the council has largely been a success.

"They have done a very effective job in mainstreaming gender into other federal agencies," she said, "from Defense to Labor to Justice, where they have had a very sizable anti-violence campaign."

But experts on women's issues say U.S. performance could be improved, especially in the areas of equal pay, health care for women moving from work to welfare and quality child care for working women.

"Sure, there's been progress, and there's a long way to go," said Lisa D. Brush, a professor of sociology and women's studies at the University of Pittsburgh whose research focuses on welfare reform. "Lots of nations are doing a really good job helping men and women balance work and family obligations. But the United States was one of the last countries to pass a parental leave act [in 1992]. And it's unpaid. Most European nations have paid parental leave. We are still lagging behind most of the European nations in this respect."

In fact, 146 nations have laws for paid parental leave, and many have subsidized child-care programs for working parents.

To be sure, much of the world is becoming more female-friendly.

The Beijing conference identified the creation of national offices for helping women advance as one of 12 areas of concern. Around the globe, hundreds of agencies and commissions have been set up to address women's issues, according to a report from the U.N. secretary general.

Some have been and some haven't. While the council, chaired by Hillary Rodham Clinton, has been praised for its efforts in promoting a female perspective within government, it has also been criticized for not emphasizing that perspective enough in legislation or budgets. In addition, there is no statutory basis for continuing the council beyond the 2000 presidential election.

Still, the council has helped start dozens of programs and "working groups" for women and girls.

Among them:

- Women and the Global Economy, which works to ensure that policy on global economic issues gives consideration to its impact on women.
- Women and Prisons, which seeks to improve conditions for incarcerated women.
- Rural Women, which tries to improve the status of women in rural parts of the country.
- Trafficking in Women and Girls, which works to coordinate U.S. efforts to combat the exploitation and selling of women and girls.
- Microenterprise Development, which coordinates federal efforts supporting small business.
- Vital Voices: Women in Democracy, which focuses resources on getting women involved in politics and the economy of their countries. Hillary Clinton has spoken at the four Vital Voices conferences in Vienna, Belfast, Montevideo and Reykjavik.
- Empowering Disabled Women and Girls, which addresses employment and leadership development by running training sessions in the United States and abroad.

The nation has taken a strong stance in creating programs to com-

bat violence against women, especially since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. In addition to the federal rape shield law, every state has removed the marital rape exemption. In addition, most cities and counties have women's shelters to offer battered women and their children a safe haven from batterers.

But the country is falling down in other areas, some experts say. For one thing, leadership is still largely the domain of men. Women remain underrepresented in positions of power in state government and in corporate America.

And Congress is dominated by men.

"That's an area where if we had more women in those positions, more women's issues would be addressed," said Linda Burns, director of the sociology department at Carlow College.

One of the main concerns of women in the United States is health care, particularly for poor women who are struggling to raise children while holding down a job.

Unlike welfare states such as Sweden and France, where medical needs are paid for by the government and taxes are accordingly high, health coverage in the United States is market-driven.

In the 1920s, Brush said, the United States was among the world leaders in protecting maternal health. Since then, she said, the nation has fallen behind many other countries.

Of course, the appointment of committees goes only so far in solving real-world problems, and even the passage of laws doesn't always mean the gap between men and women will close.

India, for example, has drafted a national policy on "empowerment of women," which outlines responses to sex discrimination. Ghana placed an office responsible for promoting equality between men and women at the highest level of government, under the office of the president. In Iran, the head of the women's equality office is a member of the Cabinet, making sure that women's issues are included in budget decisions.

According to the U.N. report, three quarters of all nations have established some form of national office to include women's concerns in shaping policy and doling out money.

At home, the interagency council is an example of Clinton's focus on women's issues. He has been lauded by women's groups for doing more than any president in history to promote women to senior positions in the cabinet and administration.

In 1994, for example, his administration established a senior coordinator for international women's issues at the Department of State, and also created the position of deputy assistant secretary for women's health in the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs.

As of 1999, 27 percent of top positions requiring Senate confirmation were filled by women; 34 percent of presidential appointments to boards and commissions were women; and 40 percent of senior executive service positions were held by women.

When he started the interagency council in 1995, Clinton said his aim was to make sure "all the good ideas" generated at the Beijing conference "actually get implemented when we get back home."

Women & institutions

Discrimination overview: Laws & provisions

► The Fifth and Fourteenth

Amendments of the United States Constitution limit the power of the federal and state governments to discriminate.

The Fifth amendment has an explicit requirement that the federal government not deprive any individual of "life, liberty, or property," without the due process of the law.

The Fourteenth Amendment explicitly prohibits states from violating an individual's rights of due process and equal protection.

► **Discrimination in the private sector** is not directly constrained by the Constitution, but has become subject to a growing body of federal and state statutes.

► **The Equal Pay Act** amended the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1963. The Equal Pay Act prohibits the paying of wages based on sex by

employers and unions.

► **Title VII** of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination in many more aspects of the employment relationship.

► **The Nineteenth Century Civil Rights Acts**, amended in 1993, ensure all persons equal rights under the law and outline the damages available to complainants in actions brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII, the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

► **The Equal Opportunity Employment Commission** interprets and enforces the Equal Payment Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Title VII, Americans With Disabilities Act, and sections of the Rehabilitation Act. The Commission was, itself, established by Title VII.

Source: www.looksmart.com

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING

As the U.N. Special Session, Women 2000, wound toward today's conclusion of a weeklong look at progress since the 1995 Beijing World Conference on Women, there was mounting concern from many delegates and attendees that advances codified in the Beijing conference's Platform for Action would be rolled back in the New York meeting's final consensus document. Here is a sampling of comment from the conference:

"Our movement to recognize and support women's rights is one of the most revolutionary and uplifting forces now shaping the world. And it is still young, still blossoming, still only beginning to spread the good news of opportunity and equality for women."

— **U.S. Secretary of State
Madeleine Albright**

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in an unusual intervention, noted that major parts of the final document remain unresolved and called on delegates to work together "to ensure that the gains made by women in Beijing five years ago are consolidated, protected and advanced further."

— **U.N. spokesman
Fred Eckhard**

She makes the underpaid her business

By Jim McKay
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

If you have a job and work hard — whether it's caring for the elderly or cleaning out a toilet — Linda Wambaugh believes you deserve to earn enough to pay for bare essentials.

"Hey, if you're working 40 hours a week and can't pay your bills at a basic level, what does that say about us as a society?" Wambaugh asks, without bothering to supply what to her is an obvious answer.

Wambaugh, 46, is the executive director of the Alliance for Progressive Action, a broad-based coalition of groups that is pushing Allegheny County to adopt a controversial "living wage" of \$9.11 an hour, the amount two adults would need to earn to keep a family of four on its feet without extras.

The effort has the potential to help thousands of low-wage workers, including 5,000 employees of government-funded nonprofits that care for the elderly, the mentally disabled and troubled youth. Many of those workers are women, who hold a disproportionate number of low-wage jobs.

"Some people look down their noses at janitors," Wambaugh said, "I don't. I want a clean building. I want a clean airport. It's productive work. It's important work."

Wambaugh has experienced first hand the difficulties women have making ends meet. She has worked as a waitress, with retarded adults in group homes and as a union organizer helping to raise living standards of mostly female nursing-home workers.



Linda Wambaugh

She also spent three years digging coal at the New Field Mines in Penn Hills, beginning in 1979. She was one of nine women among 250 men and earned a then princely \$100 a day, plus benefits.

Her activism started early. As a university student in the early 1970s, Wambaugh volunteered as a Big Sister and with some friends helped to found a rape crisis center.

A native of Erie, she came to Pittsburgh in 1975 after graduating from Penn State University to study law at Duquesne University. But she left law school, disillusioned over what she saw as an emphasis on property rights, not justice.

She joined the alliance three years ago after 13 years with the Service Employees International Union Local 585, where she was organizing director. In addition to the "living wage" effort, her major campaigns at the alliance have included Save Pittsburgh Public Television and the Citizens for Police Accountability, which endorsed a civilian review board.

"The notion of what's right and justice have always been big issues with me" she said. "That's part of the American way. It's supposed to be a just and equitable society. So let's make it real."

City, state lag in equal pay, upward mobility

By Jim McKay
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

More women are working in the United States today than ever before, and many are thriving in fields and jobs once dominated by men. They are starting new firms in expanding numbers.

At the same time, more women than men work in lower-paid jobs. And for many, equal pay for equal work is still a dream. Women, on average, earn three-quarters of what men make.

Close to home, activists and academics say, it's even worse. Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania lag behind other regions of the country in key areas, including equality of pay and the upward mobility of women in the work force.

"Pennsylvania has a long way to go to deal with the question of women having a full place in the economy," said Linda Tarr-Whelan, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women and president of the nonprofit Center for Policy Alternatives.

So does Pittsburgh, said Audrey J. Murrell, an associate professor of business administration, psychology and women's studies at the University of Pittsburgh.

"The situation is not good — in terms of mobility, in terms of career advancement," said Murrell.

Noting that all the Fortune 500 companies based here are headed by men, Murrell says this region has one of the highest disparities of women versus men in executive and managerial positions. Women frequently feel underutilized, she said, and often mention fatigue, frustration and discouragement.

On the bright side, Pittsburgh has a relatively healthy number of woman-owned firms, but the six-county metropolitan area ranks low in terms of the percentage growth of their numbers, as well as total employment and sales at woman-owned concerns.

Strengthening women's economic capacity was one of the key platforms of the U.N. conference on women in Beijing five years ago that was signed by 189 governments around the world.

The conference put women's issues, including their place in the economy, on a world stage. Progress, or lack of it, in the five years since is being assessed this week in New York at U.N. Women 2000: Beijing Plus Five Conference.

"Before Beijing, women were pretty invisible and their voices weren't heard on the economic issues," Tarr-Whelan said during a break in conference activities. "Beijing has made a big difference. And the question about empowerment and the issue of women's role in the economy is right at the center."

Murrell has studied the economic status of women in this region and believes it deserves low grades. She gives Pittsburgh a C+ for participation and employment of women, an F for lack of mobility among women in the work force and a D for earnings.

Nationally, women make an average wage of 77 cents for every dollar made by men. Both Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh are below that.

The Pennsylvania average for women is 71.8 cents to a dollar for men, ranking it 41st among the states, according to the Center for Policy Alternatives. In the Pittsburgh region, women earn between 61 percent and 71 percent of what men earn.

Murrell's study put the median income for white females with some college education at \$23,463, compared with \$34,112 for white males. For African-American females with some higher education, the median income is \$23,108, compared with

\$27,054 for African American males.

On the entrepreneurial front, women now own more than one-third of all businesses in the United States and women are starting new businesses twice as fast as men.

The National Foundation for Women Business Owners estimates that there were 62,300 women-owned firms in the Pittsburgh metro area last year, roughly a third of all the firms. They employ 201,000 people and generate nearly \$27.7 billion in sales.

While that is a significant, Pittsburgh ranks in the bottom 20 percent of major metropolitan areas (41st out of 50) in terms of growth in the number, employment and sales of women-owned firms between 1992 and 1999, the foundation said.

Pitt's Murrell said women-owned businesses here are concentrated in the service sector and that local women lag behind in new computer-related areas and in the traditional construction industry.

"So even though it's promising that we're getting women to create businesses, we need to break through in representation across industries," she said.

Statistics, as always, don't tell the whole story.

"There is enormous amounts of work that still has to be done, but there has been measurable progress," said JoAnne W. Boyle, president of Seton Hill College and a member of the 49-person Pittsburgh delegation to the Beijing conference.

The Beijing conference, Boyle said, gave her and other local participants a platform to discuss women's issues in forums ranging from Girl Scout troops to universities.

The world and local attention, she said, helped develop and focus the college's National Education Center for Women in Business. The center is, among other things, a clearinghouse of information for businesswomen and a sponsor of Camp Entrepreneur, a summer camp for girls to learn about starting businesses.

Although women remain scarce in top corporate jobs and boards, Boyle sees talented women gaining ground in some old-line businesses and in new technology firms. That gives her hope for the future.

"There are certainly some leaders, future leaders in the pipeline," she said.

Women are attending business and other professional schools in increasing numbers. Management textbooks once ignored women, she said. Now, case studies involving women-owned businesses are sprinkled liberally among the choices.

Banks that once gave mostly lip service to lending money to women-owned businesses are no longer ignoring their potential. PNC Financial Services Group, for example, last year invested \$250,000 in the center's women's business Web site www.e-magnify.com.

It also has an alliance with iVillage.com, the popular women's networking Web site.

"There has been a significant increase in the awareness in all industries that serve women ... that women are an increasingly powerful lever in the economy and that they need to pay attention to the success of women business owners as well as the success for men," Boyle said.

Boyle said economic development was a common thread among those who attended the Beijing conference five years ago. She said the concerns of young women she met from around the world are strikingly similar to the concerns of students she meets on Seton Hill's Greensburg campus.

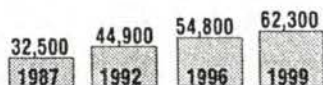
"They want basic freedom," she said. "They want access to education. They want to be able to make choices for themselves."

Women & economy

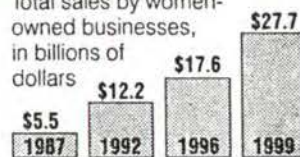
Women-owned businesses

Pittsburgh

Number of women-owned businesses



Total sales by women-owned businesses, in billions of dollars

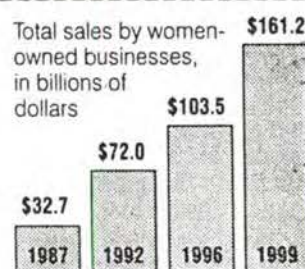


Pennsylvania

Number of women-owned businesses



Total sales by women-owned businesses, in billions of dollars



Source: National Foundation for Women Business Owners

The wage gap controversy

Some say ...

"In 1998, women were paid 73 cents for every dollar men received."

"Women are ... paid less than men — even when [they] have similar education, skills, and experience."

"Jobs usually held by women pay less than jobs traditionally held by men — even if they require the same education, skills and responsibilities."

"... when you adjust for differences in education, experience and occupation ... there is still a sizable gap between men's and women's salaries that can best be explained by ... discrimination"

"A newly hired woman may get a lower-paying assignment than a man starting work at the same time for the same employer."

"... women doctor[s] median earnings are more than \$500 less each week than men's earnings."

"... women who supposedly break through the glass ceiling and reach the highest echelons of their professions still find themselves bumping up against some gender discrimination."

www.paywatch.org

But others say ...

"... many women ... choose to major in specialties which pay less."

"Women with similar levels of education and experience earn as much as their male counterparts."

"... upon returning to the workplace, women will not earn as much as their male or female counterparts who have more uninterrupted experience."

"The average wage gap is not proof of widespread discrimination, but of women making choices about their ... careers in a society where the law has granted them equality of opportunity to do so."

"Many women choose jobs that will enable them to better combine work and family, and these pay less than those with rigid or extensive hours."

"Even in higher-paying professions such as medicine, many women choose to go into pediatrics, psychiatry, and family practice, all lower-paying fields than surgery, which is more demanding in terms of hours."

"American women enjoy historically unparalleled success and freedom, and the progress they have made in the past half century will continue."

www.aei.org/ct/ctdfr.htm

Source: AFL-CIO, The White House Office of the Press Secretary, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

James Hilston/
Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS
5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Women rising higher in television, radio



Annie O'Neill/Post-Gazette

Jennifer Rigby is the only female TV news director in Pittsburgh. She says women fill half the news director jobs at Cox Communications.

By Rob Owen
Post-Gazette TV Editor

When WPXI's Jennifer Rigby became a television news director in 1995, she was the only woman in that top news executive position at a TV station owned by Cox Communications.

"That didn't last very long," she said.

A few months later Cox stations in Charlotte, N.C., and Orlando hired women news directors. When Rigby left Cox's Dayton, Ohio, station in 1998, the position was filled by a woman. She joined WPXI as the station's first female news director, and today she says women hold half the news director jobs at Cox.

An annual survey by the Radio-Television News Directors Association shows the number of women

ISSUE ELEVEN: WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

news directors rose from 14 percent in 1995 to 24 percent this year. In total, women make up 40 percent of the TV news workforce, up from 37 percent in 1995.

"An even more critical point is less obvious," said Bob Papper, professor of telecommunications at Ball State University and director of the association's annual survey. "In 1995 most of the women TV news directors were in smaller markets and at smaller stations. While there is still an aspect of truth to that, it's not nearly as true today."

As women in the media make strides, they still lag in most power positions. Women make up only 16 percent of TV station general managers, according to a recent study by the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg Public Policy Center. At cable systems, women account for only 4 percent of the general managers.

Federal Communications Commissioner Susan Ness recently convened a group of high-powered women in various communications fields to discuss the problems and how best to address them.

"Women are not appearing in numbers anywhere approaching what we'd thought they'd be at top levels of communications companies," Ness said. "This is evidenced when you go to major conventions and you see all the panels are men only."

Ness said women hold few top positions not only in the traditional media, but among emerging dot-com companies.

"There was a push back in the '70s when there was one woman selected to serve on the boards of some major companies, and those numbers haven't really expanded from that point in time to any large extent," Ness said.

The merging of media companies may be one of the obstacles to the advancement of women.

"With consolidation we're seeing fewer and fewer women because a lot of those top positions are being cut back," Ness said. "Take the Time Warner merger with AOL. Of the Top 20 officers they identified post-merger, not one was a woman."

Loosening of Equal Employment Opportunity rules may also be having a negative impact on the number of women working at media companies. In 1998, a federal appeals court threw out FCC rules governing the hiring of minorities and, by extension, women. Under the old rules, minority hiring was taken into consideration when a station's license came up for renewal.

EEO rules adopted this year eliminate record-keeping regulations but require broadcasters, cable and satellite TV companies to report on minority recruitment efforts. However, the new rules are not tied to station license renewal.

Whatever the impact of changing FCC rules is at the local level, women have recently advanced to top positions at the broadcast networks. Susanne Daniels heads up programming for The WB while Nancy Tellem holds a similar position at CBS and Pat Mitchell is president of PBS. Last month Gail Berman was named entertainment president at Fox. Patricia Fili-Krushel recently left her job as president of ABC to become president of WebMD Health.

In cable television, women have filled the top ranks even more frequently. Geraldine Laybourne made Nickelodeon into a hit and Kay Koplovitz built USA Network from the ground up. But in recent years many of these pioneering women have left the field.

"Our visibility has dwindled enormously," said Judy Girard, general

manager and senior vice president at Food Network, who attended Ness' summit. "The dedication of this group is to change that. We realize the need for mentoring."

Girard, 54, worked as program director at WTAE-TV in the 1980s, and later became senior vice president of programming and production at Lifetime.

"One reason I jumped to cable was that it's so completely friendly," Girard said. "I could go very high in the ranks of cable fairly easily and didn't seem to have a lot of the same built-in — I don't want to say discrimination — it just had more jobs available frankly and the stakes aren't as high."

Girard said women working in top positions at cable networks have clout, more than women in other realms of broadcasting.

"One of the ways to tell is Women in Cable, an industry group that's very powerful," Girard said. "The women who make it up have powerful positions at their companies and can gather people in meetings. American Women in Radio and Television never has been able to do that because they're not in powerful enough ranks most of the time."

In Pittsburgh three women hold top management spots at local TV stations. Oleen Eagle is president of Christian station WPCB. Nancy Hahn owns and operates low-power station WNEU. And most recently Jayne Adair was named station manager of WCWB/WPGH, but her male predecessor carried the more prestigious "general manager" title.

"That is definitely a job the company knows I have aspirations for and I am willing to learn what I need to learn and work to get it," Adair said. "The reason I came to this company is that opportunity is available to me."

Adair said a typical ascent to station management is through sales. With a growing number of women in middle management positions, Adair said, there are more women poised to rise to general manager positions in the future.

"When I first became national sales manager at KDKA from 1994 to 1996, there were very few women in management," Adair said. "In sales there have traditionally been good opportunities for women as account executives, but when it came

to breaking through to manager of local or national sales for TV stations, that was a more rare occurrence. Now I'm starting to see that."

Before moving to Pittsburgh's Fox and WB stations, Adair was general manager at Fox Sports Net Pittsburgh.

"Who would have thought a woman could successfully manage a regional sports network? Not only did I have my success, but I had my success working with a great group of mostly guys who shared the vision of what I thought Fox Sports Net Pittsburgh should be," Adair said.

If women aren't moving into general manager roles at local TV stations as quickly, it also may be as a result of lifestyle choice.

"I think fewer women are choosing to go into that field and run television stations," Girard said. "That is as significant as any kind of glass ceiling and lack of promotion you could cite. Women get close to the senior ranks and are choosing a new lifestyle, wanting to be with their kids and not wanting to work 24/7. I think people in general are doing that."

Rigby said one of her friends and colleagues is a woman news director who quit for family reasons.

"A lot of women are opting out because the problem with some of these high-powered jobs and bigger jobs is they're so demanding. If both spouses have demanding jobs, it's really tough," Rigby said.

While the power may be behind the scenes, women now have higher profiles than men on local TV. Sheila Hyland, anchor for WPGH's 10 p.m. newscast, said Pittsburgh is a female-driven market. Where once the most prominent stars at local stations were Bill Burns, Ray Tannehill (KDKA) and Don Cannon (WTAE), now most stations are identified by the women at the anchor desk.

Sally Wiggin is clearly the star at WTAE. Patrice King Brown is the only KDKA anchor on the air during the two most-watched news programs each day (the 6 and 11 p.m. news). WPXI's Peggy Finnegan is part of Pittsburgh's longest-running anchor team (with David Johnson) and Hyland herself is WPGH's best-known news anchor.

Women & the media

Broadcasting

Title	Total*	Women	%
Radio promotions managers/directors	2168	1189	55
TV anchors (local)	1809	929	51
TV anchors (national)	91	44	48
TV promotions managers/directors	496	233	47
Executive producer			
TV news/morning/public affairs programs	503	211	42
Network bureau chiefs (TV)	76	25	33
Radio ad sales managers/directors	1644	565	34
Television ad sales managers/directors	971	269	28
TV news directors	838	205	24
Network bureau chiefs (radio)	39	9	23
Radio news directors	1900	408	21
TV general managers	1362	222	16
Meteorologists	1042	151	14
Radio general managers	2843	313	11
TV sports anchors	406	18	4
Cable systems managers	769	28	4

*Contacts who held the same title for multiple stations were listed only once.

Network news executives

19% of the executives in the major news companies are women

Company*	Women	Total
ABC News Inc.	1	7
CBS News Inc.	3	12
CNBC	4	21
CNN	5	20
Fox News	0	9
Total	13	69

*Executive information for NBC News was not available.

Source: Annenberg Public Policy Center

Major media companies

15% of the top executives in the major media are women.

Company	Women	Total
AMFM Inc.	5	26
CBS Inc.	3	20
Clear Channel Communications	6	32
General Electric	5	28
News Corp.	2	20
SFX Inc.	0	11
Time Warner	1	11
USA Network	2	20
Viacom	4	16
Walt Disney Company	2	20
Total	30	204

E-company executives

19% of the top executives in the Fortune 3-companies list are women.

Company	Women	Total
Amazon.com	1	15
America Online	4	20
Ameritrade	3	12
Charles Schwab	5	18
CMGI	2	20
CNET	5	17
DoubleClick	2	17
Earthlink	2	15
EBAY	3	16
Etoys	3	11
E*Trade	7	15
Excite	1	18
Healtheon	1	8
Knight/Trimark	1	11
Lycos	3	20
Priceline	4	16
RealNetworks	4	19
Vertical Net	1	17
Yahoo	5	17
Total	57	302

James Hilston/Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS

5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

NANCY HAHN

Creating of low-power TV spectrum opens door

By Ron Weiskind
Post-Gazette Movie Editor

The Federal Communications Commission created the low-power TV spectrum in 1982, in part to increase diversity in broadcast ownership. Nancy Hahn of McMurray was one of those who took advantage of the opportunity.

That doesn't mean it became easier for a woman or a member of a minority group to get into the business — or that it is any easier now, says Hahn, who has owned WNEU-TV since 1985, two years before it began broadcasting on Channel 63. It was the first low-power station in the Pittsburgh market.

"What didn't change was the plight of the woman and minority entrepreneur," she says. "When you pursue venture capital and systems operations, most of the people across the desk are males, and you're an enigma."

But that perception eventually dissipates, she says.

"It gets easier when people



Nancy Hahn

know you. But the bottom line is that it's up to your own perseverance and tenacity."

Hahn said her background as a former Miss Teen Pittsburgh, who went on to become a dancer, a TV personality and a mother of two, also raised questions for those people on the other side of the desk about whether she could succeed as a TV station owner.

WNEU has gone through a number of format changes, from international programming to home shopping. Cable coverage, a must in this area even for full-power stations, has been spotty at best. But Hahn has kept it going throughout.

She is gratified to see women achieving higher positions of power in other areas of the television industry, particularly as heads of cable networks. "That's the promise. That's the motivation. It's a good sign. Young women my daughter's age see it and say, 'It can be done.'"

Hilary Hahn is 16 and wants to own a record label someday.

"Will it be easier for her?" her mother wonders. "I don't know."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

WOMEN: A WORK IN PROGRESS 5 YEARS BEYOND BEIJING

Women's conference breaks no new ground

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — The U.N. General Assembly special session assessing the state of gender equality ended this week's "Beijing-plus-five" conference yesterday without breaking much new ground but without retreating from the goals set five years ago in China.

Many of the 10,000 to 12,000 women attending the conference and its satellite meetings concluded that they had made no bold, new steps on the road to gender equality because of basic disagreements over abortion, the need to change cultural patterns of behavior between men and women, whether there are "sexual

rights," the extent of government involvement in family planning and anger over the U.S. refusal to drop economic sanctions against Iraq and Cuba.

After 25 years of international women's conferences, "it is a sad and sobering reality that women continue to be deprived of basic and fundamental rights because of measures imposed in certain countries," Janet Bostwick, the Bahamas' minister of foreign affairs, told the General Assembly in the waning hours of its 23rd special session.

Many delegates and representatives from international women's groups expressed frustration that the Vatican, which has permanent observer status at the United Nations, and

some Islamic countries spent much of the conference trying to weaken provisions of the Beijing conference's platform for action on such issues as family planning, criminalizing marital rape and violence against women. These same opponents also were demanding new expressions of support for traditional motherhood.

U.S. delegates expressed relief that major changes were not made to weaken goals toward women's rights set forth in the Beijing action plan, but they also expressed regret that a week of intense wrangling behind closed doors did not result in strengthened statements.

"Women's issues are legitimized now, and women around the world have a real network. The United Nations makes sisterhood global."

Leticia Shahani, who was in charge of the Nairobi women's conference in 1985

As the conference wound down, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said he was concerned about the lack of consensus and demanded that the delegates not renegotiate the 150-page Beijing document. Also concerned, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Richard Holbrooke began lobbying delegates yesterday morning to prevent major changes.

The special session ultimately produced a consensus document that calls for "gender equality, development and peace and an agenda for the empowerment of women," such as equal pay for equal work or work of equal value.

"Beijing was not rolled back," insisted Angela King, assistant U.N. secretary-general for gender issues and advancement of women. And on some topics, she said, there were new specifics, such as a call for universal criminalization of violence against women in the domestic sphere and declarations about how globalized markets hurt some while rewarding others and about the need to make technology available to the poor.

Some attendees had been concerned about what the consensus document would say, including lesbians who did not get special language giving them "sexual rights," and it was not always clear who won what. But King recalled that, at the first women's conference in Mexico, there was not a document adopted at all.

Now, women are eating better, learning more and living longer under laws that call for an end to discrimination, she said.

Christine Kapalata of Tanzania, who was officially in charge of the negotiations among delegates regarding the 60-page-plus document, said that after a week of sleepless nights, she and others were determined not to have a "Beijing Minus Five document."

Leticia Shahani, who was in charge of the Nairobi women's conference in 1985, reminded delegates at yesterday's closing session that apartheid and the Cold War still existed 15 years ago, yet women nonetheless got together to form a consensus document. "We have to remember how precious our gains have been," she said.

Gertrude Mongella, who was secretary-general of Beijing's 4th World Conference on Women in 1995, yesterday said, "What would have happened to the women of the world if we didn't have the United Nations? It has helped the women of the world become one political party, if I might say it — one trade union."

Beijing was the biggest conference (40,000 women) the United Nations has ever held, she said, but "it was important because we worked as women to identify our common threads in 12 specific areas, despite our differences, and we got a commitment from every government [189 participated]. We made it very clear we would not be divided because of our diversity."

After the conferences in Copenhagen, Mexico City, Nairobi and Beijing, it is distressing that the United Nations has not honored all its commitments made in Beijing because of competing governments, Mongella said. But when she goes back to Africa and sees the progress, she said, "nobody can ever destroy that."

Most of all, she said, the United Nations has broken the taboo in many countries against talking about rape, female genital mutilation, child marriage and other issues.

Shahani said governments around the world now take women's issues seriously, instead of making them the exclusive domain of non-governmental organizations.

"Women's issues are legitimized now, and women around the world have a real network," she said. "The United Nations makes sisterhood global."

She and dozens of others said they were thrilled to see women in all forms of cultural garb, many clutching cell phones and laptop computers, filling the halls of the U.N. Secretariat.

Mongella said that as a black African woman, "I used to worry about whether I belonged on the planet. Now, here I am, and you all know who Mama Mongella is."

A Spanish woman who said she had attended all 25 conferences expressed disappointment in the conference that she was leaving without a final document in her hands.

"It seems to me that we are still a long, long way from holding the power," she said. "The governments still hold the power, negotiating behind closed doors. I think this is a dark moment for women's rights."

But Mongella countered: "You may feel you are in a seat on a train moving backward. But this started in the Industrial Revolution. And now, our concerns are on the Internet. We just have to persist."

Shahani said that in many of the negotiating sessions, it was only the few male delegates who spoke of globalization and changing the structure of the present-day world.

"It's time for women to take on the tougher issues of business and politics," she said.

Mongella said her message now is: "Sell us in Africa technology. Don't sell us arms; it is immoral."

INTERNATIONAL

Final document holds the line on reproductive health, strengthens anti-violence language.

Women's parley reaffirms 1995 goals

By Ann McFeatters
Post-Gazette National Bureau

UNITED NATIONS — So what was accomplished?

The 10,000 to 12,000 women who flocked to New York City for a review of the crusade for gender equality after 40,000 women had gathered in Beijing five years ago sat earnestly through five days of conferences, seminars, speech-making in the U.N. General Assembly and behind-the-scenes deal-making.

They battled ferociously behind closed doors, far apart on whether nontraditional families should be given recognition, on abortion rights and on whether stressing a wife's equality within marriage undermines traditional values.

Not until yesterday morning did the delegates from 180 countries formally reach consensus on a lengthy document that reaffirmed the plan of action adopted in Beijing five years ago.

An exasperated Kofi Annan, secretary-general of the United Nations, at one point sent a statement to the negotiating delegates to the 23rd special session of the General Assembly, convened to monitor progress on gender equality. It would serve no purpose to retreat on the language of Beijing, he warned.

Angela King, the assistant secretary-general who is a special adviser to Annan on gender, exulted that there was no "rollback" from Beijing and noted that the language on reproductive health was not weakened. But she also said that she was frustrated that the language from the 150-page document adopted by 189 governments in 1995 was not quickly rubber-stamped this past week in New York.

Also, aside from some tougher language on the need to prevent and treat AIDS and the need to criminalize violence against women, there was not much strengthening of the Beijing document.

The dark corridors of the U.N. Secretariat building were filled with grumbling women in colorful saris, elaborate turbans and formidable piles of papers, complaining that they were going to have to return home without a final document, still being parsed and argued over yesterday. Conference participants' credentials and access to the United Nations expired Friday.

Some Islamic women and representatives for the Vatican, which has Permanent Observer status at the United Nations, complained that they had to fight to guard against "too much" emphasis on "sexual rights" and equal rights in marriage they feared could undermine the traditional family or sex education for children. Thus, the terms "sexual rights" and sexual orientation were excluded from the document.

Lesbian women angrily said they were being ignored and their interests traded in return for hard-won consensus that domestic violence against women is a crime that governments can not ignore and the firmer commitment on AIDS.

The issues are so sensitive that some representatives of nongovernmental organizations to the conference refused to have their names on lists for fear of reprisals to them or their families when they get home. Some Arab women, for example, said any suggestion that they support abortion rights or would vote to condemn discrimination against homosexuals would be considered outrageous at home.

But Gita Sen, an Indian lawyer who was highly visible at the conference, said she was upset that the same debates of five years ago were back with a vengeance at this conference and that it took more than a week to thresh them out again.

Some representatives said it didn't really matter what the final document said because it emphasized repeatedly that the goals of gender equality, development and peace remain the same.

The delegates agreed that the goals of the Beijing Platform for Action have not been met. And they vowed to urge their own governments to do more.

But others say it does matter because the forcefulness of U.N. documents can determine how much influence, if any, they have on member states and what effect some international agencies will have.

The conference did return the issue of women's rights to center stage again, which was a paramount goal of its organizers. With three-fourths of the 110 million children not in school being female, the documents sets a target of 2005 for gender equality in education worldwide.

Also, there is a wider recognition that marital rape should be forbidden, that the sexual trafficking of women is a crime that has been overlooked for too long, that domestic abuse of women is a crime.

The week gave the women present new zeal to continue to press for their cause of equal rights, they said, a sense of sisterhood that, a woman from India said, sustains her when things look bleak. And several hundred women were elated to hear Hillary Rodham Clinton speak on the need for micro credit, small loans made to poor women to help them earn a living by buying a sewing machine or milk cows or bakery equipment.

One of the organizers of the event, Secretary of State Madeleine Al-

bright, almost didn't even come to the conference.

In the Middle East, working to get the peace process back on track, she wasn't sure she wanted to speak to a divided group that might not reach a consensus.

Over and over, the women in dozens of forums, large and small, said they want more than words. They want action. They want governments to stop looking the other way when discrimination occurs. They want health insurance. They want reproductive rights. They want job training and more equal access to education. They want power and

decision making authority. They want to be involved as peace makers. They want poor women to have Internet access.

They told grim stories of justice denied, of women beaten or killed just for being women, of women persecuted by the Taliban, of women who can't inherit property, of girls and women sold into sexual slavery, of African women having more AIDS cases than men do, of women raped without recourse.

"You do get very depressed and very gloomy," said Eveline Herfkens of the Netherlands, at one time the only woman on the World Bank

Board. "Gender inequality limits economic growth for entire countries."

They also told of breakthroughs — new laws against female genital mutilation, new laws letting women inherit property, less hunger, more girls going to school, more laws criminalizing violence against women.

At week's end there was a gnawing suspicion that many of the women who attended will never see equality achieved in their lifetimes and what they fear most, that it won't be achieved during the lives of their daughters, either.

A woman's guide to playing the crazy game of life

Speed bumps riddle road to women's rights

Stuff like that can't happen in broad daylight, can it? In the middle of a crowded public space? With police officers nearby? And yet in the weeks before and since the "wolf-pack" attacks on about 50 women in New York's Central Park, it seems that the campaign for women's rights and dignity has taken many steps backward, as well as a few forward. To wit:

* In May, the Justice Department released a study showing that incidents of intimate partner violence - acts perpetrated by current or former spouses or lovers - fell by 21 percent in the United States during the mid-'90s. Two steps forward.

* In June, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, reminded us that, around the world, one-fifth to one-half of the female population in any given country has been abused or severely neglected in childhood. UNICEF called this intimate violence against women "a global epidemic." Two steps back.

* The Israeli Parliament inches closer to passage of legislation forbidding women from praying aloud at the Western Wall in Jerusalem, one of Judaism's holiest spots. One step back.

* The Southern Baptist Convention declared June 14 that the Bible prohibits women from being pastors. One step back.

* Representatives from 180 countries reaffirmed their commitment to women's rights at the United Nations-sponsored **Beijing Plus Five** summit (June 5-10). The gathering came five years after the largest-ever assembly of women met in China to set a course for global equality. Three steps forward.

* Not 24 hours after the U.N. summit closed in New York City, nearly three dozen women were attacked - their bodies groped, their clothes ripped off, their belongings stolen - during an all-male mob rampage through Central Park. The Police Department has opened an internal investigation into claims that its officers did little to prevent the violence or help victims. Two huge steps back.

* A bill reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act was scheduled to go before the House Judiciary Committee this week. As it stands, the bill would allot \$2.6 billion toward prevention and counseling programs over five years. One step forward.

Final score: Even.

EDITORIALS

Educate the world to educate women

Barriers to women's equality are barriers, too, to economic prosperity in developing countries. Both sets must come down to create a more equitable global society.

WOMEN ARE fully realized human beings, not some inferior subset of the species *homo sapiens*. That truth may be self-evident to most, if not all, people in the world's developed democracies. But it continues to elude vast majorities living — not coincidentally — in the poorest nations on Earth.

The subjugation of women and widespread, intractable poverty are closely related.

A new study by the World Bank indicates that developing countries would better the lives of women and girls by treating them with greater equity. Those countries also could reap great economic benefits throughout society by ensuring the rights of women: to education, nutrition, health care, legal protection and the means of production.

The report's release dovetailed with last week's gathering of delegates from 180 countries for a special United Nations session to review progress toward achieving equality of the sexes since the U.N.'s Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 in Beijing.

Even in the most open societies, the news was mixed. One women's-rights organization issued a report card for the United States that gave it a failing grade

for efforts to reduce poverty among American women.

But women in developing countries face hardships scarcely imaginable to most Americans. In most of sub-Saharan Africa, women cannot own land. Still, they grow most of the food — despite being denied tools and supplies that could make the land more productive.

Nepal also restricts women's right to own property. Kuwait denies them the vote. Many Latin American countries allow rapists to avoid jail if they offer to marry their victims.

Such violations of basic human rights spring from a mind-set that denies the full humanity of women. In denying girls and women their full rights, those societies weaken the social structure upon which all others are built, the family.

Though men are valued more in every society, research indicates that developing nations that offer women

the most education, legal rights and economic opportunity are making the greatest economic progress. Women, notes one researcher, tend to spend their money on feeding and educating their children; men on tobacco, alcohol and entertainment.

Gender equity, a moral imperative, offers economic incentives for change, as well.

YOUR CALL: What do you think about the issues raised in these editorials? To offer your opinion, please call 981-3109 or, outside the Roanoke Valley, 1-800-346-1234, extension 109, and leave a voice-mail message. We'll publish a selection of responses.

India legislates women in politics

By PRAMILA JAYAPAL
SPECIAL TO THE POST-INTELLIGENCER

This week, delegates from non-governmental organizations around the world are gathered at the United Nations in New York to discuss the progress made around the status of women since the 1995 Beijing conference.

The agreements made in Beijing allowed a means to hold governments accountable for achieving progress in the status of women. Close watch has been kept on "population control" programs that were to shift into "reproductive rights" programs; open acknowledgment has been given to the need for holistic programs that recognize the interconnectedness of women's economic, physical and social health.

These, among others, have led to more concentrated focus and commitment to improving women's status. And yet there are clearly still the frustrating facts to face: Women continue to constitute two-thirds of the world's workers but earn only 50 percent of the world's wages and own only 10 percent of the world's assets. These are longstanding issues, intricately interwoven with cultural perspectives on gender and worth, that will take continued effort, commitment and time to correct.

During two years I spent recently working in small towns and villages across India, there was one experiment in particular that gave me great hope in achieving long-term, sustainable progress for women.

In 1993, the Indian Parliament passed the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, commonly called the Panchayati Raj amendment. This bill legislated representation of underserved populations in panchayats (village political councils). Scheduled Castes and Tribes, as they are known, were allocated reserved seats in proportion to the population and women were allocated 33 percent of seats regardless of population.

While much research has been done by development organizations and foundations on the effects of the amendment, it has received remarkably little popular press relative to its revolutionary possibilities.

Implementation of the Panchayati Raj amendment started slowly. Some

states took up to four years to hold elections. The delay gave non-profit organizations more time to educate, train and energize women candidates to run for office and to counter the hostility and manipulation they might face from fellow villagers.

In spite of training, however, many of the early candidates (as critics of the legislation have pointed out) remained simply proxies for the former male leaders. Their lack of political experience and social independence often made them perfect foils for the men who continued to run the show. Like many others, I questioned whether such an experiment was truly viable -- until I met Baijnath Bhu.

Baijnath Bhu was from a small village on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states in Northeastern India. She was from the harijan caste, known as "untouchables" until they were renamed harijans (Children of God) by Mahatma Gandhi. Her name meant "wife of Baijnath." When I asked her for her given name, she simply shrugged and laughed, saying she no longer remembered it. Baijnath Bhu had been supported for election by the former headman of the village panchayat. He and his colleagues had chosen her because they were confident she would never fight them as they continued to wield the real power.

In the beginning, they were right. Baijnath Bhu sometimes did not attend meetings. When she did, she rarely said a word. But at one meeting, she unexpectedly spoke up. She did not think it right that the money that was to be used to buy new books should be used to buy a tractor. Although she was quickly hushed up, several people heard her and later congratulated her for speaking up.

At another meeting, she insisted that a third party be brought in to settle a land dispute that was about to be unfairly decided in favor of a popular landowner.

With each confrontation, Baijnath Bhu grew more comfortable challenging the status quo. She came to realize that while she might have been dependent on the men for her election, she was now the one in power. She became even bolder. Although she lost some battles, she also won several. Most important, a leader was born.

None of this was without its costs. Under the current legislation, "reserved" seats change location every year or two. Without the mandate of a reserved seat, Baijnath Bhu feared she would not win re-election.

She also feared that overt hostility toward her would increase once she no longer held political power over the purse strings. Her husband, although supportive, was also beginning to tire of comments that questioned his manhood and his inability to "control his wife."

Often, Baijnath Bhu confided to me, the energy she received from her

new political voice did not feel like sufficient reward for what she expended in her new role, a role that was added to her already full schedule of agriculture and family.

Yet she did continue and clearly thrived on the knowledge that she could make a difference in her community. The more she questioned and was heard, the more her self-confidence and commitment grew. For a woman who had been kept from social and political participation all her life, this experience was opening doors she had never known could exist for her.

I saw others like Baijnath Bhu, although far fewer than I might have liked. And yet, when the transformation from outcast to leader, from silence into speaking, occurred, it seemed far more sustainable and promising in terms of bringing about long-term change than some of our other well-intentioned efforts, because it was so clearly a self-transforming experience that offered previously unimaginable possibilities.

In its best case, allowing women a voice in the political process at the grass-roots level could ultimately lead to the growth of more women at the national level of politics, to policies and programs that recognize the particular needs of women, to better enforcement and new legislation that protects the rights of women.

While it may take time to achieve its full potential, the Panchayati Raj amendment is a bold social experiment to mandate involvement of women at all levels of the political process. As the myriad complex social issues for women increase, the urgency to grow women leaders who can adequately represent the needs of women at the local and national levels also increases.

Pramila Jayapal is a Seattle writer and an international and community development consultant. She has just published her first book, "Pilgrimage: One Woman's Return to a Changing India."

Albright assails global traffic in women, girls

PI NEWS SERVICES

UNITED NATIONS — Declaring that abuse against women can no longer be tolerated, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright called yesterday for global action against "trafficking" in women and girls.

"This rapidly growing criminal enterprise has gone global," Albright told a weeklong special General Assembly session to review progress since the landmark 1995 Beijing conference on women.

"I invite everyone here to join in a multiyear, multinational effort to win the fight against trafficking," Albright said.

Between 1 million and 2 million women and girls are coerced each year throughout the world into prostitution, manual labor and domestic service, according to a State Department report.

Trafficking, Albright said, was "distorting economies, degrading societies, endangering neighborhoods and robbing millions, mostly women and children, of their dreams."

At the U.N. conference, representatives of some 180 national governments were attempting to complete by today a statement that would update and evaluate the Beijing program.

But hours before the end of the meeting, familiar tensions escalated in negotiating rooms on the subjects of lifestyles, abortion, religion, the family and sexual rights.

Among the new issues are trafficking, which has not been a problem in negotiations, and violence against women, which has been controversial when domestic abuse, marital rape or "honor killings" of women are included in the definition.

Albright said it was no longer possible to talk of economic development without considering women or to justify any kind of violence as a cultural tradition.

"When a woman is raped, beaten or mutilated it is not cultural, it is criminal. And no government after (the) Beijing (conference) can deny its responsibility to stop these crimes," she said.

A coalition of anti-abortion and religious activists blamed rich Western nations for pushing "radical language" on abortion, sexual rights and homosexual rights that have stalled negotiations.

More liberal women's activists accused the Vatican and some Islamic and Catholic countries of blocking consensus on a U.N. document to accelerate progress toward equality for women.

Gita Sen, a professor at the Indian Institute of Management who heads a women's organization, on Wednesday put the Vatican, Nicaragua, Libya, Sudan and Iraq at the top of the list of countries blocking a consensus.

Other delegates previously had included Algeria, Iran and Pakistan as well on this list.

The Capital Times

Editorial

HILLARY'S ACHIEVEMENT

Americans whose only source of news is right-wing talk radio and the Republican National Committee will be forgiven for thinking Hillary Rodham Clinton must be the most despised woman in the world. Certainly, conservatives have turned hating Hillary into a multimillion-dollar business, churning out battering books, unflattering articles and not-much-mattering television appearances by a coterie of anti-Clinton crusaders.

When her husband was facing Ken Starr's inept scrutiny two years ago, Hillary Clinton spoke of "a vast right-wing conspiracy" that was out to get the first family. As legal commentator and author Jeffrey Toobin has illustrated in his book on the right's obsession with the Clintons, the first lady was essentially right.

Yet distinctions can be made regarding attacks on America's ultimate power couple. While the bashing of Bill is rooted quite often in missteps by the president, the hating of Hillary is a far more troubling affair -- explained not so much by the first lady's imperfections so much as the right's fury at a woman who "does not know her place."

The right is not alone in recognizing that Hillary Clinton is challenging political and cultural boundaries, however. The first lady's triumphal appearance at the United Nations Conference on Women was a powerful reminder that Hillary Clinton -- who has traveled more widely than any president's wife, and who has spoken out more forcefully than all of her predecessors save Eleanor Roosevelt -- has earned more respect internationally than she may ever be accorded at home.

The response to the first lady at last week's U.N. summit, which seeks to accelerate progress toward equality of the sexes by building on the work of the 1995 **Beijing women's conference**, indicated the extent to which Clinton has emerged as a tribune of women's struggles -- not just in the United States but around the world. The crowd's greeting had more in common with a rock concert than a diplomatic session.

There was plenty to applaud. Clinton's remarks were pointed and passionate. While the woman who wants to be the first first lady to parlay her prominence into a U.S. Senate seat has earned justified criticism for her murky, overly cautious approach to some issues, there was no mistaking her position on the subject of the right of women to be safe from violence and oppression.

"We have come here because for the progress we can point to, our work is far from done," Clinton told the U.N. conference. "When girls are doused with gasoline, set on fire and burned to death because their marriage dowries are too small and when 'honor killings' continue to be tolerated, our work is far from done."

The directness of Clinton's remarks went over well with the crowd, but in truth she had won them over long before she arrived. Mere mention of the first lady's name drew thunderous applause; her actual appearance was greeted with a standing ovation and the cheering at the conclusion of her remarks evolved into a spontaneous rendition by the crowd of the civil rights anthem, "We Shall Overcome."

Hillary Clinton may be an imperfect politico, and certainly she is an imperfect messenger on many issues. But on the issues closest to her heart -- the rights of women and children to a world free of violence, discrimination and crushing poverty -- she has gained the confidence of those who are battling on the front lines for justice. And for those who ponder what her service in the Senate might yield, the U.N. appearance offered a tantalizing glimpse of what might be.

TELEVISION COVERAGE



VIDEO MONITORING
SERVICES
OF AMERICA, L.P.

1066 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 393-7110
(202) 393-5451

New York (212) 736-2010	Los Angeles (323) 993-0111	Chicago (312) 649-1131	Philadelphia (215) 569-4990	San Francisco (415) 543-3361
Detroit (248) 352-9220	Boston (617) 266-2121	Dallas (972) 644-9696	Washington (202) 393-7110	Houston (713) 789-1635
Miami (305) 576-3581	Denver (303) 733-8000	Hartford (860) 236-6662	San Diego (619) 544-1860	Phoenix (602) 957-7995
Cleveland (216) 579-4103	Baltimore (410) 418-4445			

I=Interview, GR=Graphic, PC=Press Conference, R=Reader, SI=Studio Interview, T=Teaser, TZ=Teased Segment, V=Visual

Monitoring Report

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL 05/30 to 06/20

1. World News Tonight ABC Network National 06/02/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

The remarkable people in these segments are suggested by the viewers. GR; Photo of Peru's President. GR; Photo Noam Chomsky. GR; JK Rowling. GR; Harry Potter novel. Also noted was Woman **2000**, the International Woman's **Conference** that will be held in New York next week. A woman from that **conference** was chosen. PC; President Clinton says Gloria Steinum once observed that for every question that comes up regarding woman's **right** sooner or later someone asks What does Charlotte think? GR; Photos of the family. SI; Charlotte Bunch says if governments and the **UN** really want to advance the **rights** of **women** they will have to invest in **women**. V; **Women** from Reuter's. V; Clip from 1993. I; Sexually Abused Woman says she now knows she was not the first victim and was not the last. Charlotte says the **women** have to use the **conferences** to make people aware of what is going on in the world. There are **women's** groups in all parts of the world. V; Woman's March. 27.46

2. World News Tonight ABC Network National 06/05/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

05.15 TZ; **Women**. The Intl. **Women's Conference** is at the **UN** today. V; **Women 2000**. PC; Hillary Clinton says we can redeem promises. I; Mairo Bello, Nigerian, says **women** are getting more **rights**. I; Linda Tarr-Whelan, **UN** Commission on **Women**, says micro-loans are a great success. I; Mpule Kwelegobe, Botswana, says AIDS has hit African **women** hard. I; June Zeitland, **Women & Environmental Development Org.**, says **women** are always on the outside of politics. Jackie Judd reporting from the **UN**. 07.29.

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

15.20 TZ; More **Women**. > Recap of **Women**. GR; Stats of violence against **women**. Report on honor violence. **Women** have little **rights** in Jordan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh and are killed and maimed quite often. I; Woman with singed face says she didn't harm anyone. I; Asma Khadar, Jordanian Human **Rights** Lawyer, says men are responsible and have to control their **women**. I; Man in jail, says he's glad he killed his sister because he was ashamed of her. I; Gen. Pervez Musharraf, Pakistan Military leader, says honor killing is murder and will be treated as such. Sheila MacVicar reporting from Amman, Jordan. > Report on domestic violence at work. I; Collene Modlin, says her ex-boyfriend stalked and hounded her. SB; Ex-boyfriend threatening her and co-workers on the phone. V; Phone logs showed he harassed the company with 700 phone calls over 12 days. I; Donna Norton, Family Violence Prevention Fund, says batterers know that if they can get the woman fired she is much more vulnerable. The Social Security Admin. now makes it easier to get a new number. V; California Blue Shield video. V; Verizon gives free cell phones to victims. V; Rebecca Jones, Verizon Wireless, says they do what they can. I; Stanley Dilley, Software Completion CEO, says he helped Modlin. Deborah Amos reporting Durham, North Carolina. 21.19.

3. Good Morning America ABC Network National 06/06/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

01.20 Headlines. > Recap on John Rocker from first hour. > Recap on Prison Escape from first hour. > Al Gore announced a plan to give states the ability to improve childcare. > Philip Morris is suspending ads in "Rolling Stone" and "Sports Illustrated" mags. They don't want to pitch tobacco to minors. > Recap on Supreme Court rulings from first hour. > Two seniors who thought they won scholarships from Boys & Girls Club will be getting 25,000 dollars. > Thousands will attend the opening of the D-Day Museum in New Orleans today. V; Scenes from the museum. I; Fred Howse, Veteran, says it was a scary time. I; Stephen Ambrose, Museum Founder, says this is a great day. I; Jack Hoffler, Veteran, says there were many guys killed. Barry Sarifen reporting. > More then 10,000 activists are at the **UN** for a International **Womens Conference**. V; Hillary Clinton at **conference**. > One waitress got a 10,000 dollar tip after serving a British doctor. She told the doctor she was going to graduate school. 06.03

4. World News Tonight ABC Network National 06/06/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

02.53 TZ; Shortage Of Workers. On Capitol Hill today, leaders of the country's technology and Internet companies warned that the shortage of skilled workers in the US threatens to undermine the country's competitive advantage in the world. V; Interior of DoubleClick. V; Cars.com on the computer. I; Melanie Hughes, DoubleClick, says they don't want to stop their business because there's no talent. V; Interior of **womenConnect.com**. I; Susan Defife, President, **womenConnect.com**, says they put a job announcement out and it was six months before they even had a qualified applicant. GR; Year **2000** Quota. SB; Bill Gates, Chairman, Microsoft Corp, says the basic tradeoff is whether they can continue to do 90% of the work in the US or to whether they have to go outside the US to do the work. V; Exterior of 3M. V; Exterior of Hewlett-Packard. John Martin reporting. 04.36

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

18.00 TZ; A Closer Look: **Women & Power**. > They are taking a closer look at **women 2000**. The international **women's conference** in NY may be an empowering experience for **women**. The word power keeps on coming up. In the US, the path to corporate power has almost always been thru the old boys network, **women** have been forced to seek a different route, and some of them have. V; Carly Fiorina, CEO of Hewlett-Packard. GR; Cover of Fortune Magazine with Fiorina on it. GR; Cover of Forbes Magazine with Fiorina on it. GR; Cover of Business Week Magazine with Fiorina on it. GR; **Women and Power**. **Women** are starting 2/3rds of all businesses. I; Catherine Muther, Founder, **Women's Technology Cluster**, former Cisco executive, says you need referrals. I; Gina Johnson, Internet Entrepreneur, says they go out to investors now and they are pre-screened. V; Exterior of Animal Spirit. V; Interior of Animal Spirit. V; Interior of Center for **Women and Enterprise**. I; Melissa Warren, Owner, Animal Spirit, says she knew she was going to do it from talking to Center for **Women and Enterprise** on the phone. I; Andrea Silbert, Center for **Women & Enterprise**, says they say to **women** that you don't need to have a masters of business administration, just a three month class. V; Girl Scouts of America group. V; Girls Inc. group. I; Unidentified Girl Scout, says they really help you understand how money works. I; Jamila Ponton, Girls Inc., says they want to make sure that they have just as much knowledge as the boys do. Betsy Stark reporting. > In many areas, this is what **women** from 187 countries are doing at the **women's conference** in NY. There is long sought power for **women** in Egypt. GR; Map. V; Newlyweds in Cairo. V; **Women** that were abandoned. **Women** had to prove abuse. Under the new law, **women** no longer have to prove anything. I; Mona Zulfikar, Egyptian National Council of **Women**, says some of the arguments were **women** are emotional, they are going to break their homes. Gillian Findlay reporting. > R; Sweden is the only country in the world where in gov't, more than half the cabinet members are **women**. 23.50

5. **World News Tonight**
ABC Network National
 06/07/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

08.08 T; Chickens. **Women 2000**.

20.57 T; **Women 2000**.

24.46 TZ; **Women 2000**. **Women** have been meeting in the U.S. to analyze the state of **women** in 2000. **Women Connect** gave the U.S. an F when grading their plight of **women**. American **women** hold 47% of all managerial jobs in America. Millions feel their careers aren't enough. V; Equal Rights march. Work that is all consuming, a culture on overdrive, and a life missing too much is the life of **women** today. I; Janice Keeley, former manager, says she can't imagine putting in 60 hour weeks and taking care of her children. GR; Families and Work Institute. I; Benjamin Hunnicut, Work Historian, says **women** are beginning to see what they seek at work is not being found. I; Mary Pipher, psychologist, says **women** are no happier now than in the 1950's. 28.00.

6. **World News Saturday**
ABC Network National
 06/10/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

10.00 **Women's Rights**. R; There is some progress for the **women** of the world at the **United Nations Women's conference** that ended early this morning. One hundred eighty nine countries approved **equality** for **women** world wide. It takes a tougher stance on domestic violence and sex trafficking but did nothing for abortion and sexual **rights** issues. 10.23

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

7. All News Channel
All News Channel Cable National
06/03/2000 9:00 - 9:30 am

00.52 **Women 2000.** **Women** from around the world are gathering in New York, for the **United Nations women 2000 conference.** V; Exterior, **United Nations Building.** V; **Women.** I; Angela King U.N. Advisor and Gender Issues, says that there has been great improvements in the treatment of **women.** Violence between woman and children has become more of an epidemic. V; Interior, **United Nations Building.** 01.41

8. All News Channel
All News Channel Cable National
06/05/2000 9:00 - 9:30 am

1.47 **Women 2000.** About 10 thousand **women** are in New York for the **Women's Platform of Action.** V; **Women** in New York, NY. It is part of the **UN** program committed to closing the **equality** gap between men and **women.** The idea was adopted at **UN Intl. Conference on Women** in 1995. I; Yakin Erturk, Dir., **UN Advancement of Women** says we want to bring about empowerment. 2.21

9. All News Channel
All News Channel Cable National
06/10/2000 1:30 - 2:00 pm

00.35 Briefs. > Syrian Pres. Hafez Al-Assad has died. V; Syrian parliament hearing the announcement. V; Assad and Clinton. > **Women's Conference** activists claimed victory after getting a consensus passed at the **UN.** V; **UN** in New York. PC; Anna Daimamtopolou, Euro. Comr. for Social Affairs, says **women** are still enslaved and trafficked. > 2 Cows in New York and 1 in New Jersey were found dead by the West Nile Virus. V; Cars spraying pesticide in NYC. > R; 2 dozen farm workers in California were treated at a hosp. after being sprayed with Osmite and Lorsban. This comes just 1 day after the gov. agreed to begin phasing out Lorsban. > Fed. officials say a deadly chemical, once used as a weapon, is missing from a Tennessee industrial site. GR; Flura Corp. in Newport is missing a 10 lb. canister of PFIB. Flura was shut down by the EPA in March. > Bill Clinton is giving the commencement speech at Carlton College in Michigan. V; Clinton speaking. SB; Clinton radio address, says States will soon be able to use fund from their unemployment to provide paid leave for people using the Family Medical Leave Act. Clinton also wants to change the bill to provide paid leave. > GW Bush talked with Gov. Tom Ridge, Pennsylvania. Ridge is a possible VP candidate. I; Bush, says if people want more Clinton/Gore, he's not their candidate. 05.34.

10. CBS Evening News
CBS Network National
06/04/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

15.26 TZ; Changing **Women.** There was a national **womens conference** held over the weekend where all the **women** in about every country are willing to make a change, except Iran. V; Irani **women.** There are signs of young **women** who are willing to push the envelope. I; Unidentified woman, Iranian woman, says there are some **women** who are afraid to go to parties and have boyfriends. **Women** are a driving force to liberalized in Iran. I; Unidentified **women** say they worry about more important things than their clothes. Tom Fenton reporting. 17.53

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

11. **Up To The Minute**
CBS Network National
06/05/2000 2:00 - 4:00 am

35.23 **Conference**. Today, the first global **conference** on **Women's Equality** in five years will be held at the **United Nations**. V; Footage from Iran. Iran is refusing to make changes. I; Unidentified Iranian **women** talk about the laws they are bound to. Tom Fenton reporting. 37.50

1.35.23 **Conference**. Today, the first global **conference** on **Women's Equality** in five years will be held at the **United Nations**. V; Footage from Iran. Iran is refusing to make changes. I; Unidentified Iranian **women** talk about the laws they are bound to. Tom Fenton reporting. 1.37.50

12. **CBS This Morning**
CBS Network National
06/05/2000 7:00 - 8:00 am

30.35 **United Nations** General Assembly. Some 10,000 people are expected in New York this week for a special session of the **United Nations'** General Assembly. The meeting comes five years after first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton challenged China and the world to fight for **women's rights**. SI; Angela King, Assistant U.N. Secretary General, says there would be a firm plan of action to take care of the obstacles in the next five or ten years. Economic issues include poverty, health issues include good access to healthcare and violence against **women**. Girls still don't have the educational opportunities around the world that girls do. She says trafficking and AIDS is spreading among **women** in Africa. V; Baghdad, Iraq. SI; Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services, says equal pay for equal work is a sensual tenant to what they want to do as well as increasing **women's** income. They've reduced mother to child transmission in AIDS dramatically. We still have more **women** on Medicare than men. 35.59

13. **CNN International (Simulcast)**
CNN Cable National
06/03/2000 5:00 - 5:30 am

17.16 TZ; **United Nations**. The **United Nations** is going to begin a 5 day **conference** this week discussing **women's equality**. Most of the world's nations were going to step toward equal **rights** for **women** in 1995. V; **Women in Beijing**. V; U.N., exterior. I; Angela King, U.N. Special Adviser on Gender Issues, says there has been more legislation in the area of violence and getting **women** to vote. UNICEF says too few governments are taking steps to stop violence against **women**. V; **Women** working. **Women** are also at the bottom of the labor market. I; Faizo Mohamed, **Equality Now**, says there is some movement but it is very small. GR; U.N.'s **Women's Conference**. I; Kofi Annan, U.N. Secretary-General, says a nation that denies **women** cannot reach its full potential. Suzanna Anderson reporting. 19.51

14. **CNN Worldview**
CNN Cable National
06/04/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

16.43 **Women's Conference**. **Women** are living longer and healthier than in the past. There will be a week long **conference** in New York to analyze that people's lives have changed since the **Beijing women's conference** of 1995. 17.08

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

17.09 TZ; Jerusalem Protest. One of Jerusalem's most sacred sites, are at the head and center of **women's rights** and exercises. V; Protestors. People don't think that the **women** should be allowed to pray out loud. The **women** want to pray just like men do. I; Rabbi Avraham Ravitz, says that **women** just can't come and make him change his faith and religious laws. I; Anat Hoffman, **Women** of the Wall, says that **women** in this millennium are no longer under control. 19.18

15. **Worldview**

CNN Cable National

06/04/2000 7:00 - 7:30 pm

14.42 **Beijing** Plus 5 Meeting. **Women** from around the world are meeting to discuss the **rights** of **women**. V; New York. I; Charlotte Bunch, Rutgers Ctr for Global **Women's** Leadership. I; Sec Gen Pierre Sane, Amnesty Intl, says some countries have not put reforms into action. I; Theo-Ben Gurab, pres **UN** gen assembly, blames a lack of political will. I; Mary Robinson, **UN** High Commission for Human **Rights**, says those who oppose these reforms oppose progress. Deborah Feyerick reporting. 16.49

16. **CNN Headline News**

CNN Headline News Cable National

06/03/2000 7:00 - 7:30 pm

03.28 Violence Against **Women**. Delegates will from more than 180 nations will be fighting for all **women** for freedom. The US Ambassador of the country says there are a few nations who are slowing down the battle of the sexes. There are some Islamic countries who disagree with showing videos for sex education for girls. The **UN women's conference** found that more than half of the **women** in the world are victims of domestic violence. 04.05

17. **CNN Headline News**

CNN Headline News Cable National

06/04/2000 7:00 - 7:30 pm

10.04 Week At a Glance / Wade Medlock. > Wayne Gretzky get an honorary degree from the University of Alberta in Canada. V; Clip of Gretzky. > Virginia's City Council may decide to put Sally Hennings on a street sign. > The **UN** will hold a **conference** on **women's** issues. > Leslie Van Houten will get a parole hearing Tuesday. V; Clip of Van Houten. > D-Day Anniversary is Tuesday. V; D-Day highlights. > Ernesto Zedillo will meet with President Clinton Friday. V; Clip of Zedillo. 11.50.

18. **CNN Headline News**

CNN Headline News Cable National

06/06/2000 7:30 - 8:00 pm

09.16 Second day of **UN Conference** on **Women**. V; meeting at **UN**. 09.45

19. **CNN Headline News**

CNN Headline News Cable National

06/06/2000 11:00 - 11:30 pm

01.15 **Women**. A **UN** meeting for **women** looked at **women's** issues in today's society. V; Scenes from the **United Nations**. I; Angela King, **UN** Advisor on Gender Issues, says you can not leave **women** out of any economic plans or peace. 10 thousand **women** participated in the **conference**. 11.14

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

20. CNN Headline News
CNN Headline News Cable National
06/07/2000 1:00 - 1:30 pm

00.01 T; Microsoft Ruling, Medicare Coverage, **Women's Conference**.

05.19 TZ; **Women's Conference**. The U.N. is holding a **conference** this week on the progress of **women**. V; Scenes from Progress of the World's **Women Conference**. This **conference** is a follow-up to a **women's conference** in **Beijing** in 1995. V; Interfax logo. V; Hillary Clinton and Kofi Annan. SB; Hillary Clinton, U.S. First Lady, says all **women** and girls know that no country will ever get ahead if half of its citizens are left behind. V; **Women** working. PC; Pregnancy Related Deaths, courtesy of U.N. Statistics Division Report. GR; Female Education, courtesy of U.N. Statistics Division Report. I; Kofi Annan, U.N. Secretary-General, talks about the multiply effect. The **conference** will take place over five days. Riz Khan reporting. 07.36

21. CNN Headline News
CNN Headline News Cable National
06/08/2000 1:00 - 1:30 pm

04.11 **Women's Conference**. U.S. **Women** Connect has released a report card on **women's** progress over the last five years. V; Scenes from **women's conference**. 04.37

22. CNN Headline News
CNN Headline News Cable National
06/09/2000 7:00 - 7:30 am

04.33 **Women's Conference**. The **United Nations' Women's Conference** ends today. Yesterday Secretary of State Madeleine Albright spoke out against violence and crime committed against **women** worldwide. V; Madeleine Albright. U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright rushed back to New York for a Global **Conference** on the Status of **Women**. V; **Conference of Women**. SB; Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, saying that when a woman is raped, beaten, or mutilated it is not cultural, it is criminal and no government after **Beijing** can deny responsibility to stop these crimes. SB; Sadie Abbas, Iraqi Social Affairs Minister, says **women** are affected physically and socially by the embargo and American-British military aggression. The **UN** Secretary General issued a statement expressing concern. SB; Fred Eckhard, U.N. Spokesman, saying that it is important that the outcome document of **Beijing** maintains in full all of the commitments in the **Beijing** declaration and platform for action. SB; Austin Ruse, Catholic Family & Human **Rights** Inst., saying there exists a new kind of colonialism in this world. I; Alice Miller, Columbia University, says they don't want the notion that there are migrant **women** who should have **rights**. Richard Roth reporting. 07.00

23. CNN Headline News
CNN Headline News Cable National
06/10/2000 12:00 - 12:30 pm

06.57 **Women's Conference**. The **United Nation's** wants to move forward on the issues of **women's equality**. Delegates from 180 countries met at the annual **conference** for **women**. V; The **conference**. The measures call for tougher laws on domestic violence and trafficking of **women**. The General Assembly may approve it today. 07.19

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

24. **World News**

CNN International Cable National
06/06/2000 12:00 - 12:30 am

11.59 **Women's Rights. Women's Rights** Activists say they are pressing ahead in their fight across the world. The **UN** is hosting a global **women's conference** aimed at picking up from a 1995 **conference** in **Beijing** left off. V; Scenes from the **United Nations**. SB; Unnamed woman, says hail the **women's** movement. I; Maria Romero, Mexico Non(?), says there are still a lot that needs to be done. GR; Violence Against **Women**. SB; Kofi Annan, **UN** Secretary (?), says trafficking of **women** has now become world wide. V; Hillary Rodham Clinton. I; Hillary Clinton, US Senate Candidate, says he have to acknowledge the benefits of globalization have not reached all people including the US. SB; Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, US Army, says what we do for **women** will help the entire society of any given country. Richard Roth reporting from The **United Nations**. 14.33

25. **World News**

CNN International Cable National
06/09/2000 12:00 - 12:30 am

16.16 TZ; **Women. Women** attending an equal **rights conference** at the **UN** are urging participants not to be left behind in the technological revolution. V; **Conference**. SB; Catherine Didion says they are having a revolution in how we live work and act. I; Cameron Chell, Chell.com, says technology and the internet is really an opportunity for us to finally globalize the economy, and build some equity that everyone can participate in. V; Asian **Women's** Resource Exchange (AWORK) website. I; Chat Garcia-Ramilo, AWORK, says the aim of the program is to empower **women** in using technology so they can adjust in the changing information society, it's a way of encouraging **women** to be in this field. Alyson Tom reporting. 18.15

26. 212

Fox News Channel Cable National
06/10/2000 9:30 - 10:00 pm

00.29 Headlines/Todd Connor: > Syrians are mourning the loss of their President, Hafez al-Assad. V; Hafez al-Assad. Assad had died, today, without the chance of making peace in the Middle East. V; President Assad and President Clinton. SB; Bill Clinton, US President, says he respected Assad for his honesty. He also says he regrets that the peace didn't happen in his lifetime. > The **United Nations Women's Conference** is declaring for victory in **equality**. V; **United Nations Women's Conference**. They have discussed worldwide topics. > The West Nile Virus is back. Last year, it killed 7 people in New York and there were three dead birds found this week that the virus is back in New York and New Jersey. V; Various kinds of mosquitoes. > Commendable had one the Belmont Race, today. V; Belmont Race courtesy of ABC Sports. 02.28

27. **Lifetime Live**

Lifetime Cable National
06/05/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

00.01 T; **Women conference**. Face lift. Christine Lahti. 00.25

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

04.24 TZ; **Women Conference.** > There are many **women** all over the world, today, meeting and trying to get other **women** some **rights** in their own country. There is a documentary that was made by and for **women**. V; Clip of documentary. SI; Debbie Zimmerman, **Women 2000** Film Festival, says there are more than 100 forums that are being held in the US cities. She says the films are representing **women** who are working all over the world. SI; Margaret Lazarus, filmmaker, says she just finished a film for the festival and they are really thrilled about it. V; Clip of "Beyond Killing Us Softly" courtesy of Cambridge Documentary Films Inc. Lazarus says **women** are wanting other people to be real and look at real **women**. Zimmerman says there are a lot of films that will be successful and says there are films taken from different countries with issues. Lazarus says this is going to be a start of the **women** taking on the health issue. > There's more information on the website at lifetimetv.com. GR; lifetimetv.com. 10.30

28. **Lifetime Live**
Lifetime Cable National
06/06/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

00.01 T; **Women conference.** Supreme Court ruling. Hand bags. 00.28

11.31 T; Post partum depression. **Women conference.** 11.42

15.26 TZ; **Women Conference.** All week, there is a **conference** for the **women** of the **UN** being held in New York. The **conference** is a follow-up for the one that was held in **Beijing**, China. I; Queen Noor, Jordan, says **women** and men need to work together in order to make any progress in their family. She also says it's important that the **women** need to voice in. I; Mary Robinson, **UN** High Commissioner for Human **Rights**, says there are many differences of **women** in different countries. V; Various children. I; Gertrude Mongella, former secretary of the **UN World Conference on Women**, says it seems that **women** are looking for work and wants to make a living to help with the development in the life they live. I; Dr. Jane Smith, President & CEO of National Council of Negro **Women**, says African **women** have been in more power than ever, because of the small businesses that they have been running. I; Congressman Joseph Crowley, New York, says **women** in other countries have come a long way in 5 years as far as living is concerned. I; Congresswoman Barbara Lee, California, says **women** must be empowered so that things can be taken care of **right** for the ways of living. I; Judy Collins, singer, says **women** have to work for everyone's **rights**. 20.34

20.35 TZ; Domestic Violence. > The **conference** has 150 tables set up for ideas of the way that **women** have come a long way within 5 years, as well as some issues that need to be taken care of, such as domestic violence. This is a great problem that even the **women** in the US have to look out for. There are even **women** who are looking out for their own employees. I; Colleen Mardilen, boyfriend abused her, says when she changed her home phone number, her ex-boyfriend started calling her at work. Colleen's boyfriend often made threatening calls. SB; Call from Colleen's boyfriend. Colleen says there were times when she just wanted to quit. I; Donna Norton, family violence, says there are often times that a batterer will come to the workplace to torment the victim. GR; Domestic Violence costs. Businesses and the government is trying to prevent the problem from going on. V; Motorola phone. I; Rebecca Jones, Verizon Wireless, says the violence is happening in the society, so it's happening in the workplace, as well. I; Stanley Dilley, CEO of Software Completion, says they supported Colleen, because she is a valuable employee and she was under threats. Deborah Amos reporting. > For more information, people can go to lifetimetv.com. GR; lifetimetv.com. 23.25

58.51 Dana says Deborah has gone to the **UN Women Conference** to interview Donna Shalala.
 59.09

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

29. **Lifetime Live**
Lifetime Cable National
06/07/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

00.01 T; **UN Womens Conference.** Facial Peels. Sharon Lawrence. 00.24

04.06 TZ; **UN Womens Conference.** Poverty and AIDS are two of the biggest problems plaguing **women** around the world. I; Donna Shelela, Secretary of Health and Human Services, talks about the **conference** that is being held in NY and what it will mean for **women** around the world. 10.14

30. **Lifetime Live**
Lifetime Cable National
06/08/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

20.00 TZ; Girls Inc. > All week, the **UN Women Conference** has been going on in New York and there are some teenage girls who have also come to make a difference. I; Geny Cabral, Girls Inc., says this is an exciting day for her. V; Unicef House sign. Genny says she is hoping to be able to help other girls out and is glad that there are other **women** who will trust her to talk to. I; Vanessa Karubian, Girls, Inc., says when she was contacted by the company, Genny immediately came to her mind. I; Lisa Ramos, Girls, Inc., says Genny is a great person. Genny says there are some people who don't know what it's like for **women** to go to school and be educated. Rebecca Gomez reporting. > More on Girls, Inc. SI; Isabel Carter Stewart, exec. director of Girls, Inc., says she is hoping that there will be a lot coming out of the **Beijing Women Conference** and says she hopes that there will be more discussion and more **women** coming out. She also says they did a poll and asked girls and **women** what they thought of having their own **rights** and there were a lot of responses that came back. Stewart continues and says they urge the girls to avoid all stereotypes and go out in the world to make a difference. 25.43

31. **Morning Line**
MSNBC Cable National
06/05/2000 11:00 - 12:00 pm

10.39 TZ; Wages. Today is the start of the **United Nations Conference on Women 2000**. This **conference** will focus on **women's** political, social, and economic progress. The issue in the US is the earning power between men and **women**. Men commonly make more money than **women** do. SI; Live from Washington, DC, Eleanor Smeal, Feminist Majority Fund, says that **women** are making some progress. She says that minority **women** get paid even less. GR; 1999 Ratio of **Women's To Men's Earnings**. Source: US Department of Labor. GR; www.feminist.org. 14.47

32. **Home Page**
MSNBC Cable National
06/05/2000 3:00 - 4:00 pm

00.45 T; **Women Rights** Bride Guide. Honeymoon. 01.59

07.11 TZ; **Women's Rights**. Hillary Clinton and many other **women** at in the V; **United Nations** to protest **women's rights**. SI; Linda Fasulo, NBC U.N. Correspondent, says that **women's rights** are improving. Some countries believe in mercy killing. They will kill **women** for doing something they do not like. **Women** do not have a lot of **rights** over seas. 12.40

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

33. **The Mitchell Report**
MSNBC Cable National
06/05/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

00.31 TZ; Politics. Former Goldman Sachs CEO is running for New Jersey Senate and is spending \$33 million. Hillary Clinton was at the **UN Women's Conference** today. V; Highlights. SB; Hillary Clinton, says violence against **women** is accepted in too many places worldwide. Rick Lazio and Hillary will be at the Jewish Parade. GR; Soft Money Raised. Al Gore and Hillary are the headliners to Charlie Rangel's birthday party. Al Gore called the Mayberry family in Carthage, Tennessee after they called him a slumlord. GR; Map of area. 02.43.

34. **Today**
NBC Network National
05/30/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

19.00 TZ; Jane Fonda. Jane Fonda is trying to reduce the number of teen pregnancies in Georgia. Fonda just came back from a trip to Nigeria. SI; Jane Fonda, "Generation **2000**", says that five years ago the U.N. held a **conference** to improve the lives of **women** and girls. Fonda went to the International **Women's** Health Coalition. V; Fonda in Nigeria. There are problems in Nigeria with **women** not talking about sex. The World Health Organization shows that giving age appropriate information about sexuality to young people makes them postpone when they will be sexual active or to engage in safe sex. Fonda will show the document to the **United Nations** that she made in Nigeria. "Golden Pond" and "China Syndrome" are good movies. Fonda does not want to act **right** now. 25.00

35. **NBC Nightly News**
NBC Network National
06/05/2000 6:30 - 7:00 pm

04.35 **Equality for Women**. At the **United Nations**, another push for **equality** for all **women**. Today the U.N. Secretary General, Kofi Annan, said progress has been made but much remains to be done about violence toward **women**. V; Kofi Annan. 04.56

24.45 **The Class of 2000**. The thousands of men and **women** in New Orleans for this D-Day dedication have seen so much change in their lives from the great depression to WWII. The space age, the end of communism and now they're witness to another phenomenon. The historic economic opportunities for their grandchildren. V; Graduation at the University of Maryland. I; Christopher Ross, Graduate/Grandson, talking about the economy. I; Bob Richards, Christopher's Grandfather, talking about the economy. Anne Thompson reporting. 28.04

36. **Morning Edition**
NPR Local Radio National
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

35.31 **United Nations**. The **United Nations** is holding a special summit this week about **women**. They're discussing a new study that makes the case that educating girls and giving **women** equal **right** is one of the ways to make poor countries grow. I; Elizabeth King, says that up to 100 million **women** are not alive because girls may be aborted, killed after birth or denied food or medicine because boys are wanted more. She says that **women** have to work more than men, but **women** get little access to supplies that could help them be more productive. I; Nancy Birdsaul, says that educated mothers have fewer and more educated children. Kathleen Shulck Reporting. 39.09

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

37. **All Things Considered**
NPR Local Radio National
06/06/2000 4:00 - 6:00 pm

00.01 T; Peace Talks, **Womens Rights**, Child Care, Kindergarten, Welfare Faith.

10.00 TZ; **Womens Rights**. > The **UN** is reviewing the actions of governments on **women** over the last 5 years. I; Charolette Bunch, Center for **Women's** Global Leadership at Rutgers Univ., says there has been good progress, but there has also been a backlash like in Afghanistan. Says Amnesty Intl. has singled out several countries. > One of the topics is the trafficking of **women** into prostitution. Commentary about a Nigerian woman forced into prostitution in Italy by Ian Guest, Overseas Development Council in Washington. 18.49.

38. **All Things Considered**
NPR Local Radio National
06/09/2000 4:00 - 6:00 pm

1.00.55 News/ Cory Flintoff. > The House has voted to repeal the estate tax. > Delegates from 180 Nations in NY, are working to wrap up a **conference** on advancing the global status of **women**. Linda Fuscilio reporting. > The FBI is investigating the possible planned attacks of two hackers, who have some 2,000 computers at their service. > After a Federal Judge had ordered the break up of Microsoft, Microsoft will now begin a TV ad campaign to reassure customers about the future. Founder Bill Gates speaks on the future of Microsoft. Patricia Murphy reporting. > The Dow closed lower, the Nasdaq closed higher. > Gasoline prices are at record highs, as stations have prices shoot up some 20 cents. SB; Susan Stewart, AAA, says the prices are changing so quickly she cannot keep accurate records. Joe Engels reporting. > The Justice Department have released their investigation into the murder of Martin Luther King Jr, saying James Earl Ray acted alone. Attorney General Janet Reno launched the investigation. 1.05.40

1.35.30 TZ; **Women 2000**. Thousands of **women** are in NY this week for **Women 2000**, a **conference** at the **United Nations** to assess the progress **women** have made, going into the next century. SB; Madeline Albright, Secretary of State, talks about the **women** working all over the world, continuing to strive for **women equality** and **rights**. SB; Hillary Clinton, says the most important investment is educating **women**, and giving them room to grow. SB; Joanne Foster, **Women** In Law and Development in Africa, says the targets set are not enough, and 50% is **equality** and that is where it should go. SB; Yoleen Heizer, talks about **womens rights**. Mike Schuster reporting. 1.39.34

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL

Continued....

39. Weekend Editon
NPR Local Radio National
06/10/2000 8:00 - 10:00 am

0.10.10 Debate at the **United Nations**. Nearly a week of debate at the **United Nations** ended early today. It was the Special **Conferences** on Woman. It revisits goals set five years ago in **Beijing** and includes issues such as health care, physical safety and others. PC; Madaleine Albright says it is no longer possible to deny that human **rights** are woman's **rights**. The contract required the signatures of more than 180 nations. SI; Joanna Foster, Zimbabwe, **Women** in Law in Africa says that piece of paper will spread information to all nations about woman's **rights**. SI; Joslyn Dow, Guyana, President Woman's Environment and Development Organization says think of all the paper that we use in life. The paper becomes an international Document. It hilights HIV-Aids and that helps Africa. An honor crime is where the family will kill the girl if she talks to a man that she is not married to or leaves an abusive man. Joanna Foster says a lot of this happens because of large businesses. Girls are still being exposed to all the things that are out there and they need help with the education of what to do. 0.17.05

1.00.38 Headlines/Carol Van Dam > Proponents of **women's equality** are hailing a document that delegates from nearly 180 countries put together through the night. It would curb domestic violence and trafficking of **women** for use a prostitutes or slaves. > The FBI says its first ever joint task force to combat organized crime in former Communist countries has produced the arrest of one of Hungry's former organized crime leaders. The Mafia boss was detained in Miami. They terrorized cities with bombings. I; Tom Robertson, says his arrest is critical to their joint efforts to do away with Hungarian organized crime. Stephen Boss reporting. > Weather is beginning to corporate with fire fighters in Wyoming. but the forest fire in the Grand Titon National Forest could be the start of the fire season. A lightening strike on Monday started a fire. I; Brian Harris, Fire Fighter says the conditions are favorable to suppress the fire. Arron Elprin(?) reporting. > A man that approved the controlled burn in New Mexico has resigned. > The Los Angeles Lakers lead in the best of seven NBA finals. Its was 111 to 104 over the Indiana Pacers. Game two says the Lakers rely on Shaquille o'Neal(?). Steve Futterman(?) reporting. > An American Cancer Society Director has turned himself in after embezzling over seven million dollars. > President Clinton will travel to Minnesota to deliver an commencement address at Carlton College. 1.05.31

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

40. Weekend Edition
NPR Local Radio National
06/11/2000 9:00 - 11:00 am

01.00 Headlines/Carol Van Damme. > TZ; Syria. Pres Hafez Al-Assad of Syria has died and his son, Bashar Al-Assad, has been elected to take his place. The constitution was amended to lower the age for Pres so Bashar could take the office. Kate Sealy reporting from Damascus. > R; A summit between North and South Korea will be delayed due to technical reasons. They are hoping for economic aid from the South to the North and open talks in a positive manner again. > R; The Australian government doesn't want to send peace keeping troops to the Solomon Islands. Alexander Downer, Foreign Minister of Australia, has been heading up peace talks between the warring factions in the Solomon Islands and a cease fires seems to be holding. Jeff Frazier reporting. > R; If the Palestinians agree to peace terms with Israel, the Israelis may release some 1600 Palestinian prisoners. > R; Defense Sec, William Cohen, is heading to Moscow for more talks on missile defense. This follows Pres Clinton's visit with Russian Pres, Vladimir Putin. > R; The **UN** General Assembly has new plans to protect **women's rights** and **equality** around the world. They want to combat domestic violence and the intl trafficking of **women** and girls. They will also look at the issue of HIV Aids on **women**. Betty King, US Delegate, says this is an important milestone. Linda Fasullu (?) reporting. > R; TV journalist, Judd Rose, has died of brain cancer. He worked for CNN and ABC. He received awards for his work, especially the coverage of the fall of the Philippine Pres, Ferdinand De Marcos. He was a contributor to "Nightline" and other nightly magazine programs. He used to anchor "Newsstand". > R; The police of London went to Buckingham Palace after reports that there was marijuana on the grounds. The Scotland Yard spokesman says that small amount was taken away for examination. 05.45

19.57 **Women's Rights**. At **UN** headquarters, **women** from around the world gathered to discuss the progress in **women's rights** since the **Beijing Women's Conference** in 1995. At the same time, **Women's Environment & Development Org (WEDO)** met to increase **women's** political power. France has passed a law to have an equal number of **women** and men candidates in party lists. The **conference** meeting was named 50/50 by 2005. Francois Depar (?) was a supporter of Parite (?) in France and it passed. SB; Depar, talking about political **equality** for **women**. SB; Jane Crammer, "New Yorker", talking about how Italy tried to get a parite and it was declared unconstitutional as well as in Portugal. In Sweden, there are just as many men as **women** in the parliament and have to take turns in parliament to represent your party. SB; Balika Maleeka (?), Deputy Speaker of the Natl Assembly of South Africa, talking about pushing for more numbers in politics despite having recent losses. SB; Hazel Brown, Trinidad, saying to pit parties against each other to get more **women** in politics. SB; Marguerite Alva, India, saying that they don't even have 10% of **women** represented in politics in India despite having a **women** PM for 16 years. SB; Babbit Francis, Pro Life, opposed to quotas and explains why. SB; June Zeitland (?), WEDO, talking about why **women** are moving for proportional representation. Margo Adler reporting. 27.22

1.00.52 Headlines/Carol Van Damme. > Recap of Syria from above. R; Sec of State, Madeleine Albright, will represent the US at the funeral of Hafez Al-Assad. Many leaders in the Middle East are worried this death will effect the peace talks. > R; Montenegro is holding municipal elections in 2 key cities in a test for a cautious move of independence from Yugoslavia. Stephen Voss reporting. > Recap of Israelis/Palestinians from above. > Recap of North/South Korean Summit from above. > R; Andrew Cuomo, HUD Sec, is trying to make sure that more minorities can become home owners. Delinquent FHA loans rose to an all time high last year. Cathy Duchemp (?) KAOW News reporting. > Recap of **UN Women's Equality** from above. > Recap of Missile Defense System from above. 1.05.36

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

41. Pure Oxygen
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/05/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

00.01 T; **UN Women's Conferences.** The west Wing with Allison Janney. **Women's Forum:** Vice President Gore. 00.35

13.50 TZ; Continue of The **Women's Forum.** Talking about HMO's. SI; Ellen Spragins, author of "Choosing and Using an HMO", says a Patients Bill of **Rights** is like a check on the market place, and she believes that, that is a very important issue on Gore's platform. SI; Dr. Paula Elbirt, author of "Dr. Paula House Call on your New Born", says all children need good preventive health care, and it looks like Gore's campaign is going to help that. Bill Bradley is out of the race. 18.11

32.10 TZ; Water Cooler. > Join Hank Online with the topics, just go to Oxygen.com and click on to Water Cooler. Oregon has passed a law that allows adoption **rights** to get records, to see who the biological parents are. There is a group called, Bastard Nation and they feel like they are out in the wind. **Women** have argued that they feel it violates their privacy. There is a provision, saying that the birth mother does not have to give the name but will provide Medical records. > Hollywood has this contract where you can not change your hair, unless you ask your bosses. GR; Poll. V; Cindy Crawford with bangs. 39.06

1.19.21 T; **UN Women's Confernece.** 1.19.27

1.22.28 TZ; **UN Women's Conference.** Five years ago thousands of **women** from around the world, gathered in **Beijing** China to attend the **United Nations** fourth world **conference** on **women**. May covered the event as the CNN correspondent. V; **United Nations** fourth World **Conference** footage. I; Angela King, U.N. Advisor, says that it is a charter that **women** can take and say this is what you agreed to. This year is focused on continuing the momentum towards change. V; Berlin Wall wrapped with quilt made by **women**. GR; **Beijing** Plus 5 **Women Conference.** I; Jane Fonda, says that she wants to do everything to make life more peaceful. 1.28.38

42. Pure Oxygen
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/06/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

04.58 TZ; Jane Fonda. **Women** from all over the world are meeting at the **United Nations** to discuss how to improve the lives of **women** everywhere. Actress and activist Jane Fonda took part in the 1995 **conference**. She recently finished a film about the lives of **women** in Nigeria. GR; **Beijing +5.** I; Jane Fonda, says the **women** who runs the Ford Foundation traveled to China and she said the reverberations from the **Beijing conference** five years ago was heard thru the country. Fonda says International **Women's** Health Coalition suggested that because she works with adolescent girls, that it would be helpful for her to go Nigeria and film innovative programs. V; **United Nations** Web site, www.un.org. 10.54

13.40 TZ; Jane Fonda cont. They are continuing their conversation with Jane Fonda, who has just returned from making a film about young girls in Nigeria. She has been active for years in humanitarian causes. GR; **Beijing +5.** Fonda says kids are facing adult problems. Fonda says our responsibility is to treat young people with respect. Fonda says **Women** of Nigeria is a group that **women** love. 18.40

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

43. **Pure Oxygen**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/07/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

00.01 T; **UN Conference on Women.** Kathie Lee Gifford. Harassment in the Classroom. 01.08

04.34 TZ; **UN Conference on Women.** All this week they have been following the **UN Conference for women.** GR; **Beijing + 5.** One of the greatest issues is, the practice of female genital mutilation. SI; Waris Dirie, model and author, says that female genital mutilation has been going on for thousands of years. They do it to the child when they are very young, so that the child thinks that it is normal. It happened to her when she was five years old, she thought that it was the normal thing like a ritual. She was taken to the bushes and her mother and the lady with the knife, and when the old lady opened the bag she could see the blood from the other girls. They cut the clitoris completely off and they then sew together the vagina, and she was blindfolded by her mother. After, they tie your legs together and leave you for a week. If you live you live, if you die you die. V; cover of book, "Desert Flower", by Waris Dirie. They do this to control the girl in every way, and keep her down. 12.08

44. **Trackers**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/07/2000 4:00 - 6:00 pm

03.16 Monologue. > Go to Trackers.net. > Khosi says there was an article in "The New York Times" about a **conference** in the **United Nations** concerning the **rights of women.** Blaire says she has an issue with employment, we have gone to being the bread winners in this day. The U.S. Census reported there is a \$6,000 dollar salary difference between men and **women.** Khosi says there is an organization called the Society for Research & **Women's Health Issues.** Khosi says when drugs are tested the male anatomy is used. SuChin says what kills her is that there is so much violence towards **women** and children in general. Mark Chumyra is awaiting trial because he sexually assaulted his babysitter, he plays for the Greenbay Packers. 300,000 woman are raped every year. GR; Question of the Day. 10.21

45. **Pure Oxygen**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/08/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

34.00 Mavis Leno. The past week their has been discussion of **Beijing + 5 Conference.** GR; **Beijing + 5 Conference.** The focus today is Afghanistan, since an Islamic group called the Teleban(?) took control of that country in 1996, A policy of gender apartide has made the lives of Afghanistan **women** a living nightmare. SI; Mavis Leno, Feminist Majority Board, says they reduced the **women** to be under house arrest, if they leave the house they have to be fully covered and with a male from their family. They are not allowed to hold a job. These **women** can not even beg, the young girls are no longer to be taught to read or write or go to school. Allot of the **women** are handling this by fleeing the country. **Women** are killing themselves or being killed for trying to escape. The State Justice Department is going to allow 1500 **women** into the country a year. 40.18

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-NATIONAL Continued....

46. **Pure Oxygen**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/09/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

04.57 TZ; Jane Fonda. **Women's** lives in Nigeria. GR; **Beijing** + 5. SI; Jane Fonda, actress, says if the kids don't learn the **right** way to protect themselves, then they are going to learn the wrong way. I; Eunice Aghete, says that she is very free, her mother talks to her about sex. She teaches her mother in her own way. SI; Jane Fonda, says that when **women** have sex with their husbands they are not supposed to show pleasure in any way. Female Genital Mutilation does go on there. 11.07

13.54 TZ; Jane Fonda. Issues of the boys and the girls. SI; Jane Fonda, says that the adults are the ones that are responsible for their issues. V; interviewed girls. We have to pay more attention to kids and let them know they matter. Jane bought in, and it is painful for her. We adult **women** have to have the guts to say to our daughters, don't lose your voice. This will not go away without **women** seeing the **rights** of them being whole people. She says that she does not burn out, she wants to make the world a more peaceful place. 19.14

47. **Ka-Ching**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/10/2000 12:00 - 12:30 pm

27.39 TZ; **Conference**. There was a **conference** held at the **United Nations** this past week, for **women**. Poverty was one of the issues that was widely discussed. IT was also designed to talk about loans, and which **women** really needed the loans. GR; Microcredit: Lending a helping hand. 28.30

48. **Pure Oxygen**
Oxygen Network Cable National
06/12/2000 12:00 - 2:00 pm

11.07 Pulse. The pulse gathers information on **women's** lives, today they have gathered information on politics and will be on the Oxygen pulse web site. V; Oxygen web site. V; Marisa Hernandez Stern and mother Antonia Hernandez, President of MALDEF. They are talking about **women** in politics. GR; Poll, the answer was yes, Source: OMP May 2000. SI; Joel Benenson, pollster, says that if the mother is interested than usually their daughters are. One and four **women** say that the Presidential candidates are not talking about the issues that they should be. SI; Maggie Scarf, **Women's** issues writer, says that the interesting thing is that this poll reveals that we have a tremendous amount of political clouds in **women**. 19.15

49. **The Diane Rehm Show**
Syndicated Radio Syndicated National
06/06/2000 10:00 - 12:00 pm

> U.S. worker production figures rose again in May. 02.00 > President Clinton to meet with Yasser Arafat again next week at the White House. 02.35 > U.N. **conference** on global **equality** for **women** continues today in New York. 03.30 > Strong earthquake shakes the Turkish capital city of Ankurah. 03.45 > Wall Street Update. 04.00 > Ethnic tensions are escalating for a second day in the Solomon Islands. 05.00 > Marine Corps to resume flying tests for Osprey aircraft. 05.44

###



VIDEO MONITORING
SERVICES
OF AMERICA, L.P.

1066 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 393-7110
(202) 393-5451

New York
(212) 736-2010

Detroit
(248) 352-9220

Miami
(305) 576-3581

Cleveland
(216) 579-4103

Los Angeles
(323) 993-0111

Boston
(617) 266-2121

Denver
(303) 733-8000

Baltimore
(410) 418-4445

Chicago
(312) 649-1131

Dallas
(972) 644-9696

Hartford
(860) 236-6662

Philadelphia
(215) 569-4990

Washington
(202) 393-7110

San Diego
(619) 544-1860

San Francisco
(415) 543-3361

Houston
(713) 789-1635

Phoenix
(602) 957-7995

I=Interview;GR=Graphic;PC=Press Conference;R=Reader;SI=Studio Interview;T=Teaser;TZ=Teased Segment;V=Visual

Monitoring Report

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

05/30 to 06/20

1. **KVUE 24 News Daybreak Sunday**
KVUE-TV CH 24 (ABC) Television Austin
06/11/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

03.20 **Conference R**; The **United Nations Women's Conference** adopted a plan for tough measures on combatting domestic violence.

2. **News**
WBZ-AM (CBS) Local Radio Boston
06/06/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

6.55 The **UN Women's Conference** is on this week and the **rights** of the world's **women** are the focus of the meetings. The World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action cited several statistics involving less than equitable treatment of **women** throughout the world. 7.20

3. **News 4 New England**
WBZ-TV CH 4 (CBS) Television Boston
06/10/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

04.46 **Women's Rights**. Week long **UN conference** on **Women's Rights** stopped short of several major objectives. V; Session at **UN**. 05.11

4. **News 4 New England**
WBZ-TV CH 4 (CBS) Television Boston
06/11/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

10:29 **Women's conference**. A week long **UN women's conference** is leaving many **women's** groups disappointed. V; **women's conference** at the **United Nations**. 10:50

5. **Early Morning News**
WCIA-TV CH 3 (CBS) Television Champaign/Decatur/Springfield
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

27.04 **Headlines** 27.52 > Clinton wants to set up a missile defense system but Russian is not going along. > There are deaths from flooding in Texas. The Red Cross is there. V; **Flooding**. > The **United Nations Conference on Women** meets in New York.

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

6. **Newsradio 780**
WBBM-AM 780 (CBS) Local Radio Chicago
06/05/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

33.20 **Women's Rights** The Vatican and Islamic Countries are accused of undermining an international plan draw up in **Beijing**, China in 1995 support **women's rights**. 33.50

7. **Newsradio 780**
WBBM-AM 780 (CBS) Local Radio Chicago
06/10/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

00.43 **Conference on Women**. Group calling for tougher measures against domestic violence, AIDS and female slavery. It is setting 2005 target date for ending the gender gap in schools. 00.54

33.59 **United Nations**. The fight for **women's equality** across the globe was debated by delegates from 180 countries on document that calls for more action on domestic violence, AIDS, female slavery and other key issues. 34.18

8. **News 2 Chicago**
WBBM-TV CH 2 (CBS) Television Chicago
06/05/2000 4:00 - 4:30 pm

12.32 **Women's Rights**. The **Women's Right's Conference** held at the **United Nations** chanted, we shall over come, led by Hillary Clinton. V, Progress of the World's **Women** Banner. 13.06

9. **WMAQ All News 67**
WMAQ-AM 670 (CBS) Local Radio Chicago
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

46.00 The **UN Conference on Women** meets today to assess progress in implementing a 1995 plan to support **women's rights** around the world. The Vatican and Muslim contries are objecting to provisions in the plan on reproductive **rights** and sex education issues. 46.20

10. **WMAQ All News 67**
WMAQ-AM 670 (CBS) Local Radio Chicago
06/10/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

2.27 **Headlines**. >T; Gas Prices. The federal government is meeting with nine oil companies on Monday to explain why gas prices are so much higher in the Midwest. >T; Gov. Ryan. Ryan has vetoed a bill that would bar state-paid abortions for poor **women**. > **United Nations Women's conference** finally came up with a document that involves **women's equality**, calling for tougher measures against domestic violence, AIDS, female slavery. > Radar. Two airport hangars are to blame for ghost images on radar screens at O'Hare. 5.36

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

11. **News At Ten**
WTTE-TV CH 28 (FOX) Television Columbus/Zanesville
06/11/2000 10:00 - 11:00 pm

06.59 **Women's conference.** In New York, NY, one hundred eighty nations agreed on tougher crack downs on domestic violence, sex trafficking., etc in a national **conference**. SB; Kathryn Hauwa Hoomkwap, Holy See Representative, says her delegation is concerned about new undefined terms presented. 07.45

12. **Eye On The Internet**
KRLD-AM 1080 (CBS) Local Radio Dallas/Fort Worth
06/08/2000 7:00 - 8:00 pm

34.43 **UN** Says Internet Usage For **Women** Critical Issue. At a **United Nations conference** on **women's rights**, advocates told attendees that expanding access to the internet is crucial to improving the lives of **women** in the 21st century. 35.26

13. **News 8 Sunday**
WFAA-TV CH 8 (ABC) Television Dallas/Fort Worth
06/11/2000 7:00 - 9:30 am

21.02 **Women's Conference.** **Women** at the **conference** have approved a new plan to stop domestic violence. 21.25

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

14. **News 4 This Morning**
KCNC-TV CH 4 (CBS) Television Denver
06/11/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

29.31 TZ; Headlines. > R; A 15 year old boy faces vehicular homicide after he killed his uncle while driving drunk. He was driving along the highway when he drove off the road and down a 20 foot embankment. The 15 year old did not have a license or a permit. > Recap on pools. I; Heather Best, Pool Supervisor, says that the worst case scenario could cause blindness. V; La Alma/Lincoln Pool. I; Unidentified person, says that someone else's fun can hurt other people. Cathy Walsh reporting. > Recap on Fire Restrictions. > We are not officially in a drought but one weather expert says that this could happen very soon. GR; Drought Conditions map. V; Lake Dillon. I; Marty Hoerling, NOAA Meteorologist, says that the drought could spread. > Recap on body found of Justin Colona. > Recap on Journalist dies. He anchored CNN's "Newstands." > The effort to recall Jefferson County Sheriff John Stone, got on its way this weekend with people being asked to chose sides. I; Geoffrey Hoffman, Jefferson County Resident, says that he didn't do a good job on the Columbine issues. I; Ken Hood, Jefferson County Resident, says that everyone makes mistakes and that he shouldn't be recalled. The recall effort is being lead by two Columbine parents. > Mayor Webb announced that he is eying a cabinet post if Al Gore become president. He would like to be Secretary of State or a Domestic Parr. > A burning candle in a hallway caused a fire that killed three children and a grandmother in Baltimore, Maryland. The fourth child is being hospitalized. > More then 20 people were hurt in an earthquake in Taiwan. Seven after shokes have fallen. > 120 people died in Sumatra's earthquake. V; People in tents. Several countries are sending medical teams to the area. > More then 180 nations in the **United Nations** agreed on ways to improve **women's equality** in China and other countries. V; Meeting. GR; Female **Equality**: Tougher Measures for domestic violence, sex trafficking, and AIDS Education. > Gas prices are creeping up again. You will pay 1.59 for regular unleaded at some places. V; Citgo Station. The federal government has set an meeting on Monday on nine oil companies to ask why prices are continuing to rise. > Workers who take unpaid time off to care for a new baby or sick relative, may now collect unemployment pay. New Labor Department Rules gives paid leave after the birth or adoption of a child. Federal employees can use up to 12 weeks of sick leave to take care of a seriously ill family member. GR; Family Leave Act: paid maternity leave. 36.10

15. **Fox 2 News Morning**
WJBK-TV CH 2 (FOX) Television Detroit
06/01/2000 5:30 - 9:00 am

2:37:08 Sexual **equality**. Study finds **women** around the world making strikes in sexual **equality**. This from UN reports. More **women** are working, girls going to school. 2:37:23

16. **11 News Weekend Report**
KHOU-TV CH 11 (CBS) Television Houston
06/10/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

12.10 **United Nations**. A **United Nations** special session remained blocked over an issue to advance **women's rights**. Abortion and other issues kept delegates negotiating behind closed doors. 12.41.

17. **11 News At Ten**
KHOU-TV CH 11 (CBS) Television Houston
06/10/2000 10:00 - 10:30 pm

13.12 Special Session. More than one hundred eighty nations agreed upon how to advance **women's rights**. The **United Nations** held a special session to discuss these issues. 13.37.

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

18. **Newsradio 740**

KTRH-AM 740 (ABC) Local Radio Houston

06/05/2000 5:00 - 6:00 pm

35:45 First Lady Hillary Clinton spoke to the **UN Womens Conference** today. I; Clinton: let **women** be heard at the ballot and soap boxes against rape or sexual slavery. 36:36

19. **Eyewitness News At 5:00**

KTRK-TV CH 13 (ABC) Television Houston

06/07/2000 5:00 - 7:00 am

39:15 TZ; Elian. Fidel Castro's sister in law spoke at the **United Nations Women's Conference** and has asked that Elian Gonzalez be allowed to come back to Cuba. V; **Women's Conference**. V; Elian. 39:30

20. **Fox 59 News**

WXIN-TV CH 59 (FOX) Television Indianapolis

06/09/2000 6:00 - 8:00 am

34:31 World Watch. > Seventeen November may be responsible for a bombing in Greece. V; Bomb scene. > The war in Ethiopia continues. V; Prisoners. > Illegal immigrants escaped in Australia, but were herded up by police. V; Immigrants. > The **United Nations women's conference** is being held in New York. V; Madeline Albright. 35:49

21. **News 5 At Ten**

KCTV-TV CH 5 (CBS) Television Kansas City

06/08/2000 10:00 - 10:30 pm

06:59 Around the World. > Madeline Albright spoke to **UN** to stop the trafficking of **women** and children for slavery. V; Albright speaking. > 07:30

22. **News 5 Bright And Early**

KCTV-TV CH 5 (CBS) Television Kansas City

06/09/2000 5:00 - 5:30 am

00:11.21 Around The Nation. > Another computer virus may be infecting computers. V; Website. > Madeline Albright spoke at the National **Conference for Women**. V; Albright. > John Rocker was in a Richmond Braves uniform last night. I; Matt Szollosi, fan. V; Rocker. Drew Levinson reporting. > Implosion of a building in France. V; Implosion. > 00:15.26

23. **Eyewitness News At 11:00**

KLAS-TV CH 8 (CBS) Television Las Vegas

06/10/2000 11:00 - 11:30 pm

05:53 T; **Women Equality**. Big Tip. Stanley Cup. Weather. 06:40

09:29 TZ; **Women's Conference**. Delates of the **United Nations Women's Conference** has adopted a plan for **women equality**. V; inside the **United Nations** meeting. No progress was made on abortion or sexual orientation. 09:45

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

24. **John & Ken Show**
KABC-AM 790 (ABC) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/05/2000 7:00 - 9:00 am

07.01 **Women 2000** is open in New York today, promoting **women's equality**. I; Angela King, **UN** Secretary General's point woman for gender issues.

25. **Eyewitness News At Four**
KABC-TV CH 7 (ABC) Television Los Angeles
06/01/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

54.02 TZ; **Women 2000**. The **UN** released a new report on efforts to create **equality** between men and **women**. I; Carl Bellamy, UNICEF, said **women** have a long way to go to reach **equality**. **Women** comprise an increasing share of the work force. 55.08

26. **7 Eyewitness News**
KABC-TV CH 7 (ABC) Television Los Angeles
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

10.16 National Headlines with Anderson Cooper >President Clinton speaks at Russian Parliament. First American President to do so. >Earthquake in Sumatra. >Murder charges dropped for R. Lewis in exchange for testimony. >U.S. Embassy reports issued on Terrorism. >Supreme Court Rulings >Hillary Clinton speaks at **United Nations** regarding **women's rights**. >Wetlands Report >new Annie unveiled for newspaper cartoon. >V; graduation in Padukah, Kentucky where M. Jenkins paralyzed by student gun violence walked with a walker across the stage to get her diploma. 12.37

27. **Eyewitness News At Four**
KABC-TV CH 7 (ABC) Television Los Angeles
06/09/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

55.07 **Conference**. The Int'l **Conference on Women** continues in New York. V; **Women's** liberation movement highlights. I; Janice Keely talked about her career and family. I; Benjamin H., work historian, said **women** are feeling betrayed by work. I; Mary Pipher, psychologist, talked about work and family. V; Pipher's book. 57.20

28. **Woman 2 Woman**
KCBS-TV CH 2 (CBS) Television Los Angeles
06/06/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

31.46 T; Survived Cancer, **Rights of Women**, Bogey V; Energy Bars: Slim Fast, Aone, Met-Rx, Alance, Genisoy, Revolution, Balance. 32.03

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

34.34 TZ; **UN Women's Conference** GR; Progress of the World's **Women**, since **Beijing?**, 5 years ago, 60 countries set out and change their laws for **women**. I; A lot to do in practice. GR; Violence Against **Women**: 20 to 50% of **women** have experienced domestic violence. In the last 5 years is trafficking of **women** increased. I; Kofi Annan, **UN** Secretary General, trafficking of **women** dating back to Biblical times have now become a world wide plague. V; Hillary Clinton, a star attraction in China, is not a political candidate. Issues of poverty around the world, 70% are **women** who live in poverty. I; Hillary, Globalization, no, I mean Marginalization, we have to acknowledge that globalization have not reached around the world, not even in my own country. Lt. Gen C. Kennedy, US Army accused a fellow officer of sexual harassment, what we do for girls and **women**, helps the **women** in any society. 36.56

29. **Bill Handel In The Morning**
KFI-AM 640 (MRN) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

07.15.30 **Womens Conference**, News.

21.40 Global **Womens Conference** will meet in New York. 07.25.55 Topic about **womens rights** in the US and abroad. 07.26.05 Traffic.

30. **News**
KFWB-AM 980 (IND) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/03/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

33.00 **Equality**. The **UN** is sponsoring a **conference** on **women's** progress.

31. **News**
KFWB-AM 980 (IND) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/05/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

23.00 **UN Women's Conference**. The meeting is being held. I; Auten Roose(?), Catholic Family **Rights** Institute, the **conference** wants to offer birth control to girls.

32. **News**
KFWB-AM 980 (IND) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/08/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

19.58 The **UN** hosts a **Women's Conference** this week and the U.S. gets a failing grade when it comes to creating economic opportunities for **women** and reducing poverty.

33. **News**
KFWB-AM 980 (IND) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/10/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

07.00 **UN Plan**. A plan for **women's equality** has been reached.

34. **News**
KFWB-AM 980 (IND) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/11/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

37.00 **UN Plan**. A plan to protect **women's rights** has been approved.

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

35. **KNX 1070 Newsradio**
KNX-AM 1070 (CBS) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/01/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

38.10 Five years after the Int'l **Women's Conference** in **Beijing UN** workers say there are still major inequalities between the sexes.

36. **KNX 1070 Newsradio**
KNX-AM 1070 (CBS) Local Radio Los Angeles
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

37.12 A special session of the **UN** general assembly opens today in New York. C; Clip from The Early Show - I; Angela King, special advisor, talked about discrimination against **women**.

37. **Newschannel 3 At Five**
WREG-TV CH 3 (CBS) Television Memphis
06/10/2000 5:00 - 5:30 pm

00.07.02 **United Nations**. CanYt decide on **women's rights**. V; New York, NY, **conference**.
 00.07.22

38. **The Early Edition Of Eyewitness News**
WWL-TV (CBS) Television New Orleans
06/05/2000 5:00 - 6:00 am

12.49 TZ; Business News. >Stock market report. >Lockheed Martin IMS will close its software development center in Metairie in September. >General Motors has launched a new website called gm.tickettoride.com. V; General Motors Website. >Microsoft is denying a report that British Columbia is trying to get Microsoft's headquarters moved to Canada. V; Microsoft Headquarters. >Crude oil prices rose yesterday. >**Women** from around the world have gathered in New York to measure the progress made concerning violence against **women**. V; Battered **Women**. I; Charlotte Bunch, Rutgers, said **women** have a lot to say concerning **women's rights**. V; **United Nations**. V; Pakistan. V; The Vatican. V; Pope John Paul II. I; Sec. Gen. Pierre Sane, Amnesty International, talked about discriminatory practices against **women**. I; Theo-Ben Gurab, **UN** General Assembly, talked about political will. V; Classroom. I; Mary Robinson, Human **Rights** Commission, talked about the problems. Deborah Feyerick reporting. 17.01

39. **Eyewitness News Morning**
WWL-TV (CBS) Television New Orleans
06/09/2000 5:00 - 8:00 am

36.48 R; **Conference. UN Conference on Women** is wrapping up in NY. V: **Conference** shown, **women** shown. I; Madeliene Albright, Secretary of State, commenting on protecting **women** from crimes. I; Sadie Abbas, Iraqi Social Minister, commenting on Iraqi **women** and damage to them by the US. V; **Women at conference**. I; Fred Eckhard, **UN** Spokesman, commenting on the needs of **women**. I; Austin Ruse, Catholic Human **Rights**, commenting on sexual **rights** for **women**. I; Alice Miller, Columbia University, commenting on the **rights** of **women**. Richard Roth reporting. 39.08.

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

40. **NY-1 News**
NY1 Cable New York
06/05/2000 3:00 - 4:00 pm

48.10 Hillary Hillary Clinton spoke out about **women's rights** at the **UN**. I; Hillary. 49.00

41. **NY-1 Newsall Weekend**
NY1 Cable New York
06/10/2000 6:00 - 7:00 pm

13.26. Status of **Women Global Conference V**; Madeline Albright, Secretary General of the US, attended the Annual **Women's Conference** at the **UN**. 13.51.

42. **Eyewitness News**
WABC-TV CH 7 (ABC) Television New York
06/09/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

18.00 TZ; One Woman Show. Sarah Jones does 30 characters in her one woman show "Surface Transit". V; "Surface Transit". V; Jones performing at the **United Nations**, "**Women Can't Wait**". She was commissioned by the group **Equality Now**. I; Jones says she becomes her characters. V; P.S. 122 Lauren Glassberg Reporting. 20.00

43. **Morning Drive**
WBBR-AM 1130 (NBC/ABC) Local Radio New York
06/05/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

17.01 Lifestyles. > TZ; Calendar including Absolut Vodka art exhibit at Grand Central Terminal; film festival about **women** at the **UN Women's Conference** at the US Customs House; Rosemary Clooney, Gabriel Byrne and Sinead Cusack at a celebration of Irish entertainment presented by the Irish Repertory Theater at the Broadhurst Theater. > TZ; events which occurred today in history. 19.00

42.01 News. > Clinton visits former Russian leader Yeltsin and addresses the Russian parliament. I; Clinton says we will establish a system to give each other early warning of missile testing and space launches. > CBS faces a protest--the network plans to air Dr Laura Schlessinger's TV show this fall, but gay **rights** organizations criticize her attitudes and **women's rights** groups take umbrage with her criticism of single motherhood. > ESPN reports the Ravens' Ray Lewis will plead guilty to a single misdemeanor charge, receive probation and agree to testify against two others in a double homicide. > A woman was almost pushed onto subway tracks but was saved by a good samaritan. > Bob Hope recuperates. 45.00

44. **Noon News**
WBBR-AM 1130 (NBC/ABC) Local Radio New York
06/05/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

23.00 Focus. **UN Conference** on 3rd world **women** in slavery. 25.00

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

45. **Afternoon Drive**

WBBR-AM 1130 (NBC/ABC) Local Radio New York

06/05/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

42.00 First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addressed the U.N. **Conference on Women** today. SB; Hillary says **women's rights** are human **rights**. 43.00

46. **Afternoon Drive**

WBBR-AM 1130 (NBC/ABC) Local Radio New York

06/08/2000 4:00 - 5:00 pm

43.00 Delegates to the U.N. **Women's Conference** in NYC are wrestling with the issue of reproductive **rights** and homosexuality. S; Madeleine Albright, U.S. Sec. of State says every woman should have access to birth control. 44.00

47. **Noon News**

WBBR-AM 1130 (NBC/ABC) Local Radio New York

06/09/2000 12:00 - 1:00 pm

23.05 Bloomberg Focus **Women's rights** session is now at **United Nations**. SB; Madeleine Albright seeks an end to **women's** slavery. 24.31

48. **63 News**

WMBC-TV (IND) Television New York

05/31/2000 5:00 - 6:00 pm

42.00 Health Watch. > Aetna US Health Care is being sued by Upstate, NY hospitals for payments. -R > It's lyme disease season. The disease is carried by ticks. There is a vaccine, but it's not 100% effective. When outside, wear long pants and shirts and use insect repellent. V; Patient. > According to a **United Nations** report, **women**, all over the world, are still getting the shaft in every area of life. V; **United Nations**. **Women** are still making less money than men and are now half of all AIDS cases. 46.00

49. **News 4 New York At 6:00**

WNBC-TV CH 4 (NBC) Television New York

06/05/2000 6:00 - 6:30 pm

00.10 Campaign This is Primary Eve in New Jersey and elsewhere. V; Murray Sabrin in New Jersey. I; Sabrin says they have the momentum. V; William Gormley, Jim Trevinger, Bob Franks shots. I; Franks is optimistic about tomorrow. V; John Corzine, Jim Florio. I; Corzine, Florio talk about their images. > Hillary Clinton came to **United Nations** for a speech about **women's rights**. V; Clinton in the main room. SB; Clinton says there is more to be done. I; Irish delegates Marian Flannery and Joy McCormick are supportive. V; Rick Lazio in National Reform Party meeting. 05.42

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

50. **Today In New York**
WNBC-TV CH 4 (NBC) Television New York
06/06/2000 5:00 - 7:00 am

45.50 Gender **Equality Conference**. This week the **UN** will hold a **conference** called **Beijing + 5**. V; attendees at the **conference** 5 years ago in **Beijing** China. SI; Lydia Alvarez, delegate, says the **conference** 5 years ago had a hopeful attitude; **women** felt they could address their problems. V; attendees at the **conference** 5 years ago. SI; Erin McGuinn, delegate, says the gov'ts have still not lived up to promises they made 5 years ago to protect young **women's** reproductive and sexual **rights**. V; Hillary Clinton--she has been a strong supporter of this **conference**. GR; NY Times caption that Morgan Stanley is cited for discrimination against **women**. 49.20

51. **Channel 11 News At Ten**
WPIX-TV CH 11 (IND) Television New York
06/01/2000 10:00 - 11:00 pm

23.35 Slavery business TZ; The **UN** is holding meetings on the worldwide practice of **women** and children in slavery. I; Man says infants on the floor. V; Eastern European **women** arrested at the Playpen. I; Mike Bayer says they come as models, waitresses, babysitters, and end up working in the peep shows. I; Theresa Loar says there are some 50,000 a year trafficked into the US. V; **United Nations** statistics. V; Global Survivors Network surveillance tape. I; Bayer says she made it through security at the airport with them in hot pursuit. /Mary Murphy 26.44

52. **Joan Hamburg Program**
WWOR-AM 710 (ABC) Local Radio New York
05/31/2000 10:00 - 12:00 am

06.00 The Joan Hamburg Show. Joan says that Deidre Hall of "Days of Our Lives" will be popping in. Later, she'll be joined by a panel of **women** from "**Women From Beijing**" to talk about **women's** roles in society today. Talks about an article from the Food Section of the NY Times called "Who Put the Beet in the Muselline" by Marion Burroughs, in which Joan was quoted. Talks about going to Blue Hill Restaurant and actually enjoying the beet ravioli. Also talks about a wonderful recipe for skirt steak in Mark Bitman's column. Talks about NY Post article on single moms. Says that in Japan, the company that makes Power Ranger and Tomagotchi toys are paying parents to have babies. 11.27

1.06.00 Joan Hamburg. Joan is joined by panel from "**Women for Beijing Plus Five**". They discuss **women's** roles in government and society. 1.20.35

1.24.30 More panel discussion on "**Women 2000**" and **women's rights** around the world. 1.37.50

1.42.25 More panel discussion on **women's rights** worldwide. 1.53.05

53. **Joan Hamburg Program**
WWOR-AM 710 (ABC) Local Radio New York
06/02/2000 10:00 - 9:00 pm

31.50 More with Perri Peltz. She talks about the internet related, consumer oriented CNN.com. She and Joan discuss her panel discussion with "**Women of Beijing**" concerning internet communication. Perri talks about being a working mother. 42.15

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

54. 13 News Daybreak

WVEC-TV (ABC) Television Norfolk/Portsmouth/Newport News

06/05/2000 5:00 - 7:00 am

43.20 ABC News cut in with Anderson Cooper: > R; President Clinton makes case for US anti-ballistic missile system before Russian Parliament, the first time a US president has spoken there. 43.31 > R; Powerful earthquake rocks Sumatra. 43.36 > R; Attorney for Baltimore Ravens linebacker Ray Lewis says murder charges will be dropped in exchange for testimony against two others charged with two murders in Atlanta after Super Bowl. 43.48 > National Commission on Terrorism is due to release controversial recommendations today. V; bombing aftermath scenes. The independent panel was created by Congress after 1998 US embassy bombings in Africa. Recommendations include tracking foreign students in US and making it easier for CIA to recruit informants with questionable backgrounds. Critics say steps would severely damage civil liberties. 44.10 ABC News data bank: > R; US Supreme Court scheduled to hand down rulings. 44.17 > R; First Lady Hillary Clinton is keynote speaker at **UN** in New York at forum on status of **women** worldwide. 44.24 > R; Report from Sierra Club on how to preserve wetlands and reduce flood threat. 44.28 > R; Little Orphan Annie for new millennium makes debut in newspapers. 44.34 > Student paralyzed two years ago when classmate opened fire in school graduates in Paducah, Kentucky. V; scenes of girl at graduation. 45.04

55. Arizona Morning News

KTAR-AM 620 (ABC) Local Radio Phoenix

06/05/2000 6:00 - 6:30 am

01.00 ABC News. > Clinton ended his trip to Russia this morning with a speech to the Russian Parliament. SB; Clinton speaking about the threat of terrorism. SB; Martha Raditz (sp), ABC, talks about the critics opposition to implementing the recommendations to fight terrorism. > The president is now in Kiev and is expected to hear the nation's plans to close the Chernobyl nuclear plant. > A man with ties to Islamic groups admitted to placing heaving metal bars on a French railway line. The train was traveling from Italy to Northern France when it derailed. Two people were killed and 13 injured. > A five day **conference** on **women's** issues will start today, a **UN** sponsored event called **Women 2000**. SB; Angela King, special advisor to the secretary general on gender issues, says the world economy will be the focus. > A man drowned in the Salt River over the weekend. I; Sgt. Dave Trombey, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, says the man became fatigued and wasn't able to make it to shore. Barbara Villa reporting. > A fifteen year old boy drowned over the weekend at Canyon Lake. I; Sgt. Dave Trombey, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, says the boy had been rafting. > A van rolled over on the freeway and burst into flames over the weekend with a man and child inside. I; Doug Mumertz, Phoenix Fire Captain, says the man and his son suffered only minor injuries. > The Premium Cinema in Framingham, Massachusetts says reservations are recommended and no one under 21 is allowed. Dining and drinks are available. Other theaters are planning similar operations. Dierde Bryant reporting. The Harkins theaters in the Valley is planning similar operations. 06.07

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

56. **The Tony Femino Show**
KTAR-AM 620 (ABC) Local Radio Phoenix
06/06/2000 3:00 - 4:00 pm

00.05 ABC News / Connie Weber. >Engine Supply Incorporated was the site of a workplace shooting. SB; Mike Zellas, Phoenix Police, said both the shooter and the victim are at St. Joseph's Hospital. >Sammy The Bull Gravano is back in court today. SB; Gravano, said he got an adrenalin rush when he killed nineteen people. >Ray Lewis took the stand today to testify against two friends in the murder the night of the Super Bowl. >Education supporters were packed in front of the State Capitol. Governor Jane Hull spoke at a special session today to get voters to increase sales tax. SB; Governor Hull, pushes school funding. >Congress is being urged by President Clinton to pass an emergency spending package. >The U.N. **Conference on Women** will talk about sexual **rights** of all **women**. >Wall Street. 03.40

57. **News 12 At Five**
KPTV-TV CH 12 (UPN) Television Portland
06/05/2000 5:00 - 6:00 am

40.10 Cornering the Market. > CNN: **Women's rights conference** held in NY. Deborah Fairick, CNN: NY. >Stocks Recap. 42.34

58. **News Channel 11 Nightwatch**
WTVD-TV CH 11 (ABC) Television Raleigh/Durham
06/05/2000 11:00 - 11:35 pm

13.29 TZ; **Women 2000**. The International **Women's Conference** began today in the **United Nations**. 13.57

59. **NewsSource 13 At 11:00**
WOKR-TV CH 13 (ABC) Television Rochester
06/05/2000 11:00 - 11:35 pm

00.29.43 TZ; Newswatch Segment. > V; Earthquake in Sumatra > V; Texas Flooding > V; Ray Lewis will not serve jail time > V; **Women 2000 conference** starts on NY City. > V; Sears tower gets new Tower. 00.31.12

60. **The Morning News**
KQCA-TV CH 58 (WB) Television Sacramento/Stockton/Modesto
06/05/2000 8:00 - 9:00 am

45.48 Human **rights** progress. Before meeting of **UN**, human **rights** activists gather to point out failures in policy implementation of violence against **women**. V; scenes of third world countries. I; Theo-Ben Giurab, **UN** General Assembly president, talks of changing discriminatory practices. 46.36

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

61. **Pacifica Network News**

KPFA-FM 94.1 (FM) Local Radio San Francisco

06/09/2000 3:30 - 4:00 pm

12.42 **Women 2000 conference**. There were differences at the **Women 2000 conference** in NY. SB; Whitney Brown, Human **Rights** Watch; comments on negotiations on **Beijing** issues. SB; **UN** Secretary General Anon (?); comments on issue. SB; introduction of Hillary Rodham Clinton. SB; Clinton; speaking on **women's** issues at **conference**. Alistair Wanklin reporting. 16.10

62. **KIRO News At Five**

KIRO-TV CH 7 (CBS) Television Seattle/Tacoma

06/10/2000 5:00 - 6:00 pm

40.27 News Briefs. > **UN** meets to discuss **women's equality**. V; 40.40

63. **KIRO News At Eleven**

KIRO-TV CH 7 (CBS) Television Seattle/Tacoma

06/10/2000 11:00 - 11:30 pm

05.31 News Briefs. > Iraq accuses U.S. in oil for food program. V; > **UN women** meeting today. V; > Fatal candle fire. V; > 21 horses killed in NYC. V; > Lost cat sought. > Deer saved in Astoria, Oregon. V; > Man attempts scaling of Mt. Rainier. V; 08.00

64. **4 At Five**

KMOV-TV CH 4 (CBS) Television St. Louis

06/10/2000 5:00 - 5:30 pm

05.07.10 **UN Women's Conference** New York - **Women** celebrate amendment calling for tougher penalties for domestic violence, female slavery. V; **UN** delegates. 05.07.30

65. **Morning Edition Local Cut-Ins**

WAMU-FM 88.5 (NPR) Local Radio Washington

06/06/2000 6:00 - 8:00 am

> President Clinton meets with Jordan's King Abdullah today as Secretary of State Albright continues to meet with leaders in the Middle East. 01.30 > Congress posed to debate the agriculture funding bill and the elimination of estate taxes. 02.35 > New Jersey voters to elect candidates for U.S. Senate races today. 03.35 > Earthquake shakes the capital of Turkey this morning. 04.00 > Supreme Court overrules Washington state's grandparents' visitation **rights**. 04.55 > U.S. delegation to the U.N. **conference** on global **equality** for **women** say the Vatican and some countries are favoring the status quo. 05.44

66. **News**

WTOP-AM 1500 (CBS) Local Radio Washington

06/09/2000 6:00 - 7:00 am

43.12 TZ; Prostitution. The **United Nations** works on a human **rights** agenda, leading some **women's** groups to accuse to Clinton administration of trying to sanction prostitution as a form of labor. 43.34

WOMEN 2000 CONFERENCE-LOCAL

Continued....

67. News

WTOP-AM 1500 (CBS) Local Radio Washington
06/09/2000 7:00 - 8:00 am

51.56 TZ; Tim Russert commentary. >The White House loses thousands of Al Gore's e-mail, creating a further shadow over him in the fundraising scandals. Former California Governor Pete Wilson creates a mock quiz show called Hypocrisy. >Some **women's** groups suggest the Clinton administration is soft on prostitution at the **United Nations**. 55.58

68. News At Eleven

WKBN-TV (CBS) Television Youngstown
06/05/2000 11:00 - 11:35 pm

00.20.05 TZ; Across America. > Supreme Court Struck down law that allowed grandparents to force visits of grandparents against parent's wishes. V; Grandparents with kids. > In Florida, inmate in Sex offender prison got away in a helicopter. V; Crashed helicopter. > Baltimore Ravens Football Star Ray Lewis pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor and will not face murder charges. V; Ray Lewis. > In New York, at the **United Nations**, **women** gathered to discuss the plight of the world's **women**. V; Scenes at the **UN**. 00.21.45

69. News At Eleven

WKBN-TV (CBS) Television Youngstown
06/10/2000 11:00 - 11:30 pm

00.16.04 TZ; Around The World. > Syria is mourning the loss of President Assad. V; Assad, mourners in Syria. > Talks have stalled at **United Nations** on health and well being of **women**. V; **United Nation** talks. > Federal Authorities caught Dan Wiant just in time, he was former Chief of American Cancer Society of Ohio. V; American Cancer Society sign. > Fatal Accident in Cincinnati, 11 kids were in a SUV, when it crashed, two dead, several severely injured. V; Crash scene. > In California, farm workers were accidentally sprayed with chemicals. V; Farm workers, Fire Workers, emergency workers. > In London, Police trying to find out why they found marijuana in Buckingham Palace. 00.18.43

70. News At Ten

WYFX-TV (FOX) Television Youngstown
06/03/2000 10:00 - 10:30 pm

00.02.25 National Stories. > Ramseys claim psychic saw JonBenet's killer. V; Sketch on the Ramsey's website of description of killer Ramsey's Say a dead psychic gave them. > **UN Conference** determine 50% of the Worlds **women** are affected by violence. V; Unicef report. 00.03.14

###

**Denver Summit's Democracy and Human Rights Initiative:
U.S. Submission to Experts Meeting
Washington, D. C. September 30-October 1, 1997**

Introduction

The participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight agreed in the Summit communiqué "to work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes democracy, and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts." Further, in the section "Democracy and Human Rights," the Denver partners noted that while the worldwide growth of democracy was unprecedented, young democratic states could be fragile and short-lived. "We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not."

The partners agreed, inter alia, to focus attention on four priority areas: rule of law and good governance, civil society, women's political participation, and business and labor support for democracy. Much is being done to promote democracy in these areas by the Eight individually and in multilateral contexts. The process initiated by the Denver Summit and carried forward by this experts meeting provides the Eight with a more effective means of coordinating pro-democracy activities and responding to urgent needs.

New democracies are often fragile because of the enormous strain posed by the essential changes required for a society emerging from a conflict-ridden or repressive past. Experience has demonstrated that these changes are interconnected. A strong civil society that fosters informed citizens, free to represent their interests, creates the conditions for the rule of law and accountability of public institutions. Governing by the rule of law increases the protection of human rights, sustains economic development and promotes social stability and peace. Business and labor have important roles to play in democratic development. The mobilization of women as participants in decision making provides untapped energies essential for the difficult process of transition. Advanced democracies as well as new democracies need to respond to the dynamic of these interconnected processes.

In preparing for this meeting, the U.S. has drawn together experts from different agencies involved in promoting democracy worldwide. Numerous meetings with non-governmental organizations have been held. Their input has enriched our understanding of what works and what does not work and has helped shape the perspectives outlined in the attached papers that we offer this meeting for discussion.

II. Women's Political Participation

II. (1) In the Denver Summit communiqué, the Eight acknowledged the link between promoting democracy, including expanding women's political participation, and achieving the Eight's more traditional objectives:

The Importance of Women's Political Participation

II. (2) Expanding women's political participation will contribute significantly to achieving the Eight's goals of promoting peace, economic development, and sustainable democratic governance, which is built not only on democratic institutions, but on a democratic distribution of power and opportunity.

- Women play a major role in households and communities. Expanding the space for women's political voices to be heard—at local, regional and national levels—would result in policies which have more impact on women's lives and the issues they face.
- Women comprise a large part of the workforce, and their productivity and contribution would be dramatically enhanced if their bargaining power were increased and they were given better access to education, health care, and resources such as land and capital.
- Women play significant roles in national democracy movements, and their inclusion in positions of power and leadership in post-conflict situations, particularly peace processes, and newly consolidated democracies would facilitate efforts to achieve sustainable democratic transitions.

U. S. Perspective

US Policy and Development Programs

II. (3) The United States Government is working to advance women's political participation around the world through its foreign policies and development programs. The U. S. foreign policy goals include:

- promoting the advancement of women and their full participation and representation in the political lives of their countries, and
- achieving the full integration of women in U.S. foreign policy programs and projects.

II. (4) As part of its sustainable development agenda, the United States is initiating programs to benefit women, such as the Global Women in Politics program, part of USAID's Women's Political Participation and Legal Rights Initiative as announced at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and integrating gender issues into all other

initiatives. We believe that both approaches are essential in order to directly address the disadvantages and discrimination women face.

II. (5) Given women's many political roles, it is not surprising that there are several interrelated activities that are crucial to a comprehensive strategy to expand women's political participation. For that reason and based on lessons learned, the US supports the following strategic programs, which are carried out either alone or in a combination developed according to the particular country situation.

1. **Women as voters** – Where meaningful elections are coming up within the next six to twelve months and women are enfranchised, ensure that voter registration is not biased against women, provide voter education on candidates, platforms and issues, enable women to have equal access to polling stations and encourage women to turn out on election day.
2. **Women as party leaders and members** – Where political parties are a channel for representing citizen interests, sensitize parties to the power of women's political voice, strengthen the capacity of women who participate in party structures and support the integration of gender issues into party platforms.
3. **Women as elected representatives** – Where democratic institutions are in place and there is an active, vocal women's movement, focus on political leadership, training women to run for elected office and assisting women who are in office to master the intricacies of the political process.
4. **Women as NGO advocates** -- Where women's mobilization and political awareness is low (and/or explicitly political organization is too risky), organize women through issue-oriented mobilization, paying particular attention to building connections between women's advocates and potentially valuable allies.

US Plans for Looking Inward

II. (6) In an effort to address our own shortcomings in women's political participation and empowerment, the United States will:

- Seek ratification of the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- Continue the efforts of the President's InterAgency Council on Women to implement the Beijing Platform for Action in a variety of areas including health care, education, workplace issues such as job security and pay equity, access to credit and violence against women. The President's InterAgency Council on Women coordinates the work of all federal government agencies and conducts outreach with the non-government

community, consequently expanding NGO access to, and participation in, government decision making.

- Build a strategic and critical mass of women leaders by continuing to appoint women to high level government positions.

Existing Programs of the Eight and Mechanisms for Cooperation

II. (7) The EU, the German political foundations and the US are already giving women opportunities to share political participation strategies and sharpen their skills. The DAC Women in Development Working Group, which meets bi-annually, also brings several of the Eight members together to discuss, inter alia, environment, legal rights and political participation issues. There are also various UN agencies and offices committed to women's issues and participation worldwide (UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN Division on the Advancement for Women).

II. (8) Commemorations and events, such as the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, are almost as important, proving to be great catalysts for change and establishing common worldwide voice on an issue. 189 countries around the world would likely not have reached joint consensus on women's rights as human rights (the Platform for Action) without the Beijing Conference. This progress would likely have been impossible without a similar consensus established nearly 50 years ago in the form of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both the Platform and the Universal Declaration now serve as the indispensable starting point for debate on what is internationally acceptable from a rights perspective and what nations around the world, either independently or in concert, should strive to achieve.

Proposals

II. (9) The following proposals represent opportunities for the Eight to build upon the consensus established at the Denver Summit: "to better concert efforts in three specific areas-- voter and civic education, political leadership training and technical training and leadership services." Close collaboration on these programs should increase the scale of our individual efforts, amplify women's voices, quicken the pace at which women are able to bring systemic change to their societies and lessen the competition for grant money that often divides groups and prevents solidarity in women's movements.

- (1) Support a women's agenda within evolving multinational bodies -- Consider ways in which advancing women's political participation can be addressed in the policies and programs of evolving and expanding multinational organizations in which countries of the Eight are members.

(2) Support women's rights as human rights -- As part of the 1998 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, integrate women's political participation and the theme of women's rights as human rights throughout commemorations, recognizing that public events often force attention on issues and result in change. Use this opportunity to renew, both domestically as well as in foreign policies and programs, commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action.

(3) Support women as voters, elected representatives and party leaders and members -- In countries with meaningful upcoming elections, the Eight can work in bilateral and multilateral concepts to emphasize large-scale voter education programs that encourage women to vote and provide information on candidate platforms. Other areas for emphasis would include political leadership training for female candidates to increase the likelihood of victory, and for elected officials to increase their confidence, competence and effectiveness.

(4) Support women as NGO advocates -- To increase women's mobilization generally, support the growth of local, regional and national organizations through which women's voices can be heard and effectively monitor government actions. Where local capacity exists, emphasize in assistance programs the selection of indigenous organizations to carry out activities.

(5) Expanding Women's Political Participation within each of the Eight countries -- The Eight should be committed, within our own countries, to support women as voters, elected representatives and NGO advocates and, as proactively as possible, to provide women access to exercising their democratic choice, running for public office, information and appointed middle and high level government positions.



The President's Interagency Council on Women
Telephone (202)647-6227 • Fax (202)647-5337

From: Theresa Loar

Date: 9/30

To: Melanne Verwee

Of: _____

Fax Number: 456-6244

Subject: Reception this evening

Message: _____

FYI We are expecting a
good turnout.

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): 2

*USA Networks
and
The National Democratic Institute*

Invite you to Honor

*The Denver Summit
Democracy and Human Rights
Meeting of Experts*

And to Celebrate

Women as Democracy Builders

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

6:00 - 8:00

*The National Museum of Women in the Arts
1250 New York Avenue, Northwest*

RSVP 202-647-6227





CommonHealth

NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE ■ VOLUME 2, No. 3



FIRST LADIES YELTSIN AND CLINTON VISIT SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

The snowy road leading to the Perovo Children's Building in Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, Moscow, Russia, had been freshly plowed in preparation for the visit of First Ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin. The visit on January 14, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. represented a historic occasion for Savior's and Magee Women's

Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The presence and support of the two First Ladies affirmed the trust, confidence, and enthusiasm of the partners.

The official visit began on schedule with Dr. Alexander Goldberg, Chief Physician of Savior's, and Mrs. Irma Goertzen, President and CEO of Magee Women's, greeting the First Ladies as they entered the children's wing of the hospital. The First Ladies were accompanied by Mrs. B.A. Bentsen, wife of US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Mrs. Alice Pickering, wife of US Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering.

A second set of official greeters included John W. LeSar, MD, Senior Medical Advisor for the New Independent States, USAID; Rebecca Furie-Kalisher, Regional Director of AIHA; Bernice Bennett, Director of Special Projects for NAPH and Partnership Coordinator of AIHA; Tanya Kotys, Partnership Program Coordinator for Magee-Women's Hospital. Also included were Dr. Vadim Lopukhin, Chief Ob/Gyn at Savior's; Dr. Yelena Burtseva, President, Women and Family Foundation at Savior's; Dr. Ivan Leshkevich, Deputy Minister of Maternal and Child Health, Municipal Health Administration, Moscow; and Vasily Agapov, Deputy Minister of Health, Russian Federation.

The visit began with a tour of the Savior's pediatric department. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin, escorted by Dr. Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen, visited three hospitalized children. Mrs. Clinton gave each child a jigsaw puzzle "for when they are feeling better." The children were in beds donated through the Department of Defense program "Operation Provide Hope". As a gesture of support, Mrs. Yeltsin donated five incubators to Savior's, and Mrs. Clinton donated a child's swing set.

The tour continued with an observation of a childbirth class. The class, conducted by a Savior's physician who was trained through Magee Women's Hospital, consisted of eight Russian expectant parents. Educational posters were displayed on the walls of the Woman and Child Educational Center, where the couples were attentively observing a demonstration of the birth process when Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin entered the room. "My husband and I also went to these classes years ago—I learned many things," noted Mrs. Clinton as she sat with Natalya Modilina, an expectant mother attending the lecture.

The last stop on the visit consisted of a 15 minute private roundtable discussion with the partnership participants. Alexander Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen welcomed the

⇨ Hillary Clinton visits with a young patient in Perovo Children's Building, Savior's Hospital.

Mrs. Clinton met numerous children during her visit to Savior's Hospital. ⇨

CommonHealth Feature

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TRAVELS TO MOSCOW AND MINSK

Courtesy of White House Photography



First Ladies to the Savior's-Magee Partnership. Mrs. Goertzen provided an overview of the partnership, emphasizing the new model of obstetrics care and the goals of the consumer education center. Dr. Goldberg emphasized the "support of AIHA and the Russian government for making this partnership possible." He later stated, "When I went to Magee-Women's Hospital, I observed a childbirth with the father present for the delivery. That father had tears in his eyes when he was handed his baby, and I knew then that was what I wanted for my hospital. They don't just deliver babies, they create families. With our partnership, we have been able to obtain additional funds from the Russian government to support the renovation of our birthing center. Mrs. Goertzen and her staff have provided us with opportunities to educate our staff, change our administrative structure, and promote consumer education. This model of care will benefit all of us at Savior's Hospital."

Mrs. Clinton remarked that she and Mrs. Yeltsin were pleased to see the use of midwives in Russia. "I have pushed for the use of midwives in the United States," Mrs.

✧ Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin met with Dr. A. Goldberg, I. Goertzen, T. Kotys, and other participants in the AIHA Partnership Program to discuss the Savior's-Magee Women's Partnership.

Courtesy of White House Photography



Photo by A. Boltsov

Clinton noted, adding that "[Savior's] is promoting cooperation between physician's and nurses in the partnership."

Finally, Mrs. Clinton thanked the participants and distributed souvenir pens from the White House. As the First Ladies left the children's wing, a choir from the 300-year old Church of the Savior of Peace and Charity, located on the hospital grounds, performed two traditional hymns, and Father Alexander presented Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin hand-painted icons. Mrs. Clinton was impressed "that such beautiful music could come from a small group of voices."

MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL No. 4 FOR SICK CHILDREN IN MINSK, BELARUS.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her tour of partnership hospitals on January

✧ Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton sat in on a childbirth training class at Savior's Hospital, Moscow, Russia, taught by Dr. Olga Tryanina. The incubator displayed in the photo was a donation to Savior's Hospital by Mrs. Yeltsin.

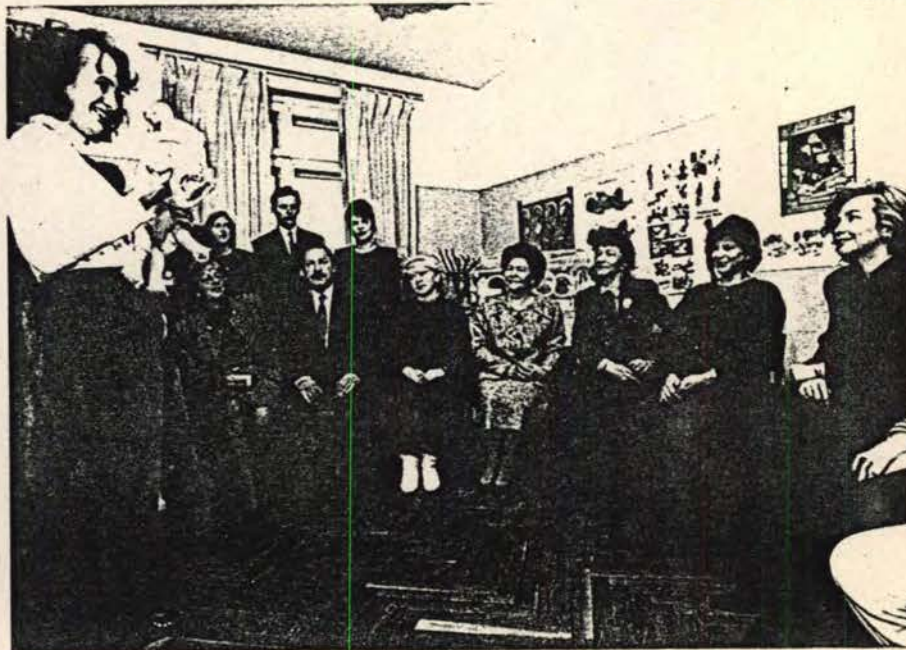
Courtesy of White House Photography



✧ (L to R) Dr. V. Strugach, MD, Director of Fourth Hospital, First Lady Clinton, and staff of Fourth Hospital listen as a young girl sings a national song during the First Lady's visit to Fourth Hospital, Minsk.

15, 1994, with a visit in Children's Hospital No. 4 for Sick Children in Minsk, Belarus. Accompanied by Mrs. Irina Shuskevich, the then First Lady of Belarus, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Health Vassili S. Kazakov, and Hospital Director, Dr. Valentina Strugach. Personal greetings were also extended by AIHA Partnership Coordinator Sharon Weinstein, Regional AIHA Director Miron Fedoriw, Project Director Dr. Thomas Foley, and Medical Executive Member Dr. Richard Towbin, as well as representatives of Operation Provide Hope--a public/private ini-

Courtesy of White House Photography



My thanks to the Fourth Children's City Hospital, your staff and patients, and the citizens of your Republic for your courage and work on behalf of a better life for all your people, especially your children. Thanks too for your hospitality and kindness to me personally during my visit.

Hillary Rodham Clinton January 15, 1994

tiative of the US and Russian Federation governments to facilitate shipments of food, medical supplies, and medicine to the NIS.

The delegation from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh also included Michael Augustine, Director of Environmental Services; Miriam Bloom, MD, Pediatric Diagnostic Services; Warren Grupe, MD, Advisor to the Department of Pediatrics; and Patricia Schaffer, RN, PhD, Director of Nursing Education.

During Mrs. Clinton's visit to Minsk, two truckloads of medical equipment and supplies arrived at Children's Hospital No. 4 from Operation Provide Hope. Mrs. Clinton witnessed the partial delivery of what will amount to a ten million dollar shipment of new hospital equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army in Europe. Minister Kazakov acknowledged this very generous donation and offered his personal thanks to Mrs. Clinton.

Following the arrival of medical equipment at Children's Hospital No. 4, Mrs. Clinton began a tour of the hospital, where she saw the inpatient facilities and several children. She was able to talk to a child with congenital heart disease and children gave her gifts from Belarus.

She then joined a private meeting with several members of the pediatric health care leadership in the Republic and the hospital, and the delegation from AIHA and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. During this meeting, Minister Kazakov described the history of cooperation between Belarus

The Minsk-Pittsburgh Partnership has focused on pediatric health care and early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric thyroid cancer, as well as cancer-related problems in children caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, since its establishment in February 1993. As part of its partnership,

⌞ "He doesn't seem to be shy," Mrs. Clinton told reporters as young Sergei thanked her for presenting him a jigsaw puzzle.



Photo by R. Muxametzhanova. Courtesy of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh works closely with the Radiation Medicine Institute in Minsk, which treats most of the thyroid cancer victims in Belarus.

Acknowledging Dr. Kazakov's remarks, Mrs. Clinton noted that "cooperation between our people will lead to stronger nations and stronger futures for all of us, especially our children." She asked to be kept informed concerning future activities in Belarus.

Dr. Alexey I. Kubarko, Rector of Minsk Medical Institute, a partner facility, commented on the value of the partnership toward improving the education of health pro-

fessionals and students. Dr. Strugach, Director of the Fourth Hospital for Sick Children, presented Mrs. Clinton with the current issue of AIHA's newsletter, *CommonHealth*, stating that this partnership was one of 21 and that the program was very much appreciated and had made a major impact on health care in Belarus.

After personally greeting all those in attendance, Mrs. Clinton signed the visitor's log and met with hospital staff for group photographs. She completed her visit by inspecting the donated equipment containers outside the hospital where she spoke briefly on the importance of support for the Republic and Belarus. The Belarusian medical leadership and the U.S. delegation were both very pleased with Mrs. Clinton's sincere interest in the medical problems of Belarusian children and the hospital partnership program that will help meet those needs. ■

⌞ (L to R) B. Bennett, B.A. Bentsen, A. Pickering, and R. Kalishertouring Perovo Children's Building of Savior's Hospital.



Courtesy of B. Bennett

Bernice Bennett, MPH, is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Public Hospitals (Washington, DC). Tanya Kotys is the Partnership Representative for Magee-Women's Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Sharon Weinstein is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of International Affairs at Premier Health Alliance (Chicago, IL). Dr. Thomas Foley, MD, is Director of the Division of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA).



CommonHealth

NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE • VOLUME 2, No. 3



FIRST LADIES YELTSIN AND CLINTON VISIT SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

The snowy road leading to the Perovo Children's Building in Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, Moscow, Russia, had been freshly plowed in preparation for the visit of First Ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin. The visit on January 14, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. represented a historic occasion for Savior's and Magee Women's

Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The presence and support of the two First Ladies affirmed the trust, confidence, and enthusiasm of the partners.

The official visit began on schedule with Dr. Alexander Goldberg, Chief Physician of Savior's, and Mrs. Irma Goertzen, President and CEO of Magee Women's, greeting the First Ladies as they entered the children's wing of the hospital. The First Ladies were accompanied by Mrs. B.A. Bentsen, wife of US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Mrs. Alice Pickering, wife of US Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering.

CommonHealth Feature

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TRAVELS TO MOSCOW AND MINSK

Courtesy of White House Photography



A second set of official greeters included John W. LeSar, MD, Senior Medical Advisor for the New Independent States, USAID; Rebecca Furie-Kalisher, Regional Director of AIHA; Bernice Bennett, Director of Special Projects for NAPH and Partnership Coordinator of AIHA; Tanya Kotys, Partnership Program Coordinator for Magee-Women's Hospital. Also included were Dr. Vadim Lopukhin, Chief Ob/Gyn at Savior's; Dr. Yelena Burtseva, President, Women and Family Foundation at Savior's; Dr. Ivan Leshkevich, Deputy Minister of Maternal and Child Health, Municipal Health Administration, Moscow; and Vasily Agapov, Deputy Minister of Health, Russian Federation.

The visit began with a tour of the Savior's pediatric department. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin, escorted by Dr. Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen, visited three hospitalized children. Mrs. Clinton gave each child a jigsaw puzzle "for when they are feeling better." The children were in beds donated through the Department of Defense program "Operation Provide Hope". As a gesture of support, Mrs. Yeltsin donated five incubators to Savior's, and Mrs. Clinton donated a child's swing set.

The tour continued with an observation of a childbirth class. The class, conducted by a Savior's physician who was trained through Magee Women's Hospital, consisted of eight Russian expectant parents. Educational posters were displayed on the walls of the Woman and Child Educational Center, where the couples were attentively observing a demonstration of the birth process when Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin entered the room. "My husband and I also went to these classes years ago—I learned many things," noted Mrs. Clinton as she sat with Natalya Modilina, an expectant mother attending the lecture.

The last stop on the visit consisted of a 15 minute private roundtable discussion with the partnership participants. Alexander Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen welcomed the

⇒ Hillary Clinton visits with a young patient in Perovo Children's Building, Savior's Hospital.

Mrs. Clinton met numerous children during her visit to Savior's Hospital. ⇒

First Ladies to the Savior's-Magee Partnership. Mrs. Goertzen provided an overview of the partnership, emphasizing the new model of obstetrics care and the goals of the consumer education center. Dr. Goldberg emphasized the "support of AIHA and the Russian government for making this partnership possible." He later stated, "When I went to Magee-Women's Hospital, I observed a childbirth with the father present for the delivery. That father had tears in his eyes when he was handed his baby, and I knew then that was what I wanted for my hospital. They don't just deliver babies, they create families. With our partnership, we have been able to obtain additional funds from the Russian government to support the renovation of our birthing center. Mrs. Goertzen and her staff have provided us with opportunities to educate our staff, change our administrative structure, and promote consumer education. This model of care will benefit all of us at Savior's Hospital."

Mrs. Clinton remarked that she and Mrs. Yeltsin were pleased to see the use of midwives in Russia. "I have pushed for the use of midwives in the United States," Mrs.

✧ Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin met with Dr. A. Goldberg, I. Goertzen, T. Kotys, and other participants in the AIHA Partnership Program to discuss the Savior's-Magee Women's Partnership.

Courtesy of White House Photography



Photo by A. Bolshoy

Clinton noted, adding that "[Savior's] is promoting cooperation between physician's and nurses in the partnership."

Finally, Mrs. Clinton thanked the participants and distributed souvenir pens from the White House. As the First Ladies left the children's wing, a choir from the 300-year old Church of the Savior of Peace and Charity, located on the hospital grounds, performed two traditional hymns, and Father Alexander presented Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin hand-painted icons. Mrs. Clinton was impressed "that such beautiful music could come from a small group of voices."

MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL No. 4 FOR SICK CHILDREN IN MINSK, BELARUS.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her tour of partnership hospitals on January

✧ Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton sat in on a childbirth training class at Savior's Hospital, Moscow, Russia, taught by Dr. Olga Tryanina. The incubator displayed in the photo was a donation to Savior's Hospital by Mrs. Yeltsin.

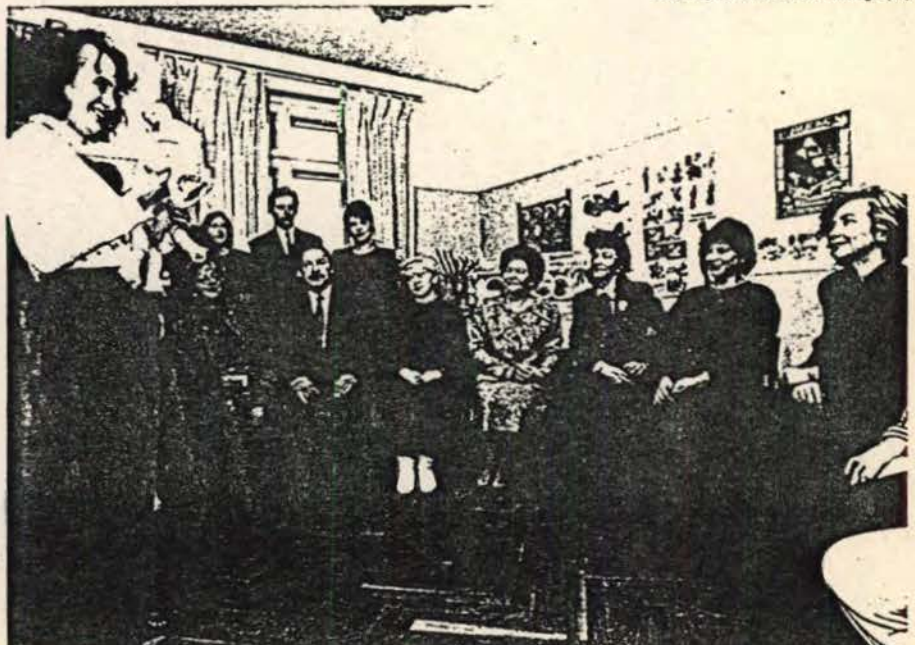
Courtesy of White House Photography



✧ (L to R) Dr. V. Strugach, MD, Director of Fourth Hospital, First Lady Clinton, and staff of Fourth Hospital listen as a young girl sings a national song during the First Lady's visit to Fourth Hospital, Minsk.

15, 1994, with a visit in Children's Hospital No. 4 for Sick Children in Minsk, Belarus. Accompanied by Mrs. Irina Shuskevich, the then First Lady of Belarus, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Health Vassili S. Kazakov, and Hospital Director, Dr. Valentina Strugach. Personal greetings were also extended by AIHA Partnership Coordinator Sharon Weinstein, Regional AIHA Director Miron Fedoriw, Project Director Dr. Thomas Foley, and Medical Executive Member Dr. Richard Towbin, as well as representatives of Operation Provide Hope—a public/private ini-

Courtesy of White House Photography



My thanks to the Fourth Children's City Hospital, your staff and patients, and the citizens of your Republic for your courage and work on behalf of a better life for all your people, especially your children. Thanks too for your hospitality and kindness to me personally during my visit.

Hillary Rodham Clinton January 15, 1994

tiative of the US and Russian Federation governments to facilitate shipments of food, medical supplies, and medicine to the NIS.

The delegation from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh also included Michael Augustine, Director of Environmental Services; Miriam Bloom, MD, Pediatric Diagnostic Services; Warren Grupe, MD, Advisor to the Department of Pediatrics; and Patricia Schaffer, RN, PhD, Director of Nursing Education.

During Mrs. Clinton's visit to Minsk, two truckloads of medical equipment and supplies arrived at Children's Hospital No. 4 from Operation Provide Hope. Mrs. Clinton witnessed the partial delivery of what will amount to a ten million dollar shipment of new hospital equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army in Europe. Minister Kazakov acknowledged this very generous donation and offered his personal thanks to Mrs. Clinton.

Following the arrival of medical equipment at Children's Hospital No. 4, Mrs. Clinton began a tour of the hospital, where she saw the inpatient facilities and several children. She was able to talk to a child with congenital heart disease and children gave her gifts from Belarus.

She then joined a private meeting with several members of the pediatric health care leadership in the Republic and the hospital, and the delegation from AIHA and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. During this meeting, Minister Kazakov described the history of cooperation between Belarus

The Minsk-Pittsburgh Partnership has focused on pediatric health care and early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric thyroid cancer, as well as cancer-related problems in children caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, since its establishment in February 1993. As part of its partnership,

♣ "He doesn't seem to be shy," Mrs. Clinton told reporters as young Sergei thanked her for presenting him a jigsaw puzzle.



Photo by R. Muxometzhanova. Courtesy of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh works closely with the Radiation Medicine Institute in Minsk, which treats most of the thyroid cancer victims in Belarus.

Acknowledging Dr. Kazakov's remarks, Mrs. Clinton noted that "cooperation between our people will lead to stronger nations and stronger futures for all of us, especially our children." She asked to be kept informed concerning future activities in Belarus.

Dr. Alexey I. Kubarko, Rector of Minsk Medical Institute, a partner facility, commented on the value of the partnership toward improving the education of health pro-

fessionals and students. Dr. Strugach, Director of the Fourth Hospital for Sick Children, presented Mrs. Clinton with the current issue of AIHA's newsletter, *CommonHealth*, stating that this partnership was one of 21 and that the program was very much appreciated and had made a major impact on health care in Belarus.

After personally greeting all those in attendance, Mrs. Clinton signed the visitor's log and met with hospital staff for group photographs. She completed her visit by inspecting the donated equipment containers outside the hospital where she spoke briefly on the importance of support for the Republic and Belarus. The Belarusian medical leadership and the U.S. delegation were both very pleased with Mrs. Clinton's sincere interest in the medical problems of Belarusian children and the hospital partnership program that will help meet those needs. ■

♣ (L to R) B. Bennett, B.A. Bentsen, A. Pickering, and R. Kalishertouring Perovo Children's Building of Savior's Hospital.



Courtesy of B. Bennett

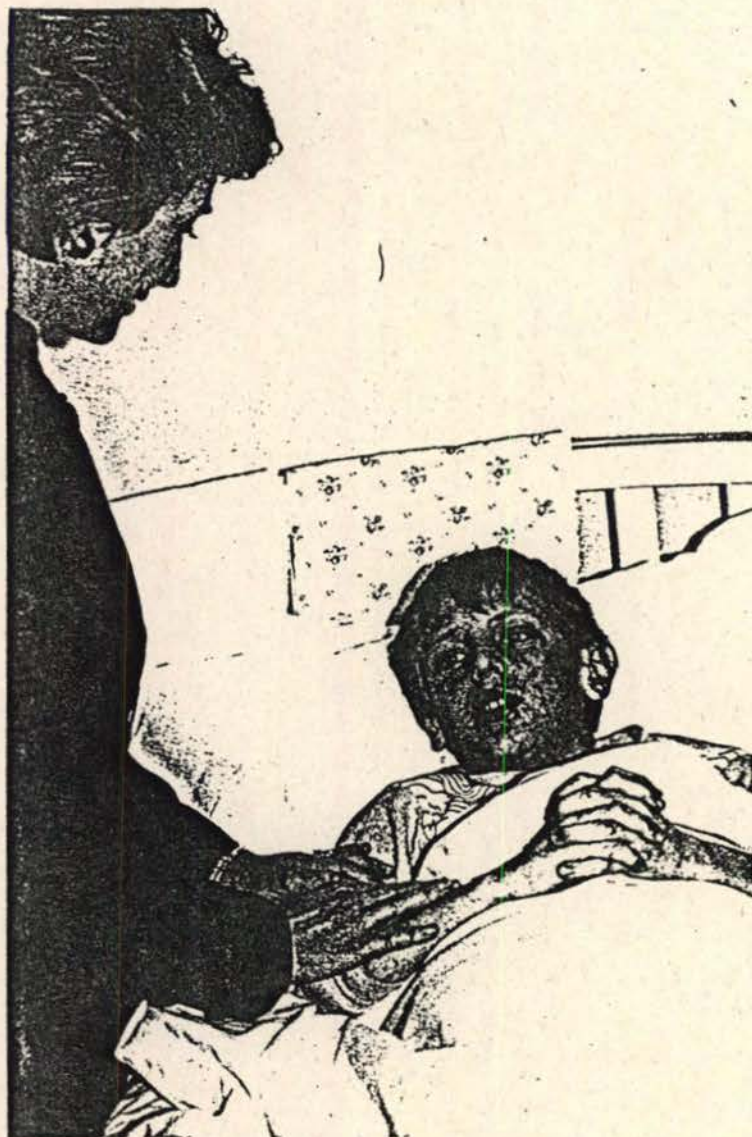
Bernice Bennett, MPH, is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Public Hospitals (Washington, DC). Tanya Kotys is the Partnership Representative for Magee-Women's Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Sharon Weinstein is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of International Affairs at Premier Health Alliance (Chicago, IL). Dr. Thomas Foley, MD, is Director of the Division of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA).



CommonHealth

NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE • VOLUME 2, No. 3



FIRST LADIES YELTSIN AND CLINTON VISIT SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

The snowy road leading to the Perovo Children's Building in Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, Moscow, Russia, had been freshly plowed in preparation for the visit of First Ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin. The visit on January 14, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. represented a historic occasion for Savior's and Magee Women's

Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The presence and support of the two First Ladies affirmed the trust, confidence, and enthusiasm of the partners.

The official visit began on schedule with Dr. Alexander Goldberg, Chief Physician of Savior's, and Mrs. Irma Goertzen, President and CEO of Magee Women's, greeting the First Ladies as they entered the children's wing of the hospital. The First Ladies were accompanied by Mrs. B.A. Bentsen, wife of US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Mrs. Alice Pickering, wife of US Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering.

A second set of official greeters included John W. LeSar, MD, Senior Medical Advisor for the New Independent States, USAID; Rebecca Furie-Kalisher, Regional Director of AIHA; Bernice Bennett, Director of Special Projects for NAPH and Partnership Coordinator of AIHA; Tanya Kotys, Partnership Program Coordinator for Magee-Women's Hospital. Also included were Dr. Vadim Lopukhin, Chief Ob/Gyn at Savior's; Dr. Yelena Burtseva, President, Women and Family Foundation at Savior's; Dr. Ivan Leshkevich, Deputy Minister of Maternal and Child Health, Municipal Health Administration, Moscow; and Vasily Agapov, Deputy Minister of Health, Russian Federation.

The visit began with a tour of the Savior's pediatric department. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin, escorted by Dr. Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen, visited three hospitalized children. Mrs. Clinton gave each child a jigsaw puzzle "for when they are feeling better." The children were in beds donated through the Department of Defense program "Operation Provide Hope". As a gesture of support, Mrs. Yeltsin donated five incubators to Savior's, and Mrs. Clinton donated a child's swing set.

The tour continued with an observation of a childbirth class. The class, conducted by a Savior's physician who was trained through Magee Women's Hospital, consisted of eight Russian expectant parents. Educational posters were displayed on the walls of the Woman and Child Educational Center, where the couples were attentively observing a demonstration of the birth process when Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin entered the room. "My husband and I also went to these classes years ago—I learned many things," noted Mrs. Clinton as she sat with Natalya Modilina, an expectant mother attending the lecture.

The last stop on the visit consisted of a 15 minute private roundtable discussion with the partnership participants. Alexander Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen welcomed the

⇒ Hillary Clinton visits with a young patient in Perovo Children's Building, Savior's Hospital.

Mrs. Clinton met numerous children during her visit to Savior's Hospital. ⇒



Courtesy of White House Photography

CommonHealth Feature

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TRAVELS TO MOSCOW AND MINSK

First Ladies to the Savior's-Magee Partnership. Mrs. Goertzen provided an overview of the partnership, emphasizing the new model of obstetrics care and the goals of the consumer education center. Dr. Goldberg emphasized the "support of AIHA and the Russian government for making this partnership possible." He later stated, "When I went to Magee-Women's Hospital, I observed a childbirth with the father present for the delivery. That father had tears in his eyes when he was handed his baby, and I knew then that was what I wanted for my hospital. They don't just deliver babies, they create families. With our partnership, we have been able to obtain additional funds from the Russian government to support the renovation of our birthing center. Mrs. Goertzen and her staff have provided us with opportunities to educate our staff, change our administrative structure, and promote consumer education. This model of care will benefit all of us at Savior's Hospital."

Mrs. Clinton remarked that she and Mrs. Yeltsin were pleased to see the use of midwives in Russia. "I have pushed for the use of midwives in the United States," Mrs.

✧ Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin met with Dr. A. Goldberg, I. Goertzen, T. Kotys, and other participants in the AIHA Partnership Program to discuss the Savior's-Magee Women's Partnership.

Courtesy of White House Photography



Clinton noted, adding that "[Savior's] is promoting cooperation between physician's and nurses in the partnership."

Finally, Mrs. Clinton thanked the participants and distributed souvenir pens from the White House. As the First Ladies left the children's wing, a choir from the 300-year old Church of the Savior of Peace and Charity, located on the hospital grounds, performed two traditional hymns, and Father Alexander presented Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin hand-painted icons. Mrs. Clinton was impressed "that such beautiful music could come from a small group of voices."

MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL No. 4 FOR SICK CHILDREN IN MINSK, BELARUS.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her tour of partnership hospitals on January

✧ Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton sat in on a childbirth training class at Savior's Hospital, Moscow, Russia, taught by Dr. Olga Tryanina. The incubator displayed in the photo was a donation to Savior's Hospital by Mrs. Yeltsin.

Courtesy of White House Photography



✧ (L to R) Dr. V. Strugach, MD, Director of Fourth Hospital, First Lady Clinton, and staff of Fourth Hospital listen as a young girl sings a national song during the First Lady's visit to Fourth Hospital, Minsk.

15, 1994, with a visit in Children's Hospital No. 4 for Sick Children in Minsk, Belarus. Accompanied by Mrs. Irina Shuskevich, the then First Lady of Belarus, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Health Vassili S. Kazakov, and Hospital Director, Dr. Valentina Strugach. Personal greetings were also extended by AIHA Partnership Coordinator Sharon Weinstein, Regional AIHA Director Miron Fedoriw, Project Director Dr. Thomas Foley, and Medical Executive Member Dr. Richard Towbin, as well as representatives of Operation Provide Hope--a public/private ini-

Courtesy of White House Photography



My thanks to the Fourth Children's City Hospital, your staff and patients, and the citizens of your Republic for your courage and work on behalf of a better life for all your people, especially your children. Thanks too for your hospitality and kindness to me personally during my visit.

Hillary Rodham Clinton January 15, 1994

tiative of the US and Russian Federation governments to facilitate shipments of food, medical supplies, and medicine to the NIS.

The delegation from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh also included Michael Augustine, Director of Environmental Services; Miriam Bloom, MD, Pediatric Diagnostic Services; Warren Grupe, MD, Advisor to the Department of Pediatrics; and Patricia Schaffer, RN, PhD, Director of Nursing Education.

During Mrs. Clinton's visit to Minsk, two truckloads of medical equipment and supplies arrived at Children's Hospital No. 4 from Operation Provide Hope. Mrs. Clinton witnessed the partial delivery of what will amount to a ten million dollar shipment of new hospital equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army in Europe. Minister Kazakov acknowledged this very generous donation and offered his personal thanks to Mrs. Clinton.

Following the arrival of medical equipment at Children's Hospital No. 4, Mrs. Clinton began a tour of the hospital, where she saw the inpatient facilities and several children. She was able to talk to a child with congenital heart disease and children gave her gifts from Belarus.

She then joined a private meeting with several members of the pediatric health care leadership in the Republic and the hospital, and the delegation from AIHA and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. During this meeting, Minister Kazakov described the history of cooperation between Belarus

The Minsk-Pittsburgh Partnership has focused on pediatric health care and early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric thyroid cancer, as well as cancer-related problems in children caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, since its establishment in February 1993. As part of its partnership,

⌞ "He doesn't seem to be shy," Mrs. Clinton told reporters as young Sergei thanked her for presenting him a jigsaw puzzle.



Photo by R. Muxametzhanova. Courtesy of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh works closely with the Radiation Medicine Institute in Minsk, which treats most of the thyroid cancer victims in Belarus.

Acknowledging Dr. Kazakov's remarks, Mrs. Clinton noted that "cooperation between our people will lead to stronger nations and stronger futures for all of us, especially our children." She asked to be kept informed concerning future activities in Belarus.

Dr. Alexey I. Kubarko, Rector of Minsk Medical Institute, a partner facility, commented on the value of the partnership toward improving the education of health pro-

fessionals and students. Dr. Strugach, Director of the Fourth Hospital for Sick Children, presented Mrs. Clinton with the current issue of AIHA's newsletter, *CommonHealth*, stating that this partnership was one of 21 and that the program was very much appreciated and had made a major impact on health care in Belarus.

After personally greeting all those in attendance, Mrs. Clinton signed the visitor's log and met with hospital staff for group photographs. She completed her visit by inspecting the donated equipment containers outside the hospital where she spoke briefly on the importance of support for the Republic and Belarus. The Belarusian medical leadership and the U.S. delegation were both very pleased with Mrs. Clinton's sincere interest in the medical problems of Belarusian children and the hospital partnership program that will help meet those needs. ■

⌞ (L to R) B. Bennett, B.A. Bentsen, A. Pickering, and R. Kalishertouring Perovo Children's Building of Savior's Hospital.



Courtesy of B. Bennett

Bernice Bennett, MPH, is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Public Hospitals (Washington, DC). Tanya Kotys is the Partnership Representative for Magee-Women's Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Sharon Weinstein is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of International Affairs at Premier Health Alliance (Chicago, IL). Dr. Thomas Foley, MD, is Director of the Division of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA).



CommonHealth

NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE • VOLUME 2, No. 3



FIRST LADIES YELTSIN AND CLINTON VISIT SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

The snowy road leading to the Perovo Children's Building in Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, Moscow, Russia, had been freshly plowed in preparation for the visit of First Ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin. The visit on January 14, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. represented a historic occasion for Savior's and Magee Women's

Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The presence and support of the two First Ladies affirmed the trust, confidence, and enthusiasm of the partners.

The official visit began on schedule with Dr. Alexander Goldberg, Chief Physician of Savior's, and Mrs. Irma Goertzen, President and CEO of Magee Women's, greeting the First Ladies as they entered the children's wing of the hospital. The First Ladies were accompanied by Mrs. B.A. Bentsen, wife of US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Mrs. Alice Pickering, wife of US Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering.

A second set of official greeters included John W. LeSar, MD, Senior Medical Advisor for the New Independent States, USAID; Rebecca Furie-Kalisher, Regional Director of AIHA; Bernice Bennett, Director of Special Projects for NAPH and Partnership Coordinator of AIHA; Tanya Kotys, Partnership Program Coordinator for Magee-Women's Hospital. Also included were Dr. Vadim Lopukhin, Chief Ob/Gyn at Savior's; Dr. Yelena Burtseva, President, Women and Family Foundation at Savior's; Dr. Ivan Leshkevich, Deputy Minister of Maternal and Child Health, Municipal Health Administration, Moscow; and Vasily Agapov, Deputy Minister of Health, Russian Federation.

The visit began with a tour of the Savior's pediatric department. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin, escorted by Dr. Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen, visited three hospitalized children. Mrs. Clinton gave each child a jigsaw puzzle "for when they are feeling better." The children were in beds donated through the Department of Defense program "Operation Provide Hope". As a gesture of support, Mrs. Yeltsin donated five incubators to Savior's, and Mrs. Clinton donated a child's swing set.

The tour continued with an observation of a childbirth class. The class, conducted by a Savior's physician who was trained through Magee Women's Hospital, consisted of eight Russian expectant parents. Educational posters were displayed on the walls of the Woman and Child Educational Center, where the couples were attentively observing a demonstration of the birth process when Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin entered the room. "My husband and I also went to these classes years ago—I learned many things," noted Mrs. Clinton as she sat with Natalya Modilina, an expectant mother attending the lecture.

The last stop on the visit consisted of a 15 minute private roundtable discussion with the partnership participants. Alexander Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen welcomed the

⇒ Hillary Clinton visits with a young patient in Perovo Children's Building, Savior's Hospital.

Mrs. Clinton met numerous children during her visit to Savior's Hospital. ⇒



Courtesy of White House Photography

First Ladies to the Savior's-Magee Partnership. Mrs. Goertzen provided an overview of the partnership, emphasizing the new model of obstetrics care and the goals of the consumer education center. Dr. Goldberg emphasized the "support of AIHA and the Russian government for making this partnership possible." He later stated, "When I went to Magee-Women's Hospital, I observed a childbirth with the father present for the delivery. That father had tears in his eyes when he was handed his baby, and I knew then that was what I wanted for my hospital. They don't just deliver babies, they create families. With our partnership, we have been able to obtain additional funds from the Russian government to support the renovation of our birthing center. Mrs. Goertzen and her staff have provided us with opportunities to educate our staff, change our administrative structure, and promote consumer education. This model of care will benefit all of us at Savior's Hospital."

Mrs. Clinton remarked that she and Mrs. Yeltsin were pleased to see the use of midwives in Russia. "I have pushed for the use of midwives in the United States," Mrs.

✧ Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin met with Dr. A. Goldberg, I. Goertzen, T. Kotys, and other participants in the AIHA Partnership Program to discuss the Savior's-Magee Women's Partnership.

Courtesy of White House Photography



Photo by A. Bortov

Clinton noted, adding that "[Savior's] is promoting cooperation between physician's and nurses in the partnership."

Finally, Mrs. Clinton thanked the participants and distributed souvenir pens from the White House. As the First Ladies left the children's wing, a choir from the 300-year old Church of the Savior of Peace and Charity, located on the hospital grounds, performed two traditional hymns, and Father Alexander presented Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin hand-painted icons. Mrs. Clinton was impressed "that such beautiful music could come from a small group of voices."

MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NO. 4 FOR SICK CHILDREN IN MINSK, BELARUS.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her tour of partnership hospitals on January

✧ Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton sat in on a childbirth training class at Savior's Hospital, Moscow, Russia, taught by Dr. Olga Tryanina. The incubator displayed in the photo was a donation to Savior's Hospital by Mrs. Yeltsin.

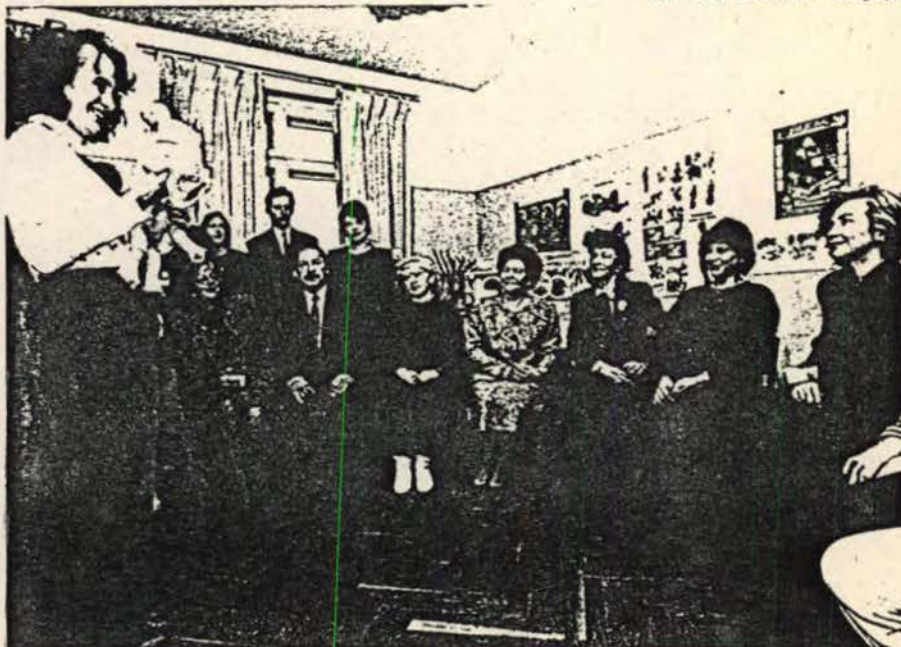
Courtesy of White House Photography



✧ (L to R) Dr. V. Strugach, MD, Director of Fourth Hospital, First Lady Clinton, and staff of Fourth Hospital listen as a young girl sings a national song during the First Lady's visit to Fourth Hospital, Minsk.

15, 1994, with a visit in Children's Hospital No. 4 for Sick Children in Minsk, Belarus. Accompanied by Mrs. Irina Shuskevich, the then First Lady of Belarus, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Health Vassili S. Kazakov, and Hospital Director, Dr. Valentina Strugach. Personal greetings were also extended by AIHA Partnership Coordinator Sharon Weinstein, Regional AIHA Director Miron Fedoriw, Project Director Dr. Thomas Foley, and Medical Executive Member Dr. Richard Towbin, as well as representatives of Operation Provide Hope--a public/private ini-

Courtesy of White House Photography



My thanks to the Fourth Children's City Hospital, your staff and patients, and the citizens of your Republic for your courage and work on behalf of a better life for all your people, especially your children. Thanks too for your hospitality and kindness to me personally during my visit.

Hillary Rodham Clinton January 15, 1994

tiative of the US and Russian Federation governments to facilitate shipments of food, medical supplies, and medicine to the NIS.

The delegation from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh also included Michael Augustine, Director of Environmental Services; Miriam Bloom, MD, Pediatric Diagnostic Services; Warren Grupe, MD, Advisor to the Department of Pediatrics; and Patricia Schaffer, RN, PhD, Director of Nursing Education.

During Mrs. Clinton's visit to Minsk, two truckloads of medical equipment and supplies arrived at Children's Hospital No. 4 from Operation Provide Hope. Mrs. Clinton witnessed the partial delivery of what will amount to a ten million dollar shipment of new hospital equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army in Europe. Minister Kazakov acknowledged this very generous donation and offered his personal thanks to Mrs. Clinton.

Following the arrival of medical equipment at Children's Hospital No. 4, Mrs. Clinton began a tour of the hospital, where she saw the inpatient facilities and several children. She was able to talk to a child with congenital heart disease and children gave her gifts from Belarus.

She then joined a private meeting with several members of the pediatric health care leadership in the Republic and the hospital, and the delegation from AIHA and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. During this meeting, Minister Kazakov described the history of cooperation between Belarus

The Minsk-Pittsburgh Partnership has focused on pediatric health care and early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric thyroid cancer, as well as cancer-related problems in children caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, since its establishment in February 1993. As part of its partnership,

⌘ "He doesn't seem to be shy," Mrs. Clinton told reporters as young Sergei thanked her for presenting him a jigsaw puzzle.



Photo by R. Muxametzhanova. Courtesy of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh works closely with the Radiation Medicine Institute in Minsk, which treats most of the thyroid cancer victims in Belarus.

Acknowledging Dr. Kazakov's remarks, Mrs. Clinton noted that "cooperation between our people will lead to stronger nations and stronger futures for all of us, especially our children." She asked to be kept informed concerning future activities in Belarus.

Dr. Alexey I. Kubarko, Rector of Minsk Medical Institute, a partner facility, commented on the value of the partnership toward improving the education of health pro-

and the U.S. that began during World War II and again following the devastating Chernobyl accident of 1986. He explained the value of the existing partnership program with Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh and the collaborative program with the National Cancer Institute.

fessionals and students. Dr. Strugach, Director of the Fourth Hospital for Sick Children, presented Mrs. Clinton with the current issue of AIHA's newsletter, *CommonHealth*, stating that this partnership was one of 21 and that the program was very much appreciated and had made a major impact on health care in Belarus.

After personally greeting all those in attendance, Mrs. Clinton signed the visitor's log and met with hospital staff for group photographs. She completed her visit by inspecting the donated equipment containers outside the hospital where she spoke briefly on the importance of support for the Republic and Belarus. The Belarusian medical leadership and the U.S. delegation were both very pleased with Mrs. Clinton's sincere interest in the medical problems of Belarusian children and the hospital partnership program that will help meet those needs. ■

⌘ (L to R) B. Bennett, B.A. Bentsen, A. Pickering, and R. Kalishertouring Perovo Children's Building of Savior's Hospital.



Courtesy of B. Bennett

Bernice Bennett, MPH, is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Public Hospitals (Washington, DC). Tanya Kotys is the Partnership Representative for Magee-Women's Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Sharon Weinstein is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of International Affairs at Premier Health Alliance (Chicago, IL). Dr. Thomas Foley, MD, is Director of the Division of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA).

*for
Upstream
Russia*

CommonHealth

NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE • VOLUME 2, No. 3



FIRST LADIES YELTSIN AND CLINTON VISIT SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

The snowy road leading to the Perovo Children's Building in Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, Moscow, Russia, had been freshly plowed in preparation for the visit of First Ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin. The visit on January 14, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. represented a historic occasion for Savior's and Magee Women's

Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The presence and support of the two First Ladies affirmed the trust, confidence, and enthusiasm of the partners.

The official visit began on schedule with Dr. Alexander Goldberg, Chief Physician of Savior's, and Mrs. Irma Goertzen, President and CEO of Magee Women's, greeting the First Ladies as they entered the children's wing of the hospital. The First Ladies were accompanied by Mrs. B.A. Bentsen, wife of US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Mrs. Alice Pickering, wife of US Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering.

A second set of official greeters included John W. LeSar, MD, Senior Medical Advisor for the New Independent States, USAID; Rebecca Furie-Kalisher, Regional Director of AIHA; Bernice Bennett, Director of Special Projects for NAPH and Partnership Coordinator of AIHA; Tanya Kotys, Partnership Program Coordinator for Magee-Women's Hospital. Also included were Dr. Vadim Lopukhin, Chief Ob/Gyn at Savior's; Dr. Yelena Burtseva, President, Women and Family Foundation at Savior's; Dr. Ivan Leshkevich, Deputy Minister of Maternal and Child Health, Municipal Health Administration, Moscow; and Vasily Agapov, Deputy Minister of Health, Russian Federation.

The visit began with a tour of the Savior's pediatric department. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin, escorted by Dr. Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen, visited three hospitalized children. Mrs. Clinton gave each child a jigsaw puzzle "for when they are feeling better." The children were in beds donated through the Department of Defense program "Operation Provide Hope". As a gesture of support, Mrs. Yeltsin donated five incubators to Savior's, and Mrs. Clinton donated a child's swing set.

The tour continued with an observation of a childbirth class. The class, conducted by a Savior's physician who was trained through Magee Women's Hospital, consisted of eight Russian expectant parents. Educational posters were displayed on the walls of the Woman and Child Educational Center, where the couples were attentively observing a demonstration of the birth process when Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin entered the room. "My husband and I also went to these classes years ago—I learned many things," noted Mrs. Clinton as she sat with Natalya Modilina, an expectant mother attending the lecture.

The last stop on the visit consisted of a 15 minute private roundtable discussion with the partnership participants. Alexander Goldberg and Mrs. Goertzen welcomed the

⇨ Hillary Clinton visits with a young patient in Perovo Children's Building, Savior's Hospital.

Mrs. Clinton met numerous children during her visit to Savior's Hospital. ⇨

CommonHealth Feature

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TRAVELS TO MOSCOW AND MINSK

Courtesy of White House Photography



First Ladies to the Savior's-Magee Partnership. Mrs. Goertzen provided an overview of the partnership, emphasizing the new model of obstetrics care and the goals of the consumer education center. Dr. Goldberg emphasized the "support of AIHA and the Russian government for making this partnership possible." He later stated, "When I went to Magee-Women's Hospital, I observed a childbirth with the father present for the delivery. That father had tears in his eyes when he was handed his baby, and I knew then that was what I wanted for my hospital. They don't just deliver babies, they create families. With our partnership, we have been able to obtain additional funds from the Russian government to support the renovation of our birthing center. Mrs. Goertzen and her staff have provided us with opportunities to educate our staff, change our administrative structure, and promote consumer education. This model of care will benefit all of us at Savior's Hospital."

Mrs. Clinton remarked that she and Mrs. Yeltsin were pleased to see the use of midwives in Russia. "I have pushed for the use of midwives in the United States," Mrs.

✧ Hillary Rodham Clinton and Naina Yeltsin met with Dr. A. Goldberg, I. Goertzen, T. Kotys, and other participants in the AIHA Partnership Program to discuss the Savior's-Magee Women's Partnership.

Courtesy of White House Photography



Photo by A. Borikov

Clinton noted, adding that "[Savior's] is promoting cooperation between physician's and nurses in the partnership."

Finally, Mrs. Clinton thanked the participants and distributed souvenir pens from the White House. As the First Ladies left the children's wing, a choir from the 300-year old Church of the Savior of Peace and Charity, located on the hospital grounds, performed two traditional hymns, and Father Alexander presented Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin hand-painted icons. Mrs. Clinton was impressed "that such beautiful music could come from a small group of voices."

MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL No. 4 FOR SICK CHILDREN IN MINSK, BELARUS.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton continued her tour of partnership hospitals on January

✧ Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton sat in on a childbirth training class at Savior's Hospital, Moscow, Russia, taught by Dr. Olga Tryanina. The incubator displayed in the photo was a donation to Savior's Hospital by Mrs. Yeltsin.

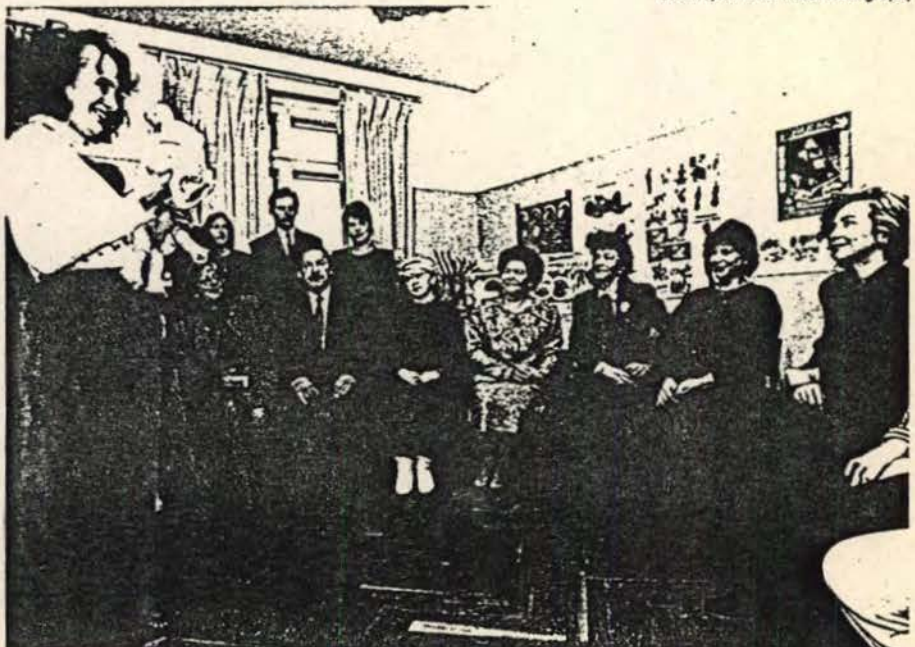
Courtesy of White House Photography



✧ (l to r) Dr. V. Strugach, MD, Director of Fourth Hospital, First Lady Clinton, and staff of Fourth Hospital listen as a young girl sings a national song during the First Lady's visit to Fourth Hospital, Minsk.

15, 1994, with a visit in Children's Hospital No. 4 for Sick Children in Minsk, Belarus. Accompanied by Mrs. Irina Shuskevich, the then First Lady of Belarus, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Health Vassili S. Kazakov, and Hospital Director, Dr. Valentina Strugach. Personal greetings were also extended by AIHA Partnership Coordinator Sharon Weinstein, Regional AIHA Director Miron Fedoriv, Project Director Dr. Thomas Foley, and Medical Executive Member Dr. Richard Towbin, as well as representatives of Operation Provide Hope—a public/private ini-

Courtesy of White House Photography



My thanks to the Fourth Children's City Hospital, your staff and patients, and the citizens of your Republic for your courage and work on behalf of a better life for all your people, especially your children. Thanks too for your hospitality and kindness to me personally during my visit.

Hillary Rodham Clinton January 15, 1994

tiative of the US and Russian Federation governments to facilitate shipments of food, medical supplies, and medicine to the NIS.

The delegation from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh also included Michael Augustine, Director of Environmental Services; Miriam Bloom, MD, Pediatric Diagnostic Services; Warren Grupe, MD, Advisor to the Department of Pediatrics; and Patricia Schaffer, RN, PhD, Director of Nursing Education.

During Mrs. Clinton's visit to Minsk, two truckloads of medical equipment and supplies arrived at Children's Hospital No. 4 from Operation Provide Hope. Mrs. Clinton witnessed the partial delivery of what will amount to a ten million dollar shipment of new hospital equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army in Europe. Minister Kazakov acknowledged this very generous donation and offered his personal thanks to Mrs. Clinton.

Following the arrival of medical equipment at Children's Hospital No. 4, Mrs. Clinton began a tour of the hospital, where she saw the inpatient facilities and several children. She was able to talk to a child with congenital heart disease and children gave her gifts from Belarus.

She then joined a private meeting with several members of the pediatric health care leadership in the Republic and the hospital, and the delegation from AIHA and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. During this meeting, Minister Kazakov described the history of cooperation between Belarus

The Minsk-Pittsburgh Partnership has focused on pediatric health care and early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric thyroid cancer, as well as cancer-related problems in children caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, since its establishment in February 1993. As part of its partnership,

❖ "He doesn't seem to be shy," Mrs. Clinton told reporters as young Sergei thanked her for presenting him a jigsaw puzzle.



Photo by R. Muxometzhanova. Courtesy of Meditsinskaya Gazeta

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh works closely with the Radiation Medicine Institute in Minsk, which treats most of the thyroid cancer victims in Belarus.

Acknowledging Dr. Kazakov's remarks, Mrs. Clinton noted that "cooperation between our people will lead to stronger nations and stronger futures for all of us, especially our children." She asked to be kept informed concerning future activities in Belarus.

Dr. Alexey I. Kubarko, Rector of Minsk Medical Institute, a partner facility, commented on the value of the partnership toward improving the education of health pro-

and the U.S. that began during World War II and again following the devastating Chernobyl accident of 1986. He explained the value of the existing partnership program with Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh and the collaborative program with the National Cancer Institute.

professionals and students. Dr. Strugach, Director of the Fourth Hospital for Sick Children, presented Mrs. Clinton with the current issue of AIHA's newsletter, *CommonHealth*, stating that this partnership was one of 21 and that the program was very much appreciated and had made a major impact on health care in Belarus.

After personally greeting all those in attendance, Mrs. Clinton signed the visitor's log and met with hospital staff for group photographs. She completed her visit by inspecting the donated equipment containers outside the hospital where she spoke briefly on the importance of support for the Republic and Belarus. The Belarusian medical leadership and the U.S. delegation were both very pleased with Mrs. Clinton's sincere interest in the medical problems of Belarusian children and the hospital partnership program that will help meet those needs. ■

❖ (L to R) B. Bennett, B.A. Bentsen, A. Pickering, and R. Kalishertouring Perovo Children's Building of Savior's Hospital.



Courtesy of B. Bennett

Bernice Bennett, MPH, is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Public Hospitals (Washington, DC). Tanya Kotys is the Partnership Representative for Magee-Women's Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Sharon Weinstein is AIHA Partnership Coordinator and Director of International Affairs at Premier Health Alliance (Chicago, IL). Dr. Thomas Foley, MD, is Director of the Division of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA).

file Russia/
Yeltsin

September 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Liz Bowyer
SUBJECT: Briefings for Tuesday, September 27

Coffee with Mrs. Yeltsin

- Briefing
- Bios of participants
- "Yeltsin's Wife Says Coup Talk, Health Rumors Make Her Want to 'Scream'," *Associated Press*, 3/29/94
- "Naina Yeltsin: I'm No First Lady, Just the President's Wife," *Chicago Tribune*, 1/14/94
- "The Other Yeltsin," *Washington Post*, 1/8/94

Roundtable Discussion

- Briefing
- List of participants
- Talking points
- Briefing paper on health care in the NIS
- Status report on Project Hope
- Contingency Q & A on the Oral Health Project
- USAID health programs in the NIS
- Outline of US-Russian health sector assistance

[All other briefings for the Yeltsin visit will be provided by the NSC late this evening.]

September 26, 1994

COFFEE WITH MRS. YELTSIN

DATE:	Tuesday, September 27
TIME:	10:45 am
LOCATION:	Yellow Oval Room
FROM:	Liz Bowyer

I. PURPOSE

To meet informally with Naina Yeltsin.

II. BACKGROUND

This coffee is an opportunity for you to talk informally with Mrs. Yeltsin and catch up since your last meeting in Naples before proceeding to a roundtable discussion on health issues in the NIS (see roundtable briefing for health issues that Mrs. Yeltsin may address.)

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Naina Yeltsin

Melanne Verveer

Alice Pickering, wife of U.S. Ambassador to Russia

Tipper Gore

Interpreters

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Informal meeting.

V. PRESS

Closed press (WH photographer will be present.)

VI. REMARKS

No remarks necessary.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: U.S. Government report (2 pages)	09/20/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20058

FOLDER TITLE:

Women - Women's Domestic Issues [3]

2013-0534-S

rc1699

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]

BIOGRAPHY OF ALICE S. PICKERING

Alice Stover Pickering was born in Sharon, Pennsylvania. She received a Bachelor's Degree from Swarthmore College, a Master's Degree in International Affairs from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and a Master's Degree in Library Science from Catholic University.

She was a Foreign Service Officer with the United States Information Service and served in the Hague, Netherlands before her marriage to Thomas R. Pickering. They have two children, Timothy and Margaret. Mrs. Pickering has lived overseas on her husband's assignments to Switzerland, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, Jordan, Nigeria, El Salvador, Israel, India, and at the United Nations in New York.

While in Washington, she has worked as a reference librarian with the Fairfax County Library. Her special interests are history, literature, and archaeology. She speaks French and Spanish.

12/30/93

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

March 29, 1994, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 268 words

HEADLINE: Yeltsin's Wife Says Coup Talk, Health Rumors Make Her Want to 'Scream'

DATELINE: MOSCOW

BODY:

Boris Yeltsin's wife is so aggravated by rumors about coups and his health, she feels like standing in the street and screaming at people to ignore them, according to an interview published today.

"There is no protection from gossips," said Naina Yeltsin, who rarely speaks out publicly. "I sometimes want to go out on the street and shout: 'People, come to your senses! Why do you hurt us so badly?' "

According to the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, she said Yeltsin is "very tolerant with these mendacious reports" about coups and his health.

"He says it will pass, ignore it," she said. "But how can you ignore it if someone is continuously poking his nose into your home?"

The newspaper said it interviewed Mrs. Yeltsin while she was shopping in the Black Sea resort town of Sochi. The Yeltsins returned from a two-week vacation in Sochi on Sunday. The rumor mill worked overtime during the president's absence from Moscow.

"Boris Nikolayevich would have resigned if he was seriously ill," Mrs. Yeltsin said. "All this talk about disease is dirty politics."

Like presidential aides, she blamed the rumors on political opponents who want to force early elections. Yeltsin's term expires in 1996.

His wife also defended the president's good intentions and his policies, which critics claim have brought nothing but poverty, confusion and crime to post-Soviet Russia.

September 25, 1994

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

DATE: Tuesday, September 27th
TIME: 11:20 pm - 12:40 pm
LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room
FROM: Melanne, Nicole

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate that, since your visit to Russia in January, 1994, you have maintained an interest in health issues there, especially as they relate to child and maternal health.

To highlight exemplary partnerships that have been forged between the U.S. and the NIS (Newly Independent States) to help address acute health care needs of women and children in the NIS.

To highlight the power and spirit of American voluntarism, with small public support.

II. BACKGROUND

To respond to acute health care needs of the NIS, grassroots community groups throughout the United States have organized shipments of humanitarian aid (medical and hospital supplies, food, clothing, etc.) and have begun to develop programmatic partnerships with counterpart local organizations in the NIS. While the U.S. government has supported some large-scale partnerships between institutions and has supported the cost of transportation for contributed goods, the actual collection and organizational work is local, voluntary and largely spontaneous.

Participating in this roundtable discussion are leaders of a few exemplary grassroots organizations, which are voluntary in nature and charitable in mission. Their presence at the White House will be a strong indication of the seriousness with which the government holds the work of the voluntary, grassroots community to complement and supplement government assistance programs.

American International Health Alliance

The American International Health Alliance (AIHA) is an independent organization founded in May, 1992, and under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development. AIHA has established 21 health care partnership programs in ten of the Newly Independent States (NIS). These partnerships are allowing American providers to assist their counterparts in the NIS to address significant mortality and morbidity issues, improve health care organization and introduce market-oriented solutions to hospital and health care delivery and finance problems. AIHA seeks to connect large U.S. institutions with large NIS counterpart institutions. U.S. participants include 47 hospitals

and health systems and 18 medical schools in 18 cities and 15 states; NIS participants include 42 hospitals and health systems and 12 medical universities in 17 cities and 10 republics. The AIHA partnerships relies on a significant voluntary commitment from the U.S. institutions. In AIHA's start up year, the value of the voluntary contribution by the U.S. health professionals is approximately \$15 million, or roughly \$3 for every \$1 of U.S. government investment in the program.

Two of the participants in the roundtable discussion are connected to the AIHA program. AIHA has found that their most effective partnerships are those which have been built on voluntary, existing relationships between institutions.

During this Yeltsin summit, AIHA is holding its annual conference in St. Petersburg, bringing together representatives of the hospital partnerships from both the U.S. and the NIS. Both you and Mrs. Yelstin sent greetings to the conference.

The Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission

The Vice President and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin agreed to establish a Joint Health Committee under the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission in order to consider priorities for cooperation and assistance on health care issues. Secretary Shalala may chair the committee. In the Roundtable Discussion, Ambassador Simons will mention the establishment of this Joint Health Committee, and he will promise that the discussion will be noted in the next commission meeting, scheduled for December.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list of participants

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

[NOTE: The roundtable discussion participants will also be present at the official State Arrival ceremony.]

- HRC and Mrs. Yeltsin proceed to Map Room
- HRC welcomes (see talking points)
- Discussion participants introduce themselves individually and very briefly describe their organizations (20 minutes)
- Government officials introduce themselves (5 minutes)
- Informal Discussion and questions

V. PRESS PLAN

Press Spray at Open of meeting; Correspondents will stay throughout.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points attached

List of Roundtable Discussion Participants

- HRC
- Mrs. Yeltsin
- Mrs. Gore

U.S. Government Representatives

- Ambassador Simons
 - Coordinator, U.S. Assistance to the NIS, State Department
- Tom A. Dine
 - Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Europe and the NIS, United States Agency for International Development

Non-Government Organization Representatives

- Charles Evans, President, Jacksonville Memorial Hospital, FL
 - Representative of the Jacksonville-Murmansk partnership, funded by USAID through AIHA. Based on a sister-city relationship and originally designed to help provide or upgrade medical equipment to treat heart patients in Murmansk hospitals, the project has blossomed into a hospital partnership program and is considered a model for other community based partnerships.
- Maeva Neale and Steven Young, Our Search, San Mateo, CA
 - Representatives of Our Search of San Mateo, CA, an all volunteer American partner of Our Future, an organization created by parents and doctors in Yakaterinsburg, Russia. The partnership has created health education programs about the connection between health and the environment, has provided medical equipment and supplies to hospitals in Yakaterinsburg, has sponsored an international conference in Russia and is developing a citizen's exchange program.
- Kurt Weishaupt and Ethel Weishaupt, Gift of Life, New York, NY
 - Representatives of the Gift of Life Foundation, a Rotary Club International Project designed to help children in Russia by providing funds and medical support for critically needed operations to treat children who have life-threatening heart operations. The project has provided travel funds for Russian children to come to the United States to have heart surgery and for U.S. surgeons to travel to Russia to perform required operations. The project has also purchased medical supplies and special medical equipment for Russian institutes which treat young heart patients.
- Mary Zubrow, Vice President of Community and Government Affairs, Pittsburgh McGee Women's Hospital, Pittsburgh, PA
 - Representative of the Pittsburgh McGee Women's Hospital partnership with Savior's Hospital in Russia, which is funded by AID through AIHA. Since your visit in January, the U.S. hospital has received a new government grant to expand its work with new mothers in the local community. On

October 3-4, 1994, the University of Pittsburgh will sponsor a conference in Moscow on Obstetrics/Gynecology designed for OB/GYNs from around the world. She will talk about the progress of the partnership.

[NOTE: You met Irma Gertsen, President of the Pittsburgh McGee Women's Hospital at Savior's Hospital in January; she could not be here, as she is at the St. Petersburg AIHA conference.]

Other

-Mrs. Pickering

-Mrs. Chkhikvishvilli

-Kenn Allen

- Representative of the Points of Light Foundation, Washington, D.C., who has been working with us to identify exemplary partnerships and focus on issues of children's and maternal health in the NIS.

-Heather Bomberger-Conley

- Graduate student in foreign service and former State Department official who has been working with closely with us to identify exemplary partnerships.

Talking Points
Roundtable Discussion
September 27, 1994

- Since my visit to Russia in January, I have maintained a deep interest in the progress of child and maternal health.
- Through assistance programs, the U.S. government is doing what it can to respond to acute health care needs and to support Russian hospitals and institutions, but government funding is limited.
- To leverage existing government funding, the U.S. government looks to the private sector and non-profit organizations.
- The United States has a long tradition of forging people-to-people international relationships to provide needed assistance. Over the years, partnerships have been developed between U.S. citizens or institutions and local groups in the Russian Federation and the NIS.
- I am so pleased that with us today are leaders of a few of those organizations to speak about their experiences.
- You may mention that, as you are holding this meeting, the American International Health Alliance (on contract through USAID) is holding a conference in St. Petersburg, bringing together the hospital partnerships it supports -- American hospitals working with counterparts in the NIS to provide assistance. These partnerships are a measure of the friendships between our nations and the continuing efforts to provide health care assistance.

Health Care in the NIS

A near-term effect of Russia's difficult transition toward democracy, privatization and free-market economy is a dramatic deterioration in health conditions and capacity to deliver much needed health care supplies and services. Experts indicate that the country is witnessing a major increase in alcoholism, abortion and health problems associated with environmental degradation. In addition, we understand that there has been an alarming decline in vaccine coverage and a resurgence of vaccine-preventable disease, including measles, diphtheria and polio.

Economic crisis has resulted not only in deteriorating health care delivery, but also a virtual collapse of medical supply, production, and distribution, notably in the areas of pharmaceuticals and vaccines. Blood supplies are not uniformly tested and are a potential source for Hepatitis B and HIV.

Women and children are particularly disadvantaged by inadequate supply of reproductive health services, neonatal care and basic nutritional requirements. Russian citizens are increasingly forced to pay for health care, and, mindful of low hygiene standards, are putting off needed medical attention.

STATUS REPORT OF PROJECT HOPE

HUMANITARIAN AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Timely support with emergency commodities and other assistance to ease the transition to a market economy.

- Since 1992, US programs supported food deliveries totalling \$1.2 billion. In January 1992 under Operation Provide Hope, the United States began delivering food, medicines and other medical supplies from excess military stocks. Medical shipments included two 1,000 bed hospitals for Moscow, 18,000 kilograms of medical supplies to Yakutsk and almost \$4 million of medical supplies for the Russian Far East. In 1993, The Department of Defense completed the upgrade of eight hospitals in Moscow with equipment and supplies valued at \$37 million. Medical shipments to Russia thus far in 1994 totaled 22,696 metric tons, with a value of approximately \$91 million.

Effective cooperation with private donors to facilitate shipments of humanitarian aid.

- The United States has established an innovative program to transport and disseminate humanitarian aid from private individuals and non-profit organizations. In 1992 and 1993, the U.S. Government provided transport for almost 19,000 tons of privately donated food, medicines, and medical supplies to more than 150 cities in Russia. Under the Medical Assistance Initiative, the non-profit organization Project HOPE has collected and distributed medical supplies valued at \$54 million to more than 50 locations in Russia. Through separate programs, the U.S. Government has purchased more than \$75 million worth of commodities that were distributed by nine U.S. private voluntary organizations that do charitable work with vulnerable groups in Russia, especially women and children.

CONTINGENCY Q & A ON ORAL HEALTH PROJECT

Possible question from Mrs. Yeltsin to Mrs. Clinton:

Q: What is the status of the "Radical Reform of Oral Health Care" proposal?

- A:
- The proposal received careful USAID consideration. USAID officials met with representatives of the Russian-American Institute for Stomatology last month to discuss the technical merit of the proposal, its fit with USAID's strategic health priorities, and the availability of funding.
 - USAID found the proposed activities interesting. However, USAID's current strategic priorities in health care are: 1) an investment program for critical vaccines, pharmaceutical and medical commodities; 2) a health financing demonstration in several sites in the NIS; and 3) women's reproductive health concerns.
 - For this reason, and due to their extremely limited budget, USAID informed the Institute representatives that they were unable to provide funding for the Institute's activities.
 - USAID indicated to the Institute that one component of the oral health proposal which focusses on development of a Russian institution partner arrangement which would serve as an oral health center for curriculum development, establish an appropriate training facility, and provide professional education and training for medical educators and health care providers was the type of institutional partnership targeted by a recent competitive solicitation titled "Application to Support/Initiate Partnerships Between Educational Institutions and Professional Associations in the U.S. and the New Independent States (NIS) with current target countries being Russia and the Ukraine." They were encouraged by USAID to respond to the competitive solicitation.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

June 1994

**USAID HEALTH PROGRAMS IN THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (NIS)
OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

The Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance to the health sector of the New Independent States (NIS) will pursue the following five primary and closely linked objectives:

1. Promote Critical Vaccines, Pharmaceuticals, Medical Equipment and Supplies Security in the NIS

Vaccine and Pharmaceutical Production: To address deteriorating vaccine production in the NIS, USAID is supporting the provision of commodities, equipment and short-term technical assistance to reestablish the productive capacity of existing plants producing vaccines for measles, polio and DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus).

- o The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is providing technical support in vaccine quality control regulation and negotiation of Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) with NIS governments to permit simplified registration of pharmaceuticals and vaccines which have been approved by FDA.
- o Two U.S. firms, Merck and Lederle, provided raw materials and inputs for production as well as training in U.S. standard Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

Medical Technology Transfer Activity: USAID will be promoting private enterprise and foreign investment in the health sector as well as improving regulatory manufacturing and management practices for pharmaceuticals and vaccines. USAID expects these to have an important effect on vaccine and pharmaceutical production.

U.S. Trade and Investment Opportunities: USAID is funding three USG agencies to help American businesses establish commercial ties with the health sector in the NIS. The Department of Commerce is conducting seminars in the U.S. and organizing trade missions in the NIS. USAID is also funding the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency to organize investment missions, to provide information and to conduct feasibility studies on health sector investment opportunities in the NIS.

2. Support Health Care Financing and Service Delivery System Reform

Although most NIS republics have passed legislation enabling privatization of health care facilities, there remains an enormous task of improving the quality of health care while maintaining access to health services. This activity will provide funding for model systems to restructure health care financing and management in a manner that reduces costs and improves the quality of care.

Health Care Financing and Service Delivery Reform: USAID has recently awarded a three-year \$44 million contract to Abt Associates (Cambridge, MA) to provide technical assistance and training in Russia and the NIS to test innovative methods of improving the efficiency, accessibility and sustainability of health services delivery and the use of incentives to reward quality of care.

- o To design, implement and evaluate five long-term demonstration projects across the Republics, as well as provide a broad array of regional-wide technical assistance in order to test alternative health financing systems.
- o To provide training for those participating in health care financing and delivery--from hospital administrators to insurance and financing parties.
- o Through the use of a small grants program, test incentives which would reward increased efficiency and improved quality of health care services.

Medical Partnerships: This activity links U.S. hospitals and clinics in one-on-one relationships with relevant NIS health care institutions to facilitate transfer of U.S. medical knowledge and technology. Through the provision of technical assistance and educational exchanges between the partners, these partnerships strengthen the quality of care in the NIS. USAID's financial contribution to the program leverages contributions from the partners themselves in the form of personnel, medical equipment, educational materials and local accommodations. Through the partnerships arrangement, mechanisms have been established to improve the exchange of information, thereby reducing the isolation which NIS institutions experienced in the past.

- o A total of 22 partnerships have been established throughout the NIS through the American International Health Alliance (21 partnerships) and the Children's Health System, Inc. (1 partnership). These involve 47 hospital/health systems and 18 medical schools in 16 U.S. states and 42 hospitals and health institutions in ten NIS Republics.

3. Strengthen Critical Health Information and Response Capabilities

Surveillance Systems: USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have implemented Emergency Public Health Surveillance Systems in Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Armenia. Implementation of a region-wide monitoring and surveillance program which focusses on communicable diseases is underway.

Joint U.S.-Japan Immunization Initiative: USAID in collaboration with the Government of Japan has provided vaccines, vaccine transport and storage equipment and technical assistance to Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Turkmenistan to help meet the primary vaccine needs for 1993/4. USAID is currently negotiating with the Government of Japan and UNICEF to continue this initiative throughout the Central Asian Republics and will focus on work with the countries to develop Immunization Action Plans directed at country efforts towards self-reliance in vaccines.

4. Support Women's Reproductive Health Initiatives:

Central Asia: Building on results from the January 1993 Central Asia regional seminar on Maternal and Child Health, USAID developed a 3-year program to support the modernization, improved effectiveness and financing of women's reproductive health care in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, with emphasis on increasing access to family planning services and modern contraceptive methods. This program will be expanded to Tajikistan this year.

5. Address Selected Critical Country or Region-Specific Health Problems

Environmental Health: In Spring 1993, a regional Environmental Health Workshop was held in Uzbekistan to bring officials of both health and ecology together to learn about new techniques in epidemiology and risk assessment. Follow-up country specific activities are being developed in conjunction with training programs.

Anemia Survey: To better understand the prevalence and etiology of the reported high rates of anemia among women and children in the NIS, USAID is supporting anemia surveys in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia.

For further information please contact Julie Klement, Chief of Health Programs, USAID/ENI/HR/HP: phone (202) 736-7753 fax: (202) 736-7750. (6/94)

10

**US-RUSSIAN HEALTH SECTOR ASSISTANCE
(1994-95)**

The 1995 program of health sector assistance for Russia will build on accomplishments to date, and focus on five major components:

- 1) The health information and response program will strengthen indigenous capabilities of health surveillance/monitoring and deliver appropriate health services through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other indigenous organizations (NGOs);
- 2) The pharmaceutical security program will improve pharmaceutical management and rational drug use, and enhance quality control in manufacturing; production and distribution of critical pharmaceuticals will be enhanced in order to "seed" the development of a more self-sufficient private pharmaceutical industry; importation of high quality, FDA-approved biologics/pharmaceuticals, medical devices and food products will be increased;
- 3) The health care financing and service delivery reform program will introduce market-oriented reforms to improve the financing, quality, efficiency and sustainability of health care and assist local and national health officials redefine public/private responsibilities, finance and service delivery roles;
- 4) The Medical Partnerships Program, which to date has supported 8 partnerships involving U.S.-Russian partner hospitals/medical schools, will continue in 1995 and will work to upgrade clinical skills and practices, develop management capabilities at all levels of service provision and improve the nursing profession; and
- 5) The Women's Health Initiative will support training and technical assistance for reproductive health care, to reduce high levels of maternal mortality associated with abortion, through improved family planning programs.

U.S. - Russia Humanitarian Medical Assistance

The U.S. - Russian Expanded Cooperation package signed in Tokyo in June 1993 included a \$75 million component for "Humanitarian Medical Assistance: Medicines and Pharmaceutical Procurement and Production." Implementation of the two major components began in 1994; activities are described below:

1. Strengthening Health Information and Response Capability

Purpose: To strengthen key aspects of public health information, including sentinel surveillance, and enhance the Government's capacity to respond to emergency and critical health problems..

Health Information: Regular and reliable health information from a variety of sources is a prerequisite for monitoring the health and nutritional status of the population, identifying at-risk groups, and developing cost-effective interventions. This element, through support for sentinel surveillance and longitudinal monitoring, will provide epidemiologic information to facilitate delivery of appropriate health services and necessary commodities.

Health Response: Assistance to strengthen response capacity will help develop the most cost-effective preventive and service delivery strategies for key public health problems. Efforts will include increasing efficiency, improving technical standards, optimizing use of scarce resources, enhancing public participation, and maximizing use of U.S. and indigenous non-governmental organizations to access selected target population groups.

2. Promoting Private Sector Production and Distribution in Medical Commodities

Purpose: To promote conditions favorable to private enterprise and foreign investment in the health sector, and to mobilize and leverage private sector resources in critical pharmaceutical production and distribution activities. This component includes two elements. The first addresses areas which the governments (central, regional, and local) can and should legitimately influence or oversee the medical commodities industry. The second element will accelerate and foster private investments and promote dialogue on broader reform efforts.

a. Strengthening Regulatory, Manufacturing and Management Practices for Pharmaceuticals

This component will promote Russia capacity to regulate, produce, procure, and use modern pharmaceuticals. The component will:

- * Reform/automate the vaccine/drug approval & registration systems
- * Establish standards and/or guidelines for product labeling and expiration dates
- * Develop a Russian drug formulary
- * Expand drug information resources and promote rational use
- * Upgrade product testing practices and equipment for control laboratories
- * Establish standards for Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)
- * Rationalize procurement, inventory management, price policies and distribution

b. Medi-Business Development

This component seeks to foster the pre-conditions to sustainable private sector investment in pharmaceuticals, provide incentives to accelerate and attract investment, and promote dialogue in support of broader privatization and reform efforts.

Medical Technology Transfer Activity. The program is designed to accelerate U.S. investment in the production and distribution of critically needed pharmaceuticals through technical assistance, training, and the guaranteed purchase of product. It will support partnerships between U.S. pharmaceutical firms and the U.S. government to "seed" the development of Russia's private pharmaceutical industry.

3. Additional Supporting Programs

Health Care Financing and Service Delivery Reform - The U.S. Government will be working to help introduce market-oriented reforms in health financing and health care provision. The purpose is to increase efficiency, improve quality of care, and increase access and provider choice in Russia in order to facilitate that transition from a centralized, imbalanced health care infrastructure to one which will better serve the needs of the people in the emerging decentralized political framework.

Hospital Partnerships - The Partnerships will continue to work in priority areas for health financing and health care reform including management development, hospital infection control, development of emergency medical services and women's reproductive health. Changes in clinical practices, and in medical and nursing practices; transfer of information and technology; and administrative interventions and financing decisions are contributing to the larger health care reform agenda.

Women's Reproductive Health - In order to increase the availability of trained family planning service providers in Russia, in-service training capacity will be strengthened through the development of model training/service delivery sites, and the development of revised clinical practice guidelines. Family planning clinical skills training (for trainers) will be undertaken in selected medical training institutions, along with the introduction of modern contraceptive technology.

For further information contact: Julie M. Klement, Chief of Health and Population Division, Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID);
Phone: 202/736-7753, FAX 202/736-7750.

*free
women*

Possible item that FLOTUS could cite in addressing representatives of women's groups (provided by National Women's Council of Ireland):

In a very short time, the roles and images of women in Ireland have changed -- as they have elsewhere. The change has been weaved by strands of influence from many sources, but we should remember that its pace and direction have been driven by the work of individual women. As in the United States, the insight and energy of hundreds of women has been critical to the formation of a more caring and open society. In Ireland the names of many individual women have become synonymous with certain issues and they have been vital forces for change.

In so many of our societies, respected and respectable facades have hidden levels of violence and abuse against women and children. In the very places which society puts the most trust -- in marriage and family, in agencies caring for children, in the church -- the trust was being broken but the victims had nowhere to turn, nowhere to voice their fears and experiences.

Today in Ireland, after decades of silence, violence against women is in the public arena. Much of the credit for this change lies with Roisin (pronounced "ROE-SHEEN") McDermott, the long standing Chairwoman of Women's Aid and the hundreds of women who have worked with her over the years. The superb research report published in November by Women's Aid provides even more and compelling evidence of the depth of the problem of violence experiences by women, and offers a blueprint for comprehensive action.

Roisin's achievements have been against all odds. A decade ago, she would not have believed that society would have been capable of opening up this quickly on such a sensitive subject. And yet this same Roisin has spent her last several Sundays in church delivering the sermon on the issue of violence against women, HAVING BEEN ASKED TO DO SO BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH -- one of the first times a woman has been invited to play this role. It is fitting, then, to know that Roisin has been honored with a People of the Year Award.

Possible item that FLOTUS could cite in addressing representatives of women's groups (provided by National Women's Council of Ireland):

In a very short time, the roles and images of women in Ireland have changed -- as they have elsewhere. The change has been weaved by strands of influence from many sources, but we should remember that its pace and direction have been driven by the work of individual women. As in the United States, the insight and energy of hundreds of women has been critical to the formation of a more caring and open society. In Ireland the names of many individual women have become synonymous with certain issues and they have been vital forces for change.

In so many of our societies, respected and respectable facades have hidden levels of violence and abuse against women and children. In the very places which society puts the most trust -- in marriage and family, in agencies caring for children, in the church -- the trust was being broken but the victims had nowhere to turn, nowhere to voice their fears and experiences.

Today in Ireland, after decades of silence, violence against women is in the public arena. Much of the credit for this change lies with Roisin (pronounced "ROE-SHEEN") McDermott, the long standing Chairwoman of Women's Aid and the hundreds of women who have worked with her over the years. The superb research report published in November by Women's Aid provides even more and compelling evidence of the depth of the problem of violence experiences by women, and offers a blueprint for comprehensive action.

Roisin's achievements have been against all odds. A decade ago, she would not have believed that society would have been capable of opening up this quickly on such a sensitive subject. And yet this same Roisin has spent her last several Sundays in church delivering the sermon on the issue of violence against women, HAVING BEEN ASKED TO DO SO BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH -- one of the first times a woman has been invited to play this role. It is fitting, then, to know that Roisin has been honored with a People of the Year Award.

There are many Irish women like Roisin McDermott whose determination to provide individual women with practical support has been carefully allied with a strategic approach to changing attitudes and policy. Their work is ensuring that new generations of Irish women can expect equality of rights and opportunity which could not have been dreamed of by our mothers or grandmothers.

PT

NI women to seek equal political status, conference told

By Mary Cummins,
Women's Affairs
Correspondent

This conference will open the door to the male politicians and other men who, it would appear, dominate the political, social and economic life of Northern Ireland.

The ceasefire will hold, and women will now be challenging them for their fair share in decision-making, politics and other

structures.

These were some of the purposeful themes emerging from a women's conference in Belfast at the weekend. Entitled "Women Shaping the Future", it was the first local women's conference in Northern Ireland dealing with

coalesce issues; drawing together political parties, women's groups and women achievers. It was coordinated by Ms Iris Colvin and supported by Baroness Jean Denton, the Northern Ireland Minister for the Economy.

There was a sense of barely

suppressed anger among speakers and delegates. This was most obvious among those representing the Ulster Unionist Party, the SDLP and the Alliance Party. Sinn Féin and the DUP were not among the list of speakers. Ms Colvin said that they and other

unionist parties had been invited to attend but did not turn up.

Over 300 attended, including about 40 women from the Republic — some 30 of these represented women's groups from Cork — and members of the 300 Group at Westminster.

The conference was also addressed by the Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ms Joan Burton, Ms Maureen Gaffney, psychologist and chairwoman of the National Economic and Social Forum, gave a summary of the contributions.

Ms May Blood, of the Shankill Partnership, said: "The peace is going to hold, the peace is going to remain. The women of Northern Ireland will make sure of that."

Sessions were chaired by Ms Kate Kelly (Women's Information Group), Ms Sheila Davidson (Davidson Cockcroft Partnership), and Ms Jane Wilde (public health consultant).

BIRKBECK COLLEGE
University of London

*file England/
Lorner*

From the Master
Tel: 071-631 6274
Fax: 071-631 6270



Malet Street
London
WC1E 7HX

5 December 1995

Ms Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff to Mrs Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500
USA

Dear Melanne,

It was really nice to see you again last week. I only wish we had had more time to chat.

I thought the meeting went very well inspite of the nasty piece Polly Toynbee wrote in the Independent. The lesson to learn perhaps is that you can never trust journalists and it is best not to invite them to events of this sort. That seems to go for the so-called responsible broadsheets as well as the tabloid papers! Anyway, I thought you might like to see the letter Liz Symons and I sent, which was printed in the Independent the next day. A number of people have said that they were shocked by Polly Toynbee's article and were glad that we wrote to try to put the record straight.

The President's trip seems to have been a great success, especially in Ireland, north and south. I enjoyed his speech to both Houses of Parliament, although I would have preferred an exchange programme for inner city kids rather than the naming of a missile cruiser 'Winston Churchill'. But there's no accounting for tastes!

With best wishes,

Yours,

John

BIRBECK COLLEGE
Malet Street
LONDON
WC1

FDA
2 Caxton Street
LONDON
SW1H 0QH

5

30 November 1995

The Editor
The Independent
40 City Road
LONDON
EC1Y 2DB

Sir

We wonder whether Polly Toynbee - "Polly Toynbee meets Hillary Clinton" - was at the same meeting we attended at the American Embassy on Wednesday.

Her report was a serious misrepresentation of an interesting and stimulating discussion. What Ms Toynbee describes as "buzz words" are real issues to many women as those on zero-hours contracts and pitiful pay for part-timers know all too well. A wide variety of views was expressed, put with both determination and humour. It was a conversation in which Mrs Clinton freely participated, demonstrating a reflective intelligence and considerable knowledge of the issues.

Had Polly Toynbee listened to the conversation, instead of trying to dictate it through her own agenda of questions to Mrs Clinton, she might have had a clearer understanding of what was going on.

Journalists who attend meetings of this kind, and then do a hatchet job on their host are the cause of the 'anodyne views' and 'carefully manicured' words that Polly Toynbee deplores.

Yours faithfully

TESSA BLACKSTONE
Master Birbeck College

ELIZABETH SYMONS
General Secretary FDA

December 13, 1996

TO: HRC

FROM: Theresa Loar 

SUBJECT: More on the Interagency Council

I'd like to propose a new, strengthened structure for the Council based on conversations Melanne and I have had over the past few days.

- o Bring on Madeleine Albright to serve as co-chair with Donna Shalala, and continue your role as honorary chair. Madeleine offers an international presence, Donna brings authority on domestic policy, and you would signal substantive White House involvement.
- o Madeleine's involvement would generate enormous excitement among the women in the NGO community who support and follow the work of the Council. Most of them have an international focus and a Beijing frame of reference. They would see the leadership of Madeleine, our new Secretary of State and former chair of the US delegation to Beijing, as an elevation of the Council and a strong signal that the Administration is continuing its commitment to the Beijing agenda.
- o Your leadership and active involvement is highly valued and indispensable. Outside and inside the beltway, you give us high visibility, star power and a serious White House presence.
- o One option, budget permitting, would be to continue to house the Council office at the White House and take advantage of the prestige a White House office offers. A second option is to move it over to the State Department, further signaling Madeleine's involvement. It would be staffed by detailees from Council agencies and funded by State. An interagency council cannot be owned by the White House and can be funded by only one government agency. Since HHS funded the first year, State would be the logical choice to fund the second year.

o The mandate for the Council would be to build on what we have done in the first year to institutionalize the advancement of women across the federal government. Over the course of the past year, each agency put together a task force to develop new initiatives for women, using the Platform for Action as a guide. While it is likely that many Council members will move on to other jobs, the mechanisms, which took so long to get going in some agencies, are already in place.

o This policy development would be done in partnership with the NGO community, so outreach would continue to be an essential part of the Council's work.

o The Council's agenda should continue to be both domestic and international. If we limit it to domestic policy, we lose the powerful Beijing connection that was the springboard for all the good work we have done and all the good will we have generated.

I think we have an opportunity to keep a high level focus on policy development for women across the USG. The powerful team of you, Madeleine and Donna would be a huge hit with American women and, importantly, highly effective.

The Interagency Council on Women

- o In a January 17, 1996 memo (attached), State Department office of the Legal Advisor determined that ensuring implementation of the Platform for Action, the document that came out of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, is a valid foreign policy goal.
- o Moreover, L determined that there is a precedent for the Department to provide significant staff resources for implementation of the arrangements agreed at such international conferences. (details on precedent attached)
- o In preparing for US participation in the FWCW, the State Department was necessarily involved with US domestic policy, coordinating with government agencies and consulting with American citizens as individuals and in groups. State took the lead in obtaining commitments from government agencies for actions they would take as the first steps to implement the conference document. These commitments were required by all countries who participated in the FWCW.
- o More than coordination with other government agencies is involved in following through on the commitments the US announced at the Conference. It takes strong leadership and push to get agencies focused on implementation. It takes expertise in the issues and an understanding of what the Conference document means and how it can be translated into action.
- o The State Department's leadership role in preparation for and follow-up to Beijing is an example of the America Desk in action. There is great interest in how the US follows through on its commitment to the Beijing agenda, most of it coming from American NGOs with an international focus.
- o The Platform for Action adopted in Beijing is a non-legally binding international document. However, the US joined consensus and expressed its intention to implement the document and follow-up on the Conference.
- o As the United Nations continues to review and assess the progress made since the Beijing conference, the State Department has the responsibility to report to the United Nations, through the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Precedent for State Department Follow Up to International Conferences

- o In 1975, the State Department housed the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year and an Interagency Task force to prepare for and implement plans for IWY.
- o The 35 member National Commission, with Jill Ruckelhaus as presiding officer, worked to prepare recommendations aimed at eliminating barriers facing American women. In doing so, the Commission was in contact with government agencies, advisory committees and NGOs. The Commission had a secretariat staff of 34.
- o The Commission focused primarily on American women and their concerns. Its budget came out of the State Department appropriations.
- o The Interagency Task Force included two representatives of each government agency. Robert Ingersoll, Deputy Secretary of State, was the presiding officer.
- o In June 1976, the Commission, in a State Department publication, released a 328 page report: "To Form a More Perfect Union - Justice for American Women." This 328 page document included more than 200 recommendations for federal, state and local governments to carry out.
- o In 1975, Congress passed a law directing the IWY Commission to organize and convene a National Women's Conference and authorized \$5 million for that purpose.
- o In 1976 and 1977, the Commission, still housed at the State Department, organized conferences in 50 states and territories where issues affecting the lives of women were discussed and delegates to the National Women's Conference were elected.
- o The Conference was held in Houston in 1977 and a National Plan of Action was adopted with 26 substantive planks each involving domestic issues and policies with the exception of one on international affairs.
- o The IWY Commission continued to operate out of the State Department until its legislative mandate expired on March 31, 1978.

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: M/WHL - Ms. Cousin
FROM: L/LM - Mary Beth West *MBW*
SUBJECT: Interagency Women's Council

This responds to your request for our views on whether five State Department persons may be provided to work with the Interagency Women's Council. I regret that transmittal of this memorandum (originally drafted in November 1995) has been delayed by the combined lapse in appropriations and blizzard.

Facts

We understand that the Interagency Women's Council will coordinate implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at Beijing, including the U.S. commitments announced at the Conference. The Council will also develop related initiatives to further women's progress and engage in outreach and public education to support the successful implementation of the Conference agreements. The Council will be located in offices in the New Executive Office Building (NEOB). It will be Chaired by Donna Shalala, whose agency, Health and Human Services (HHS), will provide funding, professional staff support and administrative support. The First Lady will serve as Honorary Chair.

In addition to Secretary Shalala's involvement, HHS will make available several high-level professionals to support the work of the Council. As the Council over time increasingly turns its focus to domestic implementation, we understand that HHS will add people to the team, including a contract employee who will coordinate speaking and other public events. Other agencies, such as Justice and Labor, are also designating personnel to work with the council as "agency representatives."

The Department has been asked to make available five Department of State persons to work with the Council as "agency representatives," performing State Department work at the Council headquarters in the NEOB. Two of these persons (Kathleen Hendrix and Theresa Loar) will work on follow-up basically full-time for fiscal year 1996; two (Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky and Lycia Sibilla) were asked to work only from October 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995; and one (Jeffrey Meer) was requested to work full-time from October 1, 1995 to

December 31, 1995 and part-time thereafter. In addition, a sixth person, Gracia Hillman, is scheduled to work on implementation of international issues here in the Department, and to attend meetings of the Council, as appropriate.

We understand that the Women's Council will coordinate activities implementing the Beijing Conference in five major categories:

- (1) Working women -- the Department of Labor will be the lead agency on job security, work and family responsibilities, and valuing of women's work;
- (2) Domestic violence -- Justice will be the lead agency with regard to programs to increase awareness and address the problem of domestic violence;
- (3) Women and microenterprise -- the Treasury Department will announce an initiative and USAID will continue an existing program;
- (4) Health -- the Department of Health and Human Services will take action on a range of problems of concern to women through the life cycle;
- (5) International development -- AID is planning for two mutually-reinforcing initiatives concerning women's political participation and legal rights.

The work of the Interagency Council will include a program of public speaking designed for these purposes. In addition to implementation of programs in each of these categories, the United States has committed, as part of the Beijing Platform documents, to inform and educate the American public concerning the Conference. The Department has also been deluged with requests for persons to speak about the Conference.

Legal Issues

Two legal issues are raised by this request. The first is whether State Department employees may perform the requested functions for the Council under applicable principles of federal appropriations law. The second is whether participation of State personnel in the Interagency Council's proposed program of public outreach is consistent with restrictions on "publicity and propaganda" and the Department's political activities restrictions.

Federal Appropriations Law Issues. The Department has been asked to have the six Departmental employees perform State Department work for the Council as "agency representatives."

Under principles of federal appropriations law, agencies may spend appropriated funds only for the purposes for which those funds have been appropriated, 31 U.S.C. § 1301(a). Federal appropriations law also prevents augmentation of agency appropriations unless authorized by law, II Principles of Federal Appropriations Law 6-103. While the GAO has held that, absent statutory authority, nonreimbursable interagency details generally are improper as a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act for the sending agency and an augmentation of appropriations for the receiving agency, see Letter to Mr. Rensbarger, Inspector General, Library of Congress, B-247348 (June 22, 1992), it has held that employees of one agency may work at another consistent with federal appropriations principles in limited circumstances. One of these is where the work performed by the employees involves matters similar or related to matters ordinarily handled by the loaning agency and where the work will aid the loaning agency in accomplishing a purpose for which its appropriations are provided, see 64 Comp. Gen. 370, 380.

→ To ensure that the proposed arrangement is consistent with applicable appropriations law, the work handled by the State employees on the Interagency Women's Council must be work that would ordinarily be done by the Department, i.e., work that will aid the Department in accomplishing a purpose for which its appropriations are provided. As the above description indicates, the Council is designed to coordinate the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at Beijing. Some of the specific items on this agenda are international in scope; others are essentially domestic and will be handled by other agencies charged with domestic programs (e.g., Labor, HHS). However, ensuring implementation of the Platform for Action is a valid foreign policy goal. Although the Platform is not a legally binding document, the United States Government joined consensus and expressed its intention to implement the document and follow-up on the Conference. As the United Nations, through the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly, continue to review and assess the progress made since the Beijing Conference, the Department of State will have the responsibility of reporting to the UN on progress in the United States.

→ Moreover, there is precedent for the Department to provide significant staff resources for implementation of the arrangements agreed at such international conferences. After the 1975 World Conference on Women, President Ford appointed a National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year and set up an Interagency Task force, with two representatives of each agency, to prepare for and implement the plans. The Department designated the presiding officer of the Task Force and the Commission functioned under its

grass roots lobbying efforts, where an attempt is made to induce members of the public to communicate with their representatives in Congress to persuade them either to support or oppose pending legislation. While we doubt that lobbying issues will arise, State personnel should be aware of these restrictions and should consult with L if questions arise.

Finally, State Department personnel are also subject to Department guidance and to the Hatch Act's restrictions on political activity, see, e.g., Department Notice, October 31, 1994. Under those restrictions, for example, employees may not engage in political activity while on duty. These restrictions also include knowing solicitation, acceptance or receipt of political contributions, including by allowing the employee's name to be listed on a fundraising invitation as a point of contact for the fundraiser or as part of a host committee for a fundraiser. When authorized, however, employees may debate or defend current Administration foreign policy in appropriate fora. Employees also may provide foreign policy briefings to candidates and political groups on a non-partisan basis. To ensure that questions are not raised under the political activity guidelines, public outreach activities should not be undertaken at political events, except as specifically authorized by PA and L.

Drafted: L/LM:MBWest
 SELM 5223 11/95
Cleared: L:ETHICS:CKrass
 WHCounsel:SNeuwirth
 L:JThessin

by MBW

Denver Summit's Democracy and Human Rights Initiative:
U.S. Submission to Experts Meeting
Washington, D. C. September 30-October 1, 1997

Introduction

The participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight agreed in the Summit communiqué "to work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes democracy, and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts." Further, in the section "Democracy and Human Rights," the Denver partners noted that while the worldwide growth of democracy was unprecedented, young democratic states could be fragile and short-lived. "We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not."

The partners agreed, inter alia, to focus attention on four priority areas: rule of law and good governance, civil society, women's political participation, and business and labor support for democracy. Much is being done to promote democracy in these areas by the Eight individually and in multilateral contexts. The process initiated by the Denver Summit and carried forward by this experts meeting provides the Eight with a more effective means of coordinating pro-democracy activities and responding to urgent needs.

New democracies are often fragile because of the enormous strain posed by the essential changes required for a society emerging from a conflict-ridden or repressive past. Experience has demonstrated that these changes are interconnected. A strong civil society that fosters informed citizens, free to represent their interests, creates the conditions for the rule of law and accountability of public institutions. Governing by the rule of law increases the protection of human rights, sustains economic development and promotes social stability and peace. Business and labor have important roles to play in democratic development. The mobilization of women as participants in decision making provides untapped energies essential for the difficult process of transition. Advanced democracies as well as new democracies need to respond to the dynamic of these interconnected processes.

In preparing for this meeting, the U.S. has drawn together experts from different agencies involved in promoting democracy worldwide. Numerous meetings with non-governmental organizations have been held. Their input has enriched our understanding of what works and what does not work and has helped shape the perspectives outlined in the attached papers that we offer this meeting for discussion.

II. Women's Political Participation

II. (1) In the Denver Summit communiqué, the Eight acknowledged the link between promoting democracy, including expanding women's political participation, and achieving the Eight's more traditional objectives:

The Importance of Women's Political Participation

II. (2) Expanding women's political participation will contribute significantly to achieving the Eight's goals of promoting peace, economic development, and sustainable democratic governance, which is built not only on democratic institutions, but on a democratic distribution of power and opportunity.

- Women play a major role in households and communities. Expanding the space for women's political voices to be heard—at local, regional and national levels—would result in policies which have more impact on women's lives and the issues they face.
- Women comprise a large part of the workforce, and their productivity and contribution would be dramatically enhanced if their bargaining power were increased and they were given better access to education, health care, and resources such as land and capital.
- Women play significant roles in national democracy movements, and their inclusion in positions of power and leadership in post-conflict situations, particularly peace processes, and newly consolidated democracies would facilitate efforts to achieve sustainable democratic transitions.

U. S. Perspective

US Policy and Development Programs

II. (3) The United States Government is working to advance women's political participation around the world through its foreign policies and development programs. The U. S. foreign policy goals include:

- promoting the advancement of women and their full participation and representation in the political lives of their countries, and
- achieving the full integration of women in U.S. foreign policy programs and projects.

II. (4) As part of its sustainable development agenda, the United States is initiating programs to benefit women, such as the Global Women in Politics program, part of USAID's Women's Political Participation and Legal Rights Initiative as announced at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and integrating gender issues into all other

initiatives. We believe that both approaches are essential in order to directly address the disadvantages and discrimination women face.

II. (5) Given women's many political roles, it is not surprising that there are several interrelated activities that are crucial to a comprehensive strategy to expand women's political participation. For that reason and based on lessons learned, the US supports the following strategic programs, which are carried out either alone or in a combination developed according to the particular country situation.

1. **Women as voters** – Where meaningful elections are coming up within the next six to twelve months and women are enfranchised, ensure that voter registration is not biased against women, provide voter education on candidates, platforms and issues, enable women to have equal access to polling stations and encourage women to turn out on election day.
2. **Women as party leaders and members** – Where political parties are a channel for representing citizen interests, sensitize parties to the power of women's political voice, strengthen the capacity of women who participate in party structures and support the integration of gender issues into party platforms.
3. **Women as elected representatives** – Where democratic institutions are in place and there is an active, vocal women's movement, focus on political leadership, training women to run for elected office and assisting women who are in office to master the intricacies of the political process.
4. **Women as NGO advocates** -- Where women's mobilization and political awareness is low (and/or explicitly political organization is too risky), organize women through issue-oriented mobilization, paying particular attention to building connections between women's advocates and potentially valuable allies.

US Plans for Looking Inward

II. (6) In an effort to address our own shortcomings in women's political participation and empowerment, the United States will:

- Seek ratification of the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- Continue the efforts of the President's InterAgency Council on Women to implement the Beijing Platform for Action in a variety of areas including health care, education, workplace issues such as job security and pay equity, access to credit and violence against women. The President's InterAgency Council on Women coordinates the work of all federal government agencies and conducts outreach with the non-government

community, consequently expanding NGO access to, and participation in, government decision making.

- Build a strategic and critical mass of women leaders by continuing to appoint women to high level government positions.

Existing Programs of the Eight and Mechanisms for Cooperation

II. (7) The EU, the German political foundations and the US are already giving women opportunities to share political participation strategies and sharpen their skills. The DAC Women in Development Working Group, which meets bi-annually, also brings several of the Eight members together to discuss, inter alia, environment, legal rights and political participation issues. There are also various UN agencies and offices committed to women's issues and participation worldwide (UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN Division on the Advancement for Women).

II. (8) Commemorations and events, such as the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, are almost as important, proving to be great catalysts for change and establishing common worldwide voice on an issue. 189 countries around the world would likely not have reached joint consensus on women's rights as human rights (the Platform for Action) without the Beijing Conference. This progress would likely have been impossible without a similar consensus established nearly 50 years ago in the form of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both the Platform and the Universal Declaration now serve as the indispensable starting point for debate on what is internationally acceptable from a rights perspective and what nations around the world, either independently or in concert, should strive to achieve.

Proposals

II. (9) The following proposals represent opportunities for the Eight to build upon the consensus established at the Denver Summit: "to better concert efforts in three specific areas-- voter and civic education, political leadership training and technical training and leadership services." Close collaboration on these programs should increase the scale of our individual efforts, amplify women's voices, quicken the pace at which women are able to bring systemic change to their societies and lessen the competition for grant money that often divides groups and prevents solidarity in women's movements.

- (1) Support a women's agenda within evolving multinational bodies -- Consider ways in which advancing women's political participation can be addressed in the policies and programs of evolving and expanding multinational organizations in which countries of the Eight are members.

(2) Support women's rights as human rights -- As part of the 1998 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, integrate women's political participation and the theme of women's rights as human rights throughout commemorations, recognizing that public events often force attention on issues and result in change. Use this opportunity to renew, both domestically as well as in foreign policies and programs, commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action.

(3) Support women as voters, elected representatives and party leaders and members -- In countries with meaningful upcoming elections, the Eight can work in bilateral and multilateral concepts to emphasize large-scale voter education programs that encourage women to vote and provide information on candidate platforms. Other areas for emphasis would include political leadership training for female candidates to increase the likelihood of victory, and for elected officials to increase their confidence, competence and effectiveness.

(4) Support women as NGO advocates -- To increase women's mobilization generally, support the growth of local, regional and national organizations through which women's voices can be heard and effectively monitor government actions. Where local capacity exists, emphasize in assistance programs the selection of indigenous organizations to carry out activities.

(5) Expanding Women's Political Participation within each of the Eight countries -- The Eight should be committed, within our own countries, to support women as voters, elected representatives and NGO advocates and, as proactively as possible, to provide women access to exercising their democratic choice, running for public office, information and appointed middle and high level government positions.



The President's Interagency Council on Women

Telephone (202)647-6227 • Fax (202)647-5337

From: Theresa Loar

Date: 9/30

To: Melanne Urvier

Of: _____

Fax Number: 456-6244

Subject: Reception this evening

Message: _____

FYI We are expecting a
good turnout.

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): 2

*USA Networks
and
The National Democratic Institute*

Invite you to Honor

*The Denver Summit
Democracy and Human Rights
Meeting of Experts*

And to Celebrate

Women as Democracy Builders

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

6:00 - 8:00

*The National Museum of Women in the Arts
1250 New York Avenue, Northwest*

RSVP 202-647-6227





The President's Interagency Council on Women

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM
S/S

May 12, 1997

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: The Secretary

FROM: S/PICW - Theresa Loaf *TR*

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with the President's Interagency Council on Women
Wednesday, May 14 1:30 - 3:00
The Jefferson Room

I. OBJECTIVES

1. Signal that the Council is up and running under your leadership.
2. Encourage new and returning agency representatives to the Council to move ahead on implementation of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women.
3. Acknowledge the important role honorary chair, the First Lady, and immediate past chair, Secretary Shalala, have played in the Council's work to date.

II. APPROACH

Some thirteen new representatives have joined twenty five returning representatives to the President's Council. Two agencies have representation for the first time, bringing membership up to forty. The Council reflects a range of seniority across the federal government from Undersecretaries to Deputy Assistant Secretaries. Two Deputy Secretaries will join after they are confirmed in their new positions. A number of the representatives served with you on the U.S. delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The Beijing connection is important to emphasize since the Council's mandate is to implement the Women's Conference document.

The First Lady will mention the President's support for the Council, American NGO interest in the Council's work and observations from her travels around the world on the mobilizing effect of the Beijing conference.

Council representatives have worked for the last several months to submit reports to the Council coordinating team on their agencies' programs and policies vis-à-vis the Beijing document. This government report, "America's Commitment: Federal Programs Benefiting Women and New Initiatives to Follow up on the UN Fourth World Conference on Women," will be distributed in "final draft" to agency representatives. Secretary Shalala will present the report.

We have arranged for a diverse group of Council representatives to be prepared to speak about their work. In some cases, they have agreed to head up Council working groups to encourage other agencies to replicate their programs. In addition to continuing successful efforts within agencies, working across agency lines is the next direction for the Council. The Council's real work is what representatives do when they return to their agencies and join with other representatives on common projects. The Council coordinating team will encourage this work by making house calls on working groups and agency reps.

III. PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

Clara Bingham of Harper's Bizarre will sit in for part of the meeting. She will be interviewing you later in the day.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

Council representatives and alternates. See attached list of Council representatives. List of alternates is still being finalized.

Attachments:

- Checklist of key issues
- Supplemental Talking Points (to be refined by Bill Woodward)
- List of Council representatives
- Scenario for the event

Unclassified

1. Mandate of the Council
2. First Lady's Role
3. Secretary Shalala's Role
4. Council Next Steps

Checklist of Key Issues

Meeting with

President's Interagency Council on Women

1. **Mandate of the Council**

- o Emphasize that the President established the Council to implement the Beijing document.

2. **First Lady's Role**

- o Acknowledge that the First Lady's commitment has been key for the continued success of the Council.

3. **Secretary Shalala's Role**

- o Invite Secretary Shalala to discuss Council activities to date, including the government report on implementation.

4. **Council Next Steps**

- o Networking (call on Judith Heuman from Education for example)
- o Gender desegregated data collection (call on Jill Long Thompson from Agriculture for example)
- o Gender impact analysis (call on Sally Shelton from AID for example)
- o NGO outreach (call on Judith Winston from Education for example)
- o Mentoring programs coordination
- o Council coordinating team will be in touch on working groups

Unclassified

DRAFT Supplemental Talking Points
Secretary's Meeting with the President's Interagency Council on Women.

Welcome

Secretary Albright

o Review the mandate of the Council - established by the President just prior to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women to make sure that "all the effort and good ideas actually get implemented when we get back home." The Council is charged with coordinating the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the UN Women's Conference. The Council also develops related initiatives to further women's progress and engages in outreach to and public education to support the successful implementation of the UN Conference agreements.

o In March of this year, the President asked me to chair the Council, following the strong start under Secretary Shalala's leadership.

o It's a good fit to have the State Department serve as chair because the Council's mandate is Beijing implementation, a continuation of the coordinating role State has played since preparations for Beijing began.

o Our goal on the Council is to institutionalize change and leave footprints. The Council has served as a network of high level women and men across the US working on a common agenda. There is great value in this - i.e. the State Department has referred numerous international visitors working to combat violence against women in their countries to Bonnie Campbell from the Department of Justice.

o The First Lady and her staff have played an important role in supporting this Council, making sure that the Administration's commitment to American women and their families implied in the First Lady's extraordinary speech in Beijing was met and carried through.

Remarks on the Council

The First Lady

o Welcome to the new members of the Council (13) and kudos to the returning representatives who did so much work in their agencies to turn the President's words into action.

o On March 8 when the President met with the Council in the Oval Office he praised its work of the Council and affirmed his continued support for its mission - to work to improve the lives of women and their families - in the US and around the world.

Unclassified

DRAFT Supplemental talking points

-2-

- o acknowledgment of strong NGO interest in and support for the Council. NGOs see the Council as the Administration's way of keeping faith with them on the promises we made in Beijing.
- o working in partnership with NGOs is a successful model. The one year after Beijing national conference the Council did last September was a good example of this. We were able to connect to tens of thousands of Americans all across the US who were trying to bring Beijing home to their communities. This was anything but a top/down effort. We continue to hear from people who went to their local conferences. They want to keep this partnership going with their government, with the Council.
- o comments on Secretary Shalala's leadership that got the Council going
- o how she herself uses the Council network. After her meeting with the First Lady of El Salvador, she convinced her to stay an extra day to go see Bonnie Campbell at Justice for some ideas on how to replicate Bonnie's programs in El Salvador.

First Lady departs.

Highlight of Council ActivitiesSecretary Shalala

- o highlights of USG report which will be distributed to the Council
- o the report shows that the Council works because of strong agency reps and their dedication and energy
- o mention of working groups within agencies and how effective that has been

Future Plans for the CouncilSecretary Albright

- o I mentioned earlier that this Council is an effective network of people working on the same agenda. There is no better example of this network in action than what Judith Heumann from the Department of Education has done to put together an international leadership conference for disabled women. (Judith will talk about getting funding for the conference from 22 agencies, with the help of Council reps. The conference came out of the contacts made among disabled women in Beijing. Secretary Albright spoke to a gathering of disabled women in Beijing. She will speak at the upcoming conference here in the US.)

Unclassified

DRAFT Supplemental Talking Points

-3-

o We should be looking ahead to government-wide projects such as gender desegregated data collection agency-by-agency. This means whatever info you collect, do it by gender. We all already do this, but not uniformly or consistently. This sounds simple and makes good common sense, but we can't just issue a fiat. There are fiscal implications, drawbacks, and complications. But its worth exploring to see what recommendations we can develop on this. USDA has started doing this. Let's hear what a difference this has made in policy development. (USDA rep, Undersecretary Jill Long Thompson, former member of Congress, will brief on this and talk about her plans for a government-wide working group on rural women.)

o We all know that we are long past women's issues and women's programs as the solution. Just as the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing turned out to not a conference on women's issues but a women's conference on global issues, so it is no longer enough to have a women's program or a women's council. Even this one.

o This Council exists to make sure that women, and their concerns, are integrated into the entire operation of the government. And one way to do that is to assess all policies and programs for their potential gender impact. Will they affect men and women differently? Are they leaving someone out?

o Sally Shelton came back from Beijing and developed a Gender Plan of Action for AID. This is an area we should all be looking at for long term impact. Sally, tell us how that has worked.

o Sally, it would make good sense for you to chair a Council working group to see how we can replicate your model in other agencies. (Sally is happy to do this.)

o As the First Lady said, the Council has a good record of NGO outreach and we need to keep that going. The Department of Education has good ongoing outreach efforts. Judith Winston can share those with us. (Judith, Undersecretary and new Council member, will talk about roundtables with NGOs, town meetings via satellite, etc.) Some of you may want to get together with Judith and Sandy Battle at Education to see how they got this outreach program started.

o We should let Americans know the Council is their entry point into the USG on Beijing follow up and policies that affect women and their families.

Unclassified
DRAFT Supplemental Talking Points

-4-

o Among the clearest voices at the Women's Conference in Beijing were those of young women. One of the encouraging things about so many of the "Beyond Beijing" events that continue to take place around the country is the number of young women they draw. These young women are living in a world much more complicated and overwhelming than the one we grew up in.

o Young women have been telling us loud and clear that they are looking for guidance, for mentoring. Some of your agencies have mentoring programs in place and I think we can put together a working group to see what we as a Council can do to expand and coordinate these programs.

o The Council coordinating group here at the State Department, Theresa Loar, Kathy Hendrix, and Lycia (Leesha) Sibilla, will be in touch with you regarding these various working groups, government-wide projects, and outreach activities.

o The President and the NGO community have high expectations for the Council. We will build on the strong base built by the First Lady, Secretary Shalala and the Council representatives.

o We invite you to stop in to the new suite of Council offices downstairs on your way out of the building.



The President's Interagency Council on Women

May 14, 1997

The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair

Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, Chair

*Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala,
Immediate Past Chair*

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

State

Theresa Loar

Director, President's Interagency Council on Women and
Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues

Department of State

2201 C St., NW

Room 2906

Washington, DC 20520

Phone: (202) 647-6227

Fax: (202) 647-5337

Kathleen Hendrix

Special Assistant

The President's Interagency Council on Women

Department of State

2201 C St., NW

Room 2906

Washington, DC 20520

Phone: (202) 647-6227

Fax: (202) 647-5337

Lycia Sibilla

Foreign Affairs Analyst
The President's Interagency Council on Women
Department of State
2201 C St., NW
Room 2906
Washington, DC 20520
Phone: (202) 647-6227
Fax: (202) 647-5337

Treasury

Linda Robertson

Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison
Department of the Treasury
15th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Room 3134 Main Treasury
Washington, DC 20220
Phone: (202) 622-1920
Fax: (202) 622-0534

Kirsten Moy

Director, CDFI Fund
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20020
Phone: (202) 622-8662
Fax: (202) 622-7754

Defense

Carolyn Becraft

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Personnel Support, Families and Education
Department of Defense
Room 3A280
4000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301
Phone: (703) 697-7220
Fax: (703) 614-9303

Justice

Bonnie Campbell

Director, Violence Against Women Office

Department of Justice

10th & Constitution Ave., NW

Room 5302

Washington, DC 20530

Phone: (202) 616-8894

Fax: (202) 307-3911

Interior

Sylvia Baca

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management

Department of the Interior

1849 C St., NW

Mail Stop 6628

Washington, DC 20240

Phone: (202) 208-6734

Fax: (202) 208-3144

Agriculture

Jill Long Thompson

Under Secretary for Rural Development

Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave., SW

Room 206 W

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: (202) 720-4581

Fax: (202) 720-2080

Commerce

Diana Josephson

Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere

Department of Commerce/NOAA

Room 5810

14th & Constitution Ave., NW

Washington, DC 20230

Phone: (202) 482-4569

Fax: (202) 482-1041

Labor***Ida Castro***

Director-Designate, Women's Bureau

Department of Labor

200 Constitution Ave., NW

Suite 3002

Washington, DC 20210

Phone: (202) 219-6611

Fax: (202) 219-5529

Health and Human Services***Sarah Kovner***

Special Assistant to the Secretary

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Ave., SW

Room 605-F

Washington, DC 20201

Phone: (202) 690-6347

Fax: (202) 690-7098

Susan Blumenthal, M.D., M.P.A.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health (Women's Health)

Assistant Surgeon General

Department of Health and Human Services

Office of Women's Health

200 Independence Ave., SW

Room 730-B

Washington, DC 20201

Phone: (202) 690-7650

Fax: (202) 401-4005

Housing and Urban Development

Jacquie Lawing

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development

Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th St., SW

Room 7100

Washington, DC 20410

Phone: (202) 708-2690

Fax: (202) 708-3336

Transportation

Frankee Greenberg

White House Liaison

Department of Transportation

400 7th St., SW

Washington, DC 20590

Phone: (202) 366-0239

Fax: (202) 366-7952

Energy

Patricia Godley

Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy

Department of Energy

1000 Independence Ave., SW

FE-1

Washington, DC 20585

Phone: (202) 586-6660

Fax: (202) 586-7847

Education

Judith Winston

Acting Under Secretary and General Counsel

Department of Education

600 Independence Ave., SW

Room 5400

Washington, DC 20202

Phone: (202) 401-6000

Fax: (202) 205-2689

Judith Heumann

Assistant Secretary, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Department of Education
330 C St., SW
Room 3006, Switzer Building
Washington, DC 20202
Phone: (202) 205-5465
Fax: (202) 205-9252

Veteran's Affairs***Mary Lou Keener***

General Counsel
Department of Veteran's Affairs
810 Vermont Ave., NW
Room 1030
Washington, DC 20420
Phone: (202) 273-6660
Fax: (202) 273-6671

Environmental Protection Agency***Denise Graveline***

Deputy Associate Administrator for the Office of Communications, Education
and Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M St., SW
Mail Code 1701
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 260-7963
Fax: (202) 260-3150

Office of Management and Budget***Sally Katzen***

Administrator
Office of Management and Budget
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
OEOB, Room 350
Washington, DC 20503
Phone: (202) 395-4852
Fax: (202) 395-3047

Council of Economic Advisors

Michele Jolin

Chief of Staff

Council of Economic Advisors

The White House

OEOB, Room 314

Washington, DC 20502

Phone: (202) 395-5084

Fax: (202) 395-6958

U.S. Mission to the United Nations

Karen Hancox

Chief of Staff

Office of Ambassador Richardson

Department of State

2201 C St., NW

Room 6333

Washington, DC 20520

Phone: (202) 736-7555

Fax: (202) 736-7551

U.S. Trade Representative

Susan Esserman

General Counsel

U.S. Trade Representative

600 17th St., NW

Room 223

Washington, DC 20508

Phone: (202) 395-3150

Fax: (202) 395-3639

Small Business Administration

Ginger Lew

Acting Deputy Administrator

Small Business Administration

409 3rd St., SW

Washington, DC 20416

Phone: (202) 205-6431

Fax: (202) 205-6802

Central Intelligence Agency

Nora Slatkin

Executive Director

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, DC 20505

Phone: (703) 482-6767

Fax: (703) 482-3064

Domestic Policy Council

Elena Kagan

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Office of Domestic Policy

The White House

Second Floor West Wing

Washington, DC 20502

Phone: (202) 456-5584

Fax: (202) 456-2878

Office of Personnel Management

Janice Lachance

Chief of Staff

Office of Personnel Management

1900 E St., NW

Room 5F12

Washington, DC 20415

Phone: (202) 606-1000

Fax: (202) 606-4489

United States Information Agency

Joyce Kravitz

Chief of Staff

United States Information Agency

301 4th St., SW

Washington, DC 20547

Phone: (202) 619-4742

Fax: (202) 619-6705

General Services Administration***Emily C. Hewitt***

General Counsel

General Services Administration

18th & F St., NW

Suite 4140

Washington, DC 20405

Phone: (202) 501-2200

Fax: (202) 501-2509

Social Security Administration***Joan Wainwright***

Associate Commissioner for Communications

Social Security Administration

4200 West High Rise Building

6401 Security Blvd.

Baltimore, MD 21235

Phone: (410) 965-1720

Fax: (410) 965-3903

Agency for International Development***Sally Shelton***

Assistant Administrator

U.S. Agency for International Development

2201 C St., NW

Room 4942

Washington, DC 20523

Phone: (202) 647-1827

Fax: (202) 647-3028

Comptroller of the Currency***Constance Dunham***

Senior Financial Economist

Economic and Policy Analysis 6-6

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

250 E St., SW

Washington, DC 20219

Phone: (202) 874-5220

Fax: (202) 874-5394

Peace Corps

Nancy Hendry

General Counsel

Peace Corps

1990 K. St., NW

Washington, DC 20526

Phone: (202) 606-3114

Fax: (202) 606-3729

World Bank

Jan Piercy

U.S. Executive Director

World Bank

1818 H St., NW

Room D 13-004

Washington, DC 20433

Phone: (202) 458-0111

Fax: (202) 477-2967

The White House

Melanne Verveer

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady

Office of the First Lady

OEOB, Room 100

Washington, DC 20500

Phone: (202) 456-6266

Fax: (202) 456-6244

Maria Echaveste

Assistant to the President and Director for Public Liaison

Office of Public Liaison

The White House

OEOB, Room 122

Washington, DC 20500

Phone: (202) 456-2930

Fax: (202) 456-6218

Susan Liss

Chief of Staff to Mrs. Gore and Special Counsel to the Vice President
Office of the Vice President
OEOB, Room 200
Washington, DC 20501
Phone: (202) 456-6640
Fax: (202) 456-6298

Richard Ragan

Director for Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
National Security Council
OEOB, Room 302
Washington, DC 20500
Phone: (202) 456-9141
Fax: (202) 456-9140

Jean Nelson

Director
President's Crime Prevention Agency
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503
Phone: (202) 395-5555
Fax: (202) 395-5567

UNCLASSIFIED

Scenario for the Meeting of the President's Interagency Council on Women

- 1:15 Agency representatives and alternates arrive at C Street for check-in.
- 1:15-1:30 In the Jefferson Room, Agency representatives gather. Coffee/tea service and soft drinks are available.
- Table is set up in shape of a horseshoe. Agency representatives sit on the inside and outside of the table; alternates sit on chairs away from the table. Information packets are at all places.
- 1:40 Agency representatives and alternates take their place in the Jefferson Room.
- Secretary Albright, the First Lady, and Secretary Shalala enter the Jefferson Room from the hold room and take their seats at the head of the table.
- The meeting begins.
- 1:45 Secretary Albright welcomes the Council, makes introductory remarks, and invites the First Lady to speak
- 2:00 The First Lady makes remarks
- 2:15 Secretary Albright escorts the First Lady from the Jefferson Room
- 2:20 Secretary Albright resumes the meeting and invites Secretary Shalala to speak
- 2:25 Secretary Shalala makes remarks
- 2:35 Secretary Albright discusses next steps for the Council, calling upon agency representatives
- 2:50 Secretary Albright wraps up meeting, invited agency representatives to drop by Council offices as they leave the building
- 3:00 Meeting ends. Secretary Albright, Secretary Shalala and agency representatives depart.