

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Robert Suettinger to Eric Schwartz, re: YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE, ASAP (7 pages)	06/26/1995	P1/b(1)
002. email	Beverly Roundtree to John Feeley, et al., re: Concurrence Request ASAP (13 pages)	10/02/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Beijing Women's Conference])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[10/12/1994 - 12/30/1996]

2012-0094-F

ke3971

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]

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.

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

M S M a i l

By KDE NARA, Date 04/21/16
2012-0094-F

DATE-TIME 12 October 94 09:21
FROM Cathryn, Thorup L.
CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUBJECT Subject: FW: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
TO Blakeman, Earle C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Chat--I sent this to Millison before receiving the note that she would like a consolidated response from each directorate--you might want to include this date in whatever we send forward--after Copenhagen, it's the next big world summit.

From: Thorup, Cathryn L.
To: Millison, Cathy L.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: RE: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Tuesday, October 11, 1994 03:09 PM

You might want to include the U.N. 4th World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace to be held in Beijing, China, September 4-15, 1995.

From: Millison, Cathy L.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Tuesday, October 11, 1994 02:52 PM

<<Attached File: LONGTERM.DOC>>

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

M S M a i l

By KDE NARA, Date 04/21/16
2018-0094-F

DATE-TIME 12 October 94 15:36

FROM Rice, Susan E.

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT Subject: FW: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]

TO Atkin, Timothy J.
Beers, Rand R.
Brown, Dallas
Clarke, Richard A.
Darragh, Sean J.
Lindsey, Wanda
Norman, Marcia G.
Rice, Susan E.
Richardson, Craig
Roundtree, Beverly J.
Schwartz, Eric P.
Simon, Steven N.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Dick, when you respond, you should know that all the other UN events (except Women's Conference) are already on the State-provided list for 1995/6. So just note that many of ours are already included.

From: Millison, Cathy L.
To: Clarke, Richard A.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Lindsey, Wanda D.; Rice, Susan E.; Roundtree, Beverly J.
Subject: FW: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 1994 03:33 PM

I have not included this on this list items for Long-term planning. Since this falls under your "account", I thought you might want to consider it and submit with your input which we really need as soon as possible.

From: Thorup, Cathryn L.
To: Millison, Cathy L.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: RE: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Tuesday, October 11, 1994 03:09 PM

You might want to include the U.N. 4th World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace to be held in Beijing, China, September 4-15, 1995.

From: Millison, Cathy L.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Long-term Planning [~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Tuesday, October 11, 1994 02:52 PM

<<Attached File: LONGTERM.DOC>>

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 09 March 95 10:17
FROM VanDam, Stacy L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Denmark Documents [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

[[HCBBG.DOC : 2651 in HCBBG.DOC]][[HCBGG.DOC : 2652 in HCBGG.DOC]]

Mr. Schwartz,

Here are the documents you requested from the infected disk.

Stacy VanDam (WHCA)
NSC Systems

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 8 March 95 10:40

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** HCBBG.DOC
Cable from the White House

To:

State (DC)
USUN
US Mission Geneva
US Embassy Copenhagen
US Embassy Zagreb
US Embassy Sarejevo (?)
US Embassy Belgrade
US Mission to NATO
US Embassy Beijing
US Embassy Canada
US Embassy London
US Embassy Paris
US Embassy Bonn
US Embassy Rome
All US Consulates in China

Rome please pass to Vatican City

SUBJECT: First Lady's Conversations With the UN Secretary General.

1. Summary: After addressing a "special event" at the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen on Tuesday morning, March 7, the First Lady paid a courtesy call on the UN Secretary General at his invitation. The First Lady and the UNSYG discussed a range of issues of concern to the UN, including the Social Summit, the importance of NGO access at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing scheduled for September and the need for the UN to better publicize its successes. In particular, the First Lady urged the UNSYG to remain personally involved in the effort to ensure broad access for NGOs. Both at the May 7 meeting and during a short conversation with the First Lady during an event commemorating International Women's Day on May 8, the UNSYG raised the issue of troop withdrawals from Croatia. On the 8th, the UNSYG bemoaned his failure to convince Prime Minister Tudjman on the UNPROFOR extension and the First Lady suggested seeking the aid of other governments, including the Vatican. End Summary.

2. At the invitation of the UN Secretary General, Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton met with Boutros Ghali for about one-half hour on Tuesday, March 7, after her address to a "special event" at the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen. In addition to the UNSYG, UN attendees included Mrs. Boutros Ghali, Mr. Ismat Kittani, Undersecretary General who is Special Adviser to the UNSYG, Ms. Angela Kane, Principal Officer, Executive Office of the SG, and Mr. Ian Johnstone, Second Officer, Executive Office of the SG. In addition to Mrs. Clinton, US attendees included Ambassador Elson, Mel

anne Verveer,
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady, and Eric Schwartz, NSC Director for
Human Rights, Refugees
and Humanitarian Affairs.

3. The First Lady expressed the President's regret at not attending the Summit,
adding that the President
felt it important to be in Washington to deal with political developments in the
U.S.
The UNSYG said he
totally understood the situation and proceeded to talk about the challenges of the
Social Summit.

GENERATING INTEREST IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4. In particular, he bemoaned the difficulty of generating interest in social devel
opment issues, noting that
the press is not interested in long term problems. The First Lady acknowledged
that
it is very difficult to
get the press focused, but that the effort to do so should continue. Warming to the
topic and to the First

Lady's obvious interest and engagement, BBG went on to argue that the
international
community is
beginning to transcend the north-south confrontation on development issues and
seek
common
ground. With the end of the Cold War and the fatigue of donor countries, we are
focusing
more on
what we have in common. The Rio Conference and the Cairo Conference are
good exampl
es, as they
stress the global dimension to problems that are of deep concern to both the
develop
ed and the
developing world.

THE FIRST LADY CONNECTS THESE THEMES TO NGO ACCESS

5. The First Lady agreed with the UNSYG and noted that, to ensure support for socia
l development and
other pressing issues, we need to create a constituency that includes NGOs. She
said

d that we cannot
 rely only on governments, but need pressure from below. The more we can bring
 peopl
 e into the
 process -- in the UN system and in individual countries -- the better. NGOs are a
 c
 onstituency with a
 focused point of view that supports social development goals; it is a good strategy
 to try to bring them
 in.

6. Following up on the First Lady's comments, BBG noted that it was not just
 NGOs,
 but also unions,
 business, and parliamentarians that are relevant to the process. In this respect, h
 e noted a particular
 challenge: how to bring local governments into the UN process. He also
 mentioned t
 he challenge
 posed by involvement of parliamentarians, who won't be willing to be considered
 like
 NGOs. He noted
 a UN meeting at the end of August for parliamentarians.

7. Summing up, BBG said that the UN is doing what the First Lady suggested --
 bypas
 sing central
 administrations (i.e., involving those outside of government).

THE FIRST LADY PRESSES ON THE ACCESS ISSUE

8. Mrs. Clinton began by emphasized the importance of the UNSYG's personal
 attentio
 n on the
 involvement/access issue. NGOs and others are critical to the process, but there is
 still tension
 about whether those outside of the political apparatus should be included. The
 Firs
 t Lady ended by
 saying to BBG that she sees the challenges he faces with respect to the Women's
 Conf
 erence.

9. BBG said that he had gone to the Chinese and told them they would have to
 grant
 access to NGOs
 critical of the government. This is a new concept for them. It will create problem
 s. They cannot
 accept people critical of government. In their view, if you are critical, you are a

dissident. If you are a
dissident, "you must be hanged." But they have agreed to host the meeting and
thu
s need to permit
access, BBG said. He also said that he told the Chinese that if they so desire, the
y can put distance
[i.e., space] between NGOs and the Conference. [Comment: it is not clear what
BBG
may have
meant by this. A second notetaker does not have record or recollection of this
comm
ent.]

VIENNA HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE AND ACCESS

10. BBG spoke about problems at the Vienna Human Rights Conference, and
having to t
ell the Dalai Lama
that he could not attend the official gathering. He said that he has a problem: if
a permanent member of
the UN Security Council with a population of one billion people says they cannot
acc
ept the Dalai Lama
as a speaker, the UNSYG cannot allow him to attend. It was complicated, made
more s
o by the fact that
the Austrian Government invited the Dalai Lama and "we" (the UN) were the last
to kn
ow. Moreover,
there was disagreement within the Austrian Government over this issue. Mrs.
Mittera
nd complained to
BBG about it. In view of her strong feelings on this issue, BBG suggested to her
th
at President Mitterand
should himself walk in to the Vienna Conference with the Dalai Lama ???.

THE FIRST LADY RAISES ACCESS AGAIN

11. Mrs. Clinton then indicated that the Chinese might not understand that this is
a UN Conference (i.e.,
and not a Chinese conference). Yes, it is in their country, but they wanted it ther
e. If they don't
understand this and they block access, they will put so many of us in a difficult
po
sition, the First
Lady said.

12. Sensing the implications of the First Lady's comment, BBG acknowledged

the risk
of having the
Conference in Beijing but spoke of the value of the "infiltration" of multilateralis
m into China that will
come about by the Conference and by Chinese involvement in multilateral
conferences.

13. Referring again to the issue of access, the First Lady said that this will be a
challenge that will take all
of the UNSYG's skills. The UNSYG agreed it was a difficult problem.

CROATIA

14. The UNSYG then raised other issues, including an upcoming UN conference
in Ista
nbul and the
situation in Croatia. BBG expressed concern about the possible upcoming troop
withd
rawal from
Croatia. Indicating it was scheduled for March 31, he said that the problem was
sav
ing Tudjman's ego
so he would could see his way clear to accept a new mandate. [Comment: it
seemed h
e meant that
Tudjman needed a way to save face.]

FOLLOW-UP CONVERSATION ON CROATIA

15. In a subsequent conversation with the First Lady on the afternoon of March 8
at
an International
Women's Forum, BBG spoke again to the First Lady about Croatia. He said that
he had
not had success
over the past 24 hours in convincing Tudjman. He said he was looking for ideas
[???
] help from other
nations[????]. The First Lady suggested he contact the Vatican, which he said he
ha
d not done but
would now [do????] [consider????].

SELLING THE UN

16. Finally, BBG and the First Lady discussed UN successes and the failure of
the p
ublic to notice. BBG
spoke of successes in Mozambique, Angola and Somalia, as well as South Africa.

Both
 agreed that we
 have to do more to tell the UN's success story. She also reminded BBG that the
 Pres
 ident has argued
 very strongly for engagement with multilateralism. Finally, she noted that better eff
 orts to tell the UN's
 success stories would strengthen BBG's hand, whether it was with respect to
 negotiati
 ons on NGO
 access at Beijing or troops in Croatia.

COMMENT

17. Though billed as a courtesy call, the meeting was much more than that. BBG
 was
 charming and
 engaging and reacted very favorably to all of the points made by Mrs. Clinton,
 inclu
 ding those on NGO
 access. USUN may want to follow-up with the UNSYG's office on the issues
 discussed
 during the
 meeting, in particular access for NGOs in Beijing and troops in Croatia.

18. Mrs. Clinton's Deputy Chief of Staff has reviewed this cable.

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE

8 March 95 6:48

ATTACHMENT FILE NAME

HCBGG.DOC
 Cable from the White House

To:

State (DC)
 USUN
 US Mission Geneva
 US Embassy Copenhagen
 US Embassy Zagreb
 US Embassy Sarejevo (?)
 US Embassy Belgrade
 US Mission to NATO
 US Embassy Beijing
 US Embassy Canada
 US Embassy London
 US Embassy Paris
 US Embassy Bonn

SUBJECT: First Lady's Conversations With the UN Secretary General.

Summary: After addressing a "special event" at the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen on Tuesday morning, March 7, the First Lady paid a courtesy call on the UN Secretary General at his invitation. The First Lady and the UNSYG discussed a range of issues of concern to the UN, including the Social Summit, the need for the UN to better publicize its successes, and the importance of NGO access at the Beijing Women's Conference scheduled for September. In particular, the First Lady urged the UNSYG to remain personally involved in the effort to ensure broad access for NGOs. The First Lady and the UNSYG also had a short conversation during an event commemorating International Women's Day on May 8. At that time, the UNSYG bemoaned his failure to convince Prime Minister Tudjman on the UNPROFOR extension and the First Lady suggested seeking the aid of other governments, including the Vatican. End Summary.

1.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 March 95 11:27
FROM Wales, Jane
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: RE: Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Claussen, Eileen B.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Do you know who is responsible in the White House for the Beijing conference?

From: Claussen, Eileen B.
To: Wales, Jane M.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RE: Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, March 10, 1995 04:36 PM

I did get your comments, although several hours after I had sent it in. I took some of them -- particularly those I had left out on exporting technologies.

I am trying to do nothing on Beijing, and have succeeded so far.

From: Wales, Jane M.
To: Claussen, Eileen B.
CC: /N, NonRecord at A1
Subject: RE: Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, March 10, 1995 04:04 PM

I hope you got our comments. Please let me know if there is any way we can be of help. Also, are you working on the Beijing women's conference? National Science Board member Shirley Malcom is interested in playing a role, and I would love to help in any way.

From: Claussen, Eileen B.
To: Wales, Jane M.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Fact Sheet [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, March 07, 1995 10:33 AM

<<Attached File: SUSTAIN.DOC>>

Please clear the attached draft Fact Sheet asap. Thanks

September 11, 2006

M S M a i l

By KDE NARA, Date 04/21/16
2012-0094-F**DATE-TIME** 22 March 95 13:34**FROM** Mack, Kathryn S.**CLASSIFICATION** ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**SUBJECT** FW: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~**TO** Schwartz, Eric P.**CARBON_COPY** NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE**TEXT_BODY**

Should I be reviewing any section other than economic? Which domestic issues were you referring to? Kathryn

From: Schwartz, Eric P.

To: Jones, Steven R.; Laipson, Ellen B.; Mack, Kathryn S.

CC: /R, Record at A1; Rice, Susan E.

Subject: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP

~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

Date: Wednesday, March 22, 1995 11:54 AM

[[WOMEN.DOC : 3359 in WOMEN.DOC]]

MEMORANDUM TO Steve Jones, NSC

Ellen Laipson, NSC

Katheryn Mack, NSC/NEC

Bill Galston, DPC

FROM Eric Schwartz

SUBJECT Women's Conference

I have now reviewed the 88 page draft "Platform for Action" for the Fourth World Conference on Women" to be held in Beijing in September. The draft I have reviewed is edited to reflect the US delegation's suggested edits.

While this document should have been interagency cleared, you cannot always count on that, so I went through it rather carefully. I have identified passages that I want you to check and, if appropriate, edit.

Be aware that this document will not be "black letter law" and we thus have some flexibility with language -- especially language which is aspirational. However, the document is supposed to represent consensus, and if there is anything that you think conflicts with US policy, please let me know.

I have separated the comments into subject areas so you only have to read you own area (Ellen: environment; Kathryn: economic issues, including a few

domestic issues on which I'd appreciate NEC comments; Steve: defense; Bill: domestic social policy.)

In some places, I have simply lain out the passage that I think raises questions -- if the passage is OK, let me know; if needs changes, let me know what they are. In other cases, I have offerred my suggested fixes, which you can of course alter.

I need to hear back today.

Many thanks.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

22 March 95 11:47

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

WOMEN.DOC

I. ECONOMIC ISSUES

Paragraph 6: "The decade also saw the rise in power of transnational corporations which by their very nature and power are often not accountable to Governments and peoples."

After "transnational corporations", delete remainder of the sentence and insert:

"and the resulting need to ensure their accountability to governments."

Paragraph 39: paragraph talks about how the "ill-effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes" have "undermined" governments' capacity to meet basic needs.

Change paragraph to talk about how the "social impacts of" these programs have "severely limited" governments' ability to meet basic needs.

Paragraph 41: the sentence states that increased poverty "can be attributed partially to the negative impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes and the burden of debt servicing..."

Change to "can be attributed to range of economic and political factors,"

Paragraph 46: To improve the status of women, governments should "generate labour intensive economic policies"

?????

Paragraph 47: Requesting that the IFIs "ensure that structural adjustment programmes do not shift the responsibility of basic social services from governments to women without compensation."

Is that possible?

Also requesting the IFIs to "undertake gender-impact analysis of all structural adjustment programmes and correct any and all negative impact."

Is that OK?

Paragraph 50:

Calls upon commercial banks to "open special windows for lending to women..."

Is that OK?

Paragraph 52:

Calls upon governments to "ensure parity in flow and use of financial resources to low-income households, women entrepreneurs and producers by the year 2005."

Is that OK?

Paragraph 78bis: States that "Considering the free market global economy, and the increasing lack of accountability, working conditions for women, including those who work in the home, must be recognized as a priority."

Should we eliminate everything up until "working conditions"?

112. Currently reads: "The globalization of the economy is undermining women's self-reliant initiatives of savings, production and trade." Insert instead: "The interdependence of the world economy, while creating opportunities for sustainable growth, also has increased the vulnerability of women's self-reliant initiatives of savings, production and trade."

114.h. States that governments should ensure that gender impact analyses are applied to all macro and micro economic policies. Is that OK?

120.c. Governments are urged to create special investment funds to support women's businesses and target women in trade promotion

programmes.

124. Transnational and national corporations are asked to adopt policies and establish mechanisms which grant contracts to self-employed and women entrepreneurs on a parity basis.

124. Transnational and national corporations are asked to adopt policies and establish mechanisms which grant contracts to self-employed and women entrepreneurs on a parity basis.

II. SOCIAL/EQUAL RIGHTS ISSUES

Paragraph 9:

"Nothing short of a major transformation of the relationships between men and women will enable the world to meet the challenges of the new millennium."

Change: "of the relationships between men and" to "in the status of"

Paragraph 16:

US Del inserted language criticizing the UN for failing to implement numerous written and oral commitments to achievement of gender balance by the year 2000 ("failing to implement numerous written and oral commitments to achievement of gender balance by the year 2000").

???

Paragraph 16: "Business and corporate hierarchies remain predominantly the domain of male power."

Change to: "Women continue to be underrepresented in business and corporate hierarchies."

Paragraph:

USDEL would like: "Women who are most often the principal care givers to children, the sick and the elderly, carry these additional responsibilities disproportionately. A reformulation of long-term social policies and investment is required for a more equitable sharing of family responsibilities between men and women."

???

Paragraph 33 bis. USDEL language reads: "Women's human rights will never be fully vindicated until each government ensures for

both men and women...a significant position in all aspects of economic activity, education and training..."

Add "the opportunity for" before "a significant position."

Paragraph 35. The paragraph cites "the lack of implementation of agreed policies on gender balance" as an impediment to women's progress.

?????

Paragraph 52:

Calls upon governments to "ensure parity in flow and use of financial resources to low-income households, women entrepreneurs and producers by the year 2005."

Is that OK?

Paragraph 65: Urges governments to "develop education, training and retraining policies that focus on women..."

???

Paragraph 73: States that increased "privatization of health care" compounds the deterioration of women's health.

Add "without universal access" after the phrase "privatization of health care".

Paragraph 76: States that in communities hit hardest by HIV, women are "disproportionately" serving the traditional role of caretakers.

Paragraph 80dbis: States that governments should "Ensure access by adolescents of both sexes to appropriate health information and confidential services, including reproductive and sexual health..."

???

Paragraph 81: urges governments to reinforce laws, institutions and norms and practices that...compel men and boys to...share equally in child care and household maintenance."

Are we comfortable with such language? How about to "share equitably in child care, household maintenance and other familial responsibilities."

Paragraph 82: Urges design of "programmes for pre-adolescent boys and teenagers, and men of all ages, aimed at encouraging responsible sexual and reproductive behavior, including condom use."

Paragraph 85: on increasing the percentage of women scientists. Subpara b states the target of 30% by 2000, "recognizing that full equality should be achieved at the earliest possible date."

Is that formulation OK?

Paragraph 89: "Physical, psychological or sexual violence...is linked to male power privilege and control." How about "linked to established patterns of power that exclude women."

Paragraph 105: Urges governments to take action to "ensure" "equal participation of women numerically and qualitatively in all UN fora". Can we ensure this?

Also calls for ensuring "that there is gender parity" on international bodies such as the War Crimes Tribunal and the ICJ". Again, is this OK?

114.h. States that governments should ensure that gender impact analyses are applied to all macro and micro economic policies. Is that OK?

120.c. Governments are urged to create special investment funds to support women's businesses and target women in trade promotion programmes.

124. Transnational and national corporations are asked to adopt policies and establish mechanisms which grant contracts to self-employed and women entrepreneurs on a parity basis.

125d. Calls on states to implement and monitor affirmative action programmes in recruitment and promotion of women in all sectors.

h. Calls upon governments to enact legislation which ensures equal pay for equal work.

126. Governments are urged to extend the protection of labour and social security laws to part-time, temporary jobs, seasonal, contractual and home-based workers and enact laws to promote career development based on flexible work-conditions.

Governments are urged to enact laws which grant parental leave to both women and men.

127. Governments, the private sector and NGOs are urged to (d) provide on-site and other childcare service which accommodate the needs of working mothers.

131. This paragraph, in the section dealing with inequality, states that "inequality in the public arena often starts with discriminatory attitudes and practices within the household where power relations between men and women are first defined." It then states that "non-formal networks and patterns of decision-making which reflect a dominant male ethos restrict women's ability to participate equally in political and economic life."

133. Government are urged to "enact and enforce laws which guarantee women's equality in political participation."

Governments are also called upon to establish targets and mechanisms for the appointment of women to the public service at decision-making levels.

Governments are also urged to appoint women on a parity basis to public advisory boards and other bodies.

134. Political parties are called upon to establish targets and mechanisms for inclusion of women in the lists of political parties as candidates for public office. They are urged to adopt the goal of parity and partnership in all internal policy-making structures, with the goal of parity representation being observed in all appointive and electoral nominating processes.

136. Urges the United Nations to "adopt and implement existing and new policies and measures relating to all types of contracts in order to achieve complete overall gender parity in employment at the professional level by the year 2000."

Also calls upon the UN to "adopt affirmative action measures to achieve gender balance in all committees by the year 2000."

Also calls upon the UN to "monitor progress towards achieving the Secretary General's target of 50% but at least 40% of managerial and decision-making positions are held by women by the year 2000."

146. Calls upon statistical services to "ensure that all statistics related to individuals are collected, analyzed and presented by sex, age, and socio-economic status..."

164. Comment on media: Strike "and to Challenge the power of an industry which is outside public control and is self-regulatory."

165. Governments are urged to appoint women on a parity basis to

all advisory, management, regulatory or monitoring bodies, including those connected to state or public mass media. Is this OK?

166C. Change "Elaborate" to "Encourage" (self regulation)

197. Call upon governments to ensure gender parity between men and women in all national committees, boards and other officials bodies."

223. Urges the UN Office of Human Resources Management to take necessary measures to achieve the target of 50 percent women in posts subject to geographical distribution. It should also aim to achieve at least 40 percent women at the principal officer level and above by the year 2000.

228. States that each organization should take steps to increase proportion of professional women among its staff .. so that at "least 50% are women..."

244. Calls for doubling resources targeted toward eliminating disparities between men and women in technical assistance and lending activities. Better formulation: eliminating inequality for women.

III. Defense Issues

Paragraph 67: Urges reallocation of budgetary resources from other sectors, "such as the military", to the educational sector.

OK?

Paragraph 106: Calls on governments to "register and ultimately eliminate weapons development, production, deployment and sales, including, as a first step, expanding the UN Register of Arms Transfers to include production, making reporting obligatory, and including all types of weapons, such as chemical and biological weapons.

???

106d bis, calls on governments to ratify the CCW and consider favorably strengthening Protocol II.

107. Calls upon governments to consider ratifying the 1977 Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention.

108. Calls upon governments to consider creating national civilian commission, with equal male-female representation, that would, subject to national security safeguards, open to public scrutiny relevant military activities, expenditures, research and

development.

238. States that governments "should reduce military expenditures." Should we say "unnecessary" military expenditures.

IV. MIGRATION

109. "Calls upon international community to extend the protection of the Geneva Convention on Refugees to all displaced persons." This language is too broad. How about examine extension of the Geneva Convention to ensure basic protections to all displaced persons, including protection from return to conditions that would put them at risk."

109e. Calls for granting refugee women and girls equal access to benefits. Should specify that we are talking about benefits available under the Refugee Convention and Protocol.

109f. Prior to "civil", insert "those". After "responsibilities", insert "that would enhance their participation in the host societies". Before "facilitating", insert "consider" [assuming "consider" is meant to modify "facilitating"].

V. Environment

177. Governments are urged to enact laws which "reduce ... the genetic manipulation of life-forms". Is this Clinton Administration policy?

182f. Calls upon governments to incorporate environmental, social and gender impact assessment into the development and monitoring of all environmental programs and projects.

VI. Miscellaneous

151. First sentence. This should read: "In countries that have not become party to the Convention or where serious reservations have been taken, and where national laws do not otherwise comply with international norms, women's de jure equality is not yet secured."

157e. Strike everything after "...to the Convention". (i.e., get rid of language beginning with "with a view to...")

242. States that the official development assistance target of .7 percent should be maintained. Do we want to keep that language?

245. Calls on governments to increase substantially resources provided by governments by the year 2000.

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

M S M a i l

By KOE NARA, Date 04/21/16
2018-0094-F

DATE-TIME 22 March 95 14:38
FROM Mack, Kathryn S.
CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUBJECT Subject: RE: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP
~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY Walsh, Helen C.
TEXT_BODY

Eric,
Below please find my comments to the UN document. I asked Helen Walsh of our office to review the sections dealing with IFIs . She will respond to you directly.

Para. 6: agree with your comment
Para. 39: agree with your comment
Para 41: agree with your comment
Para. 46: Helen Walsh
Para. 47: Helen
Para. 50: Helen
Para. 52 Helen
Para. 78bis: agree with your comment
Para. 112: agree with your comment
Para. 114. h. Helen
Para. 120c. Helen
Para. 124 Helen

Please give me a call at 69281; I have some general questions Thanks Kathryn

From: Schwartz, Eric P.
To: Jones, Steven R.; Laipson, Ellen B.; Mack, Kathryn S.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Rice, Susan E.
Subject: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP
~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 1995 11:54 AM

<<Attached File: WOMEN.DOC>>

MEMORANDUM TO Steve Jones, NSC
Ellen Laipson, NSC
Katheryn Mack, NSC/NEC
Bill Galston, DPC

FROM Eric Schwartz

SUBJECT Women's Conference

I have now reviewed the 88 page draft "Platform for Action" for the Fourth World Conference on Women" to be held in Beijing in September. The draft I have reviewed is edited to reflect the US delegation's suggested edits.

While this document should have been interagency cleared, you cannot always count on that, so I went through it rather carefully. I have identified passages that I want you to check and, if appropriate, edit.

Be aware that this document will not be "black letter law" and we thus have some flexibility with language -- especially language which is aspirational. However, the document is supposed to represent consensus, and if there is anything that you think conflicts with US policy, please let me know.

I have separated the comments into subject areas so you only have to read you own area (Ellen: environment; Kathryn: economic issues, including a few domestic issues on which I'd appreciate NEC comments; Steve: defense; Bill: domestic social policy.)

In some places, I have simply lain out the passage that I think raises questions -- if the passage is OK, let me know; if needs changes, let me know what they are. In other cases, I have offered my suggested fixes, which you can of course alter.

I need to hear back today.

Many thanks.

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

M S M a i l

By VDE NARA, Date 04/18/168012-0094-F

DATE-TIME 23 March 95 15:57
FROM Laipson, Ellen B.
CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUBJECT Subject: RE: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP
[~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Eric --

I'm handling Ellen's brief while she's away. This did strike me as a bit off our line... Should I just ignore the whole exchange?

Gideon

From: Schwartz, Eric P.
To: Claussen, Eileen B.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Laipson, Ellen B.
Subject: FW: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP
[~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 1995 02:52 PM

<<Attached File: WOMEN.DOC>>

Eileen:

I'm a dope. I sent this to ellen laipson instead of eileen claussen. Would you look at the environmental part of this please?

Eric

From: Schwartz, Eric P.
To: Mack, Kathryn S.; Jones, Steven R.; Laipson, Ellen B.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Rice, Susan E.
Subject: WOMEN'S CONFERENCE -- COMMENTS ASAP
[~~CONFIDENTIAL~~]
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 1995 11:54 AM

MEMORANDUM TO Steve Jones, NSC
Ellen Laipson, NSC

Katheryn Mack, NSC/NEC
Bill Galston, DPC

FROM Eric Schwartz

SUBJECT Women's Conference

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I have separated the comments into subject areas so you only have to read you own area (Ellen: environment; Kathryn: economic issues, including a few domestic issues on which I'd appreciate NEC comments; Steve: defense; Bill: domestic social policy.)

In some places, I have simply lain out the passage that I think raises questions -- if the passage is OK, let me know; if needs changes, let me know what they are. In other cases, I have offered my suggested fixes, which you can of course alter.

I need to hear back today.

Many thanks.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 09 June 95 22:59
FROM Poppiti, Victoria L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT international issues paper [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Gray, Wendy
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[INTLISSU.DOC : 5664 in INTLISSU.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 9 June 95 22:57
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** INTLISSU.DOC

OVERVIEW: NEW CHALLENGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

ISSUE:

Reinvent and restructure international institutions to address the challenges of the post-Cold War era. Streamline and consolidate outdated institutions, while bolstering new ones and the arrangements necessary to meet such major global issues as rapid population growth, worldwide environmental degradation, and crime. Obtain G-7 support to create and empower new mechanisms to deal with emerging threats.

Background:

The draft Chairman's Statement and Summit Communiqué, set out well some of the emerging challenges of the 21st century: unsustainable population growth, human rights abuses committed with impunity, and global environmental degradation. Many of the international institutions that address these issues took shape during the Cold War and are in need of reform to meet these new challenges. The G-7 can take concrete steps to advance this reform and improve our response to these and other global issues:

Crime: International organized crime threatens the US at home and abroad. At home, the illicit drug trade generates \$50-100 billion annually while the laundering of drug profits corrupts the US financial system. Abroad, organized crime undermines the consolidation of democracy in countries around the globe, from

Bolivia to Belarus.

Despite this growing threat, G-7 contributions to international institutions such as the UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP) are declining. The G-7 should reaffirm its commitment to UNDCP and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which targets money laundering. Borrowing on the successful model of the FATF, we seek G-7 support to look for ways to help other countries develop anti-crime policies and legislation.

Human Rights: The safeguarding of human rights and the strengthening of democratic institutions are essential to prevent or mitigate future international crises. International tribunals, truth commissions, and other instruments of accountability play an important role in deterring future abuses.

All G-7 countries have agreed to cooperate in the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, but not all have made contributions to the tribunals' operations. We should encourage the G-7 to contribute and press the UN to budget sufficient funds for the tribunals. The G-7 were instrumental in establishing the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) last year, an important step in institutionalizing the defense of human rights throughout the UN system. The G-7 now should press the high commissioner to rationalize the management of the UN Human Rights Center to take a close look at integrating his operations with the rest of the UN system without duplicating bureaucracy already in place.

Major UN conferences: The G-7 can play a more active role in coordinating policy toward major international conferences focused on emerging global issues. The recent summits at Rio (sustainable development), Vienna (human rights), Cairo (population) and Copenhagen (social development) are no doubt cumbersome, but have mobilized international attention and political resolve to address

long-term challenges to the global system. Throughout the recent spate of conferences, major themes and priorities have emerged. The G-7 should urge a break in these conferences and lead the world to focus on implementation of the agreements that have been agreed upon -- to promote global health, protect the environment, empower women, encourage world-wide education and foster family planning. Focus in these areas promotes international security, but is also essential for common economic progress.

Most immediately, the G-7 should place priority on leading preparations for the upcoming UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The Women's Conference builds on the First Lady's successful efforts in Copenhagen and South Asia to highlight the importance of enhancing the role of women on behalf of national and

international progress. Coordinated G-7 action on Beijing's controversial handling of the NGO Forum for the Women's Conference also would help avoid turning this issue into a bilateral US-China confrontation as we step our engagement to protect the interests of US NGOs.

Migration/Population: Stabilizing world population and reducing massive migration is key to spreading prosperity, protecting the environment, and alleviating poverty. Follow through by the G-7 countries on commitments in the International Conference on Population and Development's program of action will be crucial. Most of the G-7 face growing migration pressures in coming decades. We need to begin serious thinking about harmonizing international migration controls to preserve mobility and prevent uncontrolled mass flows. More fundamentally, we must consider the importance of preventative strategies such as education, health care and sustainable development in the face of growing emergency demands to shift resources from development to relief.

Environment: The major challenges lie in implementing important commitments from the Rio Summit and attaining streamlining and better coordination among UN bodies. The draft communique endorses the results of last month's G-7 environmental ministers meeting, where we gained approval of a call for the "greening" of the public sector and for clarification of the mandates of UNEP and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

The G-7 should reaffirm its commitment to new international instruments to confront environmental challenges of the future: climate change convention goals for the year 2000, the bio-diversity convention (even though we continue to be the only G-7 country not to ratify), and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development's effort to fulfill its new mandate to forge agreement on sustainable management and use of forests.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Robert Suettinger to Eric Schwartz, re: YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE, ASAP (7 pages)	06/26/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Beijing Women's Conference])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[10/12/1994 - 12/30/1996]

2012-0094-F
ke3971

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]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 13 July 95 20:10
FROM Bell, Robert G.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Subject: RE: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

In HAC/D markup of FY96 DoD Approps bill this afternoon, subcmte adopted a real back-breaking amendment by Livingston on missile defense: no money can be spent to enforce ANY restriction contained in the ABM Treaty on any US missile defense program! This goes beyond TMD demarcation to effectively declare the ABM Treaty null and void.

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1; @LEGISLAT-Legislative Affairs
Subject: FW: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 13, 1995 07:59 PM

From: Danvers, William C.
To: @up; @nsa
CC: Record; @legislat; wise; fuerth
Subject: Legislative Update [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Thursday, July 13, 1995 07:57 PM

Note for Tony, Sandy and Nancy:

China MFN may not be as bad as we thought. Whip counts so far are soft since we haven't been able to get a good reading. Gingrich and Bereuter staff have been working a draft resolution that will likely contain the following components: language on Harry Wu; language on Beijing Women's conference-- U.S. shouldn't participate as long as Wu is in jail; additional human rights language; language on nonpro issues; a reporting requirement; and some sort of language on Taiwan. We believe it will be nonbinding and will not have trade language. After Gingrich and Bereuter sign off on it, they will share it with Matsui and Hamilton. We should be able to get a copy then.

Pelosi and Gephardt have a draft as well. Uncertain how or whether the two camps will meet. Likely to go to Rules on Tuesday and the floor on

Thursday.

On Bosnia, we have developed a leg strategy, which will likely rely on calls more than briefings. We have made a round of calls to every Senate office to see where things stand. Still don't have a complete readout, but not too many supporters of our position. Dole will bring his resolution to the floor on Tues.

DoD authorization bill will likely come to floor first week of Aug.

Dan Poneman and I are going to Hill on HEU/GCC protocol tomorrow to talk with Moynihan's staff.

614 briefings did not go well, but at least we are done. State should move the paper soon.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 July 95 12:42
FROM Sterns, Crayton L.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT 5394 [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Darby, Melanie B.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[5394LTR.DOC : 3073 in 5394LTR.DOC]][[5394MTP.DOC : 3074 in 5394MTP.DOC]][[5394TL.DOC : 3075 in 5394TL.DOC]]
ATTACHMENT FILE DATE 27 July 95 9:52
ATTACHMENT FILE NAME 5394LTR.DOC

Dear Representative Wolf:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter and suggestions with respect to the Harry Wu situation. Like you, I am profoundly troubled by this case and its broader implications.

As you know, we have been working persistently to get the Chinese to release Mr. Wu, arguing that his prominence as a human rights activist in this country means that punishing him will do severe damage to China's already-tarnished reputation in the eyes of the American public. Secretary Christopher will raise this issue with China's Foreign Minister when they meet in Brunei on August 1. We have also been helped by other countries raising Mr. Wu's case with the Chinese.

Up to now, we have refrained from taking the kind of retaliatory measures you suggest out of concern that doing so might adversely affect Mr. Wu's chances of being released. Obviously, his freedom remains our first priority.

In the meantime, let me assure you we will make every effort to ensure that he is treated properly and receives the best legal assistance available under Chinese law. We are not putting this case aside. As you know, Tony Lake has met with Mrs. Wu and pledged we will do everything possible to ensure Harry Wu's safe return to the United States.

Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Frank R. Wolf
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

27 July 95 9:49

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

5394MTP.DOC

cc: Vice President

Chief of Staff

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PATRICK GRIFFIN**

**SUBJECT: Letter to Representative Frank Wolf on
Harry Wu**

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Frank R. Wolf, who wrote urging you to take retaliatory actions against the Chinese to pressure them to release Harry Wu. He also recommends you meet with Mrs. Wu.

Background

Harry Wu was arrested at a border checkpoint on June 19, and has since been moved to the central Chinese city of Wuhan, where he is imprisoned while his case is being investigated. Although formal charges have not yet been brought, Wu has been publicly accused by the Chinese government of using improper travel documents and travelling to restricted areas, stealing "state secrets" and disseminating them to organizations outside of China. We finally gained consular access to him on July 10, and found he has not been mistreated and is in reasonably good health.

We have maintained consistently to the Chinese that, given Wu's prominence, particularly with Congress, the Chinese should release him immediately in the interest of preventing further damage to U.S.-China relations. They have refused to do so, insisting that the case is a domestic legal nature, and the U.S. should not interfere. Although the press furor has died down somewhat, it could easily be revived.

Congressman Wolf is Wu's most prominent champion in the House, and has written you recommending several steps be taken: 1) That you meet personally with Mrs. Wu; 2) That a travel advisory be issued for China; and 3) that the United States should refuse to participate in the UN-sponsored Fourth World Conference on Women scheduled for September in Beijing (or at least that the First Lady not attend).

Your reply indicates we are doing what we can to convince the Chinese to release Wu without taking steps that might incite them to take harsher action against him.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Wolf
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

25 July 95 16:5

ATTACHMENT

FILE NAME

5394TL.DOC

5394

July 25, 1995

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: STANLEY O. ROTH

FROM: ROBERT L. SUETTINGER

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Wolf re Harry
Wu Imprisonment

Attached at Tab I is a Memorandum for the President asking him to sign the letter at Tab A to Representative Frank Wolf, who wrote urging the President to take retaliatory steps, beginning with a travellers' warning, to force the Chinese government to release Harry Wu from prison. He also recommends the President meet with Mrs. Wu.

The President's reply indicates that we continue to raise the case with Chinese authorities, and that Secretary Christopher will raise it with Foreign Minister Qian. In the meantime, we are working to ensure that Wu is properly treated and has regular access to U.S. consular officials.

Concurrence by: Bill Danvers, Eric
Schwartz

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Memorandum for the President at Tab I

Attachment
Tab I Memorandum for the President

Tab A Letter to Representative Frank Wolf
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 28 August 95 08:53
FROM Hill, Roseanne M.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT FW: SBTPS on First Lady's Attendance at UN Conference on Women
TO Suettinger, Robert L.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

This is a joke right?

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @NSC - NSC Staff; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: SBTPS on First Lady's Attendance at UN Conference on Women
[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, August 25, 1995 05:41 PM

[[FLWOMEN.DOC : 2050 in FLWOMEN.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 25 August 95 17:6
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** FLWOMEN.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Jackson Hole, Wyoming)

For Immediate Release August 25, 1995

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Upon the recommendation of the President's national security team, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be attending the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing next month. As Honorary

Chair of the U.S. Delegation, the First Lady will be at the Conference on September 5 and 6.

The Conference presents a significant opportunity to chart further gains in the status of women, including strengthening families, promoting and protecting the human rights of women, expanding women's participation in decision-making and ensuring access to education and health care. The First Lady's attendance reflects the profound commitment of the United States to ensure that the Conference endorses all of these goals.

Although details of the First Lady's schedule are still to be determined (and will be released shortly), she is expected to address the Conference and other fora sponsored by official and non-governmental organizations.

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Beverly Roundtree to John Feeley, et al., re: Concurrence Request ASAP (13 pages)	10/02/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Non-Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([Beijing Women's Conference])
OA/Box Number: 605000

FOLDER TITLE:

[10/12/1994 - 12/30/1996]

2012-0094-F
ke3971

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 17 October 95 21:55
FROM Baker, Jane E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT UNGA Press Points [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Cullin, Brian P.
Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
Naplan, Steven J.
Schuker, Jill A.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY Baker, Jane E.
Baldwin, Kenneth
Dohse, Fred J.
Gray, Wendy
Hilliard, Brenda I.
Joshi, M. Kay
Kessinger, Jodi
Millison, Cathy L.

TEXT_BODY Attached are the Press Points/Q's&A's for the UN50 Briefing Book which require your review and proper formatting.
Please provide back to Exec Sec, ASAP. Thanks.

[[QS&AS.DOC : 5384 in QS&AS.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 17 October 95 21:53

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** QS&AS.DOC

U.S. COMMITMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
PRESS Q'S AND A'S

Question

Based on the failure of the U.S. to pay its UN bills, is it fair to say the U.S. commitment to the United Nations is weakening?

Answer

I remain strongly committed to work with the United Nations to

prevent conflicts, curtail the spread of mass destruction weapons, advance democracy and human rights, and provide humanitarian assistance. Our failure to pay our UN bills fully does not detract from that commitment in any way.

In fact, our investment in the UN -- material, human, political, and particularly financial -- is larger than that of any other country and testifies to our strong commitment to the UN. It is well to remember that while the U.S. might be the largest debtor it is also the UN's largest donor. We are the largest contributor to UNICEF, UNHCR, and a host of other important UN activities. Since I was last here 13 months ago, the U.S. has contributed over \$2 billion to the UN's coffers. In fact, one in every three dollars paid to the UN by its members over the last few years, was paid by the American taxpayers.

U.S. FUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Question

Many of the leaders assembled here have accused the United States of not carrying its full load by being the UN's biggest debtor nation. Would you care the comment?

Answer

I am fully aware that the United States has large financial arrears. But everyone should remember one thing clear: the U.S. may be the biggest debtor nation, it is also the UN's largest donor. Our assessments are more than twice as much as the next largest donor. Since I last attended the UNGA 13 months ago, the U.S. has paid the UN well over \$2 billion, and we have made voluntary contributions that are well over half of that in addition.

Although we may not have paid the UN fully, neither have many other nations. In fact, over the last three years, one in every three dollars entering the UN's coffers has been paid by American taxpayers.

So while I know that our arrears are large and that this contributes to the UN's growing problems, I would say that some of the critics should also know that without the very large financial contributions that the U.S. does make year in and year out, the UN would be unable to function at all.

UN REFORM

Question

What is the U.S. agenda on UN reform?

Answer

We have a significant reform agenda to make the un more effective, eliminate waste and duplication, and bring the size of its budget to a level that can be fully funded over the long term. It includes significant reductions in the size and cost of staff functions, consolidation of wasteful or duplicative functions, and the elimination agencies and activities of lesser priority.

For example, the un secretariat should be streamlined through drastic reductions in operating costs. Programs in development, emergency response, humanitarian relief, and monitoring functions must be consolidated into single agencies. Outdated functions, like the trusteeship council, need to be abolished. The economic and social programs must be drastically reformed. And every agency of the un must have an inspector general to eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse.

In short, as we have done with the u.s. government and private corporations have done the world over, the un must be reinvented and reinvigorated to be effective in meeting the tasks of the 21st century.

UN REFORM: PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS

Question

Past attempts at UN reform were generally unsuccessful. Why do you think that current reform efforts might succeed?

Answer

The time is right for reform, and chances for progress are better now owing to the convergence of several factors.

First of all, many nations share the U.S. view that the UN's 50th anniversary is a time to renew our commitment to the UN through a concerted effort of reform designed to enhance its effectiveness for the challenges of the coming millenium. That is why our G-7 partners agree to a significant reform agenda at the Halifax Summit last June.

The difficult challenges faced by UN peacekeeping also contribute to the reform momentum. We have led the way in reforming UN

peacekeeping. We have helped build the UN's capacity in this area and we have ensured that the Security Council makes more

disciplined choices about which operations to support. More and more people now realize that continuing along this reform path is essential to the long-term effectiveness of peacekeeping.

Finally, fiscal realities are catching up with the UN. As the U.S. and many other countries face considerable domestic budget constraints, it is imperative that all countries work toward a UN that is smaller, more focused, more accountable, and, above all, a UN that is more efficient.

U.S. ARREARS TO THE UN

Question

What is the current level of U.S. arrears to the UN, and why is the USG shirking its obligations to the UN by not paying its dues?

Answer

As of the beginning of this month, we owed the UN a little less than one billion dollars. This is a substantial debt. I am committed to finding ways to pay our arrears.

We are working hard with the Congress to resolve this issue. We have opened a dialogue with the Congressional leadership to determine whether our differences over funding, UN reform, and peacekeeping can be worked out. We are working hard to come to an agreement with the Congress on funding our arrears, enhancing consultations on peacekeeping, and instituting a broad package of UN reforms.

We must be realistic, however. Budgets are tight. Even when we get agreement from the Congress it is clear that our future contribution to the UN cannot be as large as in the past. That is why it is so urgent to get on with the important tail of reform.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO UN BORROWING

Question

How can the U.S. oppose UN efforts to borrow money, for instance

from the World Bank, when the U.S. government's failure to pay its bills to the UN is a major cause of the organization's financial troubles?

Answer

First of all, the UN does not have the authority to borrow externally. And, as we have already pointed out, World Bank funds are not an option; the Bank can only lend to sovereign governments.

An equally important consideration is that U.S. law prohibits the U.S. from paying interest on external borrowing by international organizations.

UN PEACEKEEPING FINANCING

Question

How do you reconcile the increased demand for UN peacekeeping operations, and the importance the USG supposedly places on those operations, with the increasingly shaky financing of peacekeeping and the USG's failure -- more than any other country -- to meet its obligations on this account?

Answer

We recognize that UN peacekeeping is facing a funding crisis. This is due in large part to a few large and very expensive operations -- notably in the former Yugoslavia and also in Somalia. The burden of the Somalia operation has ended, and as you all know, my Administration is working very hard to solve the problem in Bosnia.

Except for these large operations, UN peacekeeping is in fine shape. The cost of sustaining the important operations -- in Africa, in Central America and the Caribbean and in the Middle East -- is well within our planned budget. Equally important, whereas the UN clear faced extremely difficult situations in Bosnia and Somalia, it has performed in exemplary fashion in helping to secure peace and resolve conflicts in Angola, Liberia, Haiti, and other places around the world.

I remain highly committed to UN peacekeeping. I am also confident that once the expensive operations in the former Yugoslavia have ended, the financing of future peacekeeping operations will stand on a sound footing.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

Question

How would you characterize U.S. relations with the UN Secretary General?

Answer

I understand only too well the extraordinarily difficult job of the Secretary General.

We have an open, honest, and positive relationship. There is no question that the issues we deal with are difficult, and that we sometimes differ.

We have a shared commitment to reform the UN to meet the challenges on today's international agenda.

THE UN VERSUS DOMESTIC PRIORITIES

Question

Why are you here at the UN instead of back in Washington addressing America's problems?

Answer

We have vital interests around the globe, and the UN plays an important role in protecting those interests. It helps to promote international cooperation on a broad range of pressing issues - from resolving conflicts to stemming the spread of mass destruction weapons, from promoting human rights to delivering food, medical, and other assistance.

U.S. prosperity is endangered when overseas chaos threatens trade. The UN helps keep the international peace upon which economic prosperity is based.

Many of the world's problems do not respect borders. There is simply no alternative to international cooperation in the face of challenges posed by terrorism, international crime, and environmental degradation.

UN RAPID REACTION CAPABILITY

Question

Where does the USG stand on the Canadian initiative for improving UN rapid response capabilities?

Answer

We strongly support the concept of strengthening UN rapid response capabilities and we welcome the Canadian study as a important contribution to this effort. We agree with many of the study's recommendations. We will be working with Canada and other concerned states to implement many of these recommendations as quickly as possible.

UN AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

Question

The Secretary General has put forward an ambitious Agenda for Development, and some of the Agenda items may well come before the General Assembly. What is the USG view of the proposed Agenda?

Answer

We think the Secretary General has put forward a number of useful suggestions, including proposals to ensure coherent implementation of major UN conference recommendations, reform of the ECOSOC, and strengthened UN interagency cooperation. These are all part of the UN reform agenda that the USG supports.

At the same time, we strongly oppose several problematic proposals, such as those for an international conference on financing development, cancellation of external debt, and deadlines for achieving development assistance targets.

LIBYA: UNSC BID

Question

Libya appears determined to continue pursuing a UNSC seat. Is the USG certain enough countries are lined up in opposition to keep

Libya from succeeding?

Answer

Ensuring Libya does not gain a UNSC seat is a high priority matter for the USG and a large number of like-minded nations. Libyan Security Council membership would be very damaging to the UN.

Given the procedural complexities inherent in electing UNSC members, we can take nothing for granted.

Nevertheless, most countries agree with us that Security Council membership is inappropriate for a country that stands in violation of UNSC resolutions.

Key to our efforts will be close cooperation with the numerous countries that share this view, especially in the period prior to and during the balloting itself.

TAIWAN AND THE UN

Question

Where does the USG stand on Taiwan's bid for UN membership?

Answer

The USG does not support Taiwan's participation in the UN.

The USG recognizes the government of the PRC as the sole legal government of China. We acknowledge the Chinese position that there is one China, and Taiwan is part of China. This has been reaffirmed by each successive U.S. administration since diplomatic relations were established between the USG and the PRC in 1979.

Our position best serves the U.S. national interest. It is conducive to maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait. I would like to emphasize that unofficial ties between the U.S. and Taiwan are very strong, and that the relationship continues to strengthen and prosper.

UNESCO

Question

The Administration has said nice things about UNESCO, but is re-entry essentially a dead issue?

Answer

We believe that membership in UNESCO could further U.S. foreign policy interests, and have congratulated Director General Mayor for the constructive changes he has effected in the organization.

Unfortunately, expected shortfalls in our FY96 requirements for meeting our UN obligations make it impossible the U.S. to rejoin UNESCO.

We know that UNESCO is addressing key issues of press freedom, literacy for girls, cultural and ethnic understanding, and scientific cooperation that are of utmost importance in the post Cold War world.

Short of re-entry, we are trying, in an atmosphere of increasingly constrained resources, to maintain constructive relations with UNESCO, including posting an observer to UNESCO and encouraging contacts between USG agencies and scientific and academic contacts.

FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN: ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Question

What was accomplished at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing?

Answer

The 185 governments participating in the conference committed themselves to the empowerment of women and advancing what all women around the world seek -- thriving families, economic security, quality education and health care throughout their lifespan, personal safety, and the ability to participate fully and equally in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Platform for Action adopted in Beijing is a strong statement on women's empowerment for the next century. It includes a clear message that women's rights are human rights and that women have a right to control all aspects of their health, including their own

fertility, and to make decisions related to their sexual and reproductive lives, including the right to say "no."

The Platform also provides a strong statement on women's access to credit and measures to help women balance family and work. Furthermore, the Platform fosters a new recognition of the need to value quantitatively the work of women in the home, on family farms, in businesses, and in the community.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL REFORM

Question

What is the U.S. policy on Security Council expansion?

Answer

We support Japan and Germany for permanent membership -- they have the global capacity to serve as permanent members. Any expansion of the Council must be done in a way that preserves its effectiveness, further strengthens its capacity, enhances its representational character, and improves its working efficiency. Permanent member rights must not be changed. We should ensure that all the world's regions are fairly represented, without making the Council large and unwieldy.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 20 October 95 16:51
FROM Miyaoka, Lester H.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT scan document [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Eddy, Randolph P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[DOC1.DOC : 4192 in DOC1.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 20 October 95 16:48
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** DOC1.DOC

The First Lady's Participation in
Social Events Hosted by
Mrs. Leia Boutros-Ghali

October 22 Tea
October 23 Luncheon Co-Hosted with Mrs. Giuliani
October 24 Harbor Cruise and Luncheon

Mrs. Leia Boutros-Ghali, wife of the UN Secretary-General, hosts social events during the commemorative session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mrs. Boutros-Ghali is noted for her elegance and self-assuredness. Raised in an Egyptian Jewish family in Alexandria, she later converted to Catholicism (her husband is Coptic Christian). Mrs. Boutros-Ghali is fluent in English, French, and Arabic and is an avid reader of history, archaeology, and mystery books. She is active in charitable organizations, particularly on behalf of blind children, African relief, the environment, and the preservation of Egyptian antiquities and monuments.

On Sunday, October 22, Mrs. Boutros-Ghali hosts a late afternoon tea at the official residence; approximately 100 people will attend. The Sutton Place residence was originally built in the 1920's for Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan. It is part of an unusual cluster of private homes which share a garden bordered by the East River and 57th and 58th Streets. The United States donated the house to the UN in 1972.

Mrs. Boutros-Ghali and Mrs. Giuliani co-host the Monday, October 23 luncheon at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Barbara Walters will be a special guest. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the largest art museum in the Western Hemisphere, holding more than two million works from prehistoric through modern times. Its American art collection is the world's largest; its collections of European, Asian, African, Oceanian and Native North and South American art are extensive; and its Islamic collection is the most comprehensive in existence.

The Sackler Wing at the north end of the museum, where the luncheon will be held, was built to house the Temple of Dendur. The temple was originally erected by the Roman Emperor Augustus in Egypt in the First Century B.C. During the building of the Aswan High Dam, the temple was dismantled to save it from being submerged. In gratitude for U.S. financial assistance in saving a number of archaeological treasures during the construction of the dam, Egypt made a gift of the temple to the United States in 1965. The Temple went on display in 1978.

On October 24, Mrs. Boutros-Ghali will host a luncheon and harbor cruise on the yacht "Highlander," owned by the Forbes family and made available on this occasion to the UN; approximately 80 people will attend.

The First Lady may wish to discuss her recent trips to Latin America, and East and South Asia, with special emphasis on the Beijing Women's Conference as well as children's welfare, including nutrition, health, and education. She may also wish to inquire about Mrs. Boutros-Ghali's experience in Egypt and elsewhere regarding child blindness and African poverty alleviation.

Talking Points

ù I was pleased to have participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women. Delegations came together in a real spirit of

cooperation to adopt a strong Platform for Action.

ù The one word I would use to sum up the Platform is "empowerment."

0 We were pleased that the Conference:

reaffirmed the universality of human rights;
focused on the importance of young girls;

recognized that women need "equality" and that "equity" is no substitute;

included language on women's and girls, equal right to inherit; and

reaffirmed the gains made at previous world conferences,

particularly on the human rights of women and on women's health, including reproductive health.

ù We were also pleased with language on the need for life-long learning; on the need for girls to be involved in mathematics, science, and technology; and on language to open up more economic opportunities for women.

ù As we announced in Beijing, the President is forming an Inter-Agency Women's Council at the White House so that governmental and non-governmental organizations can follow-up on the recommendations of the conference.

ù We have also made other commitments:

Our Treasury Department is promoting the development of micro-lenders;

USAID is focusing on women's legal rights and political participation, in addition to micro-enterprise;

The Labor Department is soliciting pledges from employers to make systemic changes in the work place;and
the Justice Department has established an office on

ù We are very interested in the high level post which will be established in the Secretary-General's Office to help ensure system-wide implementation of the Platform for Action.

We hope that the Secretary-General's efforts to conduct a wide search for the best candidate will be successful, and that the person selected will be a recognized leader, with credibility and respect throughout the international community, and that she will be effective in integrating a gender perspective throughout the UN.

ù One area that needs further discussion is the responsibilities of host countries for UN world conferences and meetings.

We want to ensure that future world conferences are fully accessible to all those who want to attend, including persons with disabilities;

Procedures for accrediting NGOs to the Conference must be transparent and applied fairly and consistently;

NGO forum sites should be close to the conference site to allow for the exchange of ideas; and

visas should be issued in a timely manner

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 01 December 95 10:08
FROM Trip Test Account
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT scanned doc [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Letts, Kelly J.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
here is the document:
[[LETTS.DOC : 2636 in LETTS.DOC]]
lester
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 1 December 95 10:7
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** LETTS.DOC
11/30/95 16:29 *02026470431 DRL Q003

PROPOSED HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PRESIDENTIAL PROCL @ TION
December 10, 1995

More than two hundred years ago, our nation's founders adopted the Bill of Rights to ensure the protection of individual rights. Enshrined in our American Constitution are the rights to freedom of conscience, religion, expression, and association, as well as the rights to due process and a fair trial. Our country was formed on the principle that the protection and promotion of individual rights is paramount for the establishment of a free and democratic society. This ideal was born from the experiences and hardships of our ancestors and nation's founders. From our birth, America has always been more than just a place. America has embodied an idea that has become the ideal for billions of people throughout the world. Our founders said it best: America is about life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In the aftermath of this century's holocaust and most devastating world war, the United States led an international effort to form a multilateral organization dedicated to mediating peace and promoting human rights: the United Nations. Under our leadership, the first members of the U.N. adopted the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on December 10, 1948 -- a date which we commemorate annually as Human Rights Day.

11/30/95 16:29 '02026470431 DRL Z004

-2-

Rights Day. For nearly 50 years, this document has served as the standard for internationally accepted behavior of states toward their citizens. Throughout the world, people continue to look to the U.S. for leadership on human rights. This year, our efforts to promote peace in areas of conflict and to support human rights, democracy, rule of law, and accountability for abuses, have made a difference all over the world. In Bosnia, Haiti, Northern Ireland, and the Middle East, we are drawing closer than ever before to peaceful settlements to age-old conflicts and are witnessing progress towards protecting basic human rights standards. In September, the First Lady delivered a strong statement at the U.N.- Fourth World Conference on Women which underscored the U.S. commitment to defending fundamental freedoms and human rights, bringing to justice those who commit violations of human rights, and assisting the victims of abuse, particularly women and girls. Children are the most vulnerable and tragic victims of human rights abuses. This Administration has launched a campaign to raise awareness of the issue of child exploitation, domestically and internationally, and is seeking to educate the next generation regarding international standards and

11/30/95 16:30 '02026470431 DRL la 005

-3-

principles of human rights. Our activities at multinational organizations, such as the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, have focused Attention on assisting child-victims of war, opposing child labor, and promoting respect for children and families. We live in an exciting time of great advances for freedom and democracy in many countries, and, sadly, of continued suffering and hardship in others. As a country centered on promoting human rights and human dignity, let us work to ensure that people in all corners of the globe enjoy peace and respect for freedom and human rights.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1995, as "Human Rights Day," December 15, 1995, as "Bill of Rights Day," and the week beginning December 10, 1995 as "Human Rights Week." I call upon the people of the United States to observe these days and that week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 10 December 96 10:06

FROM Abdulmalik, April B.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Fetig, James L.
Johnson, David T.
Wozniak, Natalie S.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

fact sheet

[[FSHEET.DOC : 2630 in FSHEET.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 9 December 96 21:28

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** FSHEET.DOC
CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO PROMOTE RIGHTS OF
WOMEN
FOLLOWING THE UN FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN
BEIJING

□ USAID supports projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East encouraging the participation of women in the political process. In Bangladesh, where AID has been active on this issue, the percentage of female voters in recent national elections surpassed the percentage of eligible males who voted.

□ USAID helps women in Asia and Eastern Europe to protect their legal and economic interests. In Nepal, AID supports a program for women lawyers, who successfully persuaded that country's Supreme Court to declare a discriminatory property inheritance law unconstitutional.

□ At the G-7 summit in Lyon last summer, the President announced a \$5 million program to support of women in Bosnia, emphasizing training, legal assistance, and micro-enterprise projects.

□ The President appointed a Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues at the State Department, with a mandate to integrate

the advancement of women into our foreign policy.

- ☐ The Administration funds programs around the world that offer physical protection and promote self-sufficiency for women refugees, including funds to support schools for Afghan refugee girls in Pakistan.
- ☐ The Administration seconded personnel to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to address the reproductive health concerns of women refugees.
- ☐ Through the work of the U.S. delegation to the World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and through other efforts, we are working to combat international criminal activities involving child prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking of children internationally.

NEW INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

- ☐ The Administration will renew its effort to obtain from the Senate prompt consent to ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- ☐ We will provide \$1 million from the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for Rwandan refugee women, including programs that offer physical protection, economic self-sufficiency and social reintegration.
- ☐ We will provide \$.5 million from the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for women around the world to promote access to reproductive health services, protection and self-sufficiency.
- ☐ \$1 million in Economic Support Funds will be awarded to a consortium of Asian women's NGOs to combat discrimination against women in the workplace and violence against women.
- ☐ We will provide up to \$1 million from the State Department's Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) for projects focusing on women's empowerment in Africa.
- ☐ The Labor Department will provide \$.3 million for the prevention of trafficking in children and the prevention of child prostitution in Nepal.
- ☐ The Labor Department will provide \$.2 million for the prevention of trafficking in children, child prostitution and exploitative

child labor practices in Thailand.

☐ The Department of State and Justice will co-sponsor a Conference for U.S. and Russian NGOs, focusing on the prevention of international trafficking of women and girls.

These projects are supported by a combination of unobligated FY '96 and new FY '97 funds.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 30 December 96 15:50
FROM Lorin, Matthew E.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT FW: Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day and Human Rights Week
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day and Human Rights Week
Proclamation[UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, December 11, 1996 07:04 PM

[[HRPROC.DOC : 3897 in HRPROC.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 11 December 96 19:2
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** HRPROC.DOC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 10, 1996

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, BILL OF RIGHTS DAY,
AND HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

When America's founders crafted the Constitution and Bill of Rights more than two centuries ago, they not only created a blueprint for the conduct of American government, but they also gave expression to a vision of human dignity that inspires people to this day the world over. Our Nation's commitment to the freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights -- among them freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, and the right to due process and a fair trial -- serves as a beacon of hope to oppressed peoples everywhere.

Americans continue to work to improve our application of equality under the law for all our own citizens, as we believe that freedom and justice are the birthright of humankind. We are also working daily to foster and promote the growth of these rights in other countries. Indeed, the championing of democracy and human rights serves as a cornerstone of my Administration's foreign policy.

As we observe Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, we can take satisfaction in our progress in advancing human rights around the world in the past decade. In fact, more than half the people in the world now live under democratic political systems. Even in countries still struggling to establish basic human rights and freedoms, we are seeing some progress. And brave reformers such as Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma continue to press their rightful demand for freedom.

It is also encouraging that, with the growth and development of the human rights movement, there has been greater awareness and appreciation that women's rights are human rights.

Just over a year ago, representatives from 189 countries met in Beijing at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women.

That historic gathering focused the attention of the world on women's rights and needs. Now, we are beginning to see some progress. In many countries, increasing numbers of women are contesting and attaining public office and playing a vital role in shaping the political agenda. In Romania, women gathered from around Central and Eastern Europe to promote the goals of the Beijing women's conference. Thailand has passed a new anti-

prostitution law. Women in Namibia are now afforded equal rights with men in marriage. Chile has made a serious commitment to expanding educational opportunities for girls. And in the United States, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that I signed into law in September of 1994, reflects our profound national commitment to ending abuse against women. These are just a few hopeful signs of improvement in global respect for women's rights, and it is fitting that we celebrate them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1996, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1996, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1996, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate these observances with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that demonstrate our national commitment to the Constitution and the promotion of human rights for all people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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