

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	Re: Alena Panikova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)
002. resume	Re: Jaroslav Tesliar (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)
003. resume	Re: Sarlota Pufflerova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)
004. resume	Re: Magda Vasaryova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)
005. resume	Re: Emilia Sicakova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)
006. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (4 pages)	11/18/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
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FOLDER TITLE:

Civil Society and Democracy Building Volume 2 [Binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Slovakia NGO's

SLOVAK REPUBLIC: ROUNDTABLE WITH NGO LEADERS

Context of the Event

The format of this meeting will recall the similar roundtable you had with Slovak NGO leaders during your visit in 1996, but the circumstances for the "Third Sector" are now totally different. At the time of your last visit, Slovak civic groups were under tremendous pressure from the Meciar government. This was exemplified by the Law on Foundations, which establish onerous requirements for registration of civic groups. NGO leaders have great regard for you because of the meaningful public support for NGOs and the development of civil society you offered at their most difficult hour in 1996. The political environment for NGOs has changed completely in the wake of the September 1998 elections, in which NGOs played a critical role. Domestic NGOs worked together to produce a nationwide non-partisan campaign to energize people to participate in the elections. The public focus NGOs kept on the elections ensured they were free and fair, and the remarkable 84 percent voter turnout their efforts produced was a key to ousting the Meciar government. International organizations and governments supported the NGOs, with the USG playing a central role through AID/SEED and USIA-supported programs. The current government recognizes the role of NGOs as forces for reform and vehicles to harness citizens' opinions and aspirations. Slovak NGOs are now viewed as having valuable experience in bringing about democratic change to share with other countries in the region. The NGO OK '98 has conducted voter education training in Croatia, and the Slovak government has offered NGO development assistance for creating a civil society in Kosovo. During their recent meeting in New York, the President urged PM Dzurinda to encourage Slovak NGOs to use their experience to support Serb democratization. You should reinforce this message.

Objectives

- Praise the NGO community for the key role it played in bringing about dramatic change in Slovakia's social and political environment.
- Remind NGO leaders that they must continue to work to strengthen democracy and civil society.
- Encourage NGOs to share their experience in development of civil society and promoting democratic change with counterparts in the former Yugoslavia.

Points to Make

- Great pleasure to come back to Slovakia to meet with you under such different circumstances than when I was here in 1996.
- Should be very proud of role in dramatic change in Slovakia's social and political environment.
- Success of you efforts should not be measured by changes in political representation alone, but in terms of dramatic, and we hope, lasting shift in public and government attitudes toward role of civic groups in democratic society.
- Must be aware of potential dangers of success. Pressure exerted on Third Sector by previous government was a unifying factor. As important in civil society as in politics to guard against divisiveness in absence of clear threat.
- Challenge for NGOs is to find ways to work in partnership with government, while maintaining spirit of activism and objectivity.
- Encourage you to maintain the relationships developed with governments and organizations that have supported your efforts.
- United States is proud to see that the support we have been able to provide toward development of civil society in Slovakia has been so well used.
- Urge you now to use knowledge and experience you have gained to help interested parties in Serbia and Kosovo build foundation for successful democratic transition of their own.
- Best hope for Serb people is development of an effective civil society sector that can bring pressure for a government that can address their needs.

Brief Bios on NGO Participants
for NGO Event with FLOTUS

1. Katarína Košťálová is the Director of the Slovak Academic Information Agency-Service Center for the Third Sector (SAIA-SCTS). She has extensive experience in the management of the not-for-profit, non-governmental organizations. She was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996.
2. Peter Hunčík, is Chairman of the Sandor Marai Foundation and founder and director of the Hungarian-Slovak Training Center on Ethnic Conflict Resolution. Served as an advisor to President Vaclav Havel on minority and human rights issues under the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Mr. Hunčík was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996. He is also one of the three Slovak NGO leaders accepting the award on behalf of OK'98 at the Warsaw Lesson's in Transition Conference October 3-6, 1999.
3. Klára Orgovánová, is a program director of the Open Society Foundation in Bratislava, and the Director of Inforoma. Prior to this position, Ms. Orgovánová served, as Advisor for Minority Policy in the Slovak Government and as Assistant Professor of Roma Culture at the University of Nitra. She was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996. Inforoma was the co-recipient of an EU-U.S. Civil Society and Democracy Award in 1998 for their work to positively influence the civic pride of Roma and for their work to change the negative picture of Roma among the majority population.
4. Juraj Mesík, is the Director of Nadacia EKOPOLIS as well as the Director of the Environmental Partnership for Central Europe (EPCE) in Slovakia. A more detailed biography for him is attached. Mr. Mesík was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996. He is also one of the three Slovak NGO leaders accepting the award on behalf of OK'98 at the Warsaw Lesson's in Transition Conference October 3-6, 1999.
5. Pavol Demeš, is the co-founder and Executive Director of SAIA-Service Center for the Third Sector. He also serves on the Gremium for the Third Sector, an advocacy body for the NGO sector in Slovakia. Mr. Demeš also served as Foreign Policy Advisor for the President of the Slovak Republic. Mr. Demeš was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996. He is also one of the three Slovak NGO leaders accepting the award on behalf of OK'98 at the Warsaw Lesson's in Transition Conference October 3-6, 1999.
6. Michal Kravčík is the founder and President of the People and Water Civic Association, which focuses on the

protection of Slovakia's water resources and on increasing local citizen's participation in community decision-making. He is also a member of several other Slovak and international environmental organizations. Mr. Kravčík is the European winner of the 1999 Goldman Prize for Environment. People and Water is also the recipient of an EU-U.S. Civil Society and Democracy Award in 1998 for to build an open civil society and to support the sustainable development of the upper Torysa region of eastern Slovakia. He was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996.

7. Bohuslava Zániová is the Office Director of the Slovak Humanitarian Council, the national umbrella organization for humanitarian and social service NGOs in Slovakia. Prior to assuming this position, she was responsible for the financial management of the Council and served as Chairwoman of the Council's Supervisory Board. She was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996.
8. Dušan Ondrušek, is the Director of Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia, a training and conflict resolution center with office in Bratislava and Banská Bystrica. He is a psychologist by training and conducts training on fundamental questions of organizational management of executives, social workers, and staff at state, educational, local government, and non-governmental institutions.
9. Daniel Brezina studied journalism at Comenius University and is presently a manager for Slovak Television. He is secretary of the central council of the Bethlehem Foundation which supports mental health and helps the mentally ill. He is Director of the GEMMA Foundation which carried out the March for Slovakia before the 1998 parliamentary elections. He was a participant at the NGO Roundtable with Mrs. Clinton held in Bratislava in 1996.
10. Magda Vášaryová, Chairwoman
Slovak Foreign Policy Association
11. Robert Vlašič, Executive Director
Nadácia pre občiansku spoločnosť
12. Šarlotta Pufflerová, Spokesperson for OK 98
The Foundation Citizen and Democracy/Minority Rights Group
13. Emília Sičáková, President
Transparency International Slovakia
14. Katarína Farkašová
Alliance of Women

15. Alena Pánikova
Open Society Foundation
16. Filip Vagač
Children of Slovakia Foundation
17. Andrej Bartosiewicz
Association for Support of Local Democracy
18. Zuzana Szatmáry
Charter 77

Mayor of Bratislava

Doc. JUDr. Jozef Moravčík, CSc., the mayor of capital city Bratislava, was born on March 19th, 1945 in Očová, the Zvolen district. He graduated his secondary studies in Zvolen in the year 1964. During the years 1964-'65 he was studying at the Law Faculty of the Charles University, later at the Law Faculty of the Comenius University in Bratislava. After graduating of the study of law in the year 1969 he started to work as a lecturer at the Economic University in Bratislava. During the short period he was working also in Chemoplast Bratislava. From the year 1972 he worked at the Law Faculty of the Comenius University in Bratislava, at first as a research lecturer, from the year 1985 as a docent in the sphere of the economic law. In the year 1990 he was elected for the dean of the Law Faculty of the Comenius University in Bratislava. He performed this function till February 1991, when he was coopted as the Member of Parliament of the Slovak National Council on behalf of the movement VPN (Public Against Violence), respectively later on behalf of HZDS (Movement for Democratic Slovakia). During the period from February to June 1992 he was the Member of Parliament of the Slovak National Council and he was elected on behalf of HZDS into the House of Commons of the Federal Assembly in the parliamentary elections in June 1992.

From June 2nd, 1992 to December 31th, 1992 he held the post of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of ČSFR. He participated to a major degree in the calm splitting of ČSFR.

From January 1th, 1993 he worked as the adviser of the Prime Minister for the legislative affairs and on March 19th, 1993 he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. On February 23rd, 1994 he submitted the resignation that was accepted by President on February 28th, 1994. On March 15th, 1994 the President of the Slovak Republic, Michal Kováč, entrusted him with leading of negotiations regarding forming of the new government. From March 16th, 1994 to December 13th, 1994 he was the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic.

At present he holds the post of the chairman of the Policy-making Council of the Democratic Union of Slovakia and he is entrusted with leading of the Democratic Union of Slovakia. He was elected for the mayor of capital city of Bratislava in the local authority elections in December 1998.

Jozef Moravčík is married and he has two children. He speaks fluent English and Russian language and he has a reading knowledge of German and French language.

[REDACTED]

Juraj Mesik would serve as co-director for grantmaking. The position would require 100% participation over the three-year program. Mr. Mesik is fluent in Slovak and English and has an intermediate level knowledge of Russian. In 1988, Mr. Mesik earned an M.D. from Comenius Medical University in Martin, CSFR.

From 1989 to 1990, Mr. Mesik served as a Member of Parliament in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly in Prague. From 1990 to 1991, he served as Chairman of the Green Party in Slovakia and vice-chairman of the Federal Green Party. In 1990, he also became Director of the Department of Social Context within the Federal Ministry for Environment in Prague and remained in that position until 1992. From 1993 to the present, Mr. Mesik has been Director of the Environmental Partnership for Central Europe - Slovakia (EPCE). In 1997, the organization formally became known as the Ekopolis Foundation. In 1998, Mr. Mesik was elected to the Banska Bystrica City Council.

Throughout his career, Mr. Mesik has been extensively involved in the third sector in Slovakia. From 1982 to 1992, he served as chairman of the local branch, Ekotrend, of the Slovak Union of Nature and Landscape Protectors (SZOPK), (later member of ZO 6 and ZO 16 in Bratislava and vice president of SZOPK (1990-1992)) From 1994 to 1995, he served as a trustee for the Institute for East West Studies in Prague and New York. In 1994, Mr. Mesik became a trustee for the Banska Bystrica Healthy City Community Foundation and continues to work closely with the organization. From 1995 to 1998, he served as a member of the Gremium of the Third Sector (G3S), a board that represents NGOs in Slovakia, and worked as part of the steering committee for the 1996 SOS Third Sector Campaign. From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Mesik served on the Advisory Board of the Community Philanthropy Initiative for the Open Society Fund in Bratislava. From 1996 to 1998, he served as a Board member for the Slovak Academic Information Agency (SAIA) in Bratislava. From 1996 to the present, he has worked on the European Community Philanthropy Initiative with the European Foundation Center in Brussels. From 1997 to 1998, Mr. Mesik served as a board member for the Slovak Youth Foundation (TYF) and was a facilitator and G3S representative for the Roundtable of Local Government. In 1998, he worked as a member of the steering committee for the OK 98 election campaign.

In 1996, Mr. Mesik was awarded the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the Salzburg Seminar Fellowship in 1998. Mr. Mesik is also the author of numerous commentaries and analytical articles that appear in SME, Obcianska Spolocnost (Civil Society), Non-Profit and other publications.

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SAIA-SCTS

Pavol Demeš

Pavol Demeš, formerly the Foreign Policy Advisor of the President of the Slovak Republic (1993 - 1997), is currently the Executive Director of the Slovak Academic Information Agency-Service Center for the Third Sector. Previously he served the government of the Slovak Republic as Minister of International Relations (1991-1992) and Director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Education (1990-91).

An internationally recognized NGO leader, Demeš served as the elected spokes-person of the Gremium of the Third Sector, a volunteer advocacy coalition (1994-1999) and has spoken on civil society and NGO issues in many international fora. He has served on the boards of national and international associations and foundations.

Prior to the "velvet revolution" in November 1989 he was a biomedical researcher at Comenius University, Bratislava. He is a graduate of Charles University in Prague (1980) and spent the 1987-1988 academic year in the United States as postdoctoral fellow at University of South Alabama, Mobile, USA.

P. Demeš is currently Scholar in Residence at Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington). From December 1, 1999 he is appointed as Director for Central and Eastern Europe of the German Marschall Fund of the United States.

Nadácia pre občiansku spoločnosť

Internationally Affiliated with THE FOUNDATION FOR A CIVIL SOCIETY (USA)

Mission: To strengthen citizen participation in the democratic decision making process by promoting acceptance of responsibilities and practice of civic rights, and by supporting cooperation among the government, business, and non-profit sectors.

Vision: A Slovakia in which the citizen is aware of his/her rights and responsibilities and actively protects his/her rights and fulfills his/her responsibilities in an atmosphere characterized by tolerance and respect for differences.

Nadácia pre občiansku spoločnosť (The NOS Foundation), is an independent Slovak foundation that was established in 1997. In its short life, NOS has quickly established itself as a prominent national NGO with an impact throughout Slovakia. In 1998, it developed programs which were crucial to the free and fair balloting in the 1998 parliamentary and local elections, and has demonstrated its capacity as a major grant-making institution in the country.

NOS's work is based on values; the civic values which it seeks to introduce and solidify in Slovak society. It is based on internationalism; through its heritage and its commitment to maintain an international staff, NOS seeks to gain and share experiences at a regional and international level. It is based on openness; to new ideas, to different approaches, and to the recognition that NOS cannot accomplish its mission without the efforts of others. And it is based on hard work; knowing that the realization of an ambitious vision cannot always fit into a 40-hour work week. This identity originates from the people that represent NOS and is reflected in the organization's programs and activities. And this is the foundation on which the future of NOS is based.



What is SAIA-SCTS?

The Slovak Academic Information Agency - Service Center for the Third Sector (SAIA-SCTS), established in March 1990, is a non-governmental, not-for-profit service organization. Its mission today is to foster the development and strengthening of a democratic civil society in Slovakia and promote international educational exchanges. In fulfillment of this mission, SAIA-SCTS compiles and disseminates information, seeks to improve the capabilities, capacities and resources available mostly to NGOs, universities and individuals. It maintains its offices in nine cities throughout the country.

SAIA-SCTS has achieved considerable recognition in Slovakia and abroad for the scope of its programs, the effectiveness of its operations and the professionalism of its staff. The programs of SAIA-SCTS are funded by grants from foreign and domestic foundations as well as by fees for services. The major funders of SAIA-SCTS are Charles Stewart Mott Foundation (USA), Ford Foundation (USA), Nippon Foundation (Japan), Open Society Foundation (Slovakia), Civil Society Development Foundation (Phare Foundation - Slovakia).

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THE CHARTA 77 FOUNDATION NADÁCIA CHARTY 77

On August 21, 1968, the occupation of Czechoslovakia by troops of the Warsaw Pact ended the "Prague Spring" and began the process of "normalization" which re-established a totalitarian communist regime. Nine years later, on 1 January 1977, a group of dissidents which included Vacláv Havel, the current President of the Czech Republic, issued the declaration Charter 77. Those who signed this charter did more than just call attention to violations of human and citizen rights. They demanded and were personally committed to working for the establishment of justice, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and international agreements in Czechoslovakia. Those who affixed their signatures to the Charter 77 and became part of this civic movement sought to work within the law for the public benefit. The communist regime, however, subjected them to various forms of persecution ranging from the loss of employment to imprisonment.

One year later, Professor Janouch established the Charter 77 Foundation in Sweden. From abroad the foundation sought support for the movement in Czechoslovakia and, when individual signatories were imprisoned, provided assistance to their families so that they could survive.

Immediately after the "Velvet Revolution" in 1989 the Charter 77 Foundation was officially established in Czechoslovakia and three national committees were created, Czech, Moravian and Slovak. Money, publications, duplication and editorial technology were supplied through established and new channels in order to help the foundation achieve the aims enunciated in the Charter 77. Four years later, after Czechoslovakia was dissolved and two new independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic were established on 1 January 1993, the Charter 77 Foundation responded by creating two new independent entities.

In Slovakia, with a rapidly fluctuating political and economic environment, the Charter 77 Foundation seeks to encourage the development of a truly democratic civil society and achieve the still relevant ideals of the Charter 77, namely, respect for human rights, tolerance and the rule of law. It provides Slovak citizens and others with legal assistance, offers a variety of public education and information programs, maintains constructive dialog with representatives of political and state power, calls attention to and documents specific violations of human and citizen rights, promotes tolerance of minorities, acts as a mediator in conflict situations, analyzes legal proposals affecting the guarantee of human and citizen rights, issues reports and publications and cooperates with other non-governmental, not-for-profit entities.

Introduction of Transparency international Slovakia

Transparency International Slovakia (TIS) is a national chapter of Transparency International (TI), the only international movement exclusively devoted to the problems of transparency, corruption and bribery on both national and international levels. In over 80 countries, TI national chapters promote public awareness and comprehensive integrity systems. TI was established in 1993 in Berlin where the TI Secretariat is now situated.

The process of creating TIS was as follows:

From the initiative of Center of Economic Development, Alliance for Transparency and Corruption Combating was created on July 20, 1998. Alliance is an informal organization of credible people from the Slovak public life and it is advisory and consultative council of TIS. Then, on September 21, 1998 with participation of Jeremy Pope, executive director of TI, TIS was launched. Formally TIS is the organizational unit of Center of Economic Development – non-governmental and non-partisan organization.

TIS is based on the following guiding principles:

- TIS emphasis is on prevention and on reforming systems, not on exposing individual cases;
- TIS considers that the movement against corruption is global and transcends social, political, economic and cultural systems;
- Internally, TIS observes the principles of participation, decentralization, diversity, accountability and transparency;
- TIS is politically non-partisan; and
- TIS recognizes that there are strong practical as well as ethical reasons for containing corruption.

Combating corruption sustainably is only possible with the involvement of all the stakeholders, which include the state, civil society and the private sector. Through our national chapter we try to bring together people of integrity in civil society, business and government to work as coalitions for systemic reforms. Thus, Center for Economic Development – Transparency International Slovakia organized, among other activities, conference concerning transparency in the Slovak economy on June 25. The co – organizer was the World Bank. The conference was opened by the prime – minister of the Slovak Republic Mikuláš Dzurinda and among others enjoyed the speeches of the vice – prime ministers Ivan Mikloš and Ľubomír Fogáš.

TIS is now in cooperation with other NGOs created Civil Campaign for Good Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The layers of the Civil Campaign have created working group and preparing the respective law. The question of public procurement and its good implementation is one of the important issues dealt in TIS. As the prime – minister of the Slovak Republic asked TIS for the help in the process of preparation National Anti – corruption program we are focusing our capacities also on this.

Att: P. C. C. 546 5 4711
From: S F P A

SFPA Mission

The Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA), founded in May 1993, as an independent, non-partisan and non-profit organization seeks to strengthen the quality of discussion and analysis of world affairs and to improve the knowledge base of both specialists and the general public. The SFPA is a non-governmental organisation and is affiliated with no political party or movement. The SFPA memberships and activities are open to all who believe in the importance of non-partisan and civil discourse on issues of foreign policy and international affairs.



The Slovak Humanitarian Council

Help to people in need in our country and abroad

- The first and biggest association of volunteer organizations in Slovakia
- A national volunteer center joining 153 organizations
- Represents its member organizations in the legislative process when defending and asserting rights of the disabled and socially dependent citizens
- Organizes professional seminars and workshops, vital in development of voluntarism in Slovakia
- Being a national volunteer center, it broadens partnership and cooperation with state and other authorities, as well as with business sector
- Represents its member organizations in international humanitarian and charitable institutions
- Is a member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), European Foundation Centre (EFC), European Volunteer Centre (C.E.V.) and European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly (EURAG)
- Publishes a specialized magazine for the volunteer sector
- Organizes a beneficent representative concert to celebrate the European Volunteers Day and the International Day of the Disabled every year
- Gains material donations from sponsors to help people in critical situations
- Awards a moral prize the Gift of the Year, which can go to anybody who donated a financial or material gift to people in need yearly

It has been nine years now that the Slovak Humanitarian Council organizes its activities, welcoming many volunteers, sponsors and friends.

We have no open days at the Slovak Humanitarian Council.

The house is open every day there.

Since 1990, the Slovak Humanitarian Council has been a national volunteer center. At present, it covers 153 volunteer non-profit organizations with activities in the entire Slovakia. The Council works as their information, methodical, coordination and training center. It provides financial aid to its member organizations to realize their projects and for them it also obtains material help from donors and sponsors. It represents them in negotiations with state authorities as well as in international volunteer institutions. It has been thousands of people suffering from diseases, in need or critical situation, that have turned to the Slovak Humanitarian Council asking for help and it helped them to reduce their suffering and to solve their troublesome problems. Its activities contributed to eliminate the consequences of the Slovakia in summer 1997. In abroad, the Slovak Humanitarian Council is well-known for providing concrete humanitarian aid to the citizens of countries hit by natural catastrophes and war conflicts.

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Account No. 107531-012/0200, VUB Bratislava-mesto

SANDOR MARAI FOUNDATION (SMF)

The Sándor Márai Foundation (SMF) was established in August 1990 in Bratislava by liberally-oriented intellectuals. The main aim of the SMF from the very beginning has been to support individual initiatives, to promote the creation and consolidation of civic values and facilitate the spacemaking of a European-style of thinking in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and the whole region of Central and Eastern Europe.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SMF - 1990-1999

1990

September 30th - conference on the theme of "Tragedy of Jewry in Dunajská Streda." This was the first time that the Holocaust of the Jewry in Czechoslovakia was spoken about in public.

1991

January 11-13 - a three-day conference on "Liberalism and Collective Rights."

October 23-24 - conference on "Anatomy of Prejudice: Antisemitism in Central Europe after the Holocaust."

1992

March 6-7 - conference "The Citizen in Central Europe".

1993

21-24 April - International Journalism Seminar .

20 October - "Life on the Ethnic Fault Lines" conference held in the train of former Hungarian leader, János Kádár. Made into a film by the BBC and Tamouz Media.

21-23 October - seminar entitled "Dialog in Politics, Society, Philosophy and Culture".

12 November - conference in Komárno on the "Development of Regions."

1994

May - "Strengthening Democracy in Societies in Transition" - a series of press conferences with Hungarian politicians.

September/October - conference on "Prostitution in the Postcommunist Countries of Europe." Experts from Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary discussed the question of prostitution, related problems of alcoholism, drugs, criminality, AIDS.

August - Research completed on a three-year project on "Ethnic Conflict Resolution." This research was based on extensive interviews carried out by sociologists or psychologists with Slovaks living in homogeneous regions. The results were presented at a two-day seminar in Dunajská Streda and published in the book entitled "Counterproof" in 1995.

1995

February-December - Slovak and Hungarian individuals were selected to begin expert training in the SMF "Ethnic Conflict Resolution Project". They were trained of the famous Semmelweis University School of Medicine (SOTE) in Budapest.

November - "Discussion Club" where current economic and social problems are discussed.

1996

February - the SMF began the "Ethnic Conflict Resolution (ECR) Training" for public opinion leaders in local communities in Slovakia.

May - conference on the problems of the Roma population in Slovakia

December - a jumble sale was organized before Christmas in which various items of clothing, sweets, fruit, and food were distributed to physically and mentally handicapped people in five institutions in the area around Dunajská Streda.

December - The SMF organised a group of 22 well-known leaders of public affairs to write and publish the Global Report on Slovakia. It is the most comprehensive analysis of political, economic, and cultural trends in Slovakia.

1997

April - the best-selling book about Slovakia, the "Global Report", was translated into English.

April - five famous Hungarian personalities living in Slovakia, who are active in the fields of science and culture, were awarded the "Open Europe Prize."

1998

April - beginning of the project „Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin“ supported by the Phare Democracy Program - to improve interethnic relations throughout the Carpathian region through training programs based on continuing information concerning the core issues of inter-ethnic tensions in the region. It plans to establish training centres in 4 countries - Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

May - preparation for the elections / training sessions for candidates of the Parliament and local governments.

1999

- continuation of ongoing projects - Conflict Resolution Training
 - Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin
 - Democracy Network
- beginning of a large-scale Roma project - solution of the problems of the Roma population in Slovakia.
- beginning of the Global Report on Hungarians in Slovakia - publication.



N a d á c i a
Občan a demokracia
 Minority Rights Group - Slovakia

Foundation Citizen and Democracy Minority Rights Group - Slovakia

- ✓ is a non-governmental non-for-profit organization working on the basis of winning the grants, and was founded in 1992
- ✓ gives opportunities to people with an activist approach to the development of democracy in Slovakia
- ✓ runs the programs concerned with various branches of science and thus worked out by experts - psychologists, lawyers, experts on political science, ethnologists, sociologists
- ✓ believes in every human being to be unique and valuable and assertion of this to be a sign of tolerance and self-regard. The ethos of MRG-S team is reflected by this idea in:
 - professional spread and assertion of principles of legal state and democracy
 - seeking alternative ways to develop civic and social responsibility
 - developing the cooperation that increase autonomy, freedom and positive social energy of a citizen
- ✓ since 1992 also acts as an active non-for-profit organization in the field of preventive diplomacy in minority policy both in national and international context
- ✓ in its projects permanently advances the idea of an open society respecting civil and human rights, the idea of multi-ethnic and intercultural society based upon partner dialogue renewing a social contract
- ✓ aims its activities at developing and strengthening civic participation that are to a large extent complementary to activities of governmental, non-governmental and private sector, these activities are being implemented within communities of local, national, international or subjective character, while focusing on internalised need of a citizen/community member to contribute to public issues by their professional and/or human potential

One of the most successful results of the MRG-S activity:

Constitutionalism in Central and Eastern Europe - program of methodological preparation on teaching constitutional issues consisting of series of training courses, workshops and summer schools for secondary school teachers and students of pedagogical faculties from all regions of Slovakia.

Citizen and Democracy - book published within the program of education on constitutionalism for teachers and students of secondary and grammar schools. Published within the program on teaching constitutional issues and implementation of constitutionalism into the life of the Slovak society - for teachers, students and broader public - for journalists, members of parliament, self-government representatives.

(PEW CHARITABLE TRUST, 1996 - 1999 USIS - 1998)

Civic Campaign '98 - preparation and dissemination of information materials and leaflets concentrated on voters education before parliamentary and municipal election in the framework of the non-partisan political initiative of non-governmental organizations in Slovakia.

(USIS, 1998)

***ALLIANCE OF WOMEN IN SLOVAKIA, Nábělkova 2,
841 05 Bratislava, tel+fax 00421 7 65428 147***

Background goals, previous funding and activities of the organisation:

Alliance of Women in Slovakia is a citizen' movement. We have started in January 1993 as an initiative of small group of women who had been actively engaged in the public life already. These women gave rise to the network of women over the whole Slovakia who felt a need to give and to gain information and experience about life in other communities and were willing to support actively development of civic awareness and civic culture in their own community.

Our activity has got two roots:

- One is the faith that changes in a society will become sustainable only if they become a part of the everyday's life of women. Watching the very slowly and uncertain changes of the post-socialistic society into a hopefully democratic one, we were looking for possible ways to help it.
- The other root is an interest in the unique situation and statute of women in a post communistic country, which has never been mapped before, and the chance to compare it with the situation of women in developed western countries.

In November 1994 we managed to win a PHARE grant for the project **Women in Slovakia: Past, Present and Future**. Its goals were:

1. To map present situation of women from the point of view of both, men and women.
2. To create an informational network of women supporting each other from various civil activities of the society and to train members in skills and knowledge important for their activities in the society.
3. To gain attention of the society for fundamental problems of women and to prepare public opinion for the role of women in a democratic society.
4. To support rises of local centres for future co-ordination of Alliance' work.

An important step in our activities was creation of a network of women (but men interested in women's issues as well). Networks "Knots" = active women were appointed in local communities, they were mostly members of various civil movements or NGOs, or at least women anyhow actively interested in public life.

A sociological survey - a quantitative one mapping the situation of women in Slovakia (for the first time not only in Slovakia, but also in other CEE countries as well - there has not been any survey of this kind) was done

by the Centre for Social Analysis FOCUS using 600 questions on a representative sample of 1 100 respondents. Its results were published under the title SHE AND HE IN SLOVAKIA as a part of the Alliance PHARE project.

We were quite surprised by the success of the publication. It has been mentioned many times in various newspapers and magazines and it seems that there is no serious work possible about women's issues in Slovakia without quotation from this book. We also managed to win grants for translating it into English and publishing so that it is available for foreign experts as well. The publication was given to all members of the Alliance and representatives of various civil groups, parliamentary committees, decision making personalities and persons interested in women's issues as well as to about 200 libraries.

The Alliance is interested in public and political problems of Slovakia and reacts by writing proclamations to news agencies and by expressing our opinion in news papers. We also write and mail so called internal information „ii“ to our members which deals as an important source of relevant news.

We have published another two brochures:

Women in NGOs, about women's situation and motivation for the work in non – governmental sector and

Women for a Healthy Planet, a WEDO Slovak version of a small guide for citizens to rise their awareness in public life.

We have organised a conference on WOMEN NGOs in Bratislava in June 1997 which was the first meeting ever and because of its great success it has become an tradition. It will be repeated this year for the third time.

The Alliance has also contributed to creation of the international KARAT Coalition of Women NGOs in the CEEC which was established in Poland 1997 and was having its first meeting since in Bratislava in April 1998. In October 1998 the next meeting was held in Prague and another one in Bucurest and Sofia.

On behalf of the Alliance of Women in Slovakia , its chairwoman Katarína Farkašová has prepared a shadow report (to the official Slovak Government Report) for the CEDAW Committee to the UNO (Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) on the situation of women in Slovakia.

Recently we have launched activities to stop domestic violence (there is not even a term for it in the legislation of Slovakia). In order to change the situation of a constant lack of law experts in women issues the Alliance has established a program of trainings for women lawyers called AdvoCats.

Currently we are preparing a series of trainings in sensitisation of women according to their professions – such as judges, members of parliament, high hierarchy political parties members and others.

We prepare together with other 3 *real women NGOs* in Slovakia a campaign against violence against women, called “...not even with a flower”. We have started a hot line for women in crisis – with legal advocacy.

Together with the citizens association Open People we have been active during floods in Romani villages in the East of Slovakia in summer 1998 and together with the NGO Fenestra we prepare projects for Romany women in order to teach them to take care of household and children.

Katarína Farkašová has co – operated in writing a chapter on women issues of the Global report on Slovakia, IVO 1999.

In March 1999 the Alliance of Slovak Women became an advisory body to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights and Minorities.

We perpare an international Conference on Trafficking of women, further analyses according to CEDAW, an analyses of domestic violence, round tables with responsible clerks, follow up of Advocats trainings and other various activities.

Pre : Ivanu Puskárovú
Od : Heleny Wolekovej
Fax : 5443 4711

HELENA WOLEKOVÁ – Curriculum Vitae

Helena Woleková (1946, sociologist) is the spokesperson of the Gremium of the Third Sector since April 1999. She is representative of humanitarian and charitable organizations several years. In the Social Policy Analysis Center Foundation she conduct research on social welfare and nonprofit sector in Slovakia. From 1991-1992, she was minister of labor and social affairs of the Slovak Republic.

GREMIUM OF THE THIRD SECTOR

The Gremium of the Third Sector (G3S) is created by 13 representatives of non-governmental organizations in Slovakia elected in a democratic manner. The election of the G3S has taken place since 1994 at the annual conference of NGOs, the Stupava Conference which took its name from the city where NGOs leaders first met in 1991. The basic mission of the Gremium is to develop partner relations with representatives of the state, local governments, the business sector and unions as well as with international non-governmental oraganiations. The task of the Gremium is to defend and pursuc the interests of NGOs, to develop cooperation and solidarity within the Third Sector, and to explain and publicize the task of the Third Sector at home and abroad.



Nadácia otvorenej spoločnosti - Open Society Foundation

Staromestská 6/D, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovakia
Phone: +421-7-5441 4730, 5441 6913 Fax: 5441 8867
Ludmila HELIENKOVÁ, Director Assistant
E-mail: ludka@osf.sk, <http://www.osf.sk>

AIM AND MISSION OF THE NOS-OSF
Development of the civil society in Slovakia

ESTABLISHED
November 1992

DONORS

The main donor of the NOS-OSF is the Open Society Institute - New York, the foundation financed by the American businessman and philanthropist George Soros.

Nadácia otvorenej spoločnosti - Open Society Foundation (NOS - OSF):

• is a part of the network of 31 autonomous national foundations in the USA, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South Africa, Haiti and Guatemala, which are financed by the Open Society Institute - New York • supports a wide range of activities with the aim to support the civil society development in Slovakia • is one of the biggest grantgiving foundations in Slovakia and is one of the seven founder organizations of the Donor's Forum - an informal group of grantgiving organizations in Slovakia

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The Open Society Foundation's main activities focus on supporting individuals and other foundations and NGOs registered in Slovakia and on promotion of an open, civil society through education of young generation (various student-exchange programs, training in business and management, postgraduate studies at prestigious universities, humanitarian activities, cultural programs, programs in healthcare and medicine, management and economy, development of free media, human rights, minorities etc), local initiatives and non-profit publishing activities. NOS-OSF also focuses on the development of intellectual cooperation with Central and Eastern European countries and the former Soviet Union countries.

TYPES OF SUPPORT

- grants to NGOs
- grants to individuals
- network and national activities

NETWORK AND NATIONAL CHARACTER OF NOS-OSF PROGRAMS

Network programs

These programs are organized directly by the Open Society Institute - New York or Open Society Institute Budapest. Network programs react to situation and problems common to a number of Central and Eastern European countries. Final decisions about grants programs are made on the international level.

National programs

These programs are specific for the Slovak Republic. The NOS-OSF board decides on the program strategies and structures, while boards which work along with the respective programs decide on grants for individuals and institutions

People and
Water Civic
Association

Ing., PhD. Jaroslav Tešliar

Forestry engineer (graduated at the Forestry Faculty of Technical University, Zvolen, Slovakia).

One of the founding members of People And Water, he started to work for this NGO after 15 years of praxis in areas of sustainable landscape ecology and regional development.

In the NGO he works as a program manager and project co-ordinator at a non-governmental level. His work includes co-ordinating of all the regional sectors (decision making, business and civil), to participate in creating a the regional strategy for sustainable development, based on principles of partnership. Complex sustainable regional development strategy as a tool for improving the life conditions of the inhabitants, and increasing the quality of their life.

He is also responsible for communications and management of projects with foreign partners.

Married, with two children.

Non-governmental non-profit organisation

People And Water

Pražská 4, 040 11 Košice

Tel/fax: ++421 95 6428 184, ++421 95 6423 475

E-mail: mvolav@changenet.sk

Home page: www.changenet.sk/mvolav/

The mission of the organization "People And Water" is to provide services to municipal and rural communities. The goals are to solve the economic, social, cultural and environmental problems on a grassroots level by encouraging citizens to be proactive through development, renewal and promotion of the traditional culture and diversity of this region.

We Are Here for the People

Nearly seven years ago we started the new local organization, "The Slovak Association for Protection of Nature". Our goal was to prepare an alternative water management concept, "Water for the 3rd Millennium". We did not anticipate what we were going to face in our quest for attaining this sustainable development. Today, when we are evaluating more than six years of our existence, there is no doubt that our decision was correct. For the first time in Slovakia, the environmental NGO sector has produced alternative programs that offer our society more economical, socially productive and ecologically more acceptable solutions to relevant problems related to the environment.

During the preparation of our proactive programs ("Water for the 3rd Millennium", "Blue Alternative", "An Alternative Water Management Conception for Eastern Slovakia", "Village of the 3rd Millennium in the Carpathian Euroregion"), based on grassroots principles, we have personally felt that this is the best and most effective way towards the solution of the problems facing Slovak society today. These are, unfortunately, tossed about in serious economic, social, cultural and environmental problems. It is even more important from the point of view of a society that has suffered the trauma of communist ideology, which had been preventing a free competition of independent ideas and alternative solutions of problems for decades.

We are here for the people, have strived, and will continue to strive to help people to understand that there are more economical, socially more righteous, culturally more valuable and environmentally more acceptable solutions, which will satisfy the needs of public. At the same time, it will enrich us by providing a more tolerant and humanistic relationship with the whole living and non-living nature, including man. This is what we, leaders and volunteers, friends and supporters of our non-profit organization, "People And Water", strive for. We are here, and we specifically want to participate in solving the problems of Slovak society and of the whole BLUE PLANET.

Strategic Objectives

"People And Water" is a non-governmental organization dedicated to the preparation of alternative development programs and the realization of related practical projects, based on principles of sustainability. Co-operation with our partners is based on specific expertise in given areas, and we co-operate with local self-governments and regional, national and international authorities and institutions.

After a successful campaign against the construction of the central government-promoted dam at upper Torysa river, and the success of our alternative proposal, the NGO "People And Water" could have left this region and just dedicated itself purely to the solutions of problems in the environmental and other problem areas. Instead we have decided to continue our promising co-operation with local people and to help 21 villages in the Upper Torysa region to reach sustainability of their existence. We consider this form of complex regional development of a given area exceptionally beneficial also from the long-term point of view, especially in conditions of still officially promoted centralised management of economy in Slovakia.

Long-term objective of our NGO is to create a small, but flexible and very functional team, which will provide, in partnership with various other organisations, expertise and advisory services, in compliance with principles of sustainability, especially for rural areas both in Slovakia and abroad. In relation to this goal, we want not only to sustain, but also to create our own sustainable communities and various other target groups. We also want to involve them in solving the economic, social, cultural and environmental problems of the rural area in the region of Levoča Hills. We would be pleased if these activities could serve as a model of sustainable life also for other rural areas.

We want to become a non-governmental organization with professional level of strategic planning, responsible financial management, a good reputation and a solid position as an expert advisor on a regional, national and international scale. One of our main priorities for the following period is to stabilize financial and personal conditions of our work through ensuring resources for long-term financing of our projects.

Activities

Activities of the non-profit organization "People And Water", since its very beginning, have been oriented in research, creation, promotion and realization of sustainable development programs for utilization of natural resources. During the five years of our existence, we have concentrated on the following main development programs:

- I. **Water for the 3rd Millennium** (An alternative water management concept for Slovakia). This program was based on a reform of water management institutions, with emphasis on application of subsidiary principle and decentralization of economic power in solving water management problems, and on respecting ecologically sustainable development practices in the watersheds of Slovakia, as defined in AGENDA 21. The program was launched in 1993 and on June 2, 1994, Slovak Parliament ruled that the Slovak Government must include it into the official water management policy of Slovakia.
- II. **Blue Alternative** (An alternative program for creation, protection and utilization of water resources for water management in the Upper Torysa region). To strengthen civic society and democracy in rural communities, and to save historical villages in the Upper Torysa region, our organisation prepared in 1994 a new philosophy for creation of water resources. With a continuing campaign and other follow up activities, we have managed to change public opinion and to influence competent authorities in such a way that in November 1997, the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic did not recommend the dam construction.
- II. **Village of the 3rd Millennium in the Carpathian Euroregion** (A complex conception of regional development, based on activation of human resources of rural communities, as a pilot model for promotion of civic democracy in solving of economic, social, cultural and environmental problems of disadvantaged regions).
- III. **Village and Democracy under the Levoča Hills** (A part of civic campaign OK '98 for a just parliamentary and communal elections in Slovakia in 1998). Due to our experience with rural communities, our organization participated in civic campaign "OK '98" in four counties under the Levoča Hills. Our volunteers distributed 150 thousand various informational materials in this region aimed to increase the informativeness of voters before parliamentary and communal elections. We have also organized 14 discussion forums for candidates on Members of Parliament and mayors.

ROBERT VLAŠIČ

NOS

Bieloruská 43, 821 06 Bratislava, Slovakia

Telephone: ++421-7-4524 7222 (Home), ++421-905-435 114 (Cellular),
++421-7-5024 4189, 5024 4197 (Work), Fax: ++421-7-5024 4282, Email: robert@nos.sk**Work Experience:***August 1999 - present**Nadácia pre občiansku spoločnosť (NOS), Bratislava, Slovakia
Executive Director*

Communication and cooperation with Board of Directors, contact with partners and official institutions, reporting of NOS to the public, oversee planning, management, assessment, and evaluation of all programming and other activities related to NOS, maintain relationship with donors.

*November 1998 - August 1999**Nadácia pre občiansku spoločnosť (NOS), Bratislava, Slovakia**Program Officer, Via Bona Slovakia Corporate Citizenship Award*

Developed and implemented program including identification of donors, writing of proposals together with budgets and timelines, marketing, nomination and evaluation criteria, created high profile selection committee, prepared final narrative and financial report, identified donors for the next year Award and possible partner organization in Hungary to help create and develop similar Award.

*June 1995 - October 1998**The Foundation for a Civil Society (FCS), Bratislava, Slovakia**Program Officer, Democracy Network (DemNet) Program*

Consulted with DemNet grantees to prepare and hold press events, including development of press releases, media lists, and press kits, and research on a possible nation-wide media campaign for the non-profit sector; provided consultations for NGO grant applicants on how to write successful proposals, appropriate budgets, and realistic time-plans; organized all arrangements connected with the DemNet expert evaluation process.

*June 1994 - May 1995**International Republican Institute (IRI), Bratislava, Slovakia**Assistant Program Officer*

Organized seminars and workshops for local and national political figures as part of a US Government funded project; focused on improving election campaign skills among local politicians, specifically planning, fundraising, speech-making, public appearance, and public and media outreach; provided logistical, organizational, and interpreting support to the American program officer.

*Sept. 1992 - Sept. 1993 Christian Democratic Youth of Slovakia**April 1992 - July 1992 State-owned Construction Company "ZIPP"***Education:***Sept. 1986 - Aug. 1990 Middle School, Bratislava, Slovakia**Oct. 1990 - Mar. 1992 Military Service, Prostějov, Czech Republic***Courses and Training:***Oct. 1993 - May 1994**European Studies Course, Bonn, Germany*

Participated in a two-semester course dedicated to the history of European art, philosophy, political science, and political geography. Further study concentrated on issues related to the European Union - economic and development policy, the Maastricht Treaty, European law, and Union structures and institutions.

Membership*March 1998 - present Open Society Foundation, Bratislava - Community Program Board of Directors***Languages and Computer Skills:***English - spoken and written; German - spoken; Slovak - native**Microsoft Word, Excel, Access, and Corel*

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Alena Pániková

Open
Society
Foundation

Executive Director
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Fax: +421 7 5441 8867
E mail: alena@osf.sk

Date of the birth:

(b)(6)

[001]

Education:

1972 - 1977	Faculty of Arts, Comenius University, Bratislava Aesthetics and Adult Education
1969 - 1972	Secondary School, Bratislava

Employment

1995 -	Executive Director, Open Society Foundation, Bratislava
1993 - 1995	Program Coordinator Publishing House Pravda, Bratislava Language editor

I am married, mother of 2 children / 18 Katarina, 14 Vladimir- both are students /.

Alena Pániková

Alliance of women in Slovakia

**Katarína Farkašová, Nábělkova 2, 841 05 Bratislava, tel. 00421 654 27 889
SLOVAKIA**

EDUCATION:

1971 - 1977 Academy of Drama Arts, film and TV dramaturgy and screen - play writing, Magister (Mgr.) degree - equivalent to M.A.

1976 - 1978 School of Languages - English and German, state exams

1990 - 2 months in U.S.A. Programme for Film - makers, USIA

1993 - 2 weeks in Academia International Liberdade e Desenvolvimento in Sintra, Portugal - Post Communist Countries in Transition to Democracy

1996 - University of Cambridge: Certificate of Proficiency in English

1997 - Montreal, Canada, Summer school of human Rights at Canadian Human Rights Foundation

Seminars for human rights trainers (CHRF): 1997 Kyiev, 1999 Tashkent - Samarkand

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1977 - 1991 Slovak Film Studios, script editor of feature films, author of radio - plays, translations of screen - plays

after 1989:

- Member of the Translators Association

- Member of the Committee for Radio and TV "Pro Slovakia"
at the Ministry of Culture

- Member of Council of Government for Mass Media Policy

Member of the Federal Committee of Foundations in the Czechoslovak Federation

(all these activities have finished after the election in 1992 and the division of Czechoslovakia and the period of Mr. Meciar as a prime minister).

- co - founder of Amnesty International group in Slovakia

- working on the creation of a multicultural magazine for children (Šašopis), not realised of financial reasons

1991 - 1994 Head of the Slovak Office of Friedrich Naumann Foundation, creating and managing programmes to develop and support the liberal - democratic strengths in Slovakia (Economic club, Club of Mayors - publication Rights of Towns and their Protection, Investigative journalism, School of Democracy for the Youth, Seminars on Human Rights + publication Basic Documents on Human Rights), organising of seminars, workshops and conferences.

1993 - Co - founder of Alliance of Women of Slovakia

TOTAL P.02

1994 – 1996 Foundation Partners for Democratic Change – Regional Centre Director,
trainer of communication, negotiation, conflict resolution (Trainings in Prague,
Bratislava, Budapest)

1995 – Co – founder of Karat Coalition, international network of women
organisations

1998 – Open People – association of further citizens of an „open society“

Married since 1981 to Boris Farkaš, children Kristína 17, Ondrej 11

C PDCS, 1994

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TO

FROM ALIANCIA ZIEN SLOVENSKA

14:52

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002. resume	Re: Jaroslav Tesliar (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)

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CURRICULUM VITAE**JAROSLAV TEŠLIAR, Ph.D.***Kisdyho 7**040 01 Košice, SLOVAKIA*

[002]

DATE OF BIRTH

(b)(6)

NATIONALITY

Slovak

MARITAL STATUS

Married with 2 children

WORK ADDRESS

NGO People and Water

Pražská 4

040 11 Košice 11

SLOVAKIA

Tel/Fax: (42-95) 6428 184

E-mail: tesliar@changenet.sk

EDUCATION

Ph.D. - University of Forestry and Wood Technology, Zvolen, Slovakia 1991

Engineering Diploma - University of Forestry and Wood Technology, Zvolen, Slovakia 1978

Secondary School - Technical Secondary School of Forestry, Prešov, Slovakia 1973

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Fluent - English, Russian, Czech, and Slovak (reading, writing, and speaking)

Passive - German

FIELDS OF SPECIAL COMPETENCE

NGO - Managing people and projects, fundraising, using facilitation and negotiation skills, international communications and cooperation.

Professional - Agro-forestry, Forestry, Landscape Ecology, and Landscape planning.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Environmental NGO People and Water, Košice, Slovakia

1994 to Present

Title: Program Manager. As a full-time Program Manager at People and Water, I am leading and managing projects on the NGO level that are based on training and realization of sustainable alternative solutions for regional development strategy. I am responsible for international communication as the executive director of Slovak Rivers Network Association of Slovakia. My professional background began during University studies and continues today at the NGO level as a manager of sustainable projects. I am able to use my education and work experience that I had in a multi disciplinary team during the preparation of sustainable regional development plans to successfully implement work on the local and regional level. In this position I have been able to work with motivated and active people where I have been able to work on many projects at once while fulfilling deadlines. I am also active in fund-raising, strategic planning, and office organization for our office. Except for my role in fund-raising, managing projects, and other basic needs within our organization, I assist in our mission to involve local citizens and increase public awareness, and to help strengthen the existing network between NGOs. I am also interested in strengthening the cooperation between NGOs and local and state governments. Related to my NGO work, in 1994, I graduated from a one month long fellowship program in the U.S. in a watershed fellowship program. In 1996, I participated in a one month study stay in the U.S. through a USAID-sponsored training program in the area of environmental NGO management.

Urban Forests Košice, Ltd., Košice, Slovakia

1993 - 1994

Title: Deputy to the Director. In this commercial company, I worked in non-productive activities including urban, landscape planning and water functions within the forests in our area with focus on the problems of sustainable environment.

Forest Research Institute, Zvolen, Research Station Košice, Slovakia.

1988 - 1993

Title: Independent Research Specialist. I studied the influence of forests and windbreaks on surrounding agro-ecosystems (microclimate) as an important part of landscape ecological plan as a tool for local and regional development planning.

Slovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Experimental Biology and Ecology, Bratislava, Slovakia

1981 - 1988

Research Station Košice. *Title: Research Specialist.* I performed research on ecosystems and their fragments in the urban used areas as a basic approach for proposing optimal local and regional plans. I also covered these topics during my doctoral thesis and education.

Faculty of Forestry, University of Wood Technology and Forestry, Dept. of Botany and Phytocenology, Zvolen, Slovakia.

1978 - 1981

Title: Research Assistant. I performed research on landscape ecology particularly with the various stands along streams and rivers, the effect on deforestation practices in the past, and

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Foundation
Citizen and
Democracy

CURRICULUM VITAE

Šarlota Pufflerová, PhD.

Born (b)(6)
in (b)(6)

[003]

Education & working experience

- 1978 - 1982 Comenius University, Bratislava; 1982 - undergraduate degree in psychology; 1984 / graduate degree in psychology.
- 1982 - 1990 The Institute of Experimental Psychology, The Slovak Academy of Sciences; study stay / research assistant (from 1986 working on PhD, dissertation: "The Role of Cognitive Styles and Abilities in Solving Computer Aided Complex Cognitive Tasks", awarded in 1992).
- 1990 - 1993 The Department of Social and Biological Communication, The Slovak Academy of Sciences; researcher and the member of the Council of the Scientists of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.
- 1993 - 1994 Training course of the British Institute of Management; awarded the Certificate of the Trainer for the Trainers of Management.
- 1993 - 1994 April / May 1993 - postdoctoral study stay in the Institute of Environmental and Minority Law, University of Lapland, Finland; project manager and coordinator in Minority Rights Group - Slovakia Foundation; two projects implemented in partnership with Minority Rights Group International (London), second also with Partners of Democratic Change - Slovakia (Bratislava): *Minority Rights and Pluralist Democracy*, 92/245/G, and the project *Education Towards Human Rights*, 92/191/B, both in the framework of The PHARE Democracy Programme; the common project with the Open Society Fund *The Improvement of the Communication in the Roma Community*; the project funded by British Know How Fund *The Improvement of the Relation Between the Representatives of the Roma and the Police*.
- 1995 - 1999 Executive director and program manager in the Minority Rights Group - Slovakia Foundation; since August 1997 the statutory representative of the Citizen and Democracy Foundation, Minority Rights Group - Slovakia; coordinator of the Slovak part of the five-year *Constitutionalism in Central and Eastern Europe Project* funded by the American foundation Pew Charitable Trusts consisting of the two-year training programmes for secondary school teachers and the preparation of the resource materials concerning the constitutional law issues in practice, essential principles of democracy and human rights; coordinator of two complementary projects *Training Programme of the Education Towards Constitutionalism* (PHARE) and *Citizen and Democracy - Resource Publication on the Slovak Constitution* (USIS); coordinator of the project supporting Civic Campaign '98 (USIS) and the spokesperson for this campaign - OK '98 (as a volunteer); advisor for other ongoing projects within the Citizen and Democracy Foundation, e.g. *Discussion Fora Concerning Co-existence of Minorities and Majority*, *Training Programme for Students of Law on Human Rights*, *Advocacy Training on Human Rights*...

Sándor Márai Foundation
Dostojevského rad 13
811 09 Bratislava
Slovakia
421-7 5292 44 89
421-709 5527 885

Sándor
Márai
Foundation

Péter Hunčík

Personal Information

- Marital status: married
- Nationality: Hungarian
- Age: 47
- Place of Birth: Šahy, Slovakia

Work experience

1993 - present

Director of the Sándor Márai Foundation
Bratislava, Slovakia.

Founder of Ethnic Conflict Training Centers in Slovakia organized by the Sándor Márai Foundation in the framework of the Ethnic Conflict Resolution project.

1990 - 1992

Advisor to President Václav Havel in minority and human rights issues.

1985-present

Psychiatrist in Veľký Meder, Slovakia. As a doctor engages in the issues of communication, interpersonal relationships, suicide, and sexual problems.

1979-1985

School and district doctor in Dunajská Streda.

Education

1997-98

Completed several conflict resolution and communication training in the USA, UK, Canada, and Hungary.

1970 - 1976

Graduated from General Practice at the Comenius Medical School,
Bratislava, Slovakia.

1966 - 1970

Secondary Grammar School - Šahy, Slovakia

Other activities

1993

Founder of the independent TV company NOVA in the Czech Republic.

1992

Co-founder of CET 21 (Central European Television). Winner of a
television licence in Slovakia withdrawn by the Slovak government.

1989

Co-founder of the first independent political movement in Czecho-
Slovakia, Independent Hungarian Initiative.

Founder of the first independent newspaper in Czecho-Slovakia, NAP
(The Sun).

Languages

Fluent in Hungarian, Slovak, Czech, English. Conversant in Russian.

**Patents and
publications**

Author and co-author of numerous books, publications, and poems.

Dipl. Ing. Bohuslava Z á n i o v á , Director of the Slovak Humanitarian Council Office,
Blumentálska 19, 816 13 Bratislava

Slovak
Humanitarian
Council

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Bohuslava

Surname : Zániová

Education : Faculty of Industry Economy, University of Economy,
Bratislava

Working experience: 1968– 1981 economist in different industrial companies

1981 – 1994 economist in state social sphere:

- Association of Disabled People
- Retirements homes

1994 – 1995 economist and Director Deputy of Slovak
Humanitarian Council

Present occupation : Slovak Humanitarian Council Office Director

NGO experience : 1990 – 1994 volunteer – Chairman of Supervisory
Board of Slovak Humanitarian Council

1994 – 1999 volunteer – Special Olympics Slovakia

Bratislava 4.10.1999



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004. resume	Re: Magda Vasaryova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)

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Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19009

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Civil Society and Democracy Building Volume 2 [Binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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Magda Vášáryová
Curriculum Vitae

Slovak
Foreign
Policy
Association

[004]

Born: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Educational background:

1971 Graduated from Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
M.A. in Sociology

Professional background:

1970-1989 Actress

Worked with prominent theaters - 120 premieres
Slovak National Theater, Nová Scéna, Divadlo na Korze, etc.
Acted in 50 films and 80 television plays.

Film credit include starring roles in:

Postřiziny - best comedy

Markéta Lazarová - award of Czech Film Academy Best movie ever made in
Czech Republic and among 10 best historical movies of the world

Tichá radost, Sirotky a vtáčkovia, etc.

1990-1993 Czechoslovak Ambassador to Austria

1993 Executive Director and Founder

Slovak Foreign Policy Association - an independent association promoting
education and study of Slovak foreign policy issues.

Lecturer at Comenius University

Publications: "Krátké listy prvému mestu" autobiography dedicated to natal town

Languages: Slovak, German, English, Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, basic French

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. resume	Re: Emilia Sicakova (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1999	b(6)

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First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19009

FOLDER TITLE:

Civil Society and Democracy Building Volume 2 [Binder] [3]

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ry1692

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CV

Transparency
International

Emília Sičáková

Family name:

Sičáková

First name:

Emília

Born:

(b)(6)

[005]

Nationality:

Slovak

Civil status:

single

Home address:

Trnava pri Laborci 128

072 31 Michalovce

Slovakia

Tel. (00421 946) - 492517,

e-mail: ema@cphr.sk <http://www.cphr.sk/>Office address:

Center for Economic Development - Transparency

International Slovakia

Bajkalská 25

827 18 Bratislava

Tel: (004217) 53411020

Fax: (004217) 58233487

e-mail: ema@cphr.skEducation:

1993 - 1998 University of Economics, Bratislava

Degree: MSc,

since September 1998 - Ph.D. student

Awards:awarded the Prize of the Dean from Commercial
Faculty for the research, results and activities during the
university studiesawarded the University Rector's Prize and announced
the best studentProfessional experience:September 1997 - present

Researcher

Center for Economic Development

Bajkalská 25, 827 18 Bratislava

Responsible for researching complex issues, monitoring and analyzing economic data and writing articles and studies.

Participating on the project: Transparency in the Slovak economy I. Responsible for conducting the research on that issues in Slovak economy.

Realizing the research focused on granting licenses.

Participating on international project: Transparency in public procurement conducted with Hungarian and Albanian partners.

Participating on the project evaluating Phare Programme for SMEs.

Active participation on Annual General Meeting of national chapters of Transparency International in Kuala Lumpur (September 1998).

Active participation on International workshop on Report Cards - Bangalore, India (February 1999).

Since May 1999 till July 1999 participant of program organized by Freedom House that enabled staying in Transparency International USA and World Bank.

Present position:

President of local - Slovak chapter of Transparency International that operates within the structure of CPHR as its organizational unit

Language skills:

Fluent Slovak, Czech, Russian, English
can research and work in Spanish

Other skills:

(e.g. computer literacy, etc.) Win 95, MS Office

Publications:

E. Sičáková, E. Jurzyca, P. Švec: Transparency in the Slovak Economy, CPHR, September 1998

E. Sičáková, D. Zemanovičová: Competition method of license granting, CPHR, September 1998

E. Sičáková: Transparency and Hidden Economy - mutually contradicting phenomena, CPHR, September 1999

E. Sičáková: Faces of Corruption in Slovakia, CPHR - TIS, September 1999

SAIA-SCTS

Katarína Košťálová

Katarína Košťálová, a graduate of the Philosophical Faculty of Comenius University in Bratislava, is currently the Director of the Service Center for the Third Sector of the Slovak Academic Information Agency - Service Center for the Third Sector.

Prior to joining SAIA-SCTS she was the North American desk-officer at the Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic (1990-1991). She also coordinated the program Education for Democracy which has placed more than 1,200 volunteer teachers of English from the U.S.A., Canada and Great Britain throughout Slovakia. In 1993 she participated in the Third Sector Project of the Institute for Policy Studies, The Johns Hopkins University.

She has served on several boards and committees of national and international foundations. Currently she is a chairwoman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Fund for the Development of the Carpathian Euroregion, a member of the program panel of the Children Foundation in Slovakia, a Chair of the Advisory Board of the Civil Society Project of the European Foundation Centre ORPHEUS Program, joined by over 25 NGO resource centres from Central and Eastern Europe. She has presented Slovak NGO sector and facilitated discussions dealing with civil society on several international fora.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

CULTURE COUNTS

Financing, Resources, and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development

Florence, Italy – October 4-7, 1999

Thematic Working Group 4 – Culture and National Millennium Commissions

Fortezza da Basso

Palazzina Lorenese Bronzino Room

October 6, 1999

Greeting: Honorable Lindy Boggs – U.S. Ambassador to the Holy See

Welcome and overview: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Director
White House Millennium Council

Session I: National Millennium Commissions – Cultural Updates – 5 minutes per country

Canada -- Barbara Uteck

Costa Rica – to be determined

France -- Marie-Jose Sanselme

Hungary – Lazlo Baan

Norway – Willy Jensen

Iceland – Amb. Einar Benediktsson

Israel – Vardit Kaplan

Italy – Caterina Cardona

Russia – Sergei Kortunov

Spain – Ramon Gonzalez

Ukraine – Juri Avksentjev (tbd)

United Kingdom – Clare Pillman

United States – Ellen Lovell

Vatican -- Cardinal Silvano Piovaneli

Luncheon 12:30 – 2:00 Place to be determined

Session II: Multilateral Millennial Cultural Programs

Stop Racism – Canada: Barbara Uteck

EXPO 2000 – Germany: Berend Hartnagel

Heritage Trails and Pilgrimage Trails – Norway: Berit Lanke/United States: Eugene Conti

Global Millennium Web Site – United Kingdom

Gifts to the Future Day – United States: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

CULTURE COUNTS

Financing, Resources, and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development

Florence, Italy – October 4-7, 1999

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Fortezza da Basso

Palazzina Lorenese Bronzino Room

October 6, 1999

Culture and the National Millennium Commissions

Synopsis of Session

Nearly fifty (50) countries decided to mark the new century and the millennium by establishing official commissions, or by designating independent entities to promote the cultural and natural heritage of their nations.

In late 1997, it became apparent that national millennium commissions shared many of the same aspirations and faced a number of the same practical issues. In 1998, the governments of Italy and the United States, with assistance from the Howard Gilman Foundation, provided an international forum for the national commissions to compare their respective cultural millennium programs, and to discuss cooperative efforts. The Millennium Commissions throughout the world continued to meet periodically and foster ideas and programs for the 21st century.

All the participants were impressed to find that at least six common themes dominate the work of the Millennium Commissions: demonstrating how science and technology shape the future, sustaining the environment, promoting the well-being of children and youth, creating trails and pilgrimages, preserving cultural heritage and preservation, and bringing people together for peace and reconciliation.

Many countries are commemorating their heritage and promoting sustainability through Heritage trails that journey through their history, and preserve environments to provide both recreation and spiritual pilgrimages. Countries are harnessing this historic time to showcase their national historic treasures, artistic traditions, and diversity. They are challenging their citizens to envision their future. Preserving heritage is essential to sustaining development and retaining community identity.

Commissions are engaged in impressive initiatives to honor their past – looking back at their histories and appreciating more about how they became nations and peoples of the world. These millennium initiatives have raised awareness of historic treasures across the globe that stand at risk of deterioration, in the hope that they and the cultural heritage they embody may be safeguarded for future generations.

The Millennium Commissions are addressing these critical community concerns through a broad variety of programs. From designated Millennium town spaces in the 435 communities in Norway; to restoration of city park in the United Kingdom; to sponsoring community festivals in Mexico; and to designating Millennium communities in the United States, there is an urgent recognition that viable communities offer their citizens a cultural and economically sustainable path to the future.

Although most Millennium Commissions have an overwhelming responsibility to engage citizens in the goals, several cooperative programs have emerged. The National Millennium Commissions are joining together to invite youth to address the challenge of racism and ethnic intolerance throughout the world. Another coordinated effort will promote philanthropy, and ask young people to give gifts to the future. The Commissions are linking together through a universal website listing their activities to commemorate the 21st century. It is in this spirit that the National Millennium Commissions convene again under the auspices of the World Bank Conference on Financing, Resources, and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development to encourage the preservation and promotion of culture in communities around the world.

CULTURE COUNTS

Financing, Resources, and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development

Florence, Italy – October 4-7, 1999

Thematic Working Group 4 – Culture and National Millennium Commissions

Fortezza da Basso

Palazzina Lorenese Bronzino Room

October 6, 1999

9:15a.m. --4:15p.m.

Florence Participants:

Canada -- Barbara Uteck
Costa Rica – to be determined
France -- Marie-Jose Sanselme; Etienne Achille
Germany-- Berend Hartnagel
Hungary – Laszlo Baan
Iceland – Amb. Einar Benediktsson
Israel – Vardit Kaplan; Mr. Elia
Italy – Caterina Cardona
Norway – Willy Jensen; Berit Lanke
Russia – Sergey Kortunov; Masha Kortunov; Sergey Shurygin
Spain – Ramon Gonzalez; Dr. Kurt Grotsch; Javier Torres
Ukraine – Juri Avksentjev (tbd)
United Kingdom – Clare Pillman
Vatican-Cardinal Silvano Piovanelli

US Government Delegates

-Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
-Sec. Bonnie Cohen
-Michael Scanlin
-Sec. Eugene Conti
-Caroline Croft

Embassies/ Consulate

-Hon. Lindy Boggs
-Hon. Thomas Foglietta
-Hon. Lari Martinez
-Jennifer Dudley
-Stefania Iorio Caciula
-Gregory Lagana/Daniela Masci
-Evelyn McWade
-Anthony Green

These participants should also be included in the keynote address by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on October 7, 1999 at the World Bank conference.



Ministero degli Affari Esteri



THE WORLD BANK

July 28, 1999

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

On behalf of the Government of Italy and the World Bank, in cooperation with UNESCO, it is our honor to invite you to a conference on *financing, resources, and the economics* of culture in sustainable development, "Culture Counts," October 4-7, 1999. The conference opens Monday at 10:30, in Florence, Italy, at the Palazzo Vecchio.

The urgent need for financing and resource mobilization is a key message in the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, *Our Creative Diversity*. UNESCO's Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, March-April 1998), called on governments to "make more human and financial resources available for cultural development."

Italy and the World Bank are joined in their concern that a greater international effort is required to assure that culture and cultural heritage is considered in the context of development. Italy is engaged in a wide range of activities to support countries in their efforts to preserve, to study, and to promote their culture and cultural heritage, and to integrate these elements in their development policies.

In the context of the Comprehensive Development Agenda, the World Bank is undertaking a series of initiatives to advance financing for preserving and enhancing cultural assets within client countries, as component of, or as stand-alone development projects. The objectives of the Bank's effort is to provide new opportunities for poor communities to grow out of poverty, to encourage local level development, to conserve and generate revenues from existing physical assets, to strengthen social capital, to expand the opportunities for education, and to provide and/or improve attention to the cultural aspects of infrastructure.

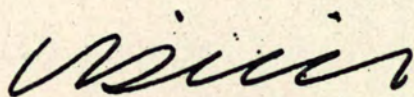
The Florence conference is to provide opportunities and platforms for an examination of the important aspects of financing culture, the built, social, and natural assets. Thematic Working Groups organized by different partners will consider a variety of issues, approaches, and possible funding strategies that can lead to mobilizing resources.

The conference will provide fora in which the convening partners, developing countries, the Bank, UNESCO, other international organizations and institutions, the private sector, and other partners can assess a) policies with respect to culture, b) possible funding approaches and vehicles, and c) the future potentials of existing partnerships.

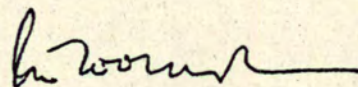
The conference will consider questions of financing, valuation, mobilization, investments, and the sustainable management of cultural components in development projects. Participants will address how the financing of their endeavors in the cultural realm might be widened and deepened; reflect upon field experiences in preservation and the enhancement of cultural heritage; promote traditional and contemporary art and overall cultural policy formulation, and consider development policies with culture imbedded in the financing of other sectors.

We are very hopeful that your schedule will allow you to attend. We have requested that the conference coordinator provide you with more specific details. We look forward to learning of your possible participation.

Sincerely,



Lamberto Dini
Italian Minister
for Foreign Affairs



James D. Wolfensohn
President
The World Bank Group



ANNOTATED CONFERENCE PROGRAM

"Culture Counts"

Financing, Resources and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development

Florence, Italy
October 4 – 7, 1999

Convened by the
Government of Italy
and the
World Bank
in cooperation with UNESCO

The premise of the conference is that culture is of crucial importance for sustainable development. The objective is to expand the resources available for culture in sustainable development programs, the range of institutions and actors that are involved in culture with a development perspective, and the instruments to be used for these programs. The conference will provide a forum for experts and key decision-makers to discuss the full range of economic and financial issues linked to the cultural dimensions of poverty alleviation in developing countries.

July 29

MONDAY MORNING, October 4
Palazzo Vecchio

Keynote speeches

These opening keynote speeches present the broad issues to be addressed in the conference and its vision.

- *The importance of culture in sustainable development programs of poverty reduction*
- *The need for new partnerships among multilateral development agencies, bilateral, the private sector, foundations, NGOs, and academia, to support culture for sustainable development*

Session I: Culture and Sustainable Development: Threats and Tensions

This session is to provide an overall assessment of:

- *the effects on culture of current market and development trends*
- *the resources available to support culture in developing countries*
- *the state of "culture" in developing countries*

MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 4
(And remainder of the conference)
Fortezza da Basso

Session II: The Role of Culture in Development

This session sets the analytical and theoretical framework. The session will address issues relating to:

- *Culture from an economic, anthropological, and social perspective*
 - *To what extent cultural values relate to economic development and contribute to the wealth of nations?*
 - *How national and local cultural industries are contributing to employment generation and social cohesion in developing countries*
 - *Promoting "progressive" cultural values*
-

TUESDAY MORNING, October 5

Fortezza da Basso

Session III: Policies for Culture in Sustainable Development

This session will address the factors that a developing country should consider addressing culture. What are the dilemmas? (Cultural heritage vs. living culture, cultural conservation vs. culture production, monuments vs. communities, etc.) How should priorities be established among funding culture and other sectors, i.e. health and basic human needs? What are the possible social outcomes of the use of culture as development tool? What policies exist that support the case for investing in culture as a contributor to social cohesion, quality education, creating social capital, addressing poverty?

Session IV: Multilateral Development Banks: Development Impact of Cultural Programs and Projects

This session provides a forum for the Multilateral Development Banks to discuss their policies to support sectoral policies and investments in culture. The session presents best practice cases with a strong development impact. Presentation will be made both of policy papers and projects, with some assessments of how financing culture affected a country's economy, reduced poverty, improved social cohesion, urban and/or rural development, education. Among the issues to be discussed:

- *Do you have? Do no harm policies*
- *What made these cultural projects successful*
- *What lessons can be learned from these success stories*

Session Va: Bilateral Development Agencies: Development Impact (concurrent) of Cultural Programs and Projects

This session will include the presentation of cases of investment projects in culture--by bilateral development agencies--with strong developmental impact on local employment, social cohesion, and education. Presentations will provide quantitative assessment of the development impact of the projects undertaken.

- *How cultural programs relate to educational programs*
- *Should the activities be restricted to cultural heritage programs or also to non tangible aspects of culture*
- *Did these programs create new opportunities for the poor?*
- *Are their social, cultural, and environmental benefits?*

**Session Vb: Resources for Culture in a Multicultural Society:
(concurrent) Private Sector and Foundation Experience**

This concurrent session provides a forum for discussion on the trends in corporations, foundations, NGOs and advocacy groups in advocating or providing resources for culture in development. The discussion will focus on success stories and will aim at answering questions such as:

- *What makes investing in culture appealing to the private sector*
- *What evidence is there as to the return to the private sector in the short and long-term*
- *How to protect the integrity of cultural assets in a marketing context.*
- *How is it possible to reach a wider involvement of private sector and civil society*
- *Examples of successful private/public partnerships*

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 5

**Session VIa: Constraints on Resources for Culture in
(concurrent) Developing Countries**

Perceived dilemmas in short-term versus long-term solutions? Can investments in culture benefit from and—in turn—be beneficial to a more comprehensive development framework? This concurrent session provides a forum of discussion for top government officials in developing and donor countries to voice their policies and financial constraints in their advocacy for culture. Among the issues to be discussed are:

- *Should development institutions help and how*
- *Would new institutional instruments help the funding of culture in development*
- *What are the constraints that ministers of culture and finance in developing countries face in financing culture*

**Session VIb: Civil Society, Indigenous People, and Cultural
(concurrent) Development**

This session is to examine how to mobilize resources for culture through civil society and indigenous people involvement. The session will also discuss issues such as the tension between preservation and modernization of cultural values and gender issues related to culture. Case studies and success stories will provide some answers.

Seminars: Investments in Culture: Making It Work

These seminars will address the instruments and techniques needed for supporting culture in sustainable development. The aim of the sessions is to provide specific information that can help development planning address the complex interface of infrastructures, culture assets, multicultural interests, valuation, and implementation challenges. Presentations include the following topics:

- *Alternative institutional approaches and legal frameworks for supporting culture in sustainable development*
- *Application of economic evaluation of projects*
- *Role and instruments of partnerships*

- Seminars:

(i)	UNESCO	Investing in the Tangible and Intangible of Intercultural Dialogue
(ii)	UNESCO	Measuring Culture and Constructing Cultural Indicators: Prospects and Limits
(iii)	IUCN/ The Mountain Institute	Call for a Culture and Environment Compact. The Example of the World's Mountain Agenda
(iv)	ICCROM	Valuing Cultural Assets
(v)	Aga Khan Trust	Private/Public Partnerships for Community Development
(vi)	The World Bank	The World Bank's Approach to Culture and Sustainable Development: The Opportunities Ahead

WEDNESDAY, October 6

Thematic Working Groups: Advancing the Knowledge, Capacities, Economic Analysis and the Financing of Culture and Cultural Heritage in Sustainable Development

Thematic Working Groups

Thematic Working Group 1

Theme: Cathedrals for Environment. Financing Culture and Nature for Generation to Come
Organizers: IUCN

Thematic Working Group 2

Theme: Cultural Economics, Identity and Poverty Reduction
Organizers: The World Bank

Thematic Working Group 3

Theme: Culture and National Millennium Commissions

Organizers: The White House, The United States

Thematic Working Groups 4

Theme: Cultural Conservation in East Asia

Organizers: the World Bank

Thematic Working Group 5

Theme: Culture, Costs and Preservation

Organizers: World Monuments Fund

Thematic Working Group 6

Theme: Valuing Heritage – Beyond Economics

Organizers: ICCROM

Thematic Working Group 7

Theme: Museums: conservation and management of cultural heritage

Organizers: CIVITA-research center

Thematic Working Group 8

Theme: Cultural Policy and Sustainable Development, a New Partnership

Organizers: Council of Europe

Thematic Working Group 9

Theme: Culture and Private Sector Support

Organizers: Association for Business partnership of the Arts

Thematic Working Group 10

Theme: Sustainable Development in Communication and Education: Pilot Projects and Case Studies

Organizers: Scuola Normale di Pisa, European Commission, ICR (Italian National Council for Conservation), Soprintendenza of Pompei

Thematic Working Group 11

Theme: Financing Sustainable Sites Management

Organizers: The World Bank

Thematic Working Group 12

Theme: Mapping and Mobilizing Cultural Resources in Cities and Regions

Organizers: INTERARTS Observatory, UNESCO

Thematic Working Group 13

Theme: Guidelines for the Conservation of Architectural Heritage: Financial Aspects

Organizers: ICOMOS

Thematic Working Group 14

Theme: Supporting Cultural Enterprises as a Focus of Local Development

Organizers: Ford Foundation

Thematic Working Group 15

Theme: The Economics of Archives in Development

Organizers: World Bank

Thematic Working Group 16

Theme: Cultural Tourism and Development

Organizers: Touring Club

Thematic Working Group 17

Theme: Italian Bilateral Cooperation

Organizer: Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Direction for the International Cooperation

Session VII: A Vision for the Future

THURSDAY MORNING, October 7

Session VIII: Strategies to Support Culture in Sustainable Development

This key session is meant to provide strategic guidance and outline practical actions. Some of the envisaged outcomes may include:

- *Announcements of programs by international institutions*
- *Guidelines on new financial mechanisms: trust funds, voluntary contributions etc.*
- *Announcements of agreements among new partners*
- *Announcements of new initiatives and brokerage sessions*
- *Mobilization around common objectives*

Participants:

.....

Session IX: Creating Capacity for Cultures in Sustainable Development

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 7

3:30 p.m.

Press Conference

3:45 p.m.

Informal Networking Session for all Thematic Working Groups

The Conference
on
The Financing, Resources and the Economics
of
Culture in Sustainable Development
"Culture Counts"

Convened by the World Bank and the Government of Italy,
In cooperation with UNESCO
Florence, Italy
October 4-7, 1999 (7/28/99)

RATIONALE

1. The World Bank, the Government of Italy, in cooperation with UNESCO are convening a conference to address the importance of financing, resources, and the economics of culture in sustainable development, in Florence, Italy, October 4-6, 1999. The conference provides an important opportunity to advance the international agenda on culture and sustainable development, and it responds to the World Bank's Comprehensive Development Framework.
2. The urgent need for financing and resources mobilization is a key message in the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, *Our Creative Diversity*. UNESCO's Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, March-April 1998), called on governments to "make more human and financial resources available for cultural development."
3. The September 1998 World Bank conference, *Culture in Sustainable Development: Investing in Cultural and Natural Endowments*, held in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by UNESCO, was to assert the Bank's recognition of the tangible and intangible value of culture in sustainable development. Many public and private cultural institutions took part in this conference, and welcomed the Bank's new emphasis on culture.
4. Since then, and in the context of the Comprehensive Development Framework, the World Bank is undertaking a series of initiatives to advance financing for preserving and enhancing cultural assets within client countries, as components of, or as stand-alone development projects. The objective of the Bank's efforts is to provide new opportunities for poor communities to grow out of poverty, to encourage local level development, to conserve and generate revenues from existing physical assets, to strengthen social capital, to expand the opportunities for education, and to provide and/or improve attention to the cultural aspects of infrastructure.
5. *"It is important that development proceed in ways that allow human groups to live together better, without losing their identity and sense of community, and without*

6. *betraying their heritage*".* In this context the Bank is strengthening its partnerships with UNESCO and with the many institutions engaged in sustainable development addressing the cultural aspects of development. The Bank seeks the fullest inclusion of expertise, the civil society, academia, and the private sector. These expanding partnerships create new synergies. They add value to the efforts of UNESCO and the World Bank, as well as to the work of governments and other institutions. Such partnerships can illustrate the importance of culture in sustainable development, as both constitutive of development and as an instrument of development.
7. There are many issues associated with the financing of culture and the role of culture in financing development. For example, to what extent can economic, not just financial, returns be determined and calculated? How can co-financing partnership agreements with other institutions be most effective? What can be replicated in achieving self-sustaining cultural development? What types of international loans are available to the emerging private sector of the cultural industries in developing countries? What are the methodologies available that can be used to assess the technical and economic terms of cultural projects presented by private borrowers in this field? What incentives and regulatory structures is the most effective and appropriate for national governments to support culture in a developmental framework? Are the innovations employed by some organizations and or countries to raise funds for culture able to be replicated in client countries? What are the best approaches to providing financial support to protect the integrity of cultural diversity? What cultural values and practices are most closely linked to sustainable development?
7. Too often development initiatives, in actions to improve services and facilities, have not addressed the significant roles that cultural identity and assets play in social cohesion, economic development, employment, and education. There are instances of tangible cultural assets being assessed as *impediments* to development. Such misperceptions illustrate the challenges needing attention in Florence. There is a critical need to focus attention on the requirements for adequate resources within international, national and local institutions for analysis and assessments that can relate culture and sustainable development.
8. Attention to existing legal frameworks, or the need to develop appropriate frameworks, is essential to culture and development approaches and project design. Processes must exist that result in an examination of the values and rules in place, and include a review of those existing international, regional, national and/or local communities provisions related to culture.
9. Current frameworks for international cooperation on cultural matters involve both the national legislation of a lending country, as well as elements of the 1972 UNESCO

* The report of the World Commission. Our Creative Diversity.
www.unesco.org/culture-and-development/ocd/ocd.html

convention, which calls for advancing assistance to developing countries. It is important that financial institutions review such provisions in the development of their portfolios.

10. An issue of primary concern is the need for training at all levels in the skills of cultural assets management and to provide for this education. There are critical needs at all levels in a variety of roles that require leadership, that allow informed interventions, and that result in managing public and private assets such as museums, cultural sites, and archives, so that they can be sustained. Job creation especially for those who live in poverty often surround sites under threat. How can responding to these sites engage the issues of poverty and translate to financing education and training for the poor with work resulting in the several related sectors? What new opportunities for cooperation among leaders in education and culture are possible in training that result in people competently trained to assist in the prevention of damage, economic evaluation, monitoring, and maintenance.
11. Appropriate land use planning is an important tool applicable for enhancing cultural sites, including the planning and implementation of new infrastructures and buildings, and with regard to both built and archaeological sites, as well as in the identity of community.
12. Financial institutions have many methodological guidelines for use in projects on cultural heritage and landscapes, particularly in conservation. From the 1931 Athens Charters to the 1964 Venice Charter, common principles are now accepted worldwide. These are resources to improve the quality of projects and Florence can lead to processes that reconcile cultural, economic and legal requirements.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

13. The Florence Conference is to provide opportunities and platforms for an examination of the important aspects of financing culture, the built, social, and natural patrimony. Thematic Working Groups, each organized and sponsored by many other partners, as well as the Bank, UNESCO, will consider a variety of issues, approaches, and possible funding strategies that can lead to mobilizing resources
14. Because culture embraces areas as diverse as cultural heritage, publishing, audiovisual industries, handicrafts and design, oral traditions, multicultural relations, social cohesion, etc. the feasibility of creating special approaches for funding and financing can be informed by some of the vehicles devised by other institutions, and that many reflect some experience for environmental preservation and management. Of great importance is the potential that certain areas offer for using a mix of lending products, grants, and/or resources provided by bilateral donors through partnership agreements with other institutions, and private sector experiences.

- 15 The Florence Conference will provide forums in which developing countries, the Bank, UNESCO, other international organizations and institutions, the private sector, and other partners can consider a) policies with respect to culture, b) possible funding approaches and vehicles, and c) the future potentials of existing partnerships.
- 16 Participants are invited to address how the financing of their endeavors in the cultural realm might be widened and deepened, based on their field experiences in preservation; the enhancement of cultural heritage; the promotion of traditional and contemporary arts; overall cultural policy formulation, as well as sector development policies imbedded in other the financing of other sectors.
- 17 Client countries are invited to prepare analyses of their cultural policies, and to present the challenges, and potentials, in supporting cultural patrimony and cultural industries. This information can more fully clarify the needs for national and international expertise and financing.
- 18 Program content is to include information on the strategy and funding mechanisms of other organizations, including national governments and inter-governmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, ICCROM, the Inter-American Development Bank, the private sector, the philanthropic efforts of corporations, foundations and NGOs that do not rely on public funding.
19. The Conference should lead to:
 - A) A series of proposals that could contribute to future collaborative actions on culture and development among international organizations, including UNESCO, the World Bank, the private sector, and governments.
 - B) Providing a forum for governments and/or other partners, including representatives from the private sector and foundations, to consider new initiatives for dedicating funds to cultural initiatives
 - C) Mobilizing initiatives to develop analyses and methodologies that underpin future considerations by governments, and key international and regional financial institutions related to the financing of culture in development.
 - D) Considering contributions to special accounts that enable international institutions and governments to strengthen their expertise in culture, expand the pipeline of projects, and contribute to newly defined policies and institutional capacity building.
 - E.) The publication of conference proceedings, and other documents that can expand the inventory of case work on best practice. This includes expert papers, and fact-sheets prepared by the convening organizations and contributions from other cosponsors and organizations.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1999
FINAL

FLORENCE, ITALY

FLORENCE

LEAD ADVANCE:	DAVID NESLEN	ROOM 136
	HOTEL JOLLY	
	011-39-055-2770	JOLLY PHONE
	011-39-055-294-794	JOLLY FAX
	011-39-055-265-7520	STAFF OFFICE PHONE
	011-39-055-265-7515	STAFF OFFICE FAX
	011-39-055-264-201	EXCELSIOR PHONE
	011-39-055-210-278	EXCELSIOR FAX
	011-39-337-301-289	CELL
 SITE ADVANCE:	 SARA GROTE	 ROOM 529
	011-339-36-789-718	CELL
	DEHDAN MILLER	ROOM 121
	011-39-336-789-762	CELL
	ASHLEY BELL	ROOM 120
	011-39-336-785-891	CELL
PRESS LEAD:	MIKE KING	ROOM 125
	011-39-336-789-739	CELL
PRESS ADVANCE:	BEN MCADAMS	ROOM 122
	011-39-336-789-764	CELL
RON:	E. STACY PARKER	ROOM 127
	011-39-336-280-933	CELL
SCHEDULER:	WENDY ARENDS	
	202/456-7007	PHONE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	202/518-8209	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4781

PREV RON Excelsior Hotel
 Florence, Italy

10:35am **DEPART** Excelsior Hotel
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Fortezza da Basso
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

10:45am **ARRIVE** Fortezza da Basso

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1999

PAGE 2

GREETERS:

Ambassador Tom Foglietta
Ambassador Lindy Boggs
Giovanna Melandri, Italian Minister of Cultural
Heritage and Activities
Stefano Starace, Deputy Chief of Protocol,
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Gianfranco Facco Bonetti, Director General,
Cultural Relations-Italian Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

10:45am-
11:00am

HOLD

11:00am-
11:35am

SPEECH TO CULTURE COUNTS CONFERENCE

Plenary Hall
Cavaniglia Pavilion
Fortezza da Basso
HRC Hold/Staff Hold: Backstage area
Phone: 011-39-055-497-2607
Fax: n/a
Translation: Simultaneous
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Upon the conclusion of Federico Mayor's,
Director General, UNESCO, remarks, HRC is
introduced onstage by Patrizia Toia,
Undersecretary of State and escorted to the
podium by Stefano Starace, Deputy Chief of
Protocol, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

-HRC makes remarks.

-Upon conclusion, HRC has the option to work a
ropeline.

-HRC proceeds to a backstage area, accompanied by
Patrizia Toia, Undersecretary of State, Federico
Mayor, Director General, UNESCO, and Stefano
Starace, for the meet and greet.

PARTICIPANTS: 650 guests

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1999
PAGE 3

11:40am- **MEET AND GREET**
11:55am Backstage Area, Plenary Hall
Cavaniglia Pavilion
Fortezza da Basso
Translation: Whisper/Consecutive, if necessary
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 15-20 guests

12:00pm **DEPART** Fortezza da Basso
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Villa Torrigiani
[Drive time: 25 minutes]

12:25pm **ARRIVE** Villa Torrigiani

GREETER:
Donatella Dini

12:30pm- **LUNCH**
2:00pm Villa Torrigiani
HRC Hold: Office
Phone: 011-39-055-768-751
Fax: 011-39-055-768-767
Staff Hold: Informal dining room
Translation: Consecutive
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 12 guests

2:00pm **DEPART** Villa Torrigiani
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE TBD
[Drive time: TBD]

AFTERNOON AND EVENING DOWN

RON Excelsior Hotel
Florence, Italy

**"Culture Counts: A Conference on Financing, Resources,
and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development"**
Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

**Florence, Italy
October 7, 1999**

Thank you very much, and I am delighted to be here at this very important conference. I would like to begin by thanking my good friend Jim Wolfensohn and the directorate of the World Bank for inviting me to be a part of this conference. I also want to applaud the Bank's commitment to culture and the way in which the Bank has included culture among the core areas to be addressed in the Comprehensive Development Framework.

Let me also thank Director-General Gianfranco Facco Bonetti and the government of Italy for hosting us here in Florence, a city that is truly a cultural capital of the world and one that draws millions and millions of visitors because of the treasures that are so well displayed here. I also thank the government of Italy and the government of the City of Florence for supporting this conference.

I know you have already had three productive days talking about the importance of culture in sustainable development. You have been discussing ways in which financing and resources can be made more available for culture. There are many important points in this discussion that bear attention and that I hope will serve as the basis for further conversations among cultural ministers and representative, but also joining with economic and finance ministers and social ministers as well. I further hope that the conference creates the kind of public and private dialogue that is important for the furtherance of the appreciation of culture in the lives of individuals and societies around the globe.

I would not take your time in repeating the issues that you have already discussed and about which you have so much expertise. But I would like to speak to you as someone who has been privileged to travel widely, to see some of the world's most priceless cultural treasures and traditions, and to listen to the challenges and hopes of families – and especially to hear the voices of women and children – who are struggling to build better lives for themselves. I would like to add just a few modest strategies and suggestions for supporting cultural development to ones you have already discussed.

Over the past seven years, I have represented the United States on nearly every continent but for Antarctica, and I have met hundreds – indeed thousands – of men, women and children who have talked to me and shown me with pride their homes, their crafts, their treasures, their museums, their institutions, and the fabric that makes up their lives. Like many of you, I have seen some of those treasures that are known throughout the world. I have walked along the reflecting pool of the Taj Mahal. I have seen with my own eyes the Door of No Return on Goree Island in Senegal. In both those places one could not help but be provoked to think: in the first, about the enduring love that was shining in those shimmering waters, and in the other, the doorway that led so many of my fellow countrymen on their horrifying journey to slavery. Each of those instances was a provocative moment, and there have been many others, whether it is sitting in one of the great cathedrals of Europe and watching the sun stream through the stained glass or standing in awe before one of the artistic treasures in this city.

It is at those moments that I believe many of us are overcome by the richness, the diversity, and the legacy of the human experience. Each of these monuments has sprung from the mind and muscle of our forebears. And each has the power to take us back to civilizations in the recent or distant past. As we look at places that are so well known to us, we also have to see those smaller, quieter places where culture is living today. From the Great Wall of China to the Western Wall in Jerusalem, you can see how culture is being lived out on a day-to-day, minute-by-minute basis. But you could also see how young people look so similar today, dressed very much the same in brand-name t-shirts, eating the same brand-name hamburgers, finding their dialogue and their imaginations fired by the same kinds of TV and movie characters, evidence of the globalization of popular culture in our time.

When I think then, of globalized popular culture juxtaposed against some of the world's most unique

cultural treasures, I am particularly reminded of the urgency that we must give to preserve and nurture culture in sustainable development in what often appears to be a throw-away world.

Globalization in itself is neither good nor bad. Technological progress, the Internet, faxes, satellites, jet travel have indeed brought our world closer together. And more than at any other time in human history, the world has the knowledge, the skills, and the wealth to empower people – especially those living in the developing world – with the choices and opportunities to live healthier and more fulfilling lives.

But we have also seen first-hand how globalization and development can threaten cherished traditions and cultures, how globalization can create consumers, but not citizens. We know from the newspaper headlines stories of in-laws burning brides because their dowries failed to yield color TV sets, or of poor people in every region of the world spending hard-earned money on products they think represent modern culture.

President Havel of the Czech Republic has spoken and written at length about globalization and the homogenization of our desires and tastes. He argues that now, though, there is already a rebellion against globalization. He sees, as I see, the desires of so many to assert their identity against mass culture fueled by globalization. In his words, "Many of the great problems we face today...have their origin in the fact of this global civilization, which is no more than a thin veneer over the sum of human awareness." Beneath that thin veneer, people are striving for identity and feeling a great need to set themselves apart from one another. Cultures and peoples who feel they have been marginalized by globalization are demanding to be heard, and some are even taking drastic steps to be so heard. We have seen some of the worst evidence of this in wars and ethnic cleansing, in the threats and terrorism of religious fundamentalists.

That is why in this era of globalization this conference is so timely, because it is essential that we respect the diversity of cultures and that we give all people the opportunities to preserve and practice their traditions. And that is why whenever we consider strategies for economic and social development around the world, we must not forget the importance of culture.

Now, I would imagine that there are many in the countries from where all of you came, and others who are observing this conference, who might wonder why so many people committed to tackling the "hard" issue of alleviating poverty – people committed to bringing education and health care and water purification and sanitation and transportation and commments can attract tourism and

the revitalization of traditional crafts can attract business and investment. It counts for social development, because we have learned over and over again that we cannot improve the quality of life without improving the soul of life. And culture is the soul of life. It is what gives us roots, gives our lives meaning, it is what binds us to each other.

The American writer William Faulkner once said, "The past is never dead. It is no even past." Not only the blood, but the experiences and hopes of our ancestors course through our veins. And only through their languages and legends, through their sill-existing monuments and still-living traditions, can we understand who we are, where we came from, and what we want to be.

Just think of what happened in the ten years since the fall of the Berlin Wall, as people have discovered their long-suppressed culture and felt compelled to express it in many diverse ways. Just a few days ago in Warsaw, I visited the Lauder School, where scores of children were studying Hebrew and Jewish traditions in a place where it was thought that would never occur again.

Four years ago, in Mongolia, I met children who in the days of Communism had never been permitted to read about their great ancestor, Ghengis Khan, or to find materials for school in their native language. In those two places, very far from one another, Warsaw and Ulan Bator, I saw children – children expressing themselves and looking for ways to connect their present with their past. As I listened to the children sing a traditional song in Warsaw, I thought how extraordinary it was that they would now be able to worship and speak their own language, to honor the ways of the ways if their ancestors without fear. When I returned from Mongolia after hearing the stories of the young Mongolian children who

could not even imagine their past because there was no written material or other text to provide that guidance to them, I worked with their government to procure Mongolian-language textbooks so that those children, too, would have the right to express and understand their culture and history.

Throughout our century, we have seen the waste and tragedy that can occur when we take a culturally illiterate approach to development. How many health clinics that have been funded by the World Bank or UNESCO or UNICEF or governments have failed because they could not serve the communities that desperately needed them because aid workers failed to respect local mores and customs? How many tons of farm machinery have been left rusting in the fields because donors never asked the farmers whether they wanted the equipment in the first place? How many roads to nowhere sit abandoned in the countryside because local residents had not been consulted on the placement of such roads?

For the sake of progress we have uprooted tens of thousands from ancestral villages and transferred them into high-rise apartments that offered modern amenities but attracted crime and alienated residents. For the sake of progress we have knocked down historic buildings and replaced them with parking lots. For the sake of progress we have built roads through the countryside and destroyed centuries-old, time-tested methods of irrigation.

That is why we must bring a new cultural literacy and cultural respect to all of development strategies – from health care to education to safe shelter to sanitation and clean water to transportation and agriculture. Cultural respect and preservation must become indelibly linked to progress and development. The World Bank – and so many of you who represent foundations and governments – have helped lead the way, both by making sure that development projects reflect the lives and traditions of the people they serve, and by investing in culture for its own sake.

Let me mention one particular strategy that I have seen first-hand in the last year. Last spring, in Cairo, I visited a medieval neighborhood that was coming back to life because of efforts to restore a twelfth-century mosque and other historic buildings. The corrosive effects of time, pollution, and rising groundwater had begun to destroy the structures. And like so many other urban centers struggling with rapid population growth, living and health conditions had deteriorated. The renovations were, however, spurring the increased development of other buildings and attracting more tourists and business back to the community. The work that was done there was both culturally literate and sensitive, and I was pleased that the U.S. government, through USAID, was supporting this and similar efforts in Morocco and India and China.

For the first time in the history of humankind, more people are living in cities than in countrysides. And as urban populations continue to grow, projects to restore and re-purpose historic structures and to upgrade sanitation and infrastructure can be essential to ensuring the continuity and strength of communities. Through such projects an entire neighborhood can be mobilized and empowered to rehabilitate historic traditions and at the same time to solve problems such as those caused by rising groundwater. Traditional craftsmen can find new employment and businesses can prosper from well-managed tourism.

In addition to all the recommendations you have made for "Creating Capacities for Sustainable Development," let me add just two more:

First I believe it is important to support more museums and cultural institutions in the developing world, places where cultures are most threatened by globalization. I often think of a struggling museum I visited in Africa. There was only one air-conditioned room in this beautiful old building that had been turned into the national museum. And in that one air-conditioned room, in a closet full of cardboard boxes, were kept some of the most precious artifacts of our human history. The museum guide took out the boxes one by one and opened them, and inside, wrapped in thin cotton, were human skulls more than a million years old. I think of those skulls – some of the most priceless artifacts of humanity – stored in those flimsy boxes, and wonder how many more irreplaceable objects are at risk of disintegration and destruction. We must do more to help these nations and their governments restore their treasures, store them safely, and display them appropriately. The answer is not to remove them from their countries of

origin, but to keep them close to the people, where they belong, by offering appropriate aid.

That is why I was very excited to hear about an innovative idea called the "Culture Bank." With the help of Peace Corps volunteers and a few international NGOs, the people of a village in Northern Mali have found an ingenious way to keep their local treasures in the community and to promote business development at the same time. They have started a "Culture Bank" that offers small loans to people who agree to lend an object of historic value to the community museum as collateral. That way, families who need money for seeds for harvest or another goat to milk or whatever other business venture they are engaged in for their daily income are not tempted to sell their treasures to tourists who will take them out of the villages. So far, the bank has had a 100 percent repayment rate, and a new respect for cultural traditions has taken root in the community. We must find more innovative ways like these to link cultural development to economic development.

My second proposal is also very simple. I believe we should call on our children's potential to serve as leaders in cultural preservation. I would urge that we support more efforts such as the Adopt-a-Monument program that I have seen both here in Italy – in Naples and in Palermo. As many of you may know, it is a program that encourages schoolchildren to choose a historic monument and take responsibility for its care. In both Palermo and Naples, I saw how children had worked hard to revive centuries-old churches in their communities that had been left to deteriorate. They studied history, they developed guided tours, they picked up garbage, and they raised funds for renovation. At each site, I was surrounded by children eager to tell me the story of their church. I could hear the pride in their voices as they recounted the historic events that had taken place within those walls.

I have heard and witnessed similar delight in the voices and eyes of children in my own country. Two years ago, the President and I created a White House Millennium Council to lead us in a celebration of the coming millennium by helping all of our citizens to "honor the past and imagine the future." I have traveled around my country bringing attention to historic sites, encouraging local communities to come together to Save America's Treasures. That includes not only great works of art and historic building and natural landscapes, but what may be found in every community or even in the attics of many homes in my country. I remember visiting Hispanic children in New Mexico who had banded together to study the history of a local statue called the Southwest Pieta. They performed a play in both English and Spanish to explain the legend of this statue.

The enthusiasm that children can show for cultural preservation is also evident in a new effort in the United States called Pennies-for-Preservation. School children are raising, literally pennies to save historic places such as the home of Harriet Tubman, the famous ex-slave who in the nineteenth century became a leading abolitionist who led other slaves to safety and freedom. Though their contributions were modest, their interest in the fate of this historic place was priceless.

Each of the children I met from Adopt-a-monument or Southwest Pieta or Pennies-for-Preservation also have gained a new appreciation for the rich cultural legacy of their ancestors and therefore are likely to show more respect for the culture in which they live.

There is no reason why these efforts cannot be transplanted, especially to children living in countries struggling to preserve their cultural treasures. Anyone who has ever seen the concentration a child can bring to a hobby or a sports event or to a story that is being told knows that children have a tremendous capacity for soaking up knowledge and history. They are innate curators and preservationists. So why not, in this age of globalization, remind them early of their unique and diverse heritages and help them learn to take responsibility for preservation? Teach them to respect culture and recognize the stake they have in its preservation and maintenance for future generations. If we do work with such children we may also see other results flowing from these efforts.

I have met so-called "at risk" children – those at risk of dropping out of school or becoming violent or criminals. And with those young children we have seen time and time again that if given the opportunity to participate in the arts and culture, they often bloom. Studies have shown that arts programs, more than any other, are most effective in bringing out the intellectual and creative potentials of at-risk children and keeping them out of trouble. Each year at the White House, we give out the "Coming Up Taller

Awards" to recognize model programs, and I've been told countless times by young men and women that if it had not been for their writing or arts or performance or dance classes, they would be on the streets or in jail. These children know what you know: Culture counts.

In a mere 85 days, we will be celebrating the dawn of a new millennium. As we look back at these past 1,000 years, we can see that as a people we have made much progress. We have cured disease though incurable and managed to lengthen and improve the quality of life. We have circled the earth in every imaginable way – boats and planes and even balloons. We have seen the effects of space shuttles and fiber-optic cables as they have stretched our imagination and brought us closer together.

But nothing has changed what we might very well call the values that define us most, values that exist between the economy and the government, values that really lie in the middle between our economic and our governmental activity and that make our life worth living – our family and our faiths, our work and freedom, our creative expression and knowledge, our associations. In other words, our culture. So if we want to see the 21st Century be as rich as it can be, and if we hope that our children will respect their own cultures and the cultures of others, then we have to make culture count. And we have to link culture to economic and social development. And by doing so, we will make a statement that is a statement of values about who we are as a people and what kind of future we think we can make together.

Thank you for thinking through these issues and for ensuring that culture counts in the future.

The First Lady's Homepage



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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

October 22, 1999

file

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: MaryEllen McGuire
**SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for the White House Conference on Philanthropy:
Gifts to the Future**

I. Briefing Memo

II. Deliverables

- Administration Commitments
- Corporate Commitments
- AOL Website Press Release
- Gates Foundation Background
- Girl Scouts Patch Background

III. Script

- Script
- Open Forum: Potential Audience Members to Call On

IV. Bios

- Speaker Bios
- Hero Bios

V. Treasury/CEA Supplementals

- Treasury Memoranda on Tax Policy Issues
- Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) Philanthropy Fact Sheet
- CEA Philanthropy Q & A
- CEA Philanthropy Q & A- More Details

VI. Guest List

VII. Articles on the Conference

- “Philanthropy Takes the Bully Pulpit,” The Chronicle of Philanthropy, October 21, 1999
- “Moving Giving off the Dime,” The Chronicle of Philanthropy, October 21, 1999

VIII. General Articles on Philanthropy

- “Venture Capitalists Alter Face of Charity,” Chicago Tribune, August 22, 1999
- “Cyber Rich Folks Being Taught the Basics of Philanthropy,” San Francisco Chronicle, October 13, 1999
- “Charity Begins Online,” The Washington Post, October 20, 1999
- “Ranks of Volunteers Swell to a Record but Donations Dip, Survey Finds,” The Chronicle of Philanthropy, October 21, 1999
- “Future Grantmakers of America,” Foundation News and Commentary, September/October 1998

- "A Rainbow of Community Funds," Responsive Philanthropy Special Report, Spring 1999
- "Passing of the Plate and Feeding the Spirit," Responsive Philanthropy Special Report, Spring 1999
- "Payback Time for Women's Groups?," Responsive Philanthropy Special Report, Spring 1999

IX. Remarks

-To be forwarded

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1999

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON PHILANTHROPY: GIFTS TO THE FUTURE**

DATE: October 22, 1999

LOCATION: State Floor

TIME: 12:30pm

FROM: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
Shirley Sagawa

I. PURPOSE

You and the President will participate in the first White House Conference on Philanthropy. You will make welcoming remarks and provide the context for the day's discussions, which you will moderate. In addition to providing recognition to America's philanthropic and nonprofit leaders, this conference will encourage all Americans to think of themselves as philanthropists, increase their giving and leave a legacy to future generations of volunteering and giving. Prior to the event you will meet with the panelists, conference supporters, and the outstanding individual philanthropists – the "heroes of philanthropy" – who are profiled in the introductory video to be shown to East Room and satellite audiences.

II. BACKGROUND

The White House Conference on Philanthropy is a three hour discussion with twenty discussants and a live audience of approximately 200 that will be broadcast from the East Room of the White House to downlink sites across the country. The first session will cover the ways we can teach or transmit the philanthropic tradition to future generations, and the second session will explore how changing demographics, the transfer of wealth and new technologies will transform American philanthropy in the years ahead. These panels will be followed by an open discussion with some pre-determined participants in the audience. This conference was conceived by the Office of the First Lady and the White House Millennium Council in consultation with experts from foundations, leading nonprofits, and researchers.

The conference will begin with a four minute introductory video shown to the East Room and the satellite audiences. This video will profile eleven "heroes" of American philanthropy from a wide range of backgrounds. The video makes the point that *all* Americans can be philanthropists and that American philanthropy will reflect the demographic changes transforming America in the 21st century. The first panel, "Expanding the American Tradition of Giving," features four panelists who represent new research, community foundations, youthful donors, and experts who are working with youth. The purpose of this session is to explore how the ethic of giving can best be taught and to highlight some imaginative current efforts to involve youth.

The second panel, "New Philanthropy in the New Millennium," features three outstanding new donors and philanthropists who are actively promoting more giving by entrepreneurs, the newly wealthy, and ordinary Americans. The third segment of the program will feature an open discussion which you will moderate. Observing and participating in the discussion will be an audience of some 200 leaders from philanthropic institutions, nonprofit organizations, youth groups, and researchers, educators and innovative new donors.

The first two hours of the conference will be broadcast by satellite by South Carolina Educational Television. Over 3,443 sites will receive the signal, and several public broadcasting networks will transmit it as well. Public access and cable channels will reach a potential audience of 10.5 million cable viewers, and South Carolina ETV's own network will reach 1,200 schools and other sites. 153 sites, in 42 states, have registered at our online website. Many of these local sites will sponsor their own conferences or forums in conjunction with our event. The American Red Cross and United Way cooperated to organize a number of these local conferences, but other groups – the Forum of Regional Association of Grantmakers, the National Committee on Planned Giving, and the National Association of Fund-Raising Executives also are planning special events around the broadcast. The American Red Cross will host one large forum at its national headquarters on 17th Street.

The conference provides a forum for announcing a series of action steps from both the government and our private sector partners.

Government:

- The President will announce the creation of a new Interagency Task Force on Nonprofits and Government. This Task Force will be charged with studying ways to improve collaboration between the nonprofit sector and federal agencies. The Interagency Task Force will be co-chaired by the National Economic Council, the Domestic Policy Council, and your Chief of Staff.
- The Department of Treasury will sponsor a follow-up forum with representatives of the nonprofit sector to discuss issues affecting the charitable sector.

- The Council of Economic Advisers will be charged with preparing an analysis of research on the economic impact of the nonprofit sector and new studies of possible governmental measures that could increase private giving.
- The Corporation for National Service is sponsoring a youth roundtable this morning to discuss ways that young people can be encouraged to become more active donors and volunteers.

Private Sector:

- The National Charities Information Bureau, in cooperation with AOL, charitableway.com and Greatergood.com, and with participation by officials from the Office of the Vice President, the Department of Commerce, and the White House Millennium Council, is sponsoring a second roundtable on e-philanthropy at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The President of NCIB will announce a commitment to hold follow-up forums and that the participating corporations have agreed to four principles that should guide online philanthropy.
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will announce that it will support the costs of a follow-up meeting with youth organizations to discuss how they can work together to promote youth philanthropy.
- The Girl Scouts of America has announced the creation of a new patch program, the Strength and Sharing Girl Scouts Philanthropy Patch program.
- The AOL Foundation just launched its online philanthropy portal, www.helping.org which provides potential donors information about hundreds of thousands of nonprofit organizations. Steve Case, CEO of AOL, is on the second panel of the conference.

The White House Conference on Philanthropy is sponsored by the White House Millennium Council in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities. Major support comes from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation which is providing funds to South Carolina Educational TV for the cybercast and satellite broadcast. Additional support comes from Jill Iscol and the Iscol Family Foundation, the Marcie Polier Family Foundation, the J. Paul Getty Trust, and the Community Foundation-Silicon Valley. The American Red Cross and United Way of America have provided significant in-kind support by organizing a nationwide network of downlink sites to receive the satellite signal.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

The President
 The First Lady
 Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
 Shirley Sagawa

Meet and Greet:

The President

The First Lady

Speakers:

Emmett D. Carson, President and CEO, The Minneapolis Foundation

Justin Randall Timberlake, N'SYNC

Peter D. Hart, Founder, Peter D. Hart Research Associates

Dorothy A. Johnson, President, Council of Michigan Foundations

Steve Case, Co-Founder, Chairman and CEO, America Online, Inc.

Catherine (Cate) Muther, Founder, Three Guineas Fund

Kevin A. Fong, General Partner, Mayfield Fund

Paul Amos, President and CEO, South Carolina Educational TV

Heroes:

Myrian Bodner

Gil Castellanos

Laura Castellanos, Mother

Matel Dawson

Mary Grayson

Regina Jennings

Dr. Rolland Lowe

Matthew Nonnemacher

John Nonnemacher, Father

Rev. Ann Pearson

Esperanza Rich

William Shelton III

Harrison Steans

Funders:

William S. White, President and CEO, The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Ann Young Orr, Chief of Staff, National Endowment for the Humanities

Jill Iscol, Iscol Family Foundation

Marcie Polier, CEO, Entdata.com

Beety Beene, President & CEO, United Way of America

Bernardine Healy, President, American Red Cross

Others:

Secretary Shalala

Paul Newman

Event Participants:

The President

The First Lady

Panel 1:

Emmett D. Carson, President and CEO, The Minneapolis Foundation

Justin Randall Timberlake, N'SYNC

Peter D. Hart, Founder, Peter D. Hart Research Associates

Dorothy A. Johnson, President, Council of Michigan Foundations

Panel 2:

Steve Case, Co-Founder, Chairman and CEO, America Online, Inc.

Catherine (Cate) Muther, Founder, Three Guineas Fund

Kevin A. Fong, General Partner, Mayfield Fund

Open discussion:

Rebecca L. Adamson, Founder and President, First Nations Development Institute

Lorraine Cortes-Vazquez, President, Hispanic Federation

Malik Evans, Sophomore, University of Rochester

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Professor, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

Rosario "Chayo" Long-Mendez

William P. Massey, President, National Charities Information Bureau

Margaret (Peg) Talburt, President, Michigan Women's Foundation

William S. White, President, The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

12:35pm YOU and the President receive briefing in Map Room.

12:50pm YOU and the President proceed to the Blue Room for meet and greet.

12:59pm Ellen Lovell begins program and introduces video.

Video is shown to live and broadcast audience.

1:00pm YOU and the President are announced into the East Room and proceed to the stage.

See script attached for final program.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriters

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
PHILANTHROPY
THE WHITE HOUSE
OCTOBER 22, 1999

Good Afternoon. Welcome to the White House.

Acknowledgments: I think it appropriate that we begin this Conference on Philanthropy by thanking our donors and supporters. I want to thank the National Endowment for the Humanities, the federal agency that keeps America learning about our people and our past – and is co-hosting today's conference. Let me acknowledge the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation for working with South Carolina Educational Television to bring this Conference to audiences across America via satellite and the Internet. William S. White, the President and CEO of the Mott Foundation, is here with us today, as is Paul Amos, the President and CEO of South Carolina Educational TV.

While we are thanking those who have helped extend our reach beyond the walls of the White House, I should also mention at least a few of the many organizations that have done yeoman work not only to make this broadcast available but also to host local forums and viewings. I particularly want to recognize Dr. Bernardine Healy, the President of the American Red Cross, and Betty Beene, the President of United Way of America, who are here with us today and who have partnered to sponsor local events in many American cities.

We know there are many other groups across the United States – the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers, the National Committee on Planned Giving, and the National Association of Fund-Raising Executives, just to name a few – who have also worked hard to build a national audience for today’s discussion, and we want to thank you all.

I also want to thank the J. Paul Getty Trust, the Community Foundation-Silicon Valley, (whose President, Peter Hero will be joining us later this afternoon); Jill Iscol and the Iscol Family Foundation, and Marcie Polier and the Marcie Polier Family Foundation for their help.

Finally, I want to recognize Secretary Donna Shalala, who is head of our Combined Federal Campaign this year, Janet LaChance, head of the Office Personnel Management; and my friend Paul Newman, famous for many things -- including his generosity.

The heroes we have just seen – and admired – on the screen are here with us in the East Room today. I’d like to ask all of them to stand.

These are the heroes of philanthropy in America. And they can be found in every single community in our nation, wherever an American sees a need – and moves to fill it. Whenever a child sees another without books or food at school, and offers to share her own. Wherever a businessperson takes stock of all the blessings in his life – and bequeaths them to those with none.

Often, the simplest acts of generosity are the most heroic. I think of the inspiring story of Oseola McCarty, who spent a lifetime washing, starching, ironing other people's clothes, living simply and frugally in Mississippi. Four years ago, she decided to use her life savings of \$150,000 to endow a scholarship fund at a nearby university. "I'm giving it away so that the children won't have to work so hard, like I did," she said. Last month, at the age of 91, Oseola McCarty passed away – but her gift lives on – in the scores of students who will go to college because of her generosity.

They probably weren't even thinking about it when they made their contributions, but Esperanza Rich, Matel Dawson, Rolland Lowe – all the American heroes we celebrate today -- have also made invaluable contributions to the strength of our democracy.

I have been privileged to represent America in so many of the world's newest democracies – places where people are just beginning to understand the responsibilities and benefits of freedom. And everywhere I go, they ask me, how has the United States been able to make our democracy work for so many years.

So I tell them about our tradition of citizen service and philanthropy. I tell them about how our democracy thrives not just because of our free elections and free markets. It thrives because in that space between government and the economy, our citizens come together to help each other – to lend a hand in times of trouble, to support non-profit organizations that help us look beyond what is, to what can be.

Our democracy thrives because of Myrian Bodner, a Kentucky homemaker who raised a quarter million dollars in relief supplies to help her native Nicaragua recover from Hurricane Mitch ... because of the Rev. Ann Pearson, who gave each of her parishioners ten dollars out of a small inheritance to donate to a worthy cause – so that they could recognize all the creative ways they could help others ... and the millions of individual citizens who account for the 85 percent of all funds given to charity in America. It thrives because of our philanthropic spirit.

The President and I have invited you here today to find out how we can magnify and spur the philanthropic spirit of all our citizens in the new millennium. And though philanthropy comes in many forms, we'd like to focus today's discussions on individual giving. Many of you know that we have created a Millennium Council here at the White House to celebrate this moment in time and to lead a national effort to honor the past and imagine the future. One important part of the Council's mission is to help all Americans identify the gifts we can give to the future. And there is no better gift our generation can give to the future than a strengthened philanthropic tradition.

There has never been a better time for philanthropy than today. We are living in a moment of unprecedented prosperity. The new economy has brought new wealth to so many Americans. My generation – the Baby Boomers – stands to inherit \$12 trillion dollars in the coming years.

Just imagine what revolutionary progress we could bring to America, how many lives we could change, if every American family increased their giving by just one percent of their income.

We could offer child care to more than six million children; deliver 250 million more meals to the homebound elderly; guarantee Head Start to every low-income preschooler in America; provide shelter to four million people; save all the rare books in our libraries and still have more than enough money left over to create the equivalent of a Ford Foundation each year.

But we cannot assume that all this will come to pass. Philanthropy must be taught – so today, let us find innovative ways to cultivate the innately generous spirit of our young people. New communities of donors must be tapped – so let us find ways to embrace and encourage philanthropists of all races, ethnicities and colors. New avenues of giving must be opened and explored – so let us find creative ways to mine the rich possibilities of cyberspace and the information age to reach more and more generous Americans.

These are just some of the opportunities and the challenges before us—challenges and opportunities I hope we can discuss this afternoon. Thank you for joining us today. We know what the American philanthropic tradition has yielded to our nation in the 20th Century. Together we can see to it that it yields even more in the 21st.

[Introduce the President]

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 22, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON PHILANTHROPY

The East Room

1:22 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you and good afternoon. I am delighted to welcome all of you here. I thank all those who are here from our government, and all of you who have come from all over our country, and all walks of life, to this very, very important meeting.

I also want to say a special word of thanks to Hillary for yet another wonderful idea. This was a good idea, to have this conference. (Applause.) And all of you who have helped on any of these millennium projects, I think it's done us a lot of good to take time out and think about the really big issues in our society, and how we want them to play out in the years ahead. And particularly, I think this is an important issue at an important moment.

A long time ago, Alexis de Tocqueville said that charity in America was something more than simple compassion. It was a sign of good citizenship. He wrote, "Americans make great and real sacrifices to the public welfare. They hardly ever fail to lend faithful support to one another."

Today, this is a strong tradition. And the face of this tradition is changing. Philanthropy is, like our country, now more diverse as new groups seize and share opportunity in the new economy. It is more democratic, as Americans of all income levels, believe it or not, give at roughly equal levels. It is younger, as the high-tech economy creates a new generation of philanthropists.

I've got to take a little time out. Last night, I had dinner with a lot of these high-tech gurus who made allowances for the fact that I am obviously technologically challenged. (Laughter.) And we were talking about how we were all going to relate to each other and maximize the potential of the Information Age. And I started talking about this conference today and said, we've got to get more people to give. I said, I would like it if Internet usage were as dense in America as telephone usage is, if we had 98 percent penetration, everybody had an e-mail address. I think we could have a dramatic impact on education and on poverty. I think we could skip a whole generation of development. And how are we going to get this done?

So there is this guy sitting there, he's 27 years old, you know. He says, well, you know, when I got out of college, I started this company and three years later, I sold it for \$150 million and I started three others. And he said, what you need is founder stock. (Laughter.) He said, we need to go all over America and gather up founder stock and put it in a big trust to make universal the access to the Internet. He said, because you've got all these guys like me that don't know we're rich yet -- we're still living on \$30,000 and we've got all this stock. (Laughter.) So he said, that's what you need.

So I've now given you my contribution to this conference, which I learned at the foot of a 28-year-old last night. (Laughter.) So, I mean, that's encouraging to people like me who aren't young, you know? (Laughter.) We don't have to depend on the Rockefellers and the Mellons and the Carnegies or even the Paul Newmans, we can go get founders stock. (Laughter.)

I also think it's important to point out that not only the ways of giving are changing but the people -- when I saw that film I was so proud that there was a federal employee that had given every single month for 25 years. Someone obviously of modest means, doubtless a lot of other claims on her income. So I want to thank people like Mary Grayson and others who are giving. And I think we ought to think about new opportunities, or I think the buzz word is "portals," that are opening in the world of on-line philanthropy and how we can make sure that we can continue not only to increase the volume of money but to broaden the base of giving.

We'll hear today about venture philanthropists and start-up charities and other ways in which the entrepreneurial spirit is invading and energizing this field.

I would like to also point out that volunteering is another important way of giving. This week, Hillary and I celebrated the fifth anniversary of AmeriCorps. And we've already had 150,000 young people serve. And I'm very, very proud of that. (Applause.) I think that is an important thing to say. In a lot of ways, the measure of our life and our happiness is -- to paraphrase one of the many wonderful things Martin Luther King said, can be answered by the question: what are you doing for others?

So I'm encouraged by this conference, by the energy here. Some of my favorite people in all our country are out here in this audience today, people I have admired, some of you for 20 or 30 years, for all the things that I have watched you do for others. And I thank you for coming.

I am glad that the sheer volume of charitable giving is going off the charts. But I think, as we've had this phenomenal increase in wealth in our country, I would feel even better if the percentage of our national income devoted to charitable giving had gone up just a little bit. You heard Hillary say what we could do if we could just increase it by 1 percent. But going from 2 to 3 percent is a huge increase. We've been sort of stuck at 2 percent. Now, when the stock market triples, 2 percent is a lot more than it used to be. That's not real pocket change; it's real money.

But if you think about what we could do with just a little more, I think it is really worth pondering. We're having the same debate in Congress now, and I don't want to get into any kind of political dispute about that, but just let me give you an example. I very much want the United States to take the lead with the rest of the wealthy countries in alleviating the debt of the poorest countries in the world. And the Pope has asked us to do it for the millennium -- (applause.) Now, this is a campaign with a broad base: it's being spearheaded by the Pope and Bono, the lead singer for U2. (Laughter.) And even though I am not a candidate for anything anymore, I can spot a big tent when I see it. (Laughter.)

So, you know, we ought to do this. And this is just a little bit of all the money we've got. And it's just like de Tocqueville said a long time ago, this is not just charity; this is good citizenship. We take this burden off these people. If they are well governed and they

are working hard, we give them a chance to be our partners and friends in a more equal and balanced way for the future.

So there are things for all of us to do. I would like to -- I would hope today that I will learn something and that we will learn something about how we can at least incrementally increase the percentage of our income we are devoting to philanthropy. I hope we will learn something, as I already said, about the ways we can do it. And I hope we will learn a little bit about whether we can all give smarter and whether we can make sure that the money we are giving is spent in the most effective possible way.

I take it we all begin by accepting that we no longer believe that there is a choice out there -- which was never a real choice -- between government meeting all of our society's needs, and government walking away from them all and letting philanthropy do it. We have to have a better partnership, and it will work better if we do.

We need to think about, in government, whether we can do more things to generate more constructive philanthropy. The Treasury Department will meet with representatives of the nonprofit sector next month to discuss this. And I, in the meanwhile, am going to establish an inter-agency task force to strengthen our philanthropic partnership between government, nonprofit groups, and citizens; and to ask the Council of Economic Advisors to do me a study on the role of philanthropy in the American economy, and how they believe I can increase it.

By analyzing trends in charitable giving, by assessing the impact of the baby boomers' retirement, which -- it's going to be interesting to see whether it makes us more or less generous when we retire, this largest of all generations of Americans. It should make us more generous, because the kids in school are finally the first generation bigger than the baby boomers, and they need our help.

But we need to think about that. What's our message going to be to the baby boomers as they move toward retirement? What's our message going to be to people thinking about the shape of our social tensions as we double the number of people over 65 in the next 30 years? What's our message going to be to ourselves, those of us in the baby boom generation, about how our citizenship responsibilities should grow when we lay down the burdens of retirement, particularly if we've been lucky enough to have a secure way to maintain our standard of living.

This is deserving of an awful lot of thought because there is a whole bunch of us. And on the whole, those who manage to escape a career in politics are going to be better off than any generation in American history. (Laughter.) So some serious thought needs to be given to this.

Well, I've had a little fun with this today. (Laughter.) But I am really grateful to you all for being here. This is a big deal. We all know -- the truth is we're all fairly pleased with ourselves for being here because you feel better about your life when you've spent a portion of it doing something for somebody else. And you feel better about the good fortune you have financially if you spend at least a little of it giving something to someone else.

So what we want to do is to start the new millennium poised to do more and to do it better. And to give more chances to more people to participate.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END 1:35 P.M. EDT

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1999, AND THEREAFTER

Last week at the White House, I met some real heroes -- people who understand the importance of giving. After seeing news accounts of the refugee crisis in Yugoslavia, 10-year-old Gil Castellanos wanted to help, so he created "Simply from the Heart," an effort to raise \$1 from each resident of his hometown, Elmhurst, Ill. Matthew Nonnemacher, of Hazelton, Penn., was also 10 when he launched a drive to collect pennies for the poor. His total: 1.8 million, or \$18,000.

At the age of 78, Matel Dawson still spends over 80 hours a week operating a forklift at the Ford Motor Company, just as he has for 59 years. Over the last eight years, Mat has given away \$1 million, mostly helping college students complete their education. Asked why he continues to work so hard, Mat responds, "I need the money. I need it to give away."

The Rev. Ann Pearson inherited \$1,000 from her Uncle John. Hoping to inspire an ethic of caring in others, she decided to give each of her parishioners \$10 that they, . What Ann found was that the money grew as enthusiastic donors brought new opportunities and ideas for community service into the church and requested support for additional giving.

Giving has always been an important tradition in this country. More than a hundred years ago, political observer Alexis de Tocqueville said that charity in America is more than simple compassion. It is a sign of good citizenship. He wrote, "Americans make great and real sacrifices to the public welfare. They hardly ever fail to lend faithful support to one another."

I have been privileged to travel to many of the world's newest democracies -- places where people are just beginning to understand both the benefits and the responsibilities of freedom. Everywhere I go, someone asks me how the United States has been able to make its democracy work for so many years.

Our democracy thrives, I reply, not just because we enjoy free elections and free markets, it also thrives because our citizens are the most generous in the world, both with their time, and with their resources. Our democracy thrives because of people like Gil and Matthew, Matel and Ann. Our democracy thrives because of people like Osceola McCarty. Osceola spent a lifetime washing, starching and ironing other people's clothes. She lived simply and frugally. Four years ago, she decided to use her life savings to endow a scholarship fund at a nearby university. "I'm giving it away so that the children won't have to work so hard like I did," she explained. At the age of 91, Osceola passed away, but her generous spirit lives on.

In order to honor "heroes" like these, and to highlight the American tradition of giving, the President and I hosted the first-ever White House Conference on Philanthropy last week. We listened as donors, young people, policy experts and representatives of non-profits, foundations and educational programs discussed the diverse and changing face of philanthropy, and explored how best to preserve and expand this valuable tradition en a better time to take a look at philanthropy in this country. We are living in a period of unprecedented prosperity, a time when the new

economy has produced new wealth and the Baby Boom generation stands poised to inherit \$12 trillion from their parents.

Although dramatic gifts from a new group of donors, many of whom have made their fortunes in the technology boom, have drawn new attention to giving, Osceola, Gil, Matthew, Matel and Ann prove every day that philanthropy is not just for the wealthy. As a matter of fact, the face of giving in this country is almost as diverse as the population itself.

Last year, donations to charitable causes reached a new high, totaling nearly \$150 billion. Individuals accounted for 85 percent of that amount, up a third since 1995. As a percent of our gross national product, total giving exceeded 2 percent last year, the highest level since 1971. This is all great news, but I can't help but wonder what we could do as a nation if we increased our giving this: If we increased our giving by just 1 percent, we could offer child care to more than 6 million children, deliver 250 million more meals to the homebound elderly, and guarantee Head Start to every low-income preschooler in America. We could provide shelter to 4 million people, save all the rare books in our libraries, and still have more than enough money left over to create the equivalent of a Ford Foundation each year.

As we move toward the new century, the President and I have asked every American to identify the gifts they can make for the future. There is no better gift our generation can give than creating an even stronger philanthropic tradition. To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

REMARKS AT RABIN LECTURE

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

NOVEMBER 11, 1999

[Acknowledgments: Mrs. Rabin, Dalia; Rabin Center; Eitan Haber; singer]

It is a great honor to deliver a lecture in the memory of someone who was a personal of mine. As I sat here listening to Mrs. Rabin and Dalia, I could only imagine how proud the Prime Minister would be of his wife and daughter, to see their incredible courage and commitment, to hear them challenging us all to keep singing that “Song of Peace.”

[I am also delighted to be back in Israel for my [#] visit. My first visit here was actually back in the early 80s. My husband and I were not in public life at the time. So, this was very much a religious and personal trip – and one in which we saw, as private citizens, the miracle of a nation built with the blood and sweat of its people, sustained by their hopes, and open to people from every corner of the world. On that first trip, we went with Bill’s pastor, a loyal friend of Israel, who had been going to the Holy Land since the 1930s. My husband has often talked about how his pastor told him he must never let Israel down, that God would not forgive that. Like Bill, I have always remembered those words and tried to live up to them.]

Watching that video of the Prime Minister again brought back so many emotions and memories. [The beloved grandfather eulogized by Noa for his soft hands and warm embrace. The hundreds of thousands at his last rally who gave him such hope for peace in his last moments of life. The friendship and special moments my husband and I had the privilege to share with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin. And the words he said every time he stood in the White House or the Congress and asked us to summon the better angels of our nature.]

I will always remember sitting on the South Lawn of the White House two days before Rosh Hashanah in September, 1993, when we saw a chance for generations of war to fade into history. Now, as many of you know, the Prime Minister only agreed to that famous handshake on one condition – that there would be no kissing. Behind the determined gaze of this warrior turned peacemaker, there was always that famous half-smile of his. I would see it when he teased me for not allowing him to smoke in the White House. I would see it [fill in] But, I never managed to see it on the dance floor. After that one dance with Mrs. Ford that we just saw, no one at the White House ever convinced him to dance again.

What we would we all give to see one more dance, to have one more conversation, to hear one more speech? In this center, which has been filled with the voices of so many great performers over the years, we can almost hear his deep and steady voice echoing some of his favorite sayings: “The coldest peace is better than the warmest war.” Or “A destroyed house can be rebuilt. A burned-down tree can be replanted. But a young life cannot be replaced.”

I thought about that this morning, when I returned to Yad Vashem. I saw the million and a half lights of the children who can never be replaced. And, at the children’s museum, I saw the toys that young people clung to through their darkest hours. There was a monopoly game the children had created of life in the ghetto. Instead of Park Place and Broadway, it had [tbd]

And there was a very old stuffed bear – whose fur had completely worn off over the years. Its owner was once a child living through the horrors of the Concentration Camps. Its owner is now an adult, still haunted by those days. Until he lent his worn out companion to the museum, it accompanied him everywhere he went.

He decided to do this, he told our guide, because he and the bear were ready to tell their story. Well, that story is now told to children who visit the museum. Often, they take their pictures with the bear. And this Museum Director sends them to the bear's owner to show him how children are learning about the past through the eyes of its young victims, who played and dreamed like they do.

Last night, I met with three young people who are able to dream of a different future for Israel. They are part of the Peres Center for Peace. They gave me a calendar that a diversity of students -- Arab and Jew, Israeli and Palestinian -- had worked together to create. Each month spotlights and expresses a different value, such as freedom, tolerance, love.

The month of March is peace. Three Israeli boys drew pictures of children having fun, playing with a ball, hanging out by a lake. There is a picture of a boy holding a dove in his hand. And there is a picture of two doves holding up an Israeli flag, with the word peace in three languages.

Think about these two very different images — from the evil of the Holocaust to the promise of Oslo – Prime Minister Rabin’s life is Israel’s history.

Like Moses, he brought his people to the water, but never got the chance to carry us across. But, he left behind a roadmap for us to get to his Promised Land of peace and security. And the only way to properly honor him tonight, is to finish his journey.

[Sapperstein quote – tbd – set up bible parallel?]

When I told a friend of mine that I was coming here today, he gave me a copy of last week’s Torah reading (Genesis 25), where Yitzchak and Yishmael are finally reunited after decades of estrangement. They come together in quiet dignity to bury their father, Abraham, who was devoted not only to God, but to peace.

Throughout the Book of Genesis we see these kinds of divisions overcome with the power of God’s true intentions for the inhabitants of the Holy Land. We see Jacob fearing that his brother Esau is coming to murder him, but after years of alienation they embrace. We see Joseph’s brothers, who fear retribution, but instead receive forgiveness. [Ref. To song, “Genesis,” if sung]

So, too do we see that chance for reconciliation today. We come together at a critical moment in the peace process. A moment when, just last week in Oslo, both parties showed a renewed determination to end one century of bloodshed by beginning a new century of real and lasting peace. [more] If we stay on this path, we have a chance to reach a day once only dreamed of by poets and prophets. But, as we saw last week, it will never come easy.

The terrorists who struck [tbd], were targeting not only our sons and daughters, mothers and fathers. They were targeting not only our sense of security and humanity. They were also targeting the peace process, hoping that violence would cause the parties to throw up their hands in defeat. But, it didn't work. The very next day, Prime Minister Barak and Yassir Arafat sat down at the negotiating table to move forward on the commitments made in Oslo.

And in doing so, they made clear that terrorists will not stand in the way of majority of people who have said enough blood and tears, enough gravesites filled with young soldiers who paid the ultimate price for their country's freedom.

When my daughter and I went to the Kotel [Wall] this afternoon, I tucked between the massive stones a prayer for all the children of Israel. And, as I looked around, I was reminded of the photos I had seen growing up...those pictures of the young Israeli paratroopers collapsing and weeping against the Western Wall after it was liberated in the Six Day War.

Rabin used to talk about how these soldiers were not used to great displays of emotion, and were simply overcome by the battles they'd waged, the sense of salvation they felt, the confrontation with Jewish history they had encountered. That day, they had united their sacred Old City – and that's how it must remain – the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel.

If we are to reach the Promised Land of peace and security, then we must remember that in Hebrew, shalom does not just mean the absence of war. It means to make whole, to complete, to heal. I saw that at Elem, where children are walking up to vans and finding people who will care for them and listen to them. [more to come] [West Bank story?]

And, right before coming here, Mrs. Barak and I planted an olive tree at the Rabin Medical Center. Inside, I had met mothers

cradling their newborns in a state-of-art facility. These children...Arab and Jewish...may ultimately be the first generation to grow up in an Israel free from terror and war.

And if that is going to happen, then each of us must find a way to finish Prime Minister Rabin's journey. It will take courageous leaders on all sides, willing to stand up and be counted and sit down and negotiate. Rabin liked to remind us that you make peace with enemies, not friends.

We saw that kind of determination last week, at the peace rally held at Rabin Square. The security agents told Prime Minister Barak it was too dangerous to take a stand for peace that day. He was told to stay home – or at the very least to wear a bullet-proof vest.

But, Prime Minister Barak refused. He stood in the spot where Rabin lost his life. His wife was by his side. Leah Rabin was there. And, with great emotion, the Prime Minister looked out at the blue and white Israeli flags. He looked out at the thousands of people who were refusing to let hatred win....and he said: "We are not afraid. We are not afraid." "Yitzhak, your way has won."

If we are going to reach that Promised Land, then the American people must always stand by Israel as she takes risks for peace. [Ambassador story?]

We must stand by her as a facilitator, not a dictator, of peace. I have met so many parents in Israel who have lived with the terror of bombs and violence for far too long. They have buried their own children. They have worried every day, that their husbands will not make it home alive. And they know that peace can only be real and lasting if it comes with a guarantee of Israeli security – and a commitment to fight terrorism.

Last December, Bill and I went with Leah and Dalia and Noa to visit the Prime Minister's grave. The President brought with him a rock from Wye River, knelt down and placed it there. And as he did, we promised our friend that we would never give up on the peace process.

We can honor the peace process by opposing any actions that circumvent the negotiating table. We can honor the peace process by continuing to stand up for the foreign aid which is necessary for Israeli security – and global security.

And, we can she honor the peace process by making good on the promises we made at Wye River. [And I am so pleased that Congress has now passed a budget that does that.] [rewrite paragraph to make it snappier?]

But, I have also seen how important it is for the American people to open their own wallets and hearts to support Israel and the Jewish heritage and values that have been passed down for more than 3,500 years. Last year, I visited the Hadassah hospital, and saw people getting the best possible care around. No one asked, what religion do you worship? The only questions were, “What is wrong? And how can we help? [Marlene Post?]

And just last month, I visited a Jewish School in Warsaw that is supported by Ron Lauder. There was a time, not long ago, when many thought that this Jewish community, decimated by the Holocaust, would not survive. But, in this school, you can see it being revived in the children learning Hebrew and Jewish history. You can see it being revived in the boy who told me that his father had only recently realized he was Jewish. And you could hear the Jewish Community being revived in the beautiful voices of all the students – Jewish and non-Jewish – who joined together to sing “Shalom” [ck].

In her extraordinary book about her husband and their life together, Leah Rabin talks about the warnings the Prime Minister received about the rally. But, she says there was something else that worried him far more on that tragic day. Would people come? Would they come to say that the Israeli people wanted peace, supported peace, would fight for peace? Yes, they did it quietly. But here was a chance for them to tell the entire country and world.

Rabin understood that peace does not miraculously appear the minute an agreement is signed by leaders. It has to lodge in the hearts and everyday lives of its citizens. In the way they treat each other. In the lessons they teach their children as they tuck them into bed at night. Peace is built and nurtured by the people who decide to defy generations of hatred to rewrite history.

We think of Nacshon Wachsmann, who was kidnapped in 1995. Thousands went to the Western Wall to pray for his safety. The whole country held its breath. Prime Minister Rabin ordered a rescue operation. And, during it, Nachson...and the head of the rescue operation were both killed.

Those of us with children cannot imagine the pain his parents must have felt. That kind of loss could have hardened any heart, and scared even the bravest away from peace. But, not his parents. Esther Wachsman has carried on, working with children with disabilities. [tbd] Wachsman has carried on, speaking out for peace, reaching out to the parents of Palestinians wounded or killed. He just returned from Oslo with Prime Minister Barak. They are both here with us today – and I want to thank them for their extraordinary courage and commitment.

Now, I have been privileged to meet peacemakers like her all over the world. From Northern Ireland to El Salvador, women who had lost sons, fathers, husbands, and loved ones, women who had fought each other in war, were now sitting across the table from one another to build a common future.

Think if you will, for a moment, of a place like Kigali, Rwanda, where 800,000 men, women, and children were slaughtered in the space of just a few months. I have been there. I have met with women and men, with leaders and citizens as they attempt to make sense of future so stained with blood.

I met not long ago, with women from Rwanda, who asked me for one thing. It wasn't resources from our government. They asked me if I could help them build a playground in the middle of Kigali. They understood that it takes those small steps, those daily acts of courage. And, they envisioned a playground where children would play again and where their parents would once again believe in the future.

And, a few years ago, I met a group of women in Bosnia, who in the aftermath of that war had come together to rebuild their lives. One of them gave me a sculpture of a woman. It's about this tall. And, like many women, she is standing very proudly. But, embedded in her knee are pieces of shrapnel. Real shrapnel that had been collected off the streets and out of the fields of that conflict. They were tangible symbols of the war and the pain she has endured.

But, on her heart is her hand. And on her hand is a dove. And on her face is a confident smile. And I look at her and I think if she could talk, if that small statue could just have a voice, she would say something like, 'Despite the past, I will dream and work for my children to live in peace.'

That was, above all, the peace that Prime Minister Rabin gave his life to pursue. When my husband honored him last week in Oslo, he mentioned an event we hosted at the White House last month. We had brought together some of the leading geneticists to talk about how these revolutions in biology and information are changing how we live.

And one of them said something remarkable. And that is that despite all our many outward differences – race and religion, ethnicity and tribe, gender and region – we are still 99.9 percent identical in our genetic make-ups. And in fact, we are more similar to people in other ethnic and religious groups than we are to those in our own. Think about what that means. All of the wars. All of the violence. All of the hatred of this tumultuous century is based on that one tenth of one percent. Over and over in the Torah, we are told to love thy neighbor.

So, if we are going to reach the Promised Land of peace and security, then we must start by teaching our children to respect one another – to turn their swords into plowshares -- and to open their hearts to peace and freedom.

When I visited Neve Shalom last year, I saw children – Jewish, Muslim, and Christian – learning about each other’s religious holidays. They work together. They live together. They visit each other’s homes. And, I heard about one girl who picked up a newspaper and saw a picture of a Jewish and Arab child holding hands. And, she went to her father, confused, because she couldn’t figure out why two children holding hands would be in the newspaper – why something so normal to her would be considered newsworthy. Well, I hope we get to the time when that is not newsworthy.

[I heard about young girls who are part of a program at a community art center. They are Muslims and Jews. They don’t speak the same language. They don’t wear the same clothes. They don’t honor the same customs. But, they speak through art, and, for years, they have learned to understand each other through the projects they create together. If you walk into the Center, you will see them building bridges together. They use twigs, plaster, leaves, and ropes. Each of them is different than the next. But all are them is building something even bigger – a foundation for peace in the future.]

Now, at this time of great change, there are many who will try to get us to go back to the past. I think often of the story in the Bible of Moses leading his people out of Egypt. You can imagine people who had been enslaved for generations, thinking they were on the way to the Promised Land.

But it was hard. There were many obstacles along the way. So when Moses went up to receive the Ten Commandments, what happened? Well, many of the Jewish refugees fleeing from Egypt got together and decided they needed a committee to go back; that they wanted to return; that, as bad as things had been, at least it was a known evil.

So the Back-to-Egypt Committee was formed. And when Moses came down with the Ten Commandments, he was met by people who said, "This is too hard. We can't do this anymore. Let's go back to slavery. At least there, we get our bread three times a day, we know what our job is, we don't have to think for ourselves, we don't have to break new ground."

Well, that is in the Bible for a reason. It tells us about human nature. It describes to us what happens in every generation any time there is great change.

There are always those who want to “go back to Egypt,” or, in this case turn back from the peace process. But, Rabin’s legacy tells to continue along the path. That the price is worth paying. For our children and their children and their children.

If we end this century of bloodshed with a lasting peace, imagine the message it would send about how we want to live in the next century...imagine the inspiration it would give to others living in trouble spots around the world. [most appropriate examples?]

When I was at Shaare Zedek today, I heard a story about two infants, one Jewish and one Muslim, who were both x-rayed the same day. When the x-rays came back, strangely, they both included a strange rectangular outline – that had absolutely no technological or medical explanation. Well, it turned out, two small booklets were found tucked away under the sheets. The mother of the Muslim child had left a Koran. The mother of the Jewish child had left a copy of The “Angel Raziel.”

All parents have the same dreams and hopes and prayers for their children. The child whose stuffed bear I saw at Yad Veshem. The soldiers who were killed on Israel's road to Independence. The babies that are being cared for at the Rabin Medical Center and at the maternal health clinic in the West Bank [?]. The children learning lessons of peace.

When Rabin spoke at Yad Veshem four years ago, he said, "We have known bereavement and holocaust – and we have emerged from them all victorious. We have done so with the power of our faith...Man lives by his faith. Man dies by his faith. We bear the dreams of generations. We shall not cast it off now...And it is this faith that guides us into the future – to the days of remembrance and benevolence, to the days of peace."

[Ending]

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Preserv. Turkey

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

FINAL*

ISTANBUL/ANTALYA

ISTANBUL

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#4939

PHONE
FAX
HOME
WHCA PAGER

PHONE
FAX
HOME
WHCA PAGER

PREV RON

Conrad Hotel
Istanbul, Turkey

8:00am

DEPART Conrad Hilton
EN ROUTE Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (4 pages)	11/18/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19009

FOLDER TITLE:

Civil Society and Democracy Building Volume 2 [Binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

ry1692

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.

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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]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 2

(b)(7)e

[006]

8:30am ARRIVE Airport

GREETERS

Major Gurkan Gulagiz

8:40am WHEELS UP Istanbul
EN ROUTE Antalya
[flight time: 1 hour]

9:40am WHEELS DOWN Antalya Airport
CLOSED PRESS

GREETERS:

Minister of Culture Istemihan Taley
Mrs. Nihal Taley
Governor Ertugrul Dokuzoglu
Mrs. Dokuzoglu
Mayor Bekir Kumbul
Mrs. Kumbul

9:55am DEPART Antayla Airport
VIA Bus/Limo
EN ROUTE Perge
[drive time: 15 minutes]

10:10am ARRIVE Perge

10:10- TOUR OF RUINS AT ANCIENT CITY OF PERGE
11:10am POOL PRESS
FORMAT:

- The First Lady arrives at Perge ruin site.
- The First Lady, Istemiham Talay, and Mrs. Talay proceed to antique gate.
- The First Lady, Minister Talay, Mrs. Talay pose photo opportunity.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 3

- The First Lady, accompanied by Chelsea Clinton, Minister Talay, Toni Cross, and tour group, tours ruin site.
- Upon conclusion of city tour, The First Lady proceeds to the theatre site.
- The First Lady accompanied by tour group, tours ancient Perge theatre.
- Upon conclusion of the theatre tour, The First Lady proceeds to bus and departs.

PARTICIPANTS

The First Lady
Istemhan Talay
Turkish Minister of Culture
Mrs. Nihal Talay
Spouse of minister Talay
Mrs. Cankorel
Wife of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mrs. Nur Ilkin
Wife of Turkish U.S. Ambassador to Turkey
Joan Parris
Spouse of U.S. Ambassador to Turkey
Sanivar Kizildeli
Protocol officer
Dr. Toni Cross
Director of Ankara Branch, American Research
Institute in Turkey, and Tour Guide

11:10am **DEPART** Perge
 EN ROUTE Aspendos
 [drive time: 30 minutes]

11:40pm **ARRIVE** Aspendos

11:45-
12:30pm **SPEECH AT ASPENDOS**
 Aspendos, Turkey
 OPEN PRESS

FORMAT

- The First Lady Arrives.
- The First Lady and Minister of Culture Talay are announced as they enter the theatre.
- The First Lady takes a seat on stage.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 4

- Minister Talay introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- The First Lady has the option to work the ropeline from right to left.
- The First Lady exits the theatre and returns to the motorcade for the Antalya Museum.

PARTICIPANTS

The First Lady
Minister of Culture
104 guests

12:30pm

DEPART Aspendos
EN ROUTE Antalya Museum
[drive time: 40 minutes]
NOTE: BOX LUNCH IS PROVIDED ON BUS/LIMO

1:10pm

ARRIVE Antalya Museum

GREETERS:

Metir Pehlivanlier
Museum Director
Edip Qzgur
Archeologist and Tour Guide

1:10-

1:55pm

TOUR ANTALYA MUSEUM
Antalya Museum
Antayla, Turkey
CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT

- The First Lady and tour group proceed to the Gallery of the Gods.
- The First Lady and tour group proceed to the Gallery of the Emperors.
- The First Lady and tour group proceed to the Mosaics Room.
- The First Lady and tour group proceed to the Gallery of the Perge Theatre.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 5

- The First Lady and tour group proceed to the Gallery of Sarehagi.
- The First lady and tour group proceed through statue garden to museum entrance and depart.

PARTICIPANTS

The First Lady
Chelsea Clinton
Tour Group

1:55pm DEPART Antayla Museum
EN ROUTE Scenic Overlook
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:00pm ARRIVE Scenic Overlook

2:20pm DEPART Scenic Overlook
EN ROUTE Antalya Airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

2:40pm ARRIVE Antayla Airport

GREETERS:

Turkish Police Representatives (5)
Embassy Staff (25)

NOTE: PHOTOS WILL BE TAKEN WITH ALL GREETERS

3:00pm WHEELS UP
EN ROUTE Istanbul
[flight time: 1 hour]

4:00pm WHEELS DOWN Istanbul

GREETER

Major Gurkan Gulagiz

4:10pm DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Conrad Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 6

4:30pm ARRIVE Conrad Hilton

4:30pm- DOWN TIME/CHANGE CLOTHES

5:45pm

NOTE: HRC should call the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Executive Board Meeting at 5:30 pm [10:30 am EST] at 305/535-2749. Stuart Appelbaum is the contact - cell phone: 917/861-7974.

5:50pm DEPART Conrad Hilton
EN ROUTE Istanbul Convention Center Exhibition and Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

6:05pm ARRIVE Istanbul Convention Center and Exhibition Center

6:10pm- MEET PARTICIPANTS

6:15pm

6:15pm- OSCE'S ROLE IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

7:15pm

Anadolu Auditorium
Istanbul Convention and Exhibition Center
Attire: Business
OPEN PRESS

TENTATIVE

FORMAT:

- The First Lady and stage participants proceed to the dais.
- Foreign Minister Knut Vollebaek makes welcoming remarks and introduces Dr. Selma Acuner, Advisor to the Turkish State Minister for Women's Affairs.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 7

- Dr. Selma Acuner makes remarks and introduces President Ruth Dreifuss of Switzerland.
- President Dreifuss makes remarks and introduces Helle Degn, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.
- Helle Degn makes remarks and introduces Ambassador Gerard Stoudmann, Director of the ODIHR.
- Ambassador Gerard Stoudmann makes remarks and introduces Tarja Halonen, Foreign Minister of Finland.
- Tarja Halonen makes remarks and introduces Stana Buchowska, from the NGO La Strada.
- After Ms. Buchowska speaks, Foreign Minister Vollebaek introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady gives brief remarks and departs.

7:20pm

DEPART Istanbul Convention and Exhibition Center
EN ROUTE Conrad Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

7:35pm

ARRIVE Conrad Hotel

7:35pm-

GREET CONSULATE STAFF

8:05pm

Kapadokya Room
Conrad Hotel
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 8

- The President makes remarks.
- The President and The First Lady work a ropeline.

8:10pm DEPART Conrad Hotel

VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE Swiss Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

CONTROL: VERVEER

SUPPORT: ABEDIN, MILLER, WH PHOTO, TAYLA

GUEST: AMBASSADOR PARRIS

TURK 1 : ILKEN, JANKORAL

8:25pm ARRIVE Swiss Hotel

GREETERS:

President Demiril
Mrs. Demiril

8:30pm- OSCE SUMMIT DINNER WITH POTUS
10:10pm Swiss Hotel
Attire: Business
POOL PRESS

FORMAT

- President Demiril makes welcoming remarks.
- Dinner is served.
- Upon conclusion of dinner, the President and the First Lady depart.

10:10pm DEPART Swiss Hotel
VIA Presidential Motorcade
ENROUTE Conrad Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

CONTROL: VERVEER

SUPPORT: ABEDIN, MILLER, WH PHOTO, TAYLA

GUEST: AMBASSADOR PARRIS

TURK 1: ILKEN, JANKORAL

10:25pm ARRIVE Conrad Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

PAGE 9

RON

Conrad Hotel
Istanbul, Turkey

**Remarks on Cultural Preservation
By First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Aspendos, Turkey
November 18, 1999**

Thank you very much. I'm honored and delighted to be here with our daughter and some of the distinguished representatives of the Turkish government and the Turkish speaker, as well as Americans who are by me. It is always a pleasure for me to come to Turkey, and the visit that my husband and I have made in the last several days has deepened my appreciation and affection for the Turkish people. And we want to thank you for the extraordinary warmth and gracious hospitality that has been extended to us.

And Mr. Minister, I wish to thank the governor. I wish to thank also the wife of our ambassador, the wife of the Turkish ambassador, the mayor and other distinguished representatives of both Turkey and the United States.

Ataturk once said that if he had not been the head of state, he would have chosen to be the minister of Culture. Today, having visited some additional monuments and museums as well as what I saw yesterday in Ephesus, I understand very well why Ataturk would have wanted your job, Mr. Minister.

To travel through Turkey is truly to travel through the history of the human experience on earth. So many great civilizations rose and fell on this land. So many of the heroes and legends of the ancient world walked along these shores, over these mountain ranges, and through these valleys. This is where, we are told, Noah landed his Arc and Abraham set forth for the Promised Land. Where King Midas reigned and prospered. Where Alexander the Great pushed eastward toward India and where the nomadic tribes of Central Asia pushed westward and stayed for centuries. Where Saint Paul of Tarsus first spread the gospel, and where Islam won new believers, and where Jews found refuge from their expulsion from Spain.

During my two extended visits to Turkey, I have been privileged to see some of the monuments and artifacts of this layered heritage. I have inspected the Mother Goddess figurines and cuneiform tablets at the Museum of Anatolian Civilization in Ankara. I have walked along the marble streets of Ephesus, first with my daughter and yesterday with my husband and daughter. I have stood in awe inside the Hagia Sophia, marveled at the beautiful tiles of the Blue Mosque, and explored the endless rooms of Topkapi Palace.

Like so many visitors to these sites, I was overcome by the richness, the diversity and legacy of these achievements, by all that had sprung from the mind and muscle of the varied people who shared, fought or succeeded each other on this land.

The world owes a tremendous debt to the people of Turkey for the care with which you have protected your cultural inheritance. It is a tradition that began—like so much of the progress of Turkey—with the vision and spirit of Ataturk. In 1920, just two weeks after the opening of the First Grand National Assembly, and with independence far from certain, Ataturk took the time to create a Department of Antiquities. He toured Ephesus, he came here to Aspendos, he encouraged excavations of Hittite ruins and took steps to protect them all.

And even though he faced many challenges in those first years of the Republic, he had the wisdom to make what so many other leaders might have considered a luxury, a national priority.

Ataturk knew—and we must never forget—that culture is the soul of life. It is what gives us roots, gives our lives meaning and binds us to each other.

The American writer William Faulkner once said, "The past is never dead. It is not even past." Well certainly as you stand here, we can see it is not past. It is around us, it is part of our present, and if we pay attention and listen to its lessons, it can also be part of our future.

After all, not only the blood, but the experiences and hopes of our ancestors course through our veins. And only through their still-living monuments and still-living traditions can we understand who we are, where we came from, and what we wish to be.

We look at the finely drawn paintings on caves or on walls, the intricate patterns on vases and bowls and delicately wrought jewelry, and we can marvel at the sophistication and creativity of ancient men and women. We look to the great mosques and early churches that dot this country, and we can see the power of religion and the pull of faith in the lives of our ancestors.

And when we look at this magnificent theater, with its still-perfect acoustics and accommodation for an audience of 20,000, we can see so vividly the important role the performing arts played in this outpost of the Roman Empire.

This and so many other treasures have survived the ages, but we know that many other clues to our shared past are in danger, unless we take action today. Now more than ever, we must rise to the challenge of protecting and enlarging our cultural heritage. I truly believe that as we end this century and begin a new one, we are living in one of the most exciting times of human history. Technological progress, the Internet, faxes, satellites, jet travel have indeed brought our world closer together.

But we also see what globalization does to obscure our unique cultures and traditions. From Topkapi Palace to the Taj Mahal, I have seen young people dressed in the same brand name t-shirts and talking about the same TV shows or movie characters. It is when I see globalized popular culture juxtaposed against some of our world's most unique cultural treasures that I am particularly reminded of the urgency that we must give to preserving that which is permanent in what often appears to be a throwaway world.

That is why on the eve of a third millennium, we must work together to respect, preserve and unearth the rich treasures of Turkey.

We know that despite all of the extraordinary work of the Turkish government and Turkish people, along with partners like Dr. Toni Clark and others who are here with us today, that there has been wonderful work done, but we have just scratched the surface of Turkey's cultural treasury. Who knows how many paintings of long extinct animals or intricate mosaics of still-revered saints lie untouched under years of dirt; how many primitive clay pots or bejeweled chalices of gold; how many keys to the past remain buried deep in the Anatolian soil.

I am very proud that my country, the United States, and Turkey have been partners in this preservation endeavor for more than a century. Of the 100 archeological digs this year in Turkey, 19 of them were led by Americans, including those in Classical Troy, Gordion and Sardis. Where once the goal of this partnership was to unearth antiquities and ship them to museums back in the U.S., today American archeologists seek only knowledge from these digs. Since 1970, the United States has been proud to join Turkey as members of the World Heritage Convention and the 1970 Convention to reduce pillage and illicit trade of archeological and ethnological materials, and we will continue to ensure that Turkey's vast cultural inheritance remains in Turkey.

The exchange of information, discoveries and ideas between American and Turkish researchers and scientists has been invaluable to the growth of knowledge about the antiquities over the years. But that knowledge might grow even faster if Turkish and Greek archaeologists could find more opportunities to share their knowledge about their shared classical heritage.

That is why I am pleased to announce that the United States, through our Embassy in Ankara, will award grants to the American Research Institute in Turkey, and to the American Schools of Classical Studies in Athens, to support Turkish and Greek scholars who want to pursue research in their counterpart countries. It is our hope that through these scholarships, we can foster not only greater knowledge and appreciation of a common history, but new friendships between old rivals.

And we must find ways to link cultural preservation to progress and economic development throughout Turkey. All around the world, we have seen what can happen when culture is considered last or not at all in plans for economic development. For the sake of progress, we have seen cultural treasures degraded by poorly managed tourism and historic buildings knocked down and replaced with parking lots. I applaud Turkey for the steps you are taking to balance tourism and preservation around the country, and particularly at Pamukkale.

I am very pleased that the World Bank and the government of Turkey are currently discussing a project to preserve great cultural monuments and promote economic development throughout the nation. We all hope that this project becomes a reality in the months to come.

I also believe there is a wonderful opportunity to enlist citizens, young and old alike, in the task of preserving cultural heritage. Government alone cannot be left that responsibility. We in the United States have been fortunate to rely on a strong partnership between the public and private sectors to preserve our treasures—as young as they are. Two years ago, my husband and I created a White House Millennium Council to lead us in a celebration of the coming millennium by helping American citizens to “honor the past and imagine the future.” I have traveled around the country bringing attention to historic sites and encouraging NGOs, private sector leaders, and local communities to come together to save America’s treasures. Well certainly there are far more treasures to be preserved and saved here in Turkey.

In 1935, Ataturk said that, and I quote, “It is necessary that the people themselves who are the real owners of our historical and national monuments become the protectors of antiquities.”

I know that there are already NGOs and private citizens throughout Turkey who are answering the call in ways large and small to become, in Ataturk’s words, the “protectors of antiquities.” They are identifying the towns and sites where they can make a difference, and are stepping forward to ensure that their treasures can tell the story of their heritage well into the next century.

I am very pleased that an American NGO, the World Monuments Fund, is working with Turkish NGOs to preserve Turkey’s heritage—from the prehistoric to the Ottoman. And I am pleased to announce that they will soon begin a project here in Antalya to restore the portal of the Corinthian Temple at Patara.

But I also ask you to look to your children as potential leaders in cultural preservation. Anyone who has ever seen the concentration a child can bring to a hobby or a sports event or a story knows that children have a tremendous capacity for soaking up knowledge and history. They are innate curators and preservationists. So why not, in this age of globalization, remind them early of their unique and diverse heritages and help them learn to take responsibility for preservation, to teach them to respect culture and recognize the stake they have in preservation and maintenance for future generations?

I have seen many such efforts around the world that are enlisting children in this important task of historic preservation. In Italy, I visited with children from the “Adopt-a-Monument” program that encourages school children to choose a historic monument and take responsibility for its care. In both Palermo and Naples, I saw how children had worked hard to revive long-neglected, centuries-old churches. They studied the church’s history, they cleaned up and picked up the refuse, they developed guided tours of their monument. And then they were eager to tell me and others about the story of their church. I could hear the pride in their voices as they recounted the historic events that had taken

place within those walls.

In my country I have seen similar actions taken by children and heard the delight in their voices as well. Through a new effort called "Pennies for Preservation," school children are literally raising pennies to save historic places. For example, they helped to save the home of Harriet Tubman, the famous ex-slave who led many other slaves to freedom in the nineteenth century. Though the children's monetary contributions were modest, their interest in the fate of this historic place and the woman for whom it was named was priceless.

Enlisting children can also have benefits beyond cultural preservation. I have worked with so-called "at-risk" children—those at risk of dropping out of school or becoming violent or criminals. And we have learned time and time again, that when children are given the opportunity to participate in arts and culture, they will seize that as something positive to do. Studies in our own country have shown that arts programs, more than anything else, are effective in bringing out the intellectual and creative potential of such children. And I have met many young men and women who have told me that had it not been for a writing or art or performance class, they very well could have been on the street or in jail. So those who run museums and schools can be called on to reach out to these children as well.

Standing in this finely preserved Roman theater reminds us that Turks and Americans are committed to the cause of historic preservation not only for what it teaches us about the past, but what it can say to us in the future. As we look around this magnificent structure, it is not difficult to imagine these seats filled as they were 1,800 years ago, with citizens gathered for a day's entertainment, holding tickets carved out of bone and ivory, with judges, senators, and other dignitaries watching from the front row, and women from the gallery.

We can hear the echoes of audiences, but what do they tell us about today and our future? Well I think certainly they tell us that we have a lot to learn. I learned today about the contributions of the Anatolian people towards the drafting of our own Constitution, because of their commitment to proportional representation. We also can be reminded of how the theater is a common experience and that despite our increasing reliance on the Internet and the work we do in cyberspace, it is doubtful we will ever replace that common experience of being together for an event of some sort.

So I hope that Americans and Europeans and literally people from all over the world will come to Turkey, will be tourists here, respectful visitors who will appreciate the glorious past and the present, as well as the future of this dynamic country. By coming here, we Americans pay homage not only to Turkey's past, but with Ataturk, we proclaim that acknowledging and respecting that past is one of the ways for us to build a future together. And that after all, is, I think, the highest goal we share.

As my husband said in Parliament, we believe that Turkey has as glorious a future in the 21st century as this theater represents from the past. But the only way any of us can build the kind of future we imagine for our children and for generations to come is by being respectful of one another. Respectful of our different heritage, our faiths, our beliefs, our pasts and experiences, and then taking from the best of those so that we can build our common future together. So someday, perhaps in the 22nd or 23rd century, there might be a meeting in cyberspace with archeologists and preservationists and ministers who will look back and will say, "The Turkish citizens at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century, along with their friends the Americans, kept faith with their pasts and built a future worthy of both of them."

Thank you very much.

The First Lady's Homepage

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

SCENE SETTER: First Lady's November 18, 1999, OSCE Event on Trafficking in Human Beings (Women and Children), Istanbul, Turkey

The Chairman's Trafficking event will take place in main Summit venue, in "The Blue Room", at the conclusion of the second plenary sessions. The event will take approximately 45 minutes. Scheduled time is 1800 November 18. The following is a proposed agenda:

- **Opening by OSCE Norwegian Chair** (3 minutes)
Introduction; Announcement of Norway's intention to host a conference addressing the issue of trafficking in the OSCE (Spring 2000)
- **Address by Turkish government representative** (3 minutes)
Welcome on behalf of host country
- **Address by Baltic representative, tentatively Latvian President** (5 minutes) Problem of trafficking from OSCE participating state perspective
- **Address by OSCE Parliamentary Assembly President** (5 minutes) Role of parliaments and legislation in combating trafficking in women
- **Statement by Ambassador Stoudmann, Director ODIHR** (5 minutes) Overview of the OSCE trafficking action plan
- **Statement by La Strada, a NGO from Poland** (5 minutes)
NGO role in combating trafficking and support for OSCE action
- **Address by the First Lady of the United States** (10 minutes) Summation of the topic, announcement of deliverables
- **Closing remarks by OSCE Norwegian Chair** (2 minutes)

We expect an audience of Non-Governmental Organization representatives and delegation representatives, including interested Heads-Of-State and Foreign Ministers. The Norwegian CIO will issue invitations, with invitation list being coordinated with the President's Council. Media will also be encouraged to attend. This event will not only provide an opportunity for participating states to address the issue of trafficking, but will also create a forum for participating States to commit their support to the OSCE action plan to combat trafficking in 2000.

states are represented in the OSCE, making the OSCE a proper forum to adopt a comprehensive strategy to combat this problem.

- Second, the OSCE has established a commitment to fight trafficking as set out in the 1991 Moscow Document which states that participating States "seek to eliminate all forms of violence against women and exploitation of prostitution of women including by ensuring public official accountability and adequate legal prohibitions against such acts and other appropriate measures." The OSCE Charter we will adopt at the Summit will deepen our commitment to fighting trafficking.
- Third, OSCE fora provide mechanism for review of compliance with commitments and focus attention on how we can work together toward achievement of our goals to eliminate this scourge.
- Fourth, the OSCE is operational. Its institutions such as the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) can provide concrete program assistance to countries committed to fighting trafficking. OSCE's recommendation to the Stability Pact that the OSCE Mission in Croatia take the lead in coordinating a Task Force to Combat Trafficking provides ample evidence of the OSCE's increasing operational determination to engage on this issue

At the 1998 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Review Meeting and Supplementary Meeting on Gender Issues in 1999, both State delegations and non-governmental organizations identified trafficking as a key human rights issue requiring intensified action by the OSCE and the participating States. As a follow-up to these meetings and in anticipation of the OSCE Review Conference in November, the OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has proposed an action plan of OSCE projects and initiatives to combat trafficking in 2000.

The implementation of the action plan could serve as a basis to focus the efforts of participating states around the three key areas of Prevention, Protection of Victims, and Prosecution of Traffickers. Moreover, implementation of the action plan would allow ODIHR to direct attention to specific program areas: rule of law; civil society; migration; and human rights. An OSCE action plan will allow

At OSCE confer in side hq,

Istanbul Trafficking in Women Event

Objective

To provide high level support for a strong OSCE role in combating trafficking by having FLOTUS participate in a summit-related event.

Background

At the 1998 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Review Meeting and Supplementary Meeting on Gender Issues in 1999, both State delegations and non-governmental organizations identified trafficking as a key human rights issue requiring intensified action by the OSCE and the participating States. As a follow-up to these meetings and in anticipation of the OSCE Review Conference in November, the OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has proposed an action plan of OSCE projects and initiatives to combat trafficking in 2000.

FLOTUS participated in the October 8-10 conference in Reykjavik, Iceland, "Women and Democracy at the Dawn of the New Millennium" in conjunction with the Vital Voices Democracy Initiative. At the conference, the Norwegians expressed great interest in taking actions against trafficking and in protecting the victims. Norway, the current OSCE Chairman, agreed to host an event addressing the issue of trafficking during the Summit.

FLOTUS is an eloquent international spokesperson in the campaign against trafficking and has devoted considerable attention to the issue. She will draw significant numbers to a Summit event that we can use to rally support for ODIHR's action plan to combat trafficking, including deliverables by the United States and Norway (they plan to host OSCE trafficking conference next spring). This event will also serve to highlight other U.S. activities against trafficking and encourage support from the part of other OSCE member States.

Event Modalities

The event would take place in main Summit venue in a side hall at the conclusion of the second plenary sessions to avoid conflicting with events for Heads of State and Foreign Ministers. The event would take approximately 45 minutes. Scheduled time is 1800 November 18.

Agenda

1. Opening by OSCE Norwegian Chair, introduction (3 minutes)
2. Address by Turkish government representative, welcome on behalf of host country (3 minutes)
3. Address by Baltic rep (Latvian President) - Problem of trafficking from OSCE participating state perspective (5 minutes)
4. Address by OSCE Parliamentary Assembly President-Role of parliaments and legislation in combating trafficking in women (5 minutes)
5. Statement by Amb. Stoudmann, Director ODIHR-trafficking action plan (5 minutes)
6. Statement by NGO La Strada-NGO role in combating trafficking and support for OSCE action (5 minutes)
7. Address by FLOTUS-announcement of deliverables, summation of topic (10 minutes)
8. Closing remarks by OSCE Norwegian Chair (2 minutes)

We plan an audience of NGO reps and delegation reps including interested HOS and FMs. The Norwegian CIO will issue invitations, with invitation list being coordinated with the President's Council. Media will also be encouraged to attend.

Deliverables

We propose the U.S. make a contribution of \$250,000 to an OSCE/ODIHR voluntary fund for anti-trafficking support. We anticipate matching contributions from other countries. This contribution would be announced by FLOTUS during the event.

UNCLASSIFIED1. Definition of Trafficking in Human Beings

- A form of modern-day slavery; at its core, trafficking in human beings is about abduction, coercion, violence and exploitation in the most reprehensible ways.
- A global issue, one of human rights, economics, migration, transnational crime, labor and public health.
- Involves the recruitment, transport, sale or receipt of persons within a nation or across international borders through force, fraud, deception or coercion for placing persons in situations of slavery like conditions, forced labor services. Examples include forced prostitution, domestic servitude, bonded sweatshop labor or other debt bondage.
- USG policy is not limited to addressing trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. USG is taking action to stop the buying and selling of human beings for all forms of slavery-like practices, forced labor or services.

UNCLASSIFIED1. Scope of the Problem

- Difficult to estimate true magnitude due to nature of the problem- underground industry, heavy involvement of organized criminal groups, victims are scared to come forward. Most numbers are "soft," most estimates are anecdotal or difficult to extrapolate from limited case studies.
- USG estimates over seven hundred thousand women and children are trafficked around the world each year. Estimate is conservative- only includes trafficking across international borders.
- Overwhelming majority of victims are women and girls, although men and boys also are trafficked
- 45,000 women and children are trafficked into the U.S. annually, primarily from Latin America, the former Soviet Union and South East Asia. (30,000 from South East Asia, 10,000 from Latin America, 4,000 from Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 1,000 from other regions)
- Thailand, China, the Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic countries, the Czech Republic, and Mexico are key source countries to the U.S.

UNCLASSIFIED3. Major Countries for Trafficking around the World

- Eastern Europe and Eurasia - Russia and Ukraine are major source countries.
- Europe- Poland and the Czech Republic are major source countries; Western Europe holds several destination countries, including the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, UK, and Spain
- Southeast Asia- major source countries are Thailand, Burma, China, and the Philippines; several countries in region are also destination countries, including Thailand and Japan.
- South Asia- Bangladesh and Nepal are major source countries; India and Pakistan are major destination countries.
- Latin America- Brazil and the Dominican Republic are major source countries
- Africa- Nigeria is major source country.
- North America- Canada and the U.S. are major destination countries.
- Flow of victims is generally from underdeveloped nations toward industrialized nations or toward neighboring countries with marginally higher standards of living.

UNCLASSIFIED4. Expansion of Industry

- Trafficking in human beings is a very old phenomenon. New aspect of trafficking is the heavy involvement of organized criminal groups, lured by enormous profits and relatively low risk for prosecution, compared with narcotics trafficking and other criminal activities. Criminal groups of all levels of sophistication are involved in the industry.
- Globalization of trade, improved international transportation infrastructures, economic crises in the former Soviet Union and Asia, and technological advancements like the internet have contributed to an explosion of trafficking cases around the world.
- The former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the fastest growing regions for trafficking countries of origin.
- Continued expansion is likely, due to persistent lack of viable economic opportunities for women in Eastern Europe and Eurasia and Asia, weak visa and border controls in countries of origin and destination, the low status of women, huge profits and relatively low risk of prosecution for traffickers.

UNCLASSIFIED5. Economic Component to Trafficking

- Poverty and lack of economic opportunity, disproportionately affecting women and girls, are major forces driving the trafficking industry.
- Women in countries with economies in transition or undergoing fundamental political, economic and social transformations often have experienced a reduction or deprivation of income.
- Poverty and economic desperation among women and girls that drive the trafficking industry are directly related to their lack of access to economic opportunities, support services, and resources, including credit, land ownership and inheritance.
- Traffickers capitalize on rising unemployment and lack of viable economic opportunities in countries of origin and the low status of women around the world to coerce or force victims into the trafficking scheme.
- Victims are lured through false promises of good working conditions at high pay as domestic workers, factory workers, sex workers, nannies, waitresses, sales clerks or models.

UNCLASSIFIED6. Typical Trafficking Scenario

- Scenarios and victim profiles vary substantially from region to region. Traffickers use a variety of methods to move victims within national and across national and international boundaries.
- Traffickers may operate through nominally reputable employment, travel or entertainment companies, or marriage agencies. Victims lured with false advertisements and promises of jobs as models, dancers, waitresses, and maids. Traffickers offer prospects for travel and exciting cultural experiences.
- Traffickers, much like narcotics traffickers, operate across sovereign borders. Corruption among government officials also facilitates the industry and undermines law enforcement and rule of law
- Once women arrive at destination, passports are taken and victims often are forced into debt bondage and subjected to extreme physical and mental abuse, including rape, torture, starvation, imprisonment, death threats and physical brutality.
- Traffickers also buy young girls from family members.

UNCLASSIFIED7. Laws against Trafficking

- No comprehensive law against trafficking exists in U.S. Criminal sanctions exist against components of trafficking scheme. Traffickers currently prosecuted under the Mann Act, labor and immigration laws, or criminal laws against kidnapping, extortion, conspiracy, mail and wire fraud.
- Legislation to combat trafficking has been proposed in Congress. PICW coordinating Administration response to trafficking proposals in House and Senate. Administration wants to work with Congress to craft legislation that is consistent with the Administration's three-part policy framework of prevention, protection and assistance for victims, and prosecution and enforcement against traffickers.
- The USG is sponsoring a protocol to be associated with the Transnational Crime Convention that requires countries to enact laws to sanction trafficking in human beings and protect victims.

UNCLASSIFIED**8. USG Anti-Trafficking Strategy**

- President Clinton issued a directive on March 11, 1998 establishing the United States' anti-trafficking strategy involving the "3Ps:" Prevention, Protection and assistance for victims, and Prosecution and enforcement against traffickers.
- Directive charged the President's Council on Women to lead the development and coordination of domestic and international policy on trafficking in women and children, as part of the USG's broader commitment to eliminate violence against women around the world.
- Administration has shown tremendous commitment to this issue and the Department of State, Department of Justice and other relevant agencies have made significant progress over the past year to advance the Administration's anti-trafficking strategy.
- The USG is working bilaterally, multilaterally, with Congress and with NGOs to pursue this strategy within the United States and abroad.

UNCLASSIFIED9. President's Council on Women Activities:

- Mobilize regional and functional bureaus including Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, Consular Affairs, Diplomatic Security, and Population, Refugees and Migration.
- Coordinate the efforts of Departments of Labor, Justice, Health and Human Services with State, including USIA and AID, through Interagency Working Group on Trafficking; multi-faceted nature of problem requires interagency cooperation.
- Coordinate Administration response to trafficking legislation introduced in House and Senate. Council has drafted provisions to proposed legislation that may be used as an administration stand-alone bill or as amendments to existing proposals.
- Worked closely with Justice to include several trafficking-related provisions in the President's Crime Bill, to develop new training on trafficking for investigators and prosecutors across the country, and to institutionalize enforcement efforts against trafficking.
- Working to gain U.S. ratification of CEDAW, the most comprehensive and detailed international treaty to date that addresses the rights of women. CEDAW ratification will allow U.S. to participate in the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, a U.N. task force which has taken on the issue of trafficking in women and children, as well as give us a greater voice in shaping policies to improve the status of women around the world.

UNCLASSIFIED10. DOS Activities

- Over past year, regional and functional bureaus have expanded their efforts to combat trafficking in countries of origin, transit and destination, in keeping with the Department's broader commitment to decrease violence against women in all its forms.
- Working to improve data collection and analysis and to convene meetings in each region to strengthen local capacities to address trafficking. Co-hosting a regional workshop with the Government of the Philippines in March 2000 in Manila to initiate a comprehensive regional action plan to combat trafficking in the EAP.
- Coverage of trafficking in women and children, as well as other human rights issues affecting women and girls, in DRL's annually produced *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*.
- Co-sponsoring public awareness campaigns with the Governments of Italy and Ukraine to warn potential victims of traffickers' recruiting methods and dangers of the industry.
- Developed "Be Smart, Be Safe" Brochure to alert women to dangers of trafficking and where to get help in U.S.; introduced brochures at embassies in Poland and Ukraine in March, 1998
- Working in cooperation with the EU, G8, ASEAN, and OSCE. Co-sponsoring with the EU and OSCE social and economic development programs for women in Ukraine and Poland to provide economic alternatives to the lure of economic opportunities offered by traffickers.

UNCLASSIFIED11. Bilateral Initiatives

- Developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated strategy with Government of Ukraine; AID, PRM, and INL have sponsored information campaigns, economic alternative programs for victims, and training for law enforcement officers in Ukraine.
- Bilateral agreement with Government of Italy to combat trafficking. Cooperative initiative focusing on protection of victims, cooperation with NGOs, training for law enforcement, and strengthening cooperation of our criminal justice systems; third meeting of the U.S.-Italy Working Group on Trafficking in Women and Children held in July 1999. U.S. and Italian embassies in Lagos are working with the Nigerian government to develop a public awareness campaign to prevent trafficking in Nigeria.
- Collaborating with Finland on initiative to assist in prevention of trafficking and violence against women in Baltic countries.
- The U.S. and Israel exploring ways to work together to reduce trafficking to Israel. The Department has shared information on trafficking legislation and Israel is beginning the development of public awareness programs.

UNCLASSIFIED12. Multilateral Initiatives

- Multilateral initiatives underway with the UN, EU, ASEAN and the OSCE.
- Introduced and is leading current negotiations on a UN anti-trafficking protocol to be associated with the Transnational Crime Convention; protocol will require countries to enact laws to sanction trafficking in human beings and protect victims.
- Co-sponsored with the European Union public awareness campaigns for women in Eastern Europe and Eurasia to provide alternatives to the lure of economic opportunities offered by traffickers.
- U.S. has seconded an expert to the OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to examine trafficking in the OSCE region and to recommend programs to assist States in addressing the problem. Study will focus on providing better protection for victims -- a much-neglected component of the trafficking problem.

The East-to-West Trafficking of Women and Children in OSCE Countries

Illicit trafficking of women and children--primarily for sexual exploitation--from the former Soviet Union and Southern and Eastern Europe has grown from a minor problem before 1991 to an estimated 175,000 cases last year, or about 25 percent of trafficking worldwide. This growth is due to:

- The break-up of the USSR in 1991, which weakened border controls and travel restrictions, making it easier to move victims overseas.
- The extensive involvement of organized crime now prevalent throughout the region. An abundance of reporting—from press, NGOs, and law enforcement authorities abroad—indicate heavy involvement in such trafficking by the full range of international criminal organizations and networks. At least 13 Russian organized crime groups and more than a dozen others of various ethnicities—including Albanian, Estonian, Chechen, Serb, and Italian—are involved in human trafficking in the region.
- Economic uncertainty in the region that has made women vulnerable to entrapment by traffickers offering foreign jobs.

A review of thousands of fragmentary reports suggests that:

- Most victims from the OSEC countries come from Russia (30 percent), Ukraine (20 percent), Poland (10 percent), the Czech Republic (10 percent),

- The sheer political and economic might of the most powerful crime groups, as well as lax laws and official corruption, enable traffickers of the former Bloc region to operate with impunity, according to numerous local press accounts.
- Fragmentary press reports suggests governments in source and transit countries are making little progress in rooting out corrupt military, police, and immigration officials who facilitate or turn a blind eye to trafficking. For example, Russian authorities have investigated 20 known trafficking agencies since 1997 without making any criminal charges, partly because police have not made such investigations a priority, according to the press.

U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING

Question:

How do USG activities to combat trafficking around the world serve U.S. national interests?

Answer:

Our efforts to combat trafficking serve a variety of U.S. national interests, including law enforcement, democracy and human rights, and humanitarian response.

Trafficking is one of the most egregious human rights violations of our time-- victims suffer extreme mental and physical abuse, including rape, torture, starvation, imprisonment, death threats and physical brutality. Our humanitarian response to this issue seeks to minimize the enormous human costs associated with trafficking and to meet the physical and mental health needs of trafficking victims.

Trafficking has become one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises in the world and a major source of income for international criminal syndicates. Immense profits support and expand organized crime, including drug and arms trafficking. We conservatively estimate that 45,000 women and children are trafficked into the United States each year.

Fundamental to women's participation in established and emerging democracies is the assurance of their personal safety and well being. Acts of violence against women, including trafficking, inhibit women's free expression and range of choice. Our efforts to stop trafficking and all forms of violence against women seek government adherence to democratic practices and recognition of women and girls' human rights.

LEGISLATION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING

Question:

What is your view on proposed legislation to combat trafficking?

Answer:

The Department of State seeks action by Congress that will support and strengthen the ambitious agenda we are pursuing to stop trafficking and protect victims. We are working with Congress to ensure that anti-trafficking legislation address trafficking in all of its forms, not singularly for purposes of sexual exploitation.

We also advocate measures to provide protection and assistance for victims, recognizing the traumatic and brutal experience they have suffered. Adequate protection will require international cooperation between countries of origin and destination.

We also believe that at this time, greater progress can be made to stop and prevent trafficking through cooperative efforts with countries of origin, transit and destination, versus economic sanctions called for in some legislative proposals. Most countries are in the early stages of attempting to address this problem, and economic sanctions can be counter-productive to economic development key to trafficking prevention.

**OSCE's "Combating Human Trafficking" Signing
Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Istanbul, Turkey
November 18, 1999**

Thank you so much. Thank you very much, Stana. I am delighted to be here with the delegates and the members of the NGO community—and so many other distinguished guests—to join all of you here for this important session at this very significant OSCE Summit, and just briefly to add my voice to those who have already spoken so eloquently this evening.

As I was listening to all of the speakers, I had a series of images running through my mind. I remember very well crouching down by the chair of a 12-year-old girl who had been sold into prostitution by her own parents who were desperate for the income that would come from that sale, only to find that the child returned home within a year, dying of AIDS. I've met other families who have stayed home nights worrying about what has happened to their daughters because they haven't heard from them since they went to the discotheque, or answered the ad to be a nanny or a clerk, or pursued some other economic opportunity that was offered.

We do, however, come together at a time when there is a growing global consensus, as we've already heard, that is not only taking place here in Europe and in the United States, but is finally reaching into many other parts of the globe. That consensus is a strong stand against the slavery that trafficking in human beings represents.

Here tonight we have presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers, lawmakers and NGOs—international organizations from all over the world. And I wish to thank the chairman for the work you have done and for the leadership that your country has provided on this very critical issue. I also wish to endorse the OSCE plan of action, which we have just heard described and which the United States strongly supports.

Shortly before we gathered on the stage, I met with representatives of the Austrian government. Austria is pledging to implement that plan of action when Austria assumes the chair of the OSCE in the coming months. And that is only appropriate, because I remember very well speaking about human rights and their particular application to the scourge that trafficking represents at our first Vital Voices meeting—"Women in Democracy"—that was held in July of 1997 in Vienna, where women leaders from throughout Eastern and Central Europe came together to share their concerns and to hopefully come to some understanding of how they could work to meet those concerns and challenges.

Many of those represented there—from both government and NGOs, from both the public and the private sectors—shared their deep concern about the issue of trafficking. They told us in great detail how so many women in their countries were desperate for economic opportunities and how they thought they were following their dreams when they left their countries of origin to seek a better future, they believed, only to find themselves in a nightmare—imprisoned by employers and often never seen or heard from again.

Those voices, though, were heard when we all traveled to Iceland last month for another Vital Voices conference. There were many Baltic and Nordic and Russian women leaders present. And again the issue of trafficking was raised, most dramatically raised by the President of Latvia in her memorable address. But it wasn't just to wring our hands and trade the terrible stories we knew, but instead to develop and commit ourselves to strategies. Because in the last several years, the trafficking of girls and women had finally come out of the shadows and moved into the spotlight and the glare of attention that we hope will lead to the strategies you've heard discussed actually being implemented.

In March of 1988, the United States government, through the President, announced an anti-trafficking strategy focussing on what we call "the three p's"—prevention, protection and prosecution. Prevention means, as we've heard, the education and empowerment of women so they do not fall prey to trafficking. Protection means addressing the human rights of the victims and offering the assistance that they require. And prosecution means doing more than we have done so far. One percent of the 180,000 cases leading to prosecution is, we all know, much too low. We have to use the full force of the law to root out those criminal networks that profit from trafficking.

To accomplish the goals that the United States has set, we have put our federal government to work, led by our Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, but also including other departments and agencies, including Labor, Justice, and Health and Human Services. We are working with our Congress to develop the legislation necessary for the United States to take the action we know we should. We've also developed partnerships with other governments, including Italy, Finland, and Ukraine. In some cases, we are working together to protect victims. In others, we are using our resources to help put into place education campaigns.

I'm very pleased to announce this evening that our government plans to dedicate \$1 million to combat trafficking in the OSCE region. With the approval of Congress, these funds will be available to help girls and women in the coming months. The government of Norway will be hosting a gathering next spring to talk about what we have accomplished and how much more work we have to do. I hope that by next spring we will be able to look back at this meeting, and the ones that have preceded it, and be able to mark the progress that has occurred.

I hope we will say that we have finally, in all of our governments, put the laws on the books that we need to prevent this crime. I hope we will be able to say that we have provided resources to empower the NGOs, like La Strada, that are on the front lines protecting women and girls from the abuse of trafficking. I hope we will be able to say that in all of our countries our criminal justice systems now take this issue of trafficking seriously and are putting resources to work in order to prosecute the perpetrators. And I also hope we will have committed ourselves to even greater efforts to remove the causes that lead young women to leave their homes of origin by working to ensure more economic opportunities—through microcredit, through changes in the economic structures and the opening of markets—in all of our countries. And I hope that we will take a strong stand on behalf of the social justice concerns that underlie the issue of trafficking.

I also hope that we will have moved closer to achieving a consensus in the United Nations on an anti-trafficking protocol. We have work to do, those of us in the United States and in Europe, to persuade other nations throughout the world that the trafficking of women and girls is not a custom, is not an inevitable part of fate that affects some and not others, but is, instead, an international crime. If we do so, then we will be able to require all participating countries that signed the protocol to punish the perpetrators and protect the victims.

There is much that we can do together. We come from source countries, from transit countries, from destination countries; but all of us have a role to play in translating the extraordinary and eloquent statements we have heard from this podium into the actions that each of us must be committed to take. I look forward to learning more about the progress that we can make together, and looking for ways that all of us—in government, NGOs, communities—can continue to stand against trafficking and stand for the fundamental human rights of every single citizen.

Thank you all very much.

The First Lady's Homepage

Human
Rights

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TALKING IT OVER

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

January 19, 2000

Every day, in countries around the world, women and girls, desperate for economic opportunity, and seeking to follow their dreams of a better life, are lured from home by the promises of jobs and security. Sadly, though, they too often find themselves trapped in a nightmare, imprisoned by employers, mistreated, abused and often never seen nor heard from again.

Since the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, I have been working to raise awareness of the heinous practice of buying and selling women and children like commodities.

This week, representatives of over 100 countries, including the United States, are meeting in Vienna to continue negotiating a United Nations treaty that would protect these victims of trafficking and punish the perpetrators.

There are some who charge that international efforts to deal with trafficking will somehow undermine laws designed to eliminate prostitution. This is certainly not true. The U.S. government has made it absolutely clear that our country will continue to support and enforce its laws and policies aimed at ending prostitution in all its forms.

As the delegates debate the language of this vitally important treaty, it is critical that we keep our eye on the real issue -- trafficking. Every year, approximately 1 million women and girls are trafficked and sold into a modern form of slavery. The State Department believes that 50,000 of them, primarily from the former Soviet Union, Southeast Asia and Latin America, end up right here in our own country. Here are just a few examples of trafficking cases that have been prosecuted in American courts:

Teenage Mexican girls, promised jobs in restaurants, child care and landscaping, enslaved and forced into prostitution in Florida and the Carolinas; Thai women held captive and forced to work in sweatshops in California; and hearing-impaired men and women from Mexico -- enslaved, beaten and forced to peddle trinkets on the streets of New York and other cities.

No country is doing more than the United States to bring the worldwide trafficking of women and girls out of the shadows and into the glare of public attention.

In the summer of 1997, I met with women leaders from Eastern and Central Europe as well as victims' family members who, with tears in their eyes, pleaded with me for help in dealing with this growing problem. Later that year, in Lviv, Ukraine, I launched a new information campaign designed to warn young women about the dangers posed by traffickers.

In March of 1998, I joined the President, Secretary of State Albright, Attorney General Reno, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and a high-ranking member of the Thai government for a White House announcement of a presidential directive to prevent and deter trafficking and protect its victims.

Last Fall, in Istanbul, Turkey, at the meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, I announced a \$1 million U.S. commitment to combat trafficking, and called for greater economic opportunities to prevent young women from being driven into the hands of traffickers.

Our State Department is working in partnership with several foreign governments. The Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor have established a Worker Exploitation Task Force, which is actively investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases in the United States.

And the administration is working with Congress to craft bipartisan legislation to end trafficking by providing effective punishments for perpetrators and protections for victims. Passing this legislation is critical if we are to continue to make progress in fighting trafficking.

The draft U.N. treaty being debated in Vienna this week offers a unique opportunity to bring the power of international consensus, backed by punishment of the criminals and much-needed assistance for the victims, to the issue of trafficking.

In no way will it, as critics claim, weaken existing international law or the laws of any individual nation. In fact, it will punish those who profit from buying and selling human beings, and encourage countries to offer truly unprecedented protections to the victims -- including the possibility of lawful resident status, health care, shelter, restitution, and other tools to rebuild their lives.

Every day, more women and girls are being sold into the sex industry, domestic servitude, sweatshop labor, debt bondage and other forms of modern-day slavery. These crimes are violations of human dignity, and the United States will not rest until they are stopped.

We must not allow those who would distort the truth about this treaty derail the process. If they do, the only winners will be the international criminals who prey on desperate women and girls. The losers will be the victims of trafficking who, unless we take steps to protect them now, will continue to suffer unspeakable harm. They need our help. We must not let them down.

To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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Talking it Over

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