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Folder Title:

Trip of the First Lady to China, U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women - September 5-6, 1995 [6]

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Meeting with Congressional Delegation

Divider Title: _____

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH (R-NJ)

Of Robbinsville - Elected 1980; 8th term
 Born: March 4, 1953; Rahway, N.J.
 Education: Trenton State College, B.A. 1975
 Military Service: None
 Occupation: Sporting goods executive
 Family: Wife, Marie Hahn; 4 children
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Political Career: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 1978
 Capitol Office: 2370 Rayburn; 225-3765

COMMITTEES: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; VETERANS' AFFAIRS**1994 GENERAL ELECTION:**

Christopher H. Smith (R)	109,818	(68%)
Ralph Walsh (D)	49,537	(31%)

AREAS OF INTEREST:

International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee (chairman)

Western Hemisphere Subcommittee

Population: Anti-abortion; strongly opposed to United Nations Fund for Population funding of programs in China; Sued US government twice for contributing to UN Fund for Population

China: human rights concerns, especially over population control policies; proposed asylum for Chinese seeking to flee one child policy

CSCE Commission (chair)

Critic of Israeli settlement activity in West Bank

Romania, religious rights

Child survival

QUESTIONS ASKED OF SECRETARY: Is it true that abortion is a priority for the administration at the Beijing conference? Is the U.S. committed to stay within the scope of the Cairo agreement [regarding reproductive rights]? Concern over forced repatriation of people to China and Vietnam (3/30/95). How can we reach an immigration agreement with Cuba when they are responsible for human rights violations like the tugboat sinking? What are we doing to denounce/influence China's deteriorating human rights record? By referring to Chechnya as an "internal affair," did we give the Russians a green light to continue their aggression? Did we make a misleading commitment pertaining to the Social Development Summit when we agreed to a target of .7% of GNP for social development assistance as this would amount to a tripling of foreign aid? (1/26/95). Do we use threat of aid cancellation to change foreign government's abortion policies? Will administration seek congressional approval prior to Haiti intervention? Why did we stop information-sharing with Peru and Colombia on drug interdiction and counter-terrorism efforts? (7/28/94). Is threat of foreign aid reduction used to encourage legalization of abortion by foreign countries? (2/24/94)

CODELS/TRAVEL: Egypt (Sept. '94); Peru (July '94); China (Jan. '94); Yugoslavia (Aug. '91); Switzerland, Turkey (April '91); China, Hong Kong, Japan (March '91); Sweden, USSR (Feb. '91)

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE OF NOTE: Human rights in Georgia and unresponsiveness of Embassy Tbilisi (3/17/95); Forced repatriation to China of applicants basing claims on fear of forced abortion or forced sterilization (3/3/95); Concern over impending plan for forcible repatriation of Vietnamese and Hmong refugees (3/1/95); Urging US not to promote the inclusion of pro-abortion language in resolutions for the Social Development summit (co-signer, 1/19/95); Urging US to oppose language referring to Tibetans as minorities in resolutions for the UN Human Rights Commission (1/18/95); Letter to Gore urging US to provide funds for human rights monitors in Rwanda and Burundi, Concern for Hmong refugees detained in Thailand (co-signer; 6/22/95)

FOREIGN POLICY LEGISLATION INTRODUCED: 104th CONGRESS; HR942 Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act; HR 1172 Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1995; HR1416 Torture Victims Relief Act of 1995; Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997

VOTING STUDIES:

'94 FOREIGN POLICY VOTES (House)

Bosnia arms embargo termination	-
Bosnia arms embargo consult (Hamilton)	-
Haiti - Immediate withdrawal	-
Haiti - Prompt withdrawal (Dellums)	-
Haiti - Safe Haven (Goss), June	-
Haiti - Safe Haven (Goss), May	-
PKO supp. (Bosnia,Haiti,Somalia,Iraq)	+
China MFN	-
Russian Aid (Callahan)	+
South African aid (Burton)	+
Iraqi POW resettlement (cut State \$)	-
Overseas buildings - \$15 mil. cut	-
Burdensharing (Europe)	-
US troops under UN control	-

'93 FOREIGN POLICY VOTES (House)

China MFN	-
India Human Rights	-
Russian Aid (Kyl)	+
Somalia troop authorization	-
State Dept. Authorization	-
NED (Kanjorski)	+
CJS	+
Foreign Ops	+
Russian Aid supplemental	+
NED (Neal Smith)	+
Somalia troop removal deadline	-
Somalia troop removal-Hamilton	-
NAFTA	-

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT (When voting; House votes)

'94 CQ's Pres. Support Rating	54%	'93 CQ's Pres. Support Rating	53%
'94 Foreign Policy Votes	21%	'93 Foreign Policy Votes	46%
'94 Haiti Votes	25%	'93-'94 Trade Votes	0%

KEY: + = supported Admin. position - = opposed Administration position NV = did not vote

BIOGRAPHY (*Excerpted from Congressional Quarterly's 1995 Politics in America*)

Smith represents a largely urban and industrial district, and his pro-labor sentiments have contributed to his compiling one of the more centrist records among House Republicans. During the first two years of the Clinton administration, he voted with the president about 45 percent of the time.

The name Smith has made for himself nationally is as a staunch opponent of abortion. Smith sees his work against abortion and his international interests as springing from the same concern for human rights. In the 104th Congress, he has a platform from which to be heard on international human rights issues as the chairman of the International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee on the International Relations Committee.

Smith has taken his anti-abortion crusade international through his work on the Foreign Affairs Committee, now called International Relations, where he has long attacked the United Nations for its population control programs. Since 1985, he has led successful efforts to block U.S. funding for population control programs run by the International Planned Parenthood Foundation and the U.N. Population Fund. Smith accuses the latter organization of supporting China's "one-child-per-couple" policy, which he says relies on forced abortions and sterilizations.

But Clinton decided in 1993 to provide \$50 million to the U.N. agency through the State Department authorization bill. As approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee, the bill provided \$36.2 million a year for two years for the U.N. fund, but then trimmed \$13.8 million from the president's annual request unless the U.N. agency withdrew from China.

When the bill reached the House floor, Smith offered an amendment barring any aid for the agency unless it withdrew from China or the president certified that the Chinese program was not coercive. After a bitter debate, his amendment was defeated.

He also went against both the Bush and Clinton administrations in demanding human rights improvements in China as a condition for renewing the country's most favored-nation trading status. Smith said the Chinese should be punished for using prison labor to make products exported to the United States and for the country's coercive population policy.

Smith's "pro-life" politics include supporting additional funding for child health care in the Third World. In 1989, he attached an amendment to a foreign aid bill authorizing \$245 million for "child survival" programs, such as immunization; in doing so, he defied Dush's express request that Congress limit its "earmarks" for specific foreign aid programs.

Smith's advocacy to end abortion is tempered at home by his support for labor. He voted against NAFTA, saying the trade pact would lead to U.S. job losses, would fail to protect the environment and ignores human rights as an integral part of U.S. trade policy. He also opposed GATT.

CALIFORNIA

36 Jane Harman (D)

Of Marina del Rey Elected 1992, 2nd term

Biographical Information**Born:** June 26, 1945, New York, N.Y.**Education:** Smith College, B.A. 1966; Harvard U., J.D. 1969.**Occupation:** Lawyer; White House aide; congressional aide.**Family:** Husband, Sidney Harman; four children.**Religion:** Jewish.**Political Career:** No previous office.**Capitol Office:** 325 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-8220.**Committees****National Security**

Military Personnel; Military Research & Development

Science

Space & Aeronautics



In Washington: Harman came to Washington in 1992 well-connected. But she almost didn't make it back to Washington in 1994. At one point she was declared the loser in her re-election bid, but the counting of absentee ballots eventually put her over the top by 812 votes.

Harman had worked in the Carter White House, as a Senate subcommittee staff director and in a high-profile Washington law firm. She not only has numerous well-placed friends but also understands how Washington works.

In 1993, a friend, then-Defense Secretary Les Aspin helped her gain a seat on the Armed Services Committee (renamed National Security), and from there she has worked hard to protect her district's aerospace industry. South Bay defense contractors Hughes, Lockheed and TRW all have laid off employees as the nation's defense budget has shrunk.

A narrow 1992 winner in the Republican-tilting 36th, Harman as a freshman returned home frequently, often bringing Washington officials with her. She persuaded Vice President Al Gore to hold a town meeting at a TRW plant in Redondo Beach.

Tough, smart and ambitious, Harman is an astute legislator who seems to hew to a more traditional pro-defense position than other Democratic women on National Security. In 1994, she and California Republican Steve Horn got the House to approve the purchase of six wide-body C-17 cargo jets in the defense authorization bill, though Armed Services had recommended buying only four. Horn's Long Beach district is home to the C-17 assembly plant; Harman's district is next door. In 1993, she introduced legislation that would have provided tax incentives to defense contractors who switched to non-defense enterprises. She did succeed that year in keeping the Los Angeles Air Force Station in El Segundo off the list of military facilities to be closed.

In the 104th, Harman also keeps her seat on the Science Committee. From there, she will pursue her goal of bringing high-technology jobs to her district to replace those lost to defense cutbacks.

On fiscal policy, she generally has supported

President Clinton. She broke with the administration in 1993 in voting for the Penny Katch amendment to cut \$90 billion in federal spending over five years.

As her first term began, she was actively involved in a freshman task force on congressional reform, but she soon shifted her legislative attentions, evidently seeing that a high profile in the effort would win her few points with House Democratic leaders.

At Home: No other California district has so few Democrats (43 percent of registration) and yet sends a Democrat to Congress. Everything about Harman and her brief political history suggests a unique path to success. Married to the founder of Harman International, a leading audio equipment maker, she moved from Washington to the 36th in 1991 and spent \$2.3 million to win her seat the following year (third-most of any House candidate in 1993).

The 36th emerged from 1992 redistricting as a revamped version of the old 27th, with liberal Santa Monica gone and the wealthy Palos Verdes Peninsula added. It looked Republican for sure until the GOP nominated Joan Milke Flores, a local official known for anti-abortion views. Harman made abortion rights her campaign's centerpiece; three minor-party candidates helped spread the non-Democratic vote and hand Harman victory with 48 percent.

In 1994, the GOP staged another high-tension primary won by Susan M. Brooks, a local mayor known as a moderate on abortion. But the intra-party wounds again were slow to heal, as runner-up contender Ron Florence refused to endorse Brooks. Able to once again divide and conquer, Harman also had the resources to defend her votes for Clinton's agenda and advertise her heavy lifting for the district economy. Still, the GOP tide in the state was strong enough to carry Brooks to an apparent victory on Election Day, and she came to Washington to join in post-election sessions with the Class of 1994.

It was the counting of thousands of absentee ballots (an increasingly large factor in California elections) that pushed Harman into the lead and restored her to office. State officials certified Harman the winner, but Brooks appealed to the House, pointing to evidence that votes had been cast illegally in the 36th (and elsewhere in Los Angeles County). As of February, a House Oversight subcommittee was still investigating the matter.

NEW YORK

14 Carolyn B. Maloney (D)

Of Manhattan — Elected 1992, 2nd term

Biographical Information

Born: Feb. 19, 1948, Greensboro, N.C.

Education: Greensboro College, A.B. 1968.

Occupation: Legislative aide; teacher.

Family: Husband, Clifton H.W. Maloney, two children.

Religion: Presbyterian.

Political Career: N.Y. City Council, 1982-93.

Capitol Office: 1504 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-7944.

Committees

Banking & Financial Services

Domestic & International Monetary Policy, Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit

Government Reform & Oversight

Government Management, Information & Technology (ranking)



In Washington: Although Maloney tends to vote with her party better than 90 percent of the time, she occasionally has to be shepherded into the Democratic column on economic issues. She opposed President Clinton's deficit-reduction bill in May 1993, a move that raised eyebrows

because she had campaigned on a platform of reduced government spending. After being personally lobbied by Clinton, she voted for final passage three months later.

Maloney ruffled feathers on both sides of the aisle with her Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, which would classify 16 million acres in five states as wilderness. Western representatives in retaliation offered mock legislation to designate Manhattan, which Maloney represents, as a natural wilderness.

Despite including the word in the bill's title, Maloney was stymied when Craig Thomas, then the Republican representative from Wyoming, asked her to define "ecosystem." Her staff later said she was caught off guard, but it became clear she hadn't done her homework when she said she "had no idea" who heads the Forest Service, the federal agency that would oversee the new wilderness area. "Jack Ward Thomas? Who is Jack Ward Thomas?" she asked at a May 1994 hearing.

But she found her voice in defense of the abortion clinic access bill, saying "the right to choose is meaningless without the access to choose."

Maloney has twice lost floor votes on her bid to eliminate a \$2.5 million rifle marksmanship program. She also takes aim at such big-ticket items as the space station, which she termed a "Motel 6 in space." She said the government is spending "\$100 billion for an orbiting motel for four astronauts when we spend a fraction of that on desperately needed affordable housing here on Earth."

Maloney will be able to monitor wasteful

spending during the 104th from the ranking slot on the Government Management, Information and Technology Subcommittee.

At Home: Maloney's victory over seven-term incumbent Republican Bill Green contained many of the elements that energized voters in 1992: a female Democrat who upset a powerful, entrenched incumbent, thanks in large part to a newly drawn congressional district. Her resounding re-election win in 1994 over City Council member Charles Millard demonstrated that she has established a firm hold on the affluent and heavily Democratic district.

Green, an affable, liberal Republican with a liberal-leaning constituency, had defeated in the past such visible names as former Rep. Bella S. Abzug and then-Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein. Running in the so-called Silk Stocking district, long dominated by landed Republican gentry, Green is heir to a family super-market fortune.

Nor is Maloney a pauper, though she was vastly outspent by Green. A former teacher Maloney's early campaign slogan "there are too many millionaires and not enough women" in the House of Representatives referred to Green and her primary challenger, real estate tycoon Abraham J. Hirschfeld. But she and her husband, a successful businessman, also are worth \$3 million to \$5 million, with most assets in real estate holdings, according to her financial disclosure form.

Maloney also profited from a high level of name recognition as a 10-year veteran of the City Council.

In 1994, Millard, a liberal Republican, sought to reclaim the district for the GOP. First elected to the council in 1991, he had distinguished himself as a staunch advocate of homosexual rights and as something of a character. He was known for giving council speeches in verse. He captured the Liberal Party line, which Maloney had in 1992.

The result was not close. Running on a ticket with Democratic Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, who won New York City comfortably, Maloney prevailed by nearly 2-1.

MARYLAND

8 Constance A. Morella (R)

Of Bethesda — Elected 1986, 5th term

Biographical Information

Born: Feb. 12, 1931, Somerville, Mass.

Education: Boston U., B.A., 1954; American U., M.A., 1967.

Occupation: Professor.

Family: Husband, Anthony C. Morella; nine children.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Candidate for Md. House, 1974; Md. House, 1979-87; sought GOP nomination for U.S. House, 1990.

Capitol Office: 106 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-5341.

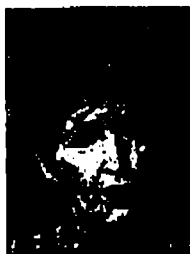
Committees

Government Reform & Oversight

Civil Service; Human Resources & Intergovernmental Relations

Science

Basic Research; Technology (chairman)



In Washington: Constituents of Morella who have been used to her moderate-to-liberal brand of Republicanism — including a voting record that supported President Clinton 76 percent of the time in 1994 — raised their eyebrows a bit when she signed the GOP's "Contract With America."

Morella said the action was meant to show she supported bringing the laundry list of measures to the floor, not that she backed each and every item. Early in the 104th, Morella was not rubberstamping every proposal to come before the House. But she was not vocally opposing the conservative contract agenda either.

Her behavior illustrates the legislative balancing act she faces in the 104th: pleasing her middle-of-the-road constituents without alienating her conservative House colleagues.

Co-chair of the Democrat-dominated House Women's Caucus, Morella often has stood virtually alone among Republicans on controversial, partisan-tinged topics. She was consistently among the Republicans least likely to support Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

She has supported abortion rights and has suggested she would not favor an effort to amend the Constitution to allow organized school prayer in public schools. School prayer "isn't destined for a rosy future" before the Congress, Morella told USA Today.

Morella strongly opposes term limits for members of Congress. In February 1995, she was one of a few Republicans to vote against a measure intended to limit U.S. involvement in U.N. peace-keeping missions.

On several fiscal issues, Morella has chosen to follow the party line, however. In the early weeks of the 104th, she voted for a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution and backed a presidential line-item veto.

More typically, Morella was one of the 46 Republican dissenters on a major crime bill in the 103rd Congress, voting yes on a proposed rule

governing floor debate and backing final passage of the underlying measure.

Unlike many other members, Morella did not pay a price at the polls for her support of the bill. Voters in her affluent, suburban district returned her to office with an overwhelming margin in 1994. Early in the 102nd Congress, Morella was one of only three Republicans opposing the resolution authorizing Bush to use force in the Persian Gulf.

Morella has taken other steps to separate herself from the national GOP. It was not until 1992, after 30 years as a Republican, that she attended her first national Republican convention. And then it was only as a staunch abortion rights supporter who wanted to oppose a platform plank that described abortion as murder.

But if Republicans are unlikely to take Morella into their inner circle, neither do they give her the cold shoulder. She is too personally pleasant to get brusque treatment, and many Republicans recognize that a more conservative member would have trouble holding the 8th, which is packed with federal bureaucrats and liberal political activists. Inside the GOP, it helps Morella that she has largely focused her liberalism on local concerns.

Her voting record did not prevent her from winning a high-profile subcommittee chairmanship in the 104th. Morella was appointed chairman of the Technology Subcommittee of the Science Committee.

The post gives her jurisdiction over several federal agencies in her district, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology as well as pieces of the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health.

In 1989, Morella joined most members in voting against a proposed 51 percent congressional pay raise. But she then submitted a bill to give up to 20 percent pay increases to judges and senior officials of federal agencies, whose raises also were killed by the House vote.

She has backed repeal of the Hatch Act, which restricts political activity by federal employees; Bush vetoed a repeal measure in June 1990. In 1993, Congress passed a bill revamping the Hatch

> quote 6

6 of 12 items

CQ's WASHINGTON ALERT 08/30/95

CHINA POLICY ACT OF 1995

House legislative action

(CRTEXT 07/20/95 p.H7273; 5732 lines.)

Inserted text is preceded and followed by this symbol: #.

Item Key: 22565

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, which I chair, finally got the opportunity to hear the real-life stories in open hearing from some of the Chinese women who have had their baby killed by forced abortion in the People's Republic of China.

After having had to take the extraordinary step of issuing subpoenas to bring these women out of U.S. prisons where they have been held for 2 years by the Clinton administration, which is trying to deport these women back to their tormentors, yesterday we heard these women describe the horror, the humiliation, the suffering, the pain and the loss of being subjected to both forced abortion and forced sterilization.

Even though these and many other women like them have been found to be completely credible by the INS, these victims are poised to be forced back to their oppressors in China because the Clinton administration reversed a very human policy of the Bush administration, by providing asylum to women who have had a forced abortion or have a well-founded fear of force abortion or forced sterilization.

Bill Clinton, Mr. Speaker, has turned his back on these victims, and he is trying to force them back. HU SHU YE broke down in tears yesterday as she described the pain and suffering of being dragged by the family planning cadres in China to the abortion mill to have her six-month-old unborn child destroyed. When she was able to regain her composure during the hearing, later in the hearing, she told us that she as bleeding so profusely that the Chinese officials were unable to involuntarily sterilize her. But 5 months later they were back at her door physically dragging her to be forcibly sterilized.

These women, their tears that they shed yesterday at the hearing and their

profound suffering is the reality of tens of millions of women in the People's Republic of China, in that terrible dictatorship.

I have led two human rights missions to China, Mr. Speaker. Religious repression has intensified since the Clinton administration delinked MFN from human rights. Oppression of political dissidents has gotten worse. For every prominent dissident they have released, usually on the eve of some important decision in the United States, they have taken many, many others and many of those that we do not know about. And now they have taken a U.S. citizen, Harry Wu.

Not only do these human rights problems get worse every single month that we continue to truckle to China, but they keep discovering new horrors. The PRC dictatorship times the executions, for example, of prisoners for the convenience of rich foreigners who pay for the harvest of the prisoners' organs. Now we learn that states who supported abortion clinics sell human embryos, and there are even some credible reports that late-term unborn children are actually being consumed as a new health food. Mr. Speaker, ideas have consequences, and the central organizing idea behind the PRC dictatorship is the utter devaluation of the individual human being. They have consequences.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude. There is no moral or practical difference between trading with the PRC dictatorship and trading withth Nazis.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following information:
JULY 18, 1995.

> 2

2 of 2 items

CQ'S WASHINGTON ALERT 08/30/95

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

House speeches & inserts

(CRTEXT 03/08/95 p.H2814; 30 lines.)

Item Key: 8079

[PH2814]

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, March 8, we commemorate International Women's Day, and is it not appropriate to have Rabbi Rachel Mikva offer us the morning inspiration.

This is a time to recall the difficulties which women in the United States and around the world continue to face in their efforts to achieve equal rights and equal opportunity and to commit ourselves to remedy the difficulties.

Recent times have seen great attention to the subject of women and human rights. Women made great gains at the Vienna Human Rights Conference, and last September's International Conference on Population and Development focused attention not only on the need for access to family planning but other issues also concerning women, literacy, girls' education, and childhood and maternal nutrition programs. Women's issues are central to the current economic conference in Copenhagen and will take center stage at the Beijing conference later this year.

As we look to cutting U.S. foreign assistance, I hope we will take care to see the benefits which we receive when we support women's rights. Let us in all ways make sure that we celebrate International Women's Day.

07/13/95 THU 10:25 FAX

--- NSC LEG AFFAIRS @000

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

July 13, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

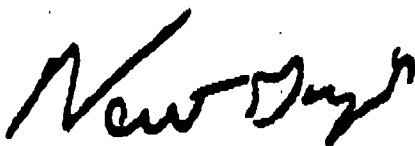
We are writing to express our support for your efforts to secure the release of Harry Wu. It is unconscionable that an American citizen traveling on a valid passport with a valid Chinese visa was arrested, detained and charged in violation of accepted international law. Furthermore, it is an outrage that access to Mr. Wu by American officials was not granted according to the terms of the U.S.-P.R.C. Consular Convention of 1982.

Harry Wu has undertaken heroic efforts to expose Chinese human rights abuses. For almost two decades, he suffered from the ravages of China's prison system. Today, Harry Wu is once again subject to China's closed prison system, and there are concerns about his health and safety.

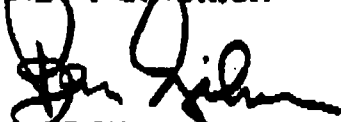
We are aware that your Administration had planned to participate in the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women, scheduled to be held in September in Beijing. In our view, it would be wholly inappropriate to participate in any international conference in the People's Republic of China while an American citizen is being unjustly detained by the Chinese government. There is ample precedent to deny American participation in international events which only accord prestige to regimes which deserve condemnation -- the boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow in the aftermath of the invasion of Afghanistan comes to mind.

Accordingly, we urge you to announce the United States government will not participate -- at any level or in any fashion -- in the upcoming United Nations Conference on Women as long as Harry Wu is detained in China. Anything less would send a tragic signal of disregard for the human rights of an American citizen.

Sincerely,



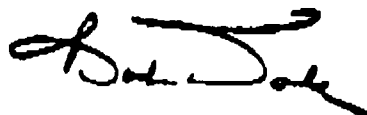
NEWT GINGRICH



BEN GILMAN



CHRIS SMITH



BOB DOLE



JESSE HELMS



ALFONSE D'AMATO

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H.L.C.

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2047

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SALMON and Mr. KING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

Concerning the Fourth World Conference on Women in
Beijing.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. CONDITIONS ON EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR

4 TRAVEL TO THE FOURTH WORLD CON-

5 FERENCE ON WOMEN.

6 No funds shall be expended for travel by any United
7 States official or delegate to the Fourth World Conference
8 on Women, to be held in Beijing, August and September

1 1995, unless the Secretary of State certifies to Congress
2 that—

3 (1) the process of accrediting nongovernmental
4 organizations for the conference was conducted fair-
5 ly, according to clear criteria, with full opportunity
6 for substantive appeal of denials of accreditation;

7 (2) no nongovernmental organization seeking
8 accreditation to such a conference was denied such
9 accreditation by the conference organizers on the
10 basis of that organization's actual or supposed politi-
11 cal orientation, or its affiliation with a particular
12 ethnic or religious group;

13 (3) accreditation was granted to—

14 (A) at least one group representing the
15 people of Taiwan; and

16 (B) at least one group representing the
17 people of Tibet;

18 (4) all representatives of nongovernmental orga-
19 nizations whose names were submitted to conference
20 officials in a timely fashion were granted visas by
21 the People's Republic of China;

22 (5) arrangements were made by the People's
23 Republic of China to provide the accredited non-
24 governmental organizations with access to the main
25 conference site that is substantially equivalent in

1 manner and degree to access afforded at previous
2 major United Nations conferences:

3 (6) assurances have been received that the Gov-
4 ernment of the People's Republic of China will re-
5 spect the internationally recognized human rights of
6 delegates to the conference and representatives of
7 accredited nongovernmental organizations, including
8 but not limited to freedom of religion, freedom of
9 speech, and freedom of the press; and

10 (7) the Government of the People's Republic of
11 China has released unharmed United States citizen
12 Peter H. Wu, known as Harry Wu, and has allowed
13 him to return to the United States.

14 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S**
15 **RIGHTS BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGA-**
16 **TION.**

17 It is the sense of the Congress that—

18 (1) the Fourth World Conference on Women in
19 Beijing, China, should promote an authentic wom-
20 en's perspective on issues of equality, peace, and de-
21 velopment; and

22 (2) if the United States sends a delegation to
23 the Conference, the delegation should—

24 (A) in accordance with the United Nations
25 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure

1 that "motherhood [is] entitled to special care
2 and assistance.";

3 (B) in accordance with the Universal Dec-
4 laration of Human Rights, uphold the family as
5 "the natural and fundamental group unit of so-
6 ciety" and therefore "entitled to protection by
7 society and the state";

8 (C) in accordance with the commonly used
9 and generally accepted usage of the word, make
10 clear that gender refers to woman and man as
11 the two sexes of the human being;

12 (D) in accordance with the United Nations
13 Declaration of Human Rights uphold "the free-
14 dom of conscience and religion [and the] mani-
15 festation [of] one's religion or belief in prac-
16 tice" with particular regard to those who pro-
17 vide health care services; and

18 (E) oppose abortion and infanticide in-
19 flicted on account of the sex of the child, as well
20 as forced abortion, forced sterilization, and
21 other coercive population control measures, and
22 refrain from promoting the recognition or es-
23 tablishment of an internationally protected
24 right to abortion.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

American Reception

Divider Title: _____

AMERICAN RECEPTION

DATE:	Tuesday, September 5
TIME:	6:30 pm
LOCATION:	Ambassador's Residence
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To attend a reception for Americans participating in the Fourth World Conference on Women.

II. BACKGROUND

This reception is being held for Americans attending the Women's Conference. Approximately 80- 100 people will attend this, including members of the US Delegation, the Congressional Delegation, and Embassy staff.

The reception is being held at the Ambassador's residence. Madeline Albright will introduce you for your brief greeting. American Home Products is paying for the reception.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See complete list attached.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

SEE TRIP BOOK

V. PRESS

Closed Press.

VI. REMARKS

No formal remarks prepared.

In honor of
The First Lady of the United States

*The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the
United States of America*

requests the pleasure of the company of

at a reception

*on Tuesday, the fifth of September
from ~~at~~ five-thirty to seven o'clock*

*P. L. V. P.
532.5851 Ext. 440*

17 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai

Approved _____

RECEPTION
IN HONOR OF THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES
TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 5, 1995
5:30 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.
AT RESIDENCE

U.S. DELEGATION

Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright
 Ms. Donna Shalala
 Mr. Timothy E. Wirth
 Ms. Marjorie Margulies-Newvinsky
 Ms. J. Veronica Biggins
 Ambassador Geraldine Ferraro
 Mr. Thomas Keane
 Ms. Melinda L. Kimble
 Madeleine Kunin
 Ambassador Victor Marrero
 Ms. Sally Shelton
 Mr. Evan Bloom
 Ms. Iris Burnett
 Mr. Bonnie Campbell
 Mr. Nils Daulaire
 Ms. Kathleen Hendrix
 Ms. Judith Keumann
 Ms. Sharon Kotok
 Ms. Sarah Kovner
 Ms. Ginger Lew
 Ms. Ellen Marshall
 Ms. Jean C. Nelson
 Ms. Karen B. Nussbaum
 Ms. Jan B. Piercy
 Mr. David Stewart
 Ms. Bica Williams-Manigault
 Ms. Maria Antonietta Berriozabal
 Ms. Arthenia L. Joyner
 Ms. Dorothy V. Lam
 Dr. Laila Al-Marayati
 Ms. Myrna Blyth
 Ms. Elizabeth Coleman
 Ms. Lynn Cutler
 Ms. Felice Gaer
 Ms. Adrienne Germain
 Sister Dorothy Anne Kelly
 Ms. Marilyn Monahan
 Ms. San Juanita Munoz
 Ms. Julia Vadala Taft
 Ms. Linda Tarr-Whelan

USUN Mission, New York
 Secretary of Health and Human Services
 Under Secretary for Global Affairs
 Office of the Conference Secretariat
 Former Senior Advisor to the President
 U.S. Representative to the UN
 President, Drew University
 DHS, Bureau of I/O Affairs
 Deputy Secretary, Dept. of Education
 U.S. Representative to the UN, ECOSOC
 Assistant Administrator, AID
 Office of the Legal Advisor, DOS
 Chief of Staff, USIA
 Director, Violence Against Women, DOJ
 D/A ADM Health & Population, AID
 Office of the Conference Secretariat
 A/S, Department of Education
 Office of the Conference Secretariat
 Department of Health & Human Services
 General Counsel, DOC
 Bur of Population, Refugees & Migration
 Counselor to the Administrator, EPA
 Director, Women's Bureau, DOL
 U.S. Exec Dir World Bank, DOT
 Office of the Legal Advisor, DOS
 US Mission to the UN, New York
 U.S. Principal Rep, Comm of Women, OAS
 Stewart, Joyner, Jordan-Holmes & Holmes
 Columnist, Psychiatric Social Worker
 President, Muslim Women's League
 Editor-in-Chief, Ladies Home Journal
 Chairman BOD and CEO Maidenform
 Senior VP, The Kamber Group
 Director, JBIHR, American Jewish Comm
 VP/Prog Dir Intl Women's Health Coal
 President, College of New Rochelle
 Sec/Treas, NEA
 Student, Carnegie Mellon University
 President and CEO, Interaction
 President, Center for Policy Alt

FACIT : AMERICAN EMBASSY BEIJING

PHONE NO. : 86105326425

Sep. 01 1995 05:40PM P03

Dr. Virginia Trotter-Betts
 Ms. Susan Weld
 Ms. Marie Wilson
 Ms. Judith Heumann
 Ms. Joyce Brown Moore
 Ms. Judith Rivera
 Mr. Paul Rakowski

President, American Nurses Association
 Lecturer in Law, Boston College
 President, Ms. Foundation
 Advisor,
 Attendant to Ms. Heumann
 Attendant to Ms. Heumann
 Attendant to Secretary Shalala

OTHER SENIOR STAFF

Ambassador Winston Lord
 Mr. Patrick Villegoureux-Ritaud
 Mr. Frank Provyn
 Ms. Kathy Lynn Grant
 Ms. Theresa A. Loar
 Mr. Stuart Jones
 Ms. Elaine Shocas
 Mr. David Hohman
 Ms. Alexandra Milonas
 Mr. William Howard Woodward
 Ms. Melanne Verveer
 Ms. Lisa Caputo
 Ms. Alison Mucattine
 Mr. Eric Swartz
 Mr. Stanley Roth

Assistant Secretary, DOS
 Ofc of International Conferences, DOS
 Director, Ofc of International Conf, DOS
 Special Assistant, AID
 Dir, Ofc of Conference Secretariat, DOS
 Special Assistant to Amb Albright
 Chief of Staff to Amb Albright
 Assistant to Secretary Shalala
 Assistant to Secretary Shalala
 USUN Senior Advisor
 Deputy Chief of Staff to Mrs. Clinton
 Press Secretary to Mrs. Clinton
 Speechwriter to Mrs. Clinton
 National Security Council
 National Security Council

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Mr. Jack Gosnell
 Mr. Michael Boorstein
 Mr. Arturo Macias
 Mr. William Stanton
 Captain John Reddinger
 Mr. William Monroe
 Mr. Charles Silver
 Ms. Jamie Horsley
 Mr. Lacey Fuell
 Mr. L. Scott Harrison
 Mr. Marco di Capua
 Mr. Jonathan Aloisi
 Mr. Robert Ludan
 Mr. Robert Tansey
 Ms. Constance Tauba
 Mr. Jeff Moon
 Mr. Eric Sollinger

Acting Deputy Chief of Mission
 M-C for Administrative Affairs
 M-C for Consular Affairs
 M-C for Political Affairs
 Acting Defense Attache
 Acting M-C for Economic Affairs
 Acting M-C for Press and Culture
 Acting M-C for Commercial Affairs
 Acting M-C for Agricultural Affairs
 Counselor for Plans and Programs
 Counselor for Env Sci & Tech Affairs
 First Secretary
 First Secretary
 Second Secretary
 Second Secretary
 Second Secretary
 Second Secretary

FROM : AMERICAN EMBASSY BEIJING

PHONE NO. : 66105026423

Sep. 01 1995 05:43PM P04

RECEPTION
IN HONOR OF THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES
TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 5, 1995
6:15 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.
AT RESIDENCE

CODEL

Representative Chris Smith	
Representative Connie Morella	
Representative Jane Harman	
Representative Carolyn Maloney	
Mr. Grover Rees	Staffer for Rep. Smith
Ms. Kristen Gilley	Staff Member
Ms. Mary Rudman	Staff Member

AMERICAN COMMUNITY**AMCHAM Officers**

Mr. William Warwick	NTAT
Mr. Philip Carmichael	EG&G
Ms. Dian Terry	Hill and Knowlton

Ford Foundation

Mr. Anthony Saitch	Director
Ms. Mary Ann Burris	Program Officer
Ms. Phyllis Chang	Program Officer

Fulbright Lecturers

Ms. Constance Post	Iowa State University/ Beijing For Affairs College
Mr. Jeffrey Lenn	GWU/People's University
Mr. Leslie Barratt	ISU/Beijing Foreign Studies University

United Nations

Mr. Arthur Holcombe	Resident Representative
Ms. Susan Holcombe	UN Population Fund

Miscellaneous

Mr. Charlie Tri	c/o Beijing Hotel
Ms. Anne Stevenson-Yang	Dir. Beijing Office, US-China Business Council
Ms. Marjorie Watt	President, American Women's Club of Beijing
Mr. David Hoffman	President, American Club of Beijing
Mr. Keith Clemenger	Dir. Beijing Office, Comm Scholarly Coop with China

FROM : AMERICAN EMBASSY BEIJING

PHONE NO. : 86105326423

Sep. 01 1995 05:50PM P05

HOST: Scott S. Hallford

Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

U.S. Delegation - 47
Other Senior Staff - 15
American Embassy - 17
CODEL - 7
American Community - 16

Total: 102 Guests

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NGO Forum Speech

Divider Title: _____

Look*at the world through women's eyes***press release****ngo forum on women** *beijing '95***IRENE M. SANTIAGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NGO FORUM ON WOMEN '95**

Irene M. Santiago is the Executive Director of NGO Forum on Women '95, the parallel program by non-governmental organizations for the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. Ms. Santiago will oversee preparations for the Forum in Beijing, an event to be attended by about 30,000 women from all over the world. She will also coordinate regional and global activities by NGOs directed at influencing the Platform for Action, the official document of the United Nations conference.

Ms. Santiago has had extensive experience with NGOs, women's organizations and networks. Starting as a grassroots organizer and political activist in southern Philippines, she worked with national and international NGOs, and was active as a founding member of many of these. She was co-founder of PILIPINA, a nation-wide organization that was one of the pioneers in the Philippine women's movement. NGOs she helped to start include Kahayag Foundation in Davao City, Philippines, the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), BUNSO, the Asian Women's Research and Action Network (AWRAN), BATAS, PILIPINA Legal Resources Center, Asian and Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), International Women's Development Agency (IWDA), and GROOTS, a network of grassroots women. Most recently, she co-founded the Center for Asia/Pacific Women in Politics of which she is the current President. In 1985, Ms. Santiago organized the Asian Women's Conference, one of the regional preparatory activities for the end-of-the-decade forum in Nairobi. She was also the focal point for Asia/Pacific for NGO Forum '85.

Ms. Santiago holds a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University where she was a Fulbright/Smith-Mundt scholar. For the past five years, she worked with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) as Chief of the Asia/Pacific Section. In this capacity, she was responsible for formulating UNIFEM's strategies to provide direct support to innovative and experimental projects and to act as a catalyst to mainstream women in development. Among her successful initiatives was a program to strengthen the capacity of NGOs and women's groups to work a UN conference effectively. Ms. Santiago has been in the forefront of initiatives to promote more women in politics and decision-making through training and networking.

BACKGROUND ON THE UN WORLD CONFERENCES ON WOMEN

LEADING TO

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

September 4 - 15, 1995

and the parallel
NGO FORUM '95

August 30 - September 8, 1995
Beijing, China

UN CONFERENCES AND NGO FORUMS

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE EVENTS

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

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

GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOLLOW-UP

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

NGO FORUMS

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

PREPARATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

NGOs: They're everywhere, but what are they?

By CAROLE COLLINS
Diplomatic Correspondent

Since its founding 50 years ago, the United Nations has largely been a club of governments. A club largely dominated by a few "big boys" from the capitalist, industrialized North — the United States, Britain and France.

But the rapid growth of global civil society — widely credited with ending the Cold War and lighting a brushfire of democratization across Africa — has begun to change the form, functioning and now the gender balance of this multinational country club.

It has also secured a new actor on the international diplomatic stage to supplement governments: the nongovernmental organization, or NGO. (In the United States, NGOs are generally referred to as "private voluntary organizations," or PVOs.)

A decade ago, NGOs were fairly marginal to major international diplomacy. Today, NGO participation in intergovernmental negotiations has been mainstreamed. Even multilateral development banks like the World Bank, desperate to shore up their shrinking legitimacy among the public, have turned to soliciting NGO input on their policies and programs.

As U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and other U.N. officials have noted, the involvement of NGOs in making decisions on the environment, sustainable development, human rights and women has increased the legitimacy and transparency of intergovernmental deliberations.

But it has made U.N. decision-making much more complex. It also has highlighted a dilemma of democracy at the United Nations — its continued domination by the "big boys" and inclusion of oft-repressive governments, as U.N. members, in deciding international policies of vital importance to grassroots people.

Of PINGOs and BNGOs

What exactly is this exotic-sounding entity known as an NGO?

NGOs come in all sizes, shapes, ideologies, nationalities, organizing structures and styles. Some focus on nothing but local issues. Others, like the Federation of African Voluntary Development

Organizations, span whole continents. Still others, like the 50 Years Is Enough! campaign to reform the World Bank, span the globe. Their very diversity reflects the increasing differentiation of civil society around the world.

They encompass everything from charities and relief agencies, such as Oxfam and Caritas, to political parties; think tanks and academic centers to community organizations; cultural associations to continent-wide farmers' networks; women's groups to environmental federations; social movements to human rights and religious groups.

Some NGOs provide expertise on specific issues that governments or the United Nations lack. Others represent significant constituencies with a direct stake in the outcome of U.N. decisions.

Still others are little more than entrepreneurial in nature. Taking advantage of the current emphasis on privatization of government services and functions, they are cashing in on the credibility that NGOs often have as ostensible expressions of civil society.

Some transnational corporations, whose powers and resources often exceed those of governments, have taken to trying to portray themselves as NGOs, as some tobacco company donors did recently at a UNICEF meeting. Such "BNGOs" — business NGOs — have outraged activists who feel the not-for-profit nature of "PINGOs" — public interest NGOs — is essential to their credibility.

Even governments, eager for the cachet of greater popular legitimacy sometimes lent by NGO status, have taken to portraying some of their agencies or projects as NGOs. During the Rio earth summit, activists denounced the Brazilian government for including several government-owned corporations in the NGO Forum, the series of NGO workshops and panels paralleling the official U.N. conference.

Governments have sometimes insisted that NGOs be organized in government- or ruling-party-approved federations, the better to control their activities and membership. But such supposed "NGOs" lack the legitimacy of authentically civil — that is, nongovernmental — society.

This surfaced as an issue at a recent meeting for NGOs organized by the All China Women's Federation, official host for the NGO Forum in Beijing. Federa-

tion statements that suggested they had been approved by the Chinese government raised activists' concerns that the access and freedoms NGOs have enjoyed at recent U.N. summits might not be allowed in Beijing.

NGOs are not immune from their own divisions. NGOs from the industrialized North have long dominated international NGO activities and presence at the United Nations. On May 8, the Group of 77, or G-77, a U.N. caucus of about 135 developing countries, issued a statement calling for better balance between North and South as well as national and international NGOs.

Evolving relationship

International agreements and treaties were traditionally the fruit of protracted negotiations among U.N. member nation-states, from which the public was largely excluded.

But transnational institutions such as the International Monetary Fund have effectively stripped away some elements of national sovereignty, such as setting exchange rates for the national currency. Globalization of information, technology and economies have further undermined the power and relevance of national governments' decision-making.

Many nation-states have fragmented into microstates during the past decade as a result of ethnic and religious conflicts. When such conflicts shatter or delegitimize governments in countries like Somalia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia, the United Nations has often been left to pick up the pieces. A key ally in this process may be NGOs.

As a recent issue of the *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* argues, recent debates on accreditation and access at the Beijing PrepComm reflected "the U.N.'s evolving role as the facilitator of an unprecedented dialogue involving the representatives of sovereign states and global civil society."

"Since (the) Nairobi (U.N. Conference on Women in 1985)," it says, "women have been in the vanguard of this promising but difficult marriage of an essentially American model of democratic lobbying and a forum with a built-in democratic deficit" reflecting current global power relations.

The marriage has sometimes been difficult. "There's resistance to having

NGOs in the negotiating sessions," former Congresswoman Bella Abzug told *NCR*, "because some fear them as the growing voice of civil society." And single-issue NGOs often have little understanding of the role governments play in balancing or reconciling civil society's often competing priorities and interests.

New challenges

On May 8, the United Nations convened a weeklong meeting to better define its relationship to NGOs. It hopes to replace the series of ad hoc arrangements that have hitherto governed NGO accreditation and access to U.N. meetings with a formally agreed upon process.

The meeting is trying to "catch up with how the world has really changed, to make the rules catch up with reality," said a U.N. staffer who works extensively with NGOs. Governments realized that many NGOs had contributed greatly to the earth summit and other meetings but were barred from follow-up because they lacked formal consultative status with the United Nations.

Accreditation rules were last reviewed in 1968, at the height of the Cold War, when most NGOs were based in the North. Since then, the number of NGOs from developing countries has exploded.

Most NGOs active at the United Nations have been accredited until now through the Economic and Social Council, and are largely excluded from deliberations by other parts of the United Nations. In its May 8 statement, the G-77 called for NGOs to have access to and provide input into all parts of the United Nations, including those bodies dealing with finance, trade, disarmament, law and humanitarian intervention.

Perhaps the most challenging aspect of NGOs' more prominent role in international diplomacy is the potential they hold for building binding commitments among governments from below, rather than through political elites at the top.

Fr. Jim Hugg, head of the Washington-based Center of Concern, noted recently that NGOs in many ways form "unique experiments in global democracy focused on issues, not elections."

As such, they may have a lot to teach both the United Nations and its member governments. ■



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*Regional Focal Points

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**NGO COMMITTEES ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN****GENEVA**

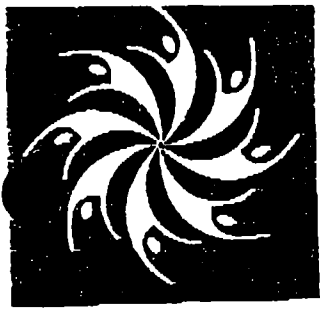
Irene Hoskins
 General NGO Sub-committee
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 American Association of Retired Persons
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 Fax: (212) 756-3573



ngo forum on women *beijing '95*

Foro de ONG sobre la Mujer *Forum des ONG sur les Femmes*
 منتدى المنظمات غير الحكومية للمرأة
 非政府组织妇女问题论坛

Send a Sister Grantees

Supatra Masdit
Convenor

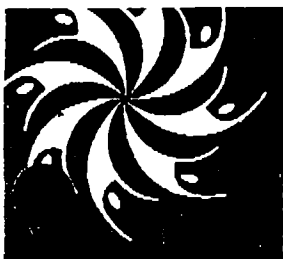
Irene M. Santiago
Executive Director

As part of its organizing efforts, the NGO Forum established a travel scholarship program entitled "Send a Sister to Beijing." Through grassroots fundraising campaigns and some small foundation grants, the Forum and its supporters have raised enough money to send 50 Sisters to Beijing. Ten outstanding women activists and community leaders from each of the five regions were selected for travel scholarships to the NGO Forum. These 50 Sisters bear testimony to the power of women's leadership around the world.

partial list of grantees:

Brenda Gopeesingh, Hindu Women's Organization, Trinidad & Tobago
Maria Luisa Currchic, Counsel of Mayan Women, Guatemala
Paulina Cavada, Disabled People's International, Chile
 ✓ **Sophia Vue-Lo**, Hmong Women of Minnesota, U.S.A.
Njevez Hernandez, Association of Gypsy Women, Spain
Susana Tratnik, LL (lesbian activist group), Slovenia
Harriet Busingye, Federation of Women Lawyers, Uganda
Monica Fleurlinge Juliette, ANSE Etole Women's Group, Seychelles
Miriam Moleleki, 'Masikhule' Women's Development, South Africa
Shahira Akter, Agriculture Working People's Association, Bangladesh
Koy Veth, Women's Voice Center, Cambodia
Ramani Devika Fernando, Kantha Handa, Sri Lanka
Soheir Gilbana, Young Moslem Women Society, Egypt
Swasan Farouk Maknay, General Federation of Jordanian Women, Jordan





ngo forum on women *beijing '95*

Foro de ONG sobre la Mujer *Forum des ONG sur les Femmes*

منتدى المنظمات غير الحكومية للمرأة 非政府组织妇女问题论坛

NGO Forum on Women, Beijing '95 Program of Plenaries

Supatra Masdit
Convenor

Irene M. Santiago
Executive Director

The NGO Forum on Women in Beijing and the Fourth World Conference on Women are being convened at a time of powerful and irreversible global changes. Globalizing forces are converging and realigning. New directions are being charted for the future of humanity as a whole. The impact of these changes on women and the larger human community raises serious challenges. It is urgent that alternative visions of development are articulated and acted upon if we are to ensure the very survival of humanity.

As women prepare for the Forum and the Conference, we must struggle to maintain gains made over the recent decades as there are serious attempts to roll back the advances women have made at the national and international levels. It is imperative that women use this opportunity to reflect on the impact of these global forces and to consolidate our action and advocacy strategies not only to maintain gains, but to move women's, if not humankind's, development agenda forward.

The NGO Forum on Women in Beijing provides an historic opportunity for women from around the world to present the global community with a vision for the 21st century; one that is human centred and informed by **looking at the world through women's eyes.**

The Program of Plenaries will be the site of the **Agenda Setting** for the global movement of women. The Plenaries will critically analyze the current global forces, examine women's responses and provide the impetus for women's action plans for the 21st century.

The broad objectives of the Program of Plenaries are to:

- provide a coherent focus to the Forum;
- provide space for critical reflection on the global forces that are having a deep impact on the human community;
- evaluate strategies and mechanisms developed;
- encourage the formulation of actions to respond to these global forces; and
- project women as a political force in the world.



The Program of Plenaries will have four distinct features.

Part 1: Overview & Analysis of Global Forces

Framing the questions: Global trends and their impact on women

The opening Plenary will present an analytic overview of the global forces affecting the quality of life of the human community and the challenges they pose for the global community as a whole and for women in particular as we approach the 21st century. The keynote speaker will present the general overview, and this will be followed by presentations from five regional perspectives. These global forces are defined as follows:

- a) Approaches to governance including questions of citizenship and political participation;
- b) Obstacles to peace and human security—effects of militarization, violence, poverty;
- c) Challenges posed by the globalization of the economy, including the impact of the technological revolution on work;
- d) Rise of conservatism in its various forms—religious, nationalistic, racial/ethnic; and
- e) Media, Culture and Communication—challenges and opportunities.

Speakers will present critical analyses of these forces and examine their inter-connectedness. Presentations will look at the impact at the local/ global levels and frame the questions they pose for us in our struggle for equality and social justice.

Part 2: Responses—Strategies and Mechanisms

Mainstreaming women's issues: a critical analysis

The second section of the Program of Plenaries will analyze the priority areas of advocacy and action espoused by women's NGOs, highlighting strategies that have challenged definitions, raised questions and informed changes. Presentations will address issues such as how we worked, the methods and strategies we used, the tools we developed and the lessons we learned.

Over recent decades, an array of mechanisms have been put into place to enhance women's role at the local, national and global levels. Panel presentations will evaluate the effectiveness of these mechanisms to date and make recommendations to enhance their relevance to the future.

These presentations will also help identify strategic impact points for future work and create impetus for participants to build/enhance effective action agendas for the future.

Panel presentations will:

- evaluate the effectiveness of strategies used;
- assess policies and mechanisms set up to enhance women's role at the national level;
- evaluate international mechanisms and structures within the United Nations system;
- evaluate financial arrangements and institutional mechanisms; and
- identify strategic impact points for post-Beijing struggles including resources needed.

Part 3: Sharing Our Agendas

This session of the Program of Plenaries will feature regional perspectives and will bring together action plans and strategies which participants have developed or refined within the NGO Forum. This segment will also highlight impact points for our collective work in the future. This session will enable NGOs to hear who is doing what, provide opportunities for sharing, and enhance collaboration among participants.

Part 4: Commitment to the Future

The final session of the Program of Plenaries will focus on commitment to the future. Women heads of UN agencies will meet with NGOs to discuss their visions and commitment to a human centred development agenda. This session will take the format of an interview.

The second part of the session will bring together older and younger women in a round table discussion regarding their visions for women's leadership in the future.

NGO FORUM ON WOMEN
Program of Plenaries
Aug. 31 to Sept. 8

Date	<u>9:00 - 10:45 a.m.</u>	<u>11:00 - 12:45 p.m.</u>	<u>3:00 - 4:45 p.m.</u>
Aug. 31	Keynote Addresses	Global Overview	
Sept. 1	Governance	Peace and Human Security	
Sept. 2	Economy	Conservatism	
Sept. 3	Media	Strategy: Governance	Strategy: Economy
Sept. 4	Strategy: Rise in Conservatism	Strategy: Threats to Human Security	Strategy: Violence Against Women
Sept. 5	Strategy: Media and Telecommunications	Institutional Mechanisms and Financial Arrangements	Gender Strategies
Sept. 6	UN Women: Commitment to the Future	NGO Networking and Accountability	Regional Action
Sept. 7	Regional Action	Regional Action	Regional Action
Sept. 8	Regional Action	Intergenerational Dialogue	Closure

Look*at the world through women's eyes***press release****NGO Forum on Women****Aug. 30 - Sept. 8****Diversity Tents:**

1. Grassroots Women
2. Lesbian
3. Youth
4. Older Women
5. Women with Disabilities
6. Indigenous Women
7. Refugee and Stateless Women

Regional Tents:

1. Africa
2. Latin America and the Caribbean
3. Asia Pacific
4. North America and Europe
5. Arab States

Themes:

1. Economy
2. Governance and Politics
3. Human Rights/Legal Rights
4. Peace and Human Security
5. Education
6. Health
7. Environment
8. Spirituality and Religion
9. Science and Technology
10. Media
11. Art and Culture
12. Race and Ethnicity

Contact: Colleen McCabe
(212) 691-6262

ngo forum on women beijing '95

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 1995

**REMARKS BY FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TO THE INTERNATIONAL NGO COMMUNITY AT A FORUM
OF THE U.N. WORLD SUMMIT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
MARCH 7, 1995**

Thank you. Good morning. Thank you Ambassador Teymour, Mr. Desai, Mr. Nielsen.

I am honored to participate in this historic gathering, where civic, religious, and social organizations as well as government leaders from around the world are uniting in the fight to eradicate absolute poverty, create jobs, and empower women and men to become full participants in their societies.

It is a special pleasure to be able to speak to a gathering that includes so many non-governmental organizations. Whether they operate in great cities or in remote villages, NGOs always have played a vital role in strengthening our global community. But particularly today, as all nations face new challenges and choices, the experience and wisdom of NGOs will be critical in guiding us toward a safer, more just, and unified world.

The end of the Cold War has created extraordinary new opportunities for growth and progress. But at the same time, ethnic strife and civil conflict have erupted across the planet, depleting our resources, draining our energies, promoting hatred and intolerance, and imperiling our ideal of a free and open global society.

Today, too many nations waste precious resources on building weapons of mass destruction, staging wars, and doing violence to basic human rights, instead of investing those resources in people. Too often, natural resources are destroyed and human ones exploited through socially irresponsible behavior. Today, too much time is spent in naked pursuit of power instead of working for peace and prosperity.

It has become fashionable in recent years to assign blame for the world's problems to one group of nations or another. I hope this Summit does not succumb to that temptation. In fact, every nation needs to rethink its approach to social development and most nations need to do more for their own people and humanity.

To meet the goals of this Summit, governments will have to go about their business in new ways. They will have to rethink how to protect their most vulnerable populations in a time of shrinking resources and accelerated global competition. They will have to respect basic human rights, and that includes the rights of women and workers to be protected from exploitation and abuse. And they will have to create conditions that encourage individual initiative and a vibrant civic life.

Finally, as my husband said in a speech last week, governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism. With our economies and our societies becoming increasingly interdependent, we must work to create a global community in which economic growth and social progress result in shared prosperity and opportunity.

On a large scale, there is no better place to start than with an indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The threat posed by these devastating weapons endangers all the work we do to end poverty, create jobs, and empower people. Moreover, in balancing priorities and resources, all nations will have to realize that investing in people, not the acquisition of nuclear arms, is the way to make their societies stronger. Clean water, safe sanitation, basic education and health care are better investments to strengthen societies in both the short and long term than the acquisition of or increase in nuclear arms.

Two days ago marked the 25th anniversary of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, now joined by 172 nations that realize that opposing the spread of nuclear weapons is in their self-interest. And to further the goals of the Treaty, the United States and Russia have agreed -- through START I and START II -- to reduce our own nuclear arsenals. We must all continue the effort to deal responsibly with this critical issue.

In addressing the world's social problems, we cannot expect governments to act alone, particularly in an era of scattered and, some believe, scarce resources. Governments need NGOs to monitor their actions and mobilize them to find innovative solutions to problems. NGOs also can inspire us to work more effectively with each other -- within the NGO community and within the community of nations. That is why the participation of NGOs at this and other United Nations Conferences is so invaluable.

The great social movements of my own country during the 19th and 20th centuries -- the abolition of slavery, the right of women to vote, as well as the civil rights movement would not have been achieved without the leadership of civic, religious, and social organizations.

The same is true elsewhere. As Ambassador Somavia knows well, civic organizations committed to human rights and the rule of law were instrumental in assuring Chile's transition to democracy. Through the work of nuns and lay people in the Philippines, civic groups in Bulgaria, grassroots organizations working across Africa and South America, and many others, NGOs have helped improve the lives of tens of millions of men, women, children and families struggling to escape tyranny, poverty, and social dislocation.

Ultimately, this forum and the Social Summit is about supporting and building on that work, not for the sake of governments or ideologies, but for people. It is about putting people first. And putting people first requires realistic, workable solutions to complex problems.

Too often, the assumption is that any solution will inevitably be costly and complicated. In fact, we have proof to the contrary.

We see grassroots efforts around the world that are reducing poverty, improving health and education, and promoting individual freedom.

UNICEF, to take one shining example, has had a decade-long focus on child survival and has pioneered many strategies that are low-cost, including breastfeeding and oral rehydration therapy and immunizations.

Last year polio was eradicated in the Western Hemisphere by a multinational effort. And the U.S. was the lead donor for that.

And around the world, the percentage of children immunized against major preventable diseases rose from 20 percent to 80 percent between 1980 and 1990.

In the United States, I'm frank to admit, we have had to follow the lead of other countries so that finally we are attempting to increase the immunization rates of our own children, and our rates have increased but are not yet where they need to be.

In South America, the involvement of NGOs in teaching pregnant women self-diagnosis of maternal health problems has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the infant mortality rate in rural areas.

I myself saw at the Fabella Hospital in Manila, news mothers staying in the hospital long enough to learn to nurse their babies, which promoted a stronger bond between mother and child and increased the chances of family stability.

And in countries where governments and NGOs have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services, we have seen an improvement not only in the lives of individuals but in the economic well-being of their countries.

Now, no one person, as we know so well, can be freed from the bondage of poverty or fully integrated into society without the means to earn a living. And the task of nations, and NGOs, is to promote policies that lift up the poorest in society, and to insist on core labor standards that help stop the exploitation of workers, many of whom are children.

Governments must be responsible for promoting disciplined economic policies. And in the United States the President is working to renew the American economy through fiscal policies that do assist those who are poor in such ways as providing tax credits and attempting to raise the minimum wage.

Investing in education goes hand-in-hand with providing economic opportunity. As capital and technology become more mobile, differences in the quality of labor forces will become that much more apparent.

And again, we can learn from each other as to how we can reduce illiteracy and increase prospects for employment and economic security.

Opportunity should be the reward for taking responsibility in life. That philosophy is a good guide when we consider strategies -- governmental and non-governmental -- to promote greater self-reliance and economic independence among all our citizens, including especially the poor and disenfranchised.

We have an example of that which will be discussed at this summit, when we look at the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Dr. Mohammed Yunus, whom many of you in this room know, as I do, believes that if you give people access to credit -- and ask them to take responsibility in return -- they will achieve greater economic and social independence.

Through its small loans to the poorest women in rural areas of Bangladesh, the Grameen bank not only has improved the immediate circumstances of thousands of families, it has also fostered a greater sense of purpose and spirit of community among the people.

I only wish every nation shared Dr. Yunus's and the Grameen Bank's appreciation of the vital role that girls and women play in the economic, social, and political life of our societies.

Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population,

although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force, they continue to be marginalized in many countries.

Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or have dropped out are girls. Of the one billion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women. And a disproportionate number of those we call living in absolute poverty are women.

Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity, and I am glad that this Summit has endorsed the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women.

In parts of Asia and South America we have seen the education of girls help lift whole populations out of poverty. We have seen the education of women enhance their roles as mothers and increase their participation in civic life. So we must do more to ensure equal rights for women, along with equal pay and equal access to health care and education.

Tomorrow, as part of International Women's Day, it will be my pleasure to announce a major new United States commitment to expand educational opportunities for poor girls on three continents.

I'd like to end by saying that we must all take responsibility and do our part. Too often we engage in a false debate that says on the one hand, only governments, or on the other, only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems and those of the world. In fact, we all know that we need a partnership that is going to bring us all together. Governments can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

For those who are skeptical about our capacity for progress, I suggest that we all reflect on the life of one extraordinary man, James Grant, who recently passed away. Jim may have been more responsible for saving more lives over the past 15 years than any other person in the world. Millions of children are alive today because Jim Grant challenged us, set goals for us, and devised simple, efficient, and affordable methods of intervening on behalf of children and their families.

His legacy is not only found in the wonderful work that goes on every day at UNICEF, or in the success of his infant formula

campaign, or in the packages labeled "Oral Rehydration Therapy" that he would carry around in his pocket and pull out on any occasion. His legacy is in the jobs that each of us in this room, each of the people around the world and private voluntary organizations and other NGOS and government organizations do day in and day out, throughout the world.

It is our duty to continue to live up to Jim Grant's challenge and to do our part to fulfill the goals of this Summit. In closing, I would ask that as we go about our business in the months and years ahead, whether we are in government or the private sector or just acting on our own, that we draw strength and courage from Jim Grant's example and do justice to his memory. If we do that, then this Summit and all that follows will be a success.

Thank you very much.

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Computer Training Center Tour

Divider Title: _____

COMPUTER TRAINING CENTER WALK-THROUGH

DATE:	Wednesday, September 6
TIME:	10:35 am
LOCATION:	NGO Forum Site
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To tour a computer training center at the NGO Forum site.

II. BACKGROUND

This computer training center was started by Apple Computers, though Hewlett Packard and Xerox have also donated computers. Apple set up the training center with 50-70 computers to teach women from around the world to learn how to use computers. Apple recruited approximately 100 employees to train women at the Conference, and will donate \$1 million in computers and equipment to Beijing and schools when the conference is over.

You will be greeted and guided through the training center. You will stop to send an E-Mail to all the conference delegates.

III. PARTICIPANTS

TBA

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

SEE TRIP BOOK

V. PRESS

Pool press.

VI. REMARKS

No formal remarks necessary.

An Apple a Day

By Seona Smiles

To Karen Quek it is "empowering women". To Alex Le it is "promoting world peace". To Brad Zaller it is "working together". To Robin Abrams it is promoting the idea to the company and organizing it.

To Forum '95, your NGO daily, it is getting the newspaper out, sisters!

Apple Macintosh is the power behind the NGO Forum for Women '95 communications.

It is an effort which began many months ago and has culminated in a team of 80 Apple volunteers and five staff from throughout the organization being in Huairou. Along with 240 computers, 25 printers, and innumerable pieces of equipment.

The Vice-President of Apple Asia, Robin Abrams, is the per-

son who promoted the scheme within the Apple corporation and put together the team of volunteers. They are mostly young and all are enthusiastic, smart, incredibly patient and very, very helpful.

Brad Zaller, from Cupertino, California, the Apple capital of the world, first got involved in January when he went to New York to install the first half a dozen computers for the NGO Forum Secretariat.

Networking is what Apple is really good at, explained Karen Quek. Not just linking clusters of computers, but linking different locations.

This was handy for the secretariat, spread over the 13th and 15th floor.

"I installed software, desktop publishing, word-processing, multi-lingual facilities and did general trouble-shooting," Mr Zaller said.

"Those computers are on their way here too — there should not be many left in New York," he said.

Or perhaps anywhere else, going by the banks of computers which began springing to life in Huairou during the past week.

Most of them came by sea from Apple in Singapore, where about 20 of the volunteers also came from.

Apart from the newspaper, Apple equipment has been set up in the Business Centre, the satellite business centre, and in the global network centre of the Association for Progressive Communications. These are all to be found in Building 17, where the Press Room is located.

"The aim is to supply support activities, whether it is speechwriting, desktop publishing, or making banners," Ms Zaller said.

Quek said. "We are trying to be as flexible as possible; with word processing, graphics, cameras to give instant pictures, and also computers which we think are the kind most participants are used to. And if they aren't, then this is the place to start."

Downstairs there will be a section for "Exploring Your Potential" with an eclectic band of people to help in the exploration. This was a section for people who don't have a deadline to meet or a meeting to make.

They can work through all sorts of exciting electronic adventures, from writing in Chinese to multi-media communications and video-conferencing.

The "eclectic group" who are now doing their best to empower communicators with calm words of instruction and high-tech expertise were recruited initially by e-mail, Sanborn Hodgkins ex-

plained. "We had to list our skills and experience, our physical fitness for carrying around heavy equipment, and our languages. High priority was given to Mandarin Chinese speakers."

After the conference, the computer equipment which is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be given to the China Organising Committee for women's groups to use.

And if Apple can help it, a lot of women will be able to use it.

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Tour of the Great Wall of China

Divider Title: _____

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

DATE:	Wednesday, September 6
TIME:	12:15 pm
LOCATION:	Great Wall
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To tour the Great Wall of China, the "Eighth Wonder of the World".

II. BACKGROUND

Upon arrival, you will be met by 2-3 officials from Great Wall and protocol, and will proceed to the gondola car for the ascent to the Wall. Doug Waohui, Secretary General of the Great Wall Association will conduct this 15-20 minute historical tour. There will also be approximately 6 American children touring with you.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List to be forwarded.

IV. SEQUENCE

SEE TRIP BOOK

V. PRESS

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

No formal remarks necessary.

The Great Wall of China

Stretching 3,300 kilometers from Jiayuguan in the West to Shanhaiguan in the East, the Great Wall of China remains as one of the most impressive reminders of China's imperial past. Portions of it were originally built during the Warring States Period(402-221 B.C.) by various kingdoms as a means of protecting agrarian China from nomadic intruders. After ending the Warring States era by unifying China, China's first emperor, Qin Shihuangti, ruthlessly conscripted farmers and forced convicts to fortify and to join the various walls into a grand, enduring structure. As workers died, they were thrown into the wall becoming the mortar which bound the blocks of stone together.

Throughout China's history, many dynasties have rebuilt and restored the wall. Most of the current Great Wall dates to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The Ming Dynasty, incidentally, collapse was due in part to a traitorous general who allowed Manchurian troops to enter into China proper through Shanhaiguan, the eastern end of the Great Wall. As much as the Great Wall is a concrete testament to China's past, it also embodies the greatness of human achievement in that it is the only manmade structure visible from space.

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Meeting with Princess Marie

Divider Title: _____

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: SOLIS

SIT: NSC ROTH SUETTINGER

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 281101Z AUG 95

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INFO RUEADWW/THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWW/NSC WASHDC
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 0085
RUEHBJ/AMEMBASSY BEIJING 0034
UNCLAS PHNOM PENH 002996

DEPARTMENT ALSO FOR G/CS, NSC ALSO FOR S. ROTH,
WHITE HOUSE FOR MARGARET WILLIAMS/PATTY SOLIS

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: KWMN, PHUM, SOCI, OVIP, CB, CH, UN

SUBJECT: UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN IN BEIJING

REF: STATE 158733

1. PRINCESS NORODOM MARIE RANARIDDH, THE WIFE OF
FIRST PRIME MINISTER SAMDECH KROM PREAH NORODOM
RANARIDDH, WILL HEAD THE CAMBODIAN DELEGATION TO
THE UN CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING. HER OFFICE
INFORMED THE EMBASSY AUGUST 28 THAT PRINCESS MARIE
WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE HAVING AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR A BRIEF, 10-15 MINUTE MEETING WITH FIRST LADY
HILLARY CLINTON IF MSS. CLINTON'S SCHEDULE
PERMITS.

2. THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA WAS VERY MUCH
LOOKING FORWARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A VISIT TO
CAMBODIA BY THE FIRST LADY ON HER RETURN FROM
BEIJING, AND WERE GREATLY DISAPPOINTED WHEN HER
SCHEDULE DID NOT PERMIT THE VISIT. A BRIEF
MEETING IN BEIJING WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED BY
THE PRINCESS AND ALL CAMBODIANS. PRINCESS MARIE
DEDICATES CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF HER TIME TO
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES, AND IS ALSO THE
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBODIAN RED CROSS.

3. PLEASE ADVISE.
PORTER

UNCLASSIFIED

BIOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Neak Moneang Eng Marie
Wife of First Prime Minister

CAMBODIA

ADDRESSED AS: Princess Marie

Princess Marie was married on 14 September 1968. She lived in France with her husband, Prince Ranariddh and their three children from mid-1970s through at least early 1983. The princess is involved in humanitarian efforts in her country including education and health. She is the head of the Red Cross of Cambodia. Princess Marie was born on 21 December 1948. She a commoner and the daughter of a former government official--her family worked as magistrates and police officials. The Princess is of Malay and Chinese (Hainanese) ancestry, her grandmother is a Khmer Muslim.

Princess Norodom Marie Ranariddh

Her Royal Highness Princess Norodom Marie Ranariddh, addressed as Princess Marie or Your Royal Highness, was born November 21, 1948 in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. She is the daughter of a former senior civil servant of the Royal Government. She studied in Cambodia and France prior to her marriage to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk, in 1968. They have three children: Prince Norodom Chakravuth, Prince Norodom Sihariddh, and Princess Norodom Rattana Devi.

Beginning in 1983, the Princess accompanied Prince Ranariddh in his struggle for a free Cambodia, which was at that time under Vietnamese occupation. She served as President of the Association of Cambodian Women in northwestern Cambodia along the border with Thailand from 1983 to 1993. Princess Marie also helped organize the lives of Cambodian women and children in the Thai refugee camps at Site B. At the same time, she continued her humanitarian work in the liberated zone in northwestern Cambodia.

The Princess returned to Phnom Penh with her husband following the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in October, 1991. The democratic elections organized by the United Nations in May 1993 resulted in her husband's victory as head of the winning party; he now holds the post of First Prime Minister of Cambodia. Princess Marie became President of the Cambodian Red Cross in 1994 and has organized that successful institution's many activities. She has also taken a special interest in the relaunching of traditional Cambodian handicrafts, particularly silk production and weaving.

Princess Marie was elevated to the title of Royal Highness on November 9, 1993 by His Majesty King Sihanouk in recognition of her services to the Kingdom.

Princess Marie speaks fluent English and French.

September 1, 1995

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 1995

**REMARKS BY FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TO THE INTERNATIONAL NGO COMMUNITY AT A FORUM
OF THE U.N. WORLD SUMMIT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
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The end of the Cold War has created extraordinary new opportunities for growth and progress. But at the same time, ethnic strife and civil conflict have erupted across the planet, depleting our resources, draining our energies, promoting hatred and intolerance, and imperiling our ideal of a free and open global society.

Today, too many nations waste precious resources on building weapons of mass destruction, staging wars, and doing violence to basic human rights, instead of investing those resources in people. Too often, natural resources are destroyed and human ones exploited through socially irresponsible behavior. Today, too much time is spent in naked pursuit of power instead of working for peace and prosperity.

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Finally, as my husband said in a speech last week, governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism. With our economies and our societies becoming increasingly interdependent, we must work to create a global community in which economic growth and social progress result in shared prosperity and opportunity.

On a large scale, there is no better place to start than with an indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The threat posed by these devastating weapons endangers all the work we do to end poverty, create jobs, and empower people. Moreover, in balancing priorities and resources, all nations will have to realize that investing in people, not the acquisition of nuclear arms, is the way to make their societies stronger. Clean water, safe sanitation, basic education and health care are better investments to strengthen societies in both the short and long term than the acquisition of or increase in nuclear arms.

Two days ago marked the 25th anniversary of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, now joined by 172 nations that realize that opposing the spread of nuclear weapons is in their self-interest. And to further the goals of the Treaty, the United States and Russia have agreed -- through START I and START II -- to reduce our own nuclear arsenals. We must all continue the effort to deal responsibly with this critical issue.

In addressing the world's social problems, we cannot expect governments to act alone, particularly in an era of scattered and, some believe, scarce resources. Governments need NGOs to monitor their actions and mobilize them to find innovative solutions to problems. NGOs also can inspire us to work more effectively with each other -- within the NGO community and within the community of nations. That is why the participation of NGOs at this and other United Nations Conferences is so invaluable.

The great social movements of my own country during the 19th and 20th centuries -- the abolition of slavery, the right of women to vote, as well as the civil rights movement would not have been achieved without the leadership of civic, religious, and social organizations.

The same is true elsewhere. As Ambassador Somavia knows well, civic organizations committed to human rights and the rule of law were instrumental in assuring Chile's transition to democracy. Through the work of nuns and lay people in the Philippines, civic groups in Bulgaria, grassroots organizations working across Africa and South America, and many others, NGOs have helped improve the lives of tens of millions of men, women, children and families struggling to escape tyranny, poverty, and social dislocation.

Ultimately, this forum and the Social Summit is about supporting and building on that work, not for the sake of governments or ideologies, but for people. It is about putting people first. And putting people first requires realistic, workable solutions to complex problems.

Too often, the assumption is that any solution will inevitably be costly and complicated. In fact, we have proof to the contrary.

We see grassroots efforts around the world that are reducing poverty, improving health and education, and promoting individual freedom.

UNICEF, to take one shining example, has had a decade-long focus on child survival and has pioneered many strategies that are low-cost, including breastfeeding and oral rehydration therapy and immunizations.

Last year polio was eradicated in the Western Hemisphere by a multinational effort. And the U.S. was the lead donor for that.

And around the world, the percentage of children immunized against major preventable diseases rose from 20 percent to 80 percent between 1980 and 1990.

In the United States, I'm frank to admit, we have had to follow the lead of other countries so that finally we are attempting to increase the immunization rates of our own children, and our rates have increased but are not yet where they need to be.

In South America, the involvement of NGOs in teaching pregnant women self-diagnosis of maternal health problems has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the infant mortality rate in rural areas.

I myself saw at the Fabella Hospital in Manila, news mothers staying in the hospital long enough to learn to nurse their babies, which promoted a stronger bond between mother and child and increased the chances of family stability.

And in countries where governments and NGOs have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services, we have seen an improvement not only in the lives of individuals but in the economic well-being of their countries.

Now, no one person, as we know so well, can be freed from the bondage of poverty or fully integrated into society without the means to earn a living. And the task of nations, and NGOs, is to promote policies that lift up the poorest in society, and to insist on core labor standards that help stop the exploitation of workers, many of whom are children.

Governments must be responsible for promoting disciplined economic policies. And in the United States the President is working to renew the American economy through fiscal policies that do assist those who are poor in such ways as providing tax credits and attempting to raise the minimum wage.

Investing in education goes hand-in-hand with providing economic opportunity. As capital and technology become more mobile, differences in the quality of labor forces will become that much more apparent.

And again, we can learn from each other as to how we can reduce illiteracy and increase prospects for employment and economic security.

Opportunity should be the reward for taking responsibility in life. That philosophy is a good guide when we consider strategies -- governmental and non-governmental -- to promote greater self-reliance and economic independence among all our citizens, including especially the poor and disenfranchised.

We have an example of that which will be discussed at this summit, when we look at the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Dr. Mohammed Yunus, whom many of you in this room know, as I do, believes that if you give people access to credit -- and ask them to take responsibility in return -- they will achieve greater economic and social independence.

Through its small loans to the poorest women in rural areas of Bangladesh, the Grameen bank not only has improved the immediate circumstances of thousands of families, it has also fostered a greater sense of purpose and spirit of community among the people.

I only wish every nation shared Dr. Yunus's and the Grameen Bank's appreciation of the vital role that girls and women play in the economic, social, and political life of our societies.

Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population,

although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force, they continue to be marginalized in many countries.

Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or have dropped out are girls. Of the one billion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women. And a disproportionate number of those we call living in absolute poverty are women.

Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity, and I am glad that this Summit has endorsed the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women.

In parts of Asia and South America we have seen the education of girls help lift whole populations out of poverty. We have seen the education of women enhance their roles as mothers and increase their participation in civic life. So we must do more to ensure equal rights for women, along with equal pay and equal access to health care and education.

Tomorrow, as part of International Women's Day, it will be my pleasure to announce a major new United States commitment to expand educational opportunities for poor girls on three continents.

I'd like to end by saying that we must all take responsibility and do our part. Too often we engage in a false debate that says on the one hand, only governments, or on the other, only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems and those of the world. In fact, we all know that we need a partnership that is going to bring us all together. Governments can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

For those who are skeptical about our capacity for progress, I suggest that we all reflect on the life of one extraordinary man, James Grant, who recently passed away. Jim may have been more responsible for saving more lives over the past 15 years than any other person in the world. Millions of children are alive today because Jim Grant challenged us, set goals for us, and devised simple, efficient, and affordable methods of intervening on behalf of children and their families.

His legacy is not only found in the wonderful work that goes on every day at UNICEF, or in the success of his infant formula

campaign, or in the packages labeled "Oral Rehydration Therapy" that he would carry around in his pocket and pull out on any occasion. His legacy is in the jobs that each of us in this room, each of the people around the world and private voluntary organizations and other NGOS and government organizations do day in and day out, throughout the world.

It is our duty to continue to live up to Jim Grant's challenge and to do our part to fulfill the goals of this Summit. In closing, I would ask that as we go about our business in the months and years ahead, whether we are in government or the private sector or just acting on our own, that we draw strength and courage from Jim Grant's example and do justice to his memory. If we do that, then this Summit and all that follows will be a success.

Thank you very much.

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