

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. fax	From Wendy Patten re: Human Rights IWG meeting (partial) (1 page)	06/14/2000	P3/b(3)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Irene Bueno
OA/Box Number: 25023

FOLDER TITLE:

UN Conf. on Racism [2]

2017-1120-S

ry2231

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.



Debra A. Carr
07/27/2000 08:10:40 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP, Reynaldo Valencia/WHO/EOP@EOP, Wendy L. Patten/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Press concerns at State and other information

I talked with Steve Wagenseil Thursday night and State is concerned about press inquiries from the release of Gay's "Call for Action" and related press release. State will be preparing a Press "Q&A" in anticipation of the release and Steve will be sending me a draft for review. We should get the WH Press and Communications offices in the loop just in case the WH receives an inquiry or two. Any objections?

Also, Gay called Thursday night. In addition to presenting the "Call for Action" Wade and Mary Frances Berry will be presenting reports recently completed by their organizations on criminal justice issues. We should get these if we don't have them already. Gay knows that the UN will not likely act on the 3 items in the "Call for Action" but she sees the "Call" as a way of putting the spotlight on the US and pressuring for more domestic movement on the issues, especially since the US will have a new administration. State believes that once the US has been singled out, even without UN action, Cuba and other countries will use this as a opportunity to beat up the US internationally by increasing the negative spotlight on US practices, and moving the US into a defensive position throughout the World Conference process. This while their countries try to avoid having their practices too closely scrutinized. The bottomline is that there is not a thing we can do about this move by Wade and Gay except prepare for any resulting press inquiries and respond as previously suggested when the "Call for Action" is presented in Geneva.

AGENDA ITEMS
July 7, 2000 at 4:30 p.m.

I. Inclusion of Sexual orientation issues

From talking with Gay McDougall, Deborah Robinson and representatives from the American Friends Services Committee, this issues does not have traction in the NGO community.

ACTION NEEDED: None. I recommend not over emphasizing the issue by attempting to do early outreach to the affected communities until we have an indication that the community is organizing. I further recommend that we not include these groups as participants in the discussion groups because it increase their expectations that their specific issues will be a part of the UNWCAR.

Talk to Julian Potter

II. PrepComs

Western:

Santiago, Chile
December 5-7, 2000

African:

Senegal
Dates are now Nov. 22-23

Asian:

Tehran
Jan.2001

III. Comments on draft documents due by the US by August 15 but no later than August 22, 2000

John Arborgast, Chris Camponovo, Steve Wagenseil and Sharon Kotak working outline or first draft on US thoughts and we should have something to work from by next week.

IV. Staff

Passes: EOB only

Carr: Top Secret Clearance for access to Classified information re UNWCAR

V. July 24 Master List

invitation in letter to provide paper
panel MB - ~~some~~ phone debate

VI. July 24 Location ~~Proper~~ +
Final report, FOIA doc

VII. NGO Briefing set for July 31 - ~~staying~~

VIII. Meeting with Gay and Wade next week - Hill, reparations,
Abn Robinson. American ~~the~~ Friends SC ~~where~~

IX. AFSC is holding a national NGO PrepCom in Chicago - in Sept.

X. Funding/Budget - increasingly for funding

XI. Hill - ask MB.

XII. Indigent Rights Mtg - MB. Eric S. - meet week of 7/17

- Indigina Pleas Permonat ~~to~~ we oppose.
forum at the end.

Wendy - Pull together some background ~~to~~ in prep. for a
mtg.

XIII. Reparations -

Sylvia M - email - pull

recall, anything ~~of~~ not the ~~pay~~ public
~~use~~ reports.

First Draft of Invitees

Panelist

Professor Manning Marable

History and African-American Studies

Columbia University

Phone: 212-854-7002

Fax: 212-854-7060

Home: 212-666-4031 (NY)

212-854-1489 (Jen Jones-Assistant)

508-696-4698 (Martha's Vineyard June 29 to July 5th)

E-Mail: mm247@columbia.edu

Participant in South African conference "Beyond Racism" and author of paper *Construction of Race and Racism* in 1998.

Diana Eck

Harvard U Pluralism Project

Studies growing religious diversity in US with a special view to its new immigrant religious communities; has worked extensively with White House on religious issues; recommended by Maureen Shea.

Jorge delPinal

Asst. Chief for Special Population

Statistics, Census Bureau

301//457-4875

Demographic changes:

Clyde Tucker

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Led federal interagency task force that recommended revisions in racial/ethnic classifications

Participants

Arab

American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (OK)

Participant TBD

Marvin Wingfield, Outreach Director
(202) 244-2990

Arab-American Institute

Jim Zogby
(202) 429-9210

Jack Shaheen (OK)

Author: Arab and Muslim Stereotyping in American Popular Culture
843/689-9214
843/689-9215 fax
e-mail: JGShaheen1@juneau.com

African

The Africa - America Institute

Mora McLean, President
New York, NY
212-949-6666

One of the leading Africa NGO's and scholars on community and economic development initiatives with African country. Has hosted several technical and community programs on racial reconciliation and democracy in African countries especially with South Africa.

African-American

NAACP

Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO
Baltimore, MD
410-486-9226
Hilary Shelton, Director (Washington Bureau)
(202) 638-2269

Mfume has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. His organization has held programs on the topic and he is already involved in the conference.

National Negro Women's League

National Council of Negro Women

Dr. Jane Smith
Washington, DC
(202) 737-0120

Dr. Height has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. Her organization has held programs on the topic and she is already involved in the conference.

Afro-Latin/Caribbean

Organization of Africans in the Americas (OK)

Michael Franklin, Executive Director
Washington, D.C.
Tel:202.638.1645
Fax:202.638.1667

OAA has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the Americas. His organization has held programs on the topic, worked with the OAS on these issues, and already involved in the conference. OAA represents Afro - Latinos and Caribbean Americans in the United States.

Asian

National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (OK)

Karen Narasaki, Executive Director
Aryani Ong
(202) 296-2300
(202) 296-2318 - fax

Asian Americans for Equality

Christopher Kui, Executive Director
108-110 Norfolk Street
New York, NY 10002
(212) 979-1108 xt. 107
(212) 979-2219-fax

National Federation of Filipino American Association

Jonathan Melegrito

White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

Shamina Singh, Executive Director
301-443-2492 (ph) 301-443-7853 (fax)

Organization of Chinese Americans

Daphne Kwok, Executive Director

(202) 223-5500

(202) 223-0540- fax

Hispanic**Aspira Association**

Organization that focuses on Latino youth issues

League of United Latin American Citizens

Brent Wilkes, Executive Director

2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 833-6130/833-6135fax

Mexican American Legal and Defense Fund (OK)

Marisa Demeo, Regional Counsel

1717 K Street, Suite 311

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 293-2828/293-2849 fax

Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund

Juan Figueroa, President and General Counsel

(212) 219-3360 (202) 431-4276-fax

Portuguese American Leadership Council

Ron Cruz

1900 L street, #309

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 466-4664

Native-American**Native American Rights Fund**

Lorna Babby, Managing Attorney

(202) 785-4166

Navaho Nation

Merle Pete\Estelle Bowman

Muslim**American Muslim Council**

Aly Abuzaakouk, Executive Director

1212 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-789-2262 Fax 202-789-2550
Key Muslim organization with contacts around the country.

Religious

The Interfaith Alliance

Rev. Dr. C. Welton Gaddy, Executive Director
1012 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 639-6370
(202) 639-6375-fax

National organization bringing all faiths together around justice issues, particular work on hate crimes, organizing Stop the Hate rallies in October.

National Conference for Community and Justice

Brian Foss, Vice President of Public Policy
1815 H Street, NW
Washington, Dc 20006
(202) 887-0997 X 2 or 887-0885
(202) 887-0999-fax

Interfaith group with offices around the country – working particularly on racial justice. Carrying on the work of the PIR in the faith community.

National Council of Churches

Rev. Robert Edgar, General Secretary
Rev. Andrew Young, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2025

Represents 35 member communions – Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglicans – working for peace and justice in the US and worldwide. Edgar recently named as General Secretary – he is a former Democratic member of the US House of Representatives.

US Catholic Conference

Office of Social Development and World Peace

John Carr, Secretary
3211 Fourth Street, NE
Washington, DC 20017-1194
202-541-3181
202-541-3339 fax

Fosters the Catholic Church's mission in the US – key organization for Catholic hierarchy and grassroots – very active on social justice issues.

International NGOs

Center for Democratic Renewal

Deborah Robinson

(202) 986-9426

(Head of one of the three main NGO networks)

International Human Rights Law Group

Gay McDougall

American Friends Service Committee

Lori Heninger

LCCR

Wade Henderson

Government

Department of Justice

Rose Ochi

Director, Community Relations Service

202/305-2932

Olga Trijullo

Counsel, Office of Victims of Crime

202/616-3585

Julie Fernandes

Civil Rights Division

White House

Maria Echaveste

Deputy Chief of Staff

Ben Johnson

Director, One America

Peter Rundlet

Counsel's Office

Michelle Aronowitz

Counsel's Office

Department of Interior

Mike Anderson
Brenda Toinetta

Department of Education

Judith Winston
General Counsel

State

Chris Camponova
Steve Wagenseil
Beverly Zweiben
Yvonne O'brien
Maria Peca

Other

National Immigration Forum

Frank Sharry
(202) 514-0004

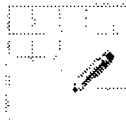
Amnesty International

Julianne Traylor
Chair, Amnesty International USA
304 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-0200

Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Jess Hordes, Washington Director
1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1020
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202)261-4600 or (202) 452-8320
(202) 296-2371-fax
Abraham Foxman, National Director
(212) 490-2525
(212) 867-0779 Fax

Promote tolerance and diversity, civil and human rights; international focus.



Elizabeth J. O'Connell
07/05/2000 09:21:34 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: UN World Conference

Irene: I hope you had a great holiday!

I sent you an e-mail last week re: a memo on the UN world conference and some concerns I have. I spoke to Rey and to Debra Carr. Please disregard the section of the memo on a new outline for NGO conferences. We're going to go with the program as discussed earlier.

I do still have some concerns though about making sure that these events are going to be received in the best possible light by the NGO community. I'm worried too about ammunition for criticism by the Hill.

Specifically, my concerns are:

1. By invited some groups and not others to what is going to be seen as a planning session for the World Conference we set ourselves up for charges of exclusion and/or singling to the choir.
2. The subjects are so vaguely defined that any discuss is likely to produce nothing new or substantive. I fear that the conferences will become forums for criticism of current US policy.
3. Much discussion on victims and on sources was done during the Race Initiative; many will see us as duplicating efforts.
4. Being sure that we are vetting the panelists so that they represent (as much as possible) the views of the administration.

I haven't raised these issues directly with Maria. I would appreciate hearing your thoughts. Perhaps I'm being too cautious, too political. Let me know what you think.

Thanks, Irene. Talk to you soon. Take Care.

① Paper for mtg

② outline

③ Purpose of mtg

④ Day + location - timing

⑤ who goes

Marta Sheily - Libary - new Lexis/Nexis

expire midnight Sat.

Address - 57000

Alex Amiga - notice case - Chile

Jennifer
56969

Allison -

Elaine - training - Lexis/Nexis - come by sooner - next week
King
202-857-8210. Mph then am later pm



Reynaldo Valencia
06/21/2000 05:01:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Today's World Conference Meetings & Stakeout

Maria:

Just a quick note to let you know that the two meetings for today with High Commissioner Mary Robinson seem to have been absolutely great. On the government side we had a few glitches with clearances (nothing major and there seems to be no way to make that process fool-proof despite several checks and re-checks of those responding that they were coming), but they seemed to absolutely love meeting with her and she with them. Much good feedback from this meeting.

On the NGO side, the same is true. They seemed quite happy to be meeting with her and she with them. Unfortunately, in my opinion, much of the meeting turned to a discussion of our CERD Report -- which always happens whenever we meet with the NGO community, they quickly turn it to a CERD update opportunity -- which was nevertheless a positive and healthy discussion. Again, much positive feedback on that, particularly from Gay McDougal.

Debra Carr is writing a fuller report summary on these two meetings, but I wanted to let you know that the proof-positive that the event went well was that when we pulled the High Commissioner from her meeting with the NGO's to do the stakeout, I walked out with her, and her exchange with the press was nothing less than glowing. The only near negative thing she said to the press was that she wished she had had more time in the two meetings, but that that was largely a function of the "rich" agenda and the wonderful people that were present at both. She specifically said that she was grateful to the President for his leadership in this area, that she was grateful to the Senior White House staff for organizing today's meetings, and that she was impressed with the high-level and number of the various agency representatives who we had assembled for her. Moreover, she said she was specifically interested in and impressed by the efforts of the White House One America office and the work that they were doing. She took a few questions and handled them all with style and grace and absolutely no negative commentary on the White House or Administration. She punted on the question of an apology for slavery by saying each country has to resolve that on its own.

Again, Debra will follow-up with a more thorough report on the meetings themselves, but I thought you'd like to know that she certainly left with a very positive experience based on her stakeout performance. By the time the NGO briefing ended no press was still present at the stakeout so we were able to let the NGO's leave out the front door without threat of microphone-seeking attendees. Finally, attached is a short memorandum prepared by Colin Vandell, COS Intern, which summarizes the stakeout. He's a great writer and does a great job of capturing the moment.



rstakeout.doc

Thanks,

--Rey

Message Copied To:

debra.carr@usdoj.gov
Irene Bueno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Adrian E. Miller/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth J. O'Connell/WHO/EOP@EOP
Wendy L. Patten/NSC/EOP@EOP
Colin B. Vandell/WHO/EOP@EOP
Tracy Hresko/OPD/EOP@EOP
Todd E. Plants/WHO/EOP@EOP

MEMORANDUM

TO: REY VALENCIA

FROM: COLIN VANDELL

DATE: JUNE 21, 2000

RE: OVERVIEW OF STAKE-OUT FOR MADAM HIGH COMMISSIONER MARY ROBINSON

After discussing next year's World Conference Against Racism with Cabinet officials and NGO leaders, United Nations High Commissioner Mary Robinson was very upbeat in her press stake-out. She remarked that the three-hour meeting covered a full agenda and went well; however, she wished she had more time to cover the issues with the group. The High Commissioner mentioned the "Four Negatives" (racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other intolerances) that will be addressed at the World Conference. When asked whether Africa has "fallen off the (United Nation's) radar screen," High Commissioner Robinson insisted that Africa is one of the United Nation's top priorities. Citing Sierra Leone as a particularly volatile region, the High Commissioner mentioned impunity and diamond-mining as specific issues the U.N. is focusing on. During her brief talk, she also praised existing U.S. programs aimed at helping race relations. The High Commissioner particularly admired the *One-America* initiative. High Commissioner Robinson's only bit of hesitation came after being asked if she would support a public apology for slavery from the United States government. After pausing for a few moments, she acknowledged America's tenuous racial history but stopped short of supporting a public apology. The High Commissioner expressed her opinion that each country must address issues such as this on its own.

Mtg w/ NGOs + Mary Robinson

Apr 20/00 Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia + related hatred


Declaration - forward looking, specific action items
3rd conference but this one is broader + not successful.

Compensation - we need to address this at this conf.
Admitting mistakes of the past.

mike
posner
Lange onto
on Human Rights

How do we engage at a nat'l level to look at the declaration
+ action agenda... national mtg? ... public education
states + local gov't?
(criminal justice
immigration system)

② Some connection between UN + us treaty committing
w/ treaty obligation by CERD report.

Debra - we are still in  discussing.

Chris C - bring NGOs into the process on the CERD report.

Rey

Wade H - CERD reports have been involved
- time table - how can NGOs be involved on the process.
- Summer + early fall
- Input ^{NGO} into the report

Before end of August - CERD renewal
Transition issues -
What role can NGOs play in our conf.

Debra - smaller mtg on transition issues

Mary Robinson - NGOs
- get countries to engage w/ treaty
- CERD report needs to reflect not just the Gov't views but NGOs view

Will

Role Shadow Reports

Engage not just domestic behavior but global issue

Felicia

- CEO -

- US/NGOs are being locked out the Reprod. Conf.

- Chile is hosting this conference - beginning of

Barbara

Arwine

① Platform - NSD input

② Outreach - Daily mtg. during at 9:30

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

Agenda
June 15, 2000
2:00 -- OEOB 208

1. Review of Summary of Conclusions from last meeting

2. Completion of CERD report *- end of June OK - 10:30am 1st Floor*

- status
- timetable for receiving outstanding agency submissions

SBA
educ.
Interior

update - 9/1
NGOs mtg - on & view, input should report

3. Report from delegation to prepcom for U.N. World Conference on Racism

- key substantive issues
- upcoming events (Mary Robinson visit, Western Hemisphere prepcom)

4. Human Rights Watch report on racial disparities in incarceration *should we respond?*

- summary
- discussion of whether and how to respond? *DOJ will remain*

Will be an issue in the CERD report

5. Report from delegation to Torture Committee *- Harold & Bill Yeomans made a picture*

6. UN Special Rapporteurs and Questionnaires *- Bev. & Steve*

- SR on Toxic Wastes and Human Rights *not environmental racism - no shipping garbage*
- SR on Right to Education *beginning in Dec. - difficult visit - state, fed, local authority*
- SR on Migration *- not planned. Rosendo Green. Mexican*
- SR on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography *- DOJ*
- Questionnaire on UN Decade for Human Rights Education *- we received + UNESCO (DOED/int'l other)*

8/14-25

7. Upcoming Meetings

- Interagency Meeting on Indigenous Rights Issues *- section at 9:30 - Sandra Lee meet w/ groups*
- Interagency process on visits to the US by human rights abusers *- Frank from my office*

8. Next regular meeting – July 13, 2:00, OEOB 208

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINTS

- Need to develop a network of state office (Andru)

- DOJ - Brim DeValence -

- Complaints Per Year (SOBS) = 40
Other = 20

- Jacked someone to report next month... DOJ will have army to develop a set of contracts.

- CRT will process

DL - training AUSA

- schedule for Mon. from South Carolina

Human Rights Abuse

UN Conf on Racism (Stua)

Key Issue:

- Compensation and Reparations - came up in context of theme.
African states + Af-Am NGOs are pushing very hard on compensatory measures.
Involvement here, link to UN Conf.

- Developing a protection strategy
- European - strongly opposed.

Mtgs w/ Domestic Events - Vision sessions

- 7/7 - victim
- ? - Addressing other measures
- Senate Foreign Relations staffers briefing on compensation

Mary Robinson's Mtg
Plan availability after
Western Prop Comm - ?

Wade Henderson sent to AG

LCR Report - CRT + OPD are reviewing the recommendations

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Irene Bueno
OA/Box Number: 25023

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICE OF MULTILATERAL AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

FAX COVER SHEET

**NATIONAL
SECURITY
COUNCIL**

17th & Penn, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20504

Did you get a complete,
clear transmission? If not,
please call:

(202) 456- 9141

From: Wendy Patten 456-9141 (phone) /456-9140 (fax)

FAX

To: Harold Koh, State/DRL	647-5283 ✓
Steve Wagenseil, State/DRL	647-4344 ✓
Rosa Ehrereich/Laura Dickinson, DRL	647-4501 ✓
Andre Surena/Chris Camponovo, State/L	736-7028 ✓
Nancy Rubin, State/IO	686-9058 ✓
Beverly Zweiben, State/IO	647-4628 ✓
David Scheffer, Mike Newton, State, SWCI	736-4495 ✓
Ted Piccone, State/S/P	647-4147 ✓
David Killion, State/H	647-9667 ✓
Anita Rottl, State/G/PICW	647-5337 ✓
(b)(3)	
James Castello, DOJ/DAG	514-6897 ✓
Richard Jerome, DOJ/ASG	307-3904 ✓
Bill Lann Lee/Julie Fernandes, DOJ/CRT	307-2839 ✓
Bo Cooper, DOJ/INS	514-5491 ✓
Kelly Ryan/Molly Groom, DOJ/INS	514-5491 ✓
David Koplou/Iliana Davidson, DoD/GC	(703) 614-9789 ✓
Jim Schear/DoD	(703) 614-0442 ✓
Mac DeShazer, DOL	219-5980
Joel Fishman, USIA	619-5646 ✓
Elizabeth Wilcox, Treasury	622-8378 ✓
Alex Woh/Francisco Garcia, Education	401-3130 ✓
Irene Bueno, Domestic Policy Council	6-5581
Caroline Krass, NSC Legal	6-9110
Raynaldo Valencia, COS	6-1121

(1)

Date: 6/14/00

REMINDER: Human Rights IWG meeting scheduled for TOMORROW, June 15, 2:00, OEOB 208. Please call Theresa or Colby at 456-9141 with clearance information. Agenda and summary of conclusions from the May meeting are attached.

Summary of Conclusions
Human Rights Treaty IWG
April 6, 2000

It was agreed that:

- State/L will hold off on preparing a proposal for formalizing the referral process for human rights complaints that arise in international fora. While Justice/CRT agreed to review complaints from international organizations, State/L would like to wait a few months before drafting its proposal in the hope that an actual case might arise, which would assist in formalizing the process.
- State/DRL and Justice agreed to meet to discuss ideas for training Assistant U.S. Attorneys on international human rights obligations and report on their plans at the next meeting.
- NSC will convene a meeting to discuss State concerns with the Justice/INS legislative proposal on human rights abusers. The objective is to work quickly to finalize the bill so that INS can transmit it to the Hill before the next IWG meeting.
- Agencies will meet on April 12 to discuss broader policy and process issues regarding visits to the U.S. by human rights abusers.
- NSC will work with State to set up a meeting to discuss the second periodic report under the ICCPR.
- State, Justice, COS, and NSC will complete their ongoing reviews of the draft CERD report and be prepared to circulate the final draft to agencies for clearance by the end of May.
- Justice and State will work together to provide substantive support to the delegations to the global prepcom for the UN World Conference on Racism (May 1-5) and the US presentation to the Torture Committee (May 10-12).
- State/L will report at the next meeting on what additional information it needs from Justice in order to be able to make a recommendation regarding signing the InterAmerican Convention on Violence Against Women.

Summary of Conclusions
Human Rights Treaty IWG
May 18, 2000

It was agreed that:

- NSC will convene additional meetings as necessary to continue discussing and attempt to resolve State and Justice/INS differences on the Justice draft bill on human rights abusers.
- Summary of conclusions from the April 6 meeting will be reviewed at the June IWG meeting.

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

Agenda

June 15, 2000

2:00 -- OEOB 208

1. Review of Summary of Conclusions from last meeting
2. Completion of CERD report
 - status
 - timetable for receiving outstanding agency submissions
3. Report from delegation to prepcom for U.N. World Conference on Racism
 - key substantive issues
 - upcoming events (Mary Robinson visit, Western Hemisphere prepcom)
4. Human Rights Watch report on racial disparities in incarceration
 - summary
 - discussion of whether and how to respond
5. Report from delegation to Torture Committee
6. UN Special Rapporteurs and Questionnaires
 - SR on Toxic Wastes and Human Rights
 - SR on Right to Education
 - SR on Migration
 - SR on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography
 - Questionnaire on UN Decade for Human Rights Education
7. Upcoming Meetings
 - Interagency Meeting on Indigenous Rights Issues
 - Interagency process on visits to the US by human rights abusers
8. Next regular meeting – **July 13, 2:00, OEOB 208**

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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(New York, June 8, 2000) – The U.S. war on drugs has been waged overwhelmingly against black Americans, Human Rights Watch charged in a new report released today. The report, "[Punishment and Prejudice: Racial Disparities in the War on Drugs](#)," includes the first state-by-state analysis of the role of race and drugs in prison admissions. All of the 37 states Human Rights Watch studied send black drug offenders to prison at far higher rates than whites.

"These racial disparities are a national scandal. Black and white drug offenders get radically different treatment in the American justice system. This is not only profoundly unfair to blacks, it also corrodes the American ideal of equal justice for all."

Ken Roth
Executive Director of
Human Rights Watch

"These racial disparities are a national scandal," said Ken Roth, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch. "Black and white drug offenders get radically different treatment in the American justice system. This is not only profoundly unfair to blacks, it also corrodes the American ideal of equal justice for all."

The ten states with the greatest racial disparities are: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, North Carolina, and West Virginia. In these states, black men are sent to prison on drug charges at 27 to 57 times the rate of white men.

"Most drug offenders are white. Five times as many whites use drugs as blacks," said Jamie Fellner, Human Rights Watch associate counsel and author of the report. "But blacks comprise the great majority of drug offenders sent to prison. The solution to this racial inequity is not to incarcerate more whites, but to reduce the use of prison for low-level drug offenders and to increase the availability of substance abuse treatment."

Related Material

[Punishment and Prejudice: Racial Disparities in the War on Drugs](#)
HRW Report, June 2000

[War on Drugs](#)
[Focus on Human Rights](#)

[Drugs and Human Rights in the United States](#)

Among the report's key findings:

- Nationwide, blacks comprise 62 percent of drug offenders admitted to state prison. In seven states, blacks constitute between 80 and 90 percent of all people sent to prison on drug charges.
- Nationwide, black men are sent to state prison on drug charges at 13 times the rate of white men.
- Two out of five blacks sent to prison are convicted of drug offenses, compared to one in four whites.
- Black men are incarcerated at 9.6 times the rate of white men. In eleven states, they are incarcerated at rates that are 12 to 26 times greater than that of white men.
- Nationwide, one in every 20 black men over the age of 18 is in prison. In five states, between one in 13 and one in 14 black men is in prison.

"Punishment and Prejudice" also documents how drug law enforcement has fueled the exploding U.S. prison population. During the 1990s, more than one hundred thousand people were admitted to prison on drug charges every year. Over 1.5 million prison admissions on drug charges have occurred since 1980. The incarceration of nonviolent drug offenders has propelled the nation's soaring incarceration rate, the highest in the western world. Human Rights Watch calls for changes in drug control strategies to minimize their racially disproportionate impact and to reduce the overincarceration of nonviolent offenders. Among its recommendations, Human Rights Watch **urges states to:**

- repeal mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug offenders;

- increase the availability of alternative sanctions;
- increase the use of drug courts;
- increase the availability of substance abuse treatment; and
- eliminate racial profiling

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UNITED STATES

Punishment and Prejudice: Racial Disparities in the War on Drugs

Note: All of the tables and figures on this page are in Adobe Acrobat. In order to read them, you will need to download and install the Acrobat program. You can obtain it here: <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html>

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the mid 1980s, the United States has undertaken aggressive law enforcement strategies and criminal justice policies aimed at curtailing drug abuse. The costs and benefits of this national war on drugs are fiercely debated. What is not debatable, however, is its impact on black Americans. Ostensibly color blind, the war on drugs has been waged disproportionately against black Americans.

Our research shows that blacks comprise 62.7 percent and whites 36.7 percent of all drug offenders admitted to state prison, even though federal surveys and other data detailed in this report show clearly that this racial disparity bears scant relation to racial differences in drug offending. There are, for example, five times more white drug users than black. Relative to population, black men are admitted to state prison on drug charges at a rate that is 13.4 times greater than that of white men. In large part because of the extraordinary racial disparities in incarceration for drug offenses, blacks are incarcerated for all offenses at 8.2 times the rate of whites. One in every 20 black men over the age of 18 in the United States is in state or federal prison, compared to one in 180 white men.

Shocking as such national statistics are, they mask even worse racial disparities in individual states. In seven states, for example, blacks constitute between 80 and 90 percent of all drug offenders sent to prison. In at least fifteen states, black men are admitted to prison on drug charges at rates that are from 20 to 57 times greater than those of white men. These racial disparities in drug offenders admitted to prison skew the racial balance of state prison populations. In two states, one in every 13 black men is in prison. In seven states, blacks are incarcerated at more than 13 times the rate of whites.

The imprisonment of blacks for drug offenses is part of a larger crisis of overincarceration in the United States. Although prison should be used as a last resort to protect society from violent or dangerous individuals, more people are sent to prison in the United States for nonviolent drug offenses than for crimes of violence. Throughout the 1990s, more than one hundred thousand drug offenders were sent to prison annually. More than 1.5 million prison admissions on drug charges have occurred since 1980. The rate at which drug offenders are incarcerated has increased ninefold. According to retired General Barry McCaffrey, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the nation's war on drugs has propelled the creation of a vast "drug gulag." Drug control policies bear primary responsibility for the quadrupling of the national prison population since 1980 and a soaring incarceration rate, the highest among western democracies.

Human Rights Watch presents in this report original as well as previously published statistics that document the extraordinary extent to which Americans, and especially black Americans, have been burdened with imprisonment because of nonviolent drug offenses. We have conducted the first state-by-state analysis of the impact of drug offenses on the admission to prison of blacks and whites. (See Appendix for methodology.) The statistics we have compiled present a unique -- and devastating -- picture of the price black Americans have paid in each state for the national effort to curtail the use and sale of illicit drugs.

We have focused on the imprisonment of drug offenders at the state level because aggregate national data masks the remarkable differences among the states regarding the degree to which they put drug offenders in prison and the extent to which the use of prison as a penal sanction for drug offenders is racially disproportionate. As discussed in this report, these substantial state differences are primarily the result of public penal policies and law enforcement priorities, not different rates of drug offending.

With this report Human Rights Watch seeks to bring renewed attention to extreme racial disparities in one area of the criminal justice system -- the incarceration of drug law offenders, i.e., persons whose most serious conviction offense is a nonviolent drug law violation. The high rates of incarceration for all drug offenders are cause for concern. But the grossly disparate rates at which blacks and whites are sent to prison for drug offenses raise a clear warning flag concerning the fairness and equity of drug law enforcement across the country, and underscore the need for reforms that would minimize these disparities without sacrificing legitimate drug control objectives.

Drug offenders in the United States face penal sanctions that are uniquely severe among western democracies. Drug sentences, even for those guilty of retailing or possessing small drug quantities, can compare to or exceed sentences for serious violent crimes such as armed robbery, rape, and even murder. Supporters of imprisonment for drug offenders insist it removes major traffickers and dangerous criminals from society, deters prospective offenders, and enhances community safety and well-being. Critics point to compelling data showing that few of the drug offenders who end up in prison are higher level dealers or traffickers and, indeed, that the prior criminal records of many incarcerated drug offenders are limited to drug offenses or consist of other nonviolent crimes. The massive use of imprisonment has failed to decrease the availability of drugs or raise their price, and adult drug use has not changed appreciably since the end of the 1980s. Most observers believe imprisonment has had little impact on the number of drug dealers on the streets. Even many police officials acknowledge that for every low level dealer incarcerated, another emerges to take his place. Moreover, according to an authoritative independent study of mandatory minimum prison sentences for drug offenders, such sentences are "not justifiable on the basis of cost-effectiveness at reducing cocaine consumption, cocaine expenditures or drug-related crime."

Prison is a legitimate criminal sanction -- but it should be used sensibly, justly, parsimoniously, and with due consideration for the principles of proportionality and respect for human dignity required by international human rights law. The incarceration of hundreds of thousands of low-level nonviolent drug offenders betrays indifference to such considerations. Moreover, many drug offenders receive egregiously long prison sentences, particularly because of the prevalence of mandatory sentencing laws for drug offenses that do not permit judges to calibrate sentences to the conduct and level of culpability of each defendant.¹ Many factors -- the transformation of crime and punishment into key issues in electoral debates, the persistence of drug abuse, the desire to "send a message" and communicate social opprobrium, ignorance about drug pharmacology, and concern about crime, among others -- have encouraged politicians and public officials to champion harsh prison sentences for drug offenders and to turn a blind eye to the extraordinary human, social, and economic costs of such policies. They have also turned a blind eye to the war on drugs' staggering racial impact.

It is difficult to assess the extent to which racial bias or sheer indifference to the fate of black communities has contributed to the development and persistence of the nation's punitive anti-drug strategies. Certainly the emphasis on penal sanctions in the fight against drugs cannot be divorced from longstanding public association of racial minorities with crime and drugs.² Cocaine use by white Americans in all social classes increased in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but it did not engender the "orgy of media and political attention" that catalyzed the war on drugs in the mid-1980s when smokable cocaine in the form of crack spread throughout low income minority neighborhoods that were already seen as dangerous and threatening.³ Even though far more whites used both powder cocaine and crack cocaine than blacks, the image of the drug offender that has dominated media stories is a black man slouching in an alleyway, not a white man in his home. When asked to close their eyes and envision a drug user, Americans overwhelmingly picture a black person.⁴

Poor minority urban neighborhoods have been the principal "fronts" of the war on drugs. Massive street sweeps, "buy and bust" operations, and other police activities have heavily targeted participants in street level, retail drug transactions in these neighborhoods. Not surprisingly, comparably few of the people arrested there have been white. Racial profiling -- or the police practice of stopping, questioning, and searching minorities in vehicles or on the street based solely on their appearance -- has also contributed to racially disproportionate drug arrests, although there are no reliable estimates of the number. More blacks have also been prosecuted federally for crack offenses than white, and thus have disproportionately felt the effects of the higher sentences for crack versus powder cocaine mandated in federal law.⁵

Many Americans would agree that punitive drug policies relying on harsh penal sanctions would have been changed long ago if whites were incarcerated on drug charges at the same rate as blacks. It is deeply troubling that in the United States the political majority has maintained criminal justice policies that so disproportionately burden a racial minority, particularly when those policies coupled with felony disenfranchisement laws further politically weaken that minority.⁶ Politicians have been able more easily to reap the electoral advantages of endorsing tough policies because the group that suffered most from those policies -- black Americans -- lacked the numbers to prevail in the political arena.

Human Rights Watch fully acknowledges the public's legitimate interest in curtailing the abuse of dangerous drugs. But the importance of drug control should not be permitted to override fundamental principles of equal protection of the laws and racial equality. In an equitable criminal justice system, sanctions should be imposed equally on offending populations.

Under state and federal constitutional law, racial disparities in law enforcement are constitutional as long as they are not undertaken with discriminatory intent or purpose.⁷ International human rights law wisely ~~does not impose the requirement of discriminatory intent.~~ The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), to which the U.S. is a state party, ~~defines race discrimination as conduct that has the "purpose or effect" of restricting rights on the basis of race.~~⁸ It ~~proscribes race-neutral practices curtailing fundamental rights that unnecessarily create statistically significant racial disparities even in the absence of racial animus.~~⁹ It ~~requires remedial action whenever there is an unjustifiable disparate impact~~ upon a group distinguished by race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin, even where there may be no intent to discriminate against that group.¹⁰ Under CERD, governments may not engage in "malign neglect," that is, they may not ignore the need to secure equal treatment of all racial and ethnic groups, but rather must act affirmatively to prevent or end policies with unjustified discriminatory impacts.

Assessing whether the severe impact of drug law enforcement on blacks is justifiable requires scrutiny of the drug war's goals and methods, and consideration of available alternatives. Human Rights Watch believes there are numerous policy alternatives to current patterns of criminal law enforcement that would reduce adverse racial disparities while continuing to respond to social concerns about public drug dealing and drug abuse. In the context of nationwide debates over the use of the criminal law to address drug abuse, doubts about the fairness and justice of enforcing those laws disproportionately against minorities take on even greater significance. It is hard to justify policies that result in the grossly disproportionate incarceration of a racial minority when there are feasible and cost-effective alternative approaches to address drug abuse and drug dealing that would not have such an effect.

Even if blacks and whites were sent to prison on drug charges at comparable rates, Human Rights Watch would still urge reconsideration of the heavy U.S. reliance on incarceration in its drug policies. In choosing strategies to address drug abuse and drug dealing, the country must consider the negative consequences of high incarceration rates, particularly in minority communities. No functioning democracy has ever governed itself with as large a percentage of its adults incarcerated as the United States. The direct and collateral consequences of imprisonment may be acceptable when

violent offenders are put behind bars, but they are much harder to justify for nonviolent drug offenders.

In the poor urban minority communities from which most black drug offenders are taken, the high percentage of men and, increasingly, women sent to prison may also undermine their communities' moral and social cohesion. By damaging the human and social capital of already disadvantaged neighborhoods, the "war on drugs" may well be counterproductive, diminishing opportunities for social and economic mobility and even contributing to an increase in crime rates.¹¹

The racially disproportionate nature of the war on drugs is not just devastating to black Americans. It contradicts faith in the principles of justice and equal protection of the laws that should be the bedrock of any constitutional democracy; it exposes and deepens the racial fault lines that continue to weaken the country and belies its promise as a land of equal opportunity; and it undermines faith among all races in the fairness and efficacy of the criminal justice system. Urgent action is needed, at both the state and federal level, to address this crisis for the American nation.

Recommendations

U.S. political leaders must acknowledge the excessive and racially disproportionate incarceration of nonviolent drug offenders and grapple forthrightly with ways to eliminate it. The first step is to reevaluate the current strategies for fighting drugs. Policy makers in each state, as well as in the federal government, should reassess existing public policy approaches to drug use and sales to identify more equitable but still effective options. In particular, they should examine the costs and benefits of relying heavily on penal sanctions to address drug use and drug trafficking and should look closely at law enforcement strategies to identify ways to make them more racially equitable.

We believe each state as well as the federal government should subject current and proposed drug policies to strict scrutiny and modify those that cause significant, unwarranted racial disparities. In addition, we believe the state and federal governments should:

- * Eliminate mandatory minimum sentencing laws that require prison sentences based on the quantity of the drug sold and the existence of a prior record. Offenders who differ in terms of conduct, danger to the community, culpability, and other ways relevant to the purposes of sentencing should not be treated identically. Judges should be able to exercise their informed judgment in crafting effective and proportionate sentences in each case.
- * Increase the availability and use of alternative sanctions for nonviolent drug offenders. Drug defendants convicted of nonviolent offenses should ordinarily not be given prison sentences, even if they are repeat offenders, unless they have caused or threatened specific, serious harm -- for example, when drug sales are made to children -- or if they have upper level roles in drug distribution organizations.
- * Increase the use of special drug courts in which addicted offenders are given the opportunity to complete court supervised substance abuse treatment instead of being sentenced to prison.
- * Increase the availability of substance abuse treatment and prevention outreach in the community as well as in jails and prisons.
- * Redirect law enforcement and prosecution resources to emphasize the arrest, prosecution, and incarceration of importers, manufacturers, and major distributors, e.g., drug king pins, rather than low level offenders and street level retail dealers.
- * Eliminate different sentencing structures for powder cocaine and crack cocaine, drugs that are pharmacologically identical but marketed in a different form. Since more blacks are prosecuted for

crack cocaine offenses and thus subjected to the higher penalties for crack offenses that exist in federal and some state laws, the crack-powder sentencing differential aggravates without adequate justification the racial disparities in imprisonment for drug offenses.

* Eliminate racial profiling and require police to keep and make public statistics on the reason for all stops and searches and the race of the persons targeted.

* Require police to keep and make public statistics on the race of arrested drug offenders and the location of the arrests.

To facilitate more inter-state criminal justice analyses, the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice should annually compile and publish state-by-state statistics on the racial impact of the criminal justice system as it applies to drug offenders, including statistics on arrests, convictions, sentences, admissions to prison, and prison populations.

II. THE EXTENT OF U.S. INCARCERATION

In the year 2001, the total number of people in U.S. prisons and jails will surpass two million.¹² The state and federal prison population has quadrupled since 1980 and the rate of incarceration relative to the nation's population has risen from 139 per 100,000 residents to 468.¹³ If these incarceration rates persist, an estimated one in twenty of America's children today will serve time in a state or federal prison during his or her lifetime.¹⁴

There is a considerable range in prison incarceration rates among U.S. states (Table 1). Minnesota has the lowest rate, 121 prisoners per 100,000 residents, and Louisiana the highest, with a rate of 763. Seven of the ten states with the highest incarceration rates are in the South.¹⁵ Almost every state has a prison incarceration rate that greatly exceeds those of other western democracies, in which between 35 and 145 residents per 100,000 are behind bars on an average day.¹⁶ The District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, has a rate of 1,600.

1 See Human Rights Watch, *Cruel and Usual: Disproportionate Sentences for New York Drug Offenders* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1997). Thirty two states have mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug offenses. Bureau of Justice Assistance, "National Assessment of Structured Sentencing" U.S. Department of Justice (February 1996). Mandatory sentences are not responsible for all excessive drug sentences. In Oklahoma, for example, a jury in 1997 gave a sentence of 93 years to Will Forster, an employed father of three with no prior criminal record who grew marijuana plants in his basement.

2 Michael Tonry, *Malign Neglect: Race, Crime, and Punishment in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995); David Cole, *No Equal Justice* (New York: The New Press, 1999); David Musto, *The American Disease: Origins of Narcotic Control* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1973).

3 See, e.g., Craig Reinerman and Harry G. Levine, "The Crack Attack, Politics and Media in the Crack Scare," in Craig Reinerman and Harry G. Levine, *Crack in America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997)

4 Barry R. McCaffrey "Race and Drugs: Perception and Reality, New Rules for Crack Versus Powder Cocaine," *Washington Times*, October 5, 1997 citing results of a survey published in 1995: Burston, Jones, and Robert-Saunders, "Drug Use and African Americans: Myth Versus Reality" in the *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*. Ninety-five percent of respondents pictured a black drug user while only 5 percent imagined other racial groups.

5 According to the United States Sentencing Commission, 88.3 percent of federal crack cocaine defendants were black. United States Sentencing Commission, *Special Report to the Congress: Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy, 1995*, Washington, D.C., 1995, p. 156. The sentencing laws

of at least ten states also treat crack cocaine offenses more harshly than powder.⁶ See Human Rights Watch and The Sentencing Project "Losing the Vote: The Impact of Felony Disenfranchisement Law in the United States," (New York: Washington, D.C., 1998)

⁷ The requirement of proof of intent has been a formidable barrier for victims of discrimination in the criminal justice system seeking judicial relief. See, e.g., "Developments in the Law: Race and the Criminal Process," 101 *Harvard Law Review* 1520 (1988).

⁸ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Par. I, Article 1,3. In the Centre for Human Rights, *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Vol., ST/HR/1/REV.5 (New York: United Nations, 1994), p.66. Also available at <http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty/>.

⁹ See CERD, General Recommendation XIV(42) on article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention, U.N. GAOR, 48th Sess., Supp. No. 18, at 176, U.N. Doc. A/48/18(1993). See also, Theodor Meron, "The Meaning and Reach of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination," 79 *The American Journal of International Law* 283, 287-88 (1985).

¹⁰ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, General Recommendation on Par. I, Article 1 of CERD.

¹¹ See Todd R. Clear, "The Unintended Consequences of Incarceration," (paper presented to the NIJ Workshop on Corrections Research, February 14-15, 1996).

¹² Allen J. Beck, "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999," Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (April 2000).

¹³ Ibid.; Kathleen Maguire and Ann L. Pastore, eds., *1998 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (1999), Table 6.36.

¹⁴ Thomas P. Bonczar and Allen J. Beck, "Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison," Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (March 1997).

¹⁵ In each of the twenty years since 1978 for which data is available, the South has had significantly higher incarceration rates than any other region. See BJS, *1998 Sourcebook*, Table 6.37.

¹⁶ The number of prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants varies worldwide from about 20 in Indonesia to about 685 in Russia. In Western Europe, the rate ranges between 35 in Cyprus and 145 in Portugal. Andre Kuhn, "Incarceration Rates Across the World," *Overcrowded Times*, April 1999, p.1. International rates of incarceration include prisoners awaiting sentences as well as all sentenced prisoners, whereas state prisons in the U.S. only confine convicted prisoners with sentences of more than one year. Therefore, the actual difference between foreign rates of incarceration and U.S. prison incarceration rates is even greater than suggested.

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Karen Ryan
One Copenhill

Atlanta, GA. 30307
(404) 420-5151

OK **The Congress of National Black Churches, Inc.** - umbrella group.

Ms. Sullivan Robinson, Executive Director
1225 Eye Street, NW
Washington, Dc 20005
202-371-1091
Fax 202-371-0908

Human Rights Watch - international

Kenneth Roth, Executive Director
New York, NY
(212) 290-4700

The Interfaith Alliance

Rev. Dr. C. Welton Gaddy, Executive Director
1012 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 639-6370
(202) 639-6375-fax

National organization bringing all faiths together around justice issues, particular work on hate crimes, organizing Stop the Hate rallies in October.

7 **League of United Latin American Citizens**

Brent Wilkes, Executive Director
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-6130/833-6135fax

OK **Leadership Conference on Civil Rights**

Wade Henderson, Director
Washington, DC
(202) 466-1885 or 466-3311

LCCR has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the U.S. His organization has held programs on the topic and he is already involved in the conference.

League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)

Rick Dovalina, National President
(202) 833-6130

OK **NAACP**

Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO
Baltimore, MD

410-486-9226

Hilary Shelton, Director (Washington Bureau)

(202) 638-2269

Mfume has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. His organization has held programs on the topic and he is already involved in the conference.

OK **National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium**

Karen Narasaki, Executive Director

(202) 296-2300 (202) 296-2318 - fax

OK **National Conference for Community and Justice**

Brian Foss, Vice President of Public Policy

1815 H Street, NW

Washington, Dc 20006

(202) 887-0997 X 2 or 887-0885

(202) 887-0999-fax

Interfaith group with offices around the country - working particularly on racial justice. Carrying on the work of the PIR in the faith community.

OK **National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)** - umbrella group

JoAnn Chase, Executive Director

Jack Jackson

(202) 466-7767

OK ~~NARF~~ **NARF**

National Council of Churches

Rev. Robert Edgar, General Secretary

Rev. Andrew Young, President

475 Riverside Drive

New York, NY 10115

(212) 870-2025

Represents 35 member communions - Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglicans - working for peace and justice in the US and worldwide. Edgar recently named as General Secretary - he is a former Democratic member of the US House of Representatives.

National Council of Jewish Women

Sammie Moshenberg, Director, Washington Operations

1707 L Street, NW, 9th floor

Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 296.2588 (202) 331-7792-fax

Susan Katz, Executive Director

(212) 645-4048

(212) 645-7466 Fax

Part of International Council of Jewish Women, promote women's rights.

OK **National Council of La Raza**

Raul Yzaguirre, President
Charles Kamasaki, Vice President
1111 19th St., NW Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-1670
(202) 776-1792-fax

OK **National Council of Negro Women**

Dr. Dorothy Height, Chair
Washington, DC
(202) 737-0120
Dr. Height has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. Her organization has held programs on the topic and she is already involved in the conference.

National Italian American Foundation

Alfred Rotandaro
(202) 387-0600

National Urban League

Hugh Price, President & CEO
New York, NY
212-558-5333
Lisa Bland-Malone (Washington contact)
(202) 898-1604
Price has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world.

Organization of Chinese Americans

Daphne Kwok, Executive Director
202-223-5500 (ph) 202-223-0540 (fax)

Rainbow/PUSH Coalition

Reverend Jesse Jackson, President & CEO
Washington, DC
202-333-5270
Reverend Jackson has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. Jackson is also the Special Envoy to Africa.

US Catholic Conference

John Carr, Secretary
Office of Social Development and World Peace
3211 Fourth Street, NE
Washington, DC 20017-1194

202-541-3181

Fax 202-541-3339

Fosters the Catholic Church's mission in the US – key organization for Catholic hierarchy and grassroots – very active on social justice issues.

NHLA - National Hispanic Leadership Agenda - Maria Manabel

①

UN Conf - 6/6

no date to meet yet.

6/21

- w/ Mary Robinson

(1) 8:30 am mtg w/ Maria E. ~~Waller~~ overview of plan

(2) Govt mtg

(3) Groups

need to have
points on not
followed

89

South Africa 2001 World Conf - Prep. Comm

2 Global Mtg - Geneva in May - 2 world wide
topical - sent host level delegation - U.S. - Bill Clinton, etc.

① Global Prep Com - may go out

5 Reg's

Africa, Asia, Europe, ~~Latin~~ Western Hemisphere (America) - Brazil

invited but US not invited initially ~~totally~~ not yet
scheduled -

Brazil issue
outstanding
issue

US

Delegation

- want go officials but plan to go as observers

State Dept. coordinate w/ WH. (should look)

Domestic

- 5/6 expert mtgs not expert travel mtgs - have invitation

- groups of NGOs are not happy w/ us not mtg

- meeting set 6/16 ~~11am~~ 2pm - WH - Maria?

- Need to do by regional mtg by ~~the~~ Dec

Executive

- MacLeod

memo

(insert folder)

Legs Affairs

- no profile on the Hill

WH leg + state

NGOs

feel they are behind organizing
Gay
MS Dougl + Wade Henderson will develop
an outline plan to coordinate

(2)

Guy & Nell - don't want splinter group to get too much attention.

NGOs
cont.

Meet next week - take to them - Ask them about the bill.

Position
on Reparation

- US position - we are not yet talking about it but subsumed in the personal remedies issue.
- Geneva - ~~was~~ they did not hear it for us in Geneva.
- make operational the process - in developing the declaration. WH needs to clear. Carol & (Graham public)
- South Africa does not want to discuss.

Human
right
with

- ~~can~~ mechanism under scrutiny... violation of human rights -
- DOT & State need to review to stop a report
- Review of Human Right IWSG mtg - M.E. attend
- M.E. have a copy.

Wish

Natl Meeting - NGOs ^{want} ~~want~~ this but they can do it themselves
 doesn't make a lot of sense but let's keep talking about it.
 Admin is behind so you should schedule a mtg.
 We will set the agenda.
 Write Wade & Henry to C/21.

Leg. Panel

- representative.

Betty King

bring the bill - Deborah will attend.
BROchure

Speciality Media - Victoria Valentin

M.E. will speak
- Jakes Jaramida + No Joe/ Loretta

(3)

Dominic = 7/7 - early mtg
Events

State Issues

Brazil - weyne is upset - still perceiving
- 500 yr anniversary - imbalanced Brazil -

Timeline

work

mtg (include drafting) session,

& US positions taken or US participants taken place.

workout how with - decision - collaborative effort.

MC - Call Wendy Shuman

TRD - Finish before we leave. Not just recitation of law ^{but more} implementation
Report - Separate mtg on this.

ME work to attend - what's it look like, problem areas, timeline to get done.
Public agency
Educ
SBA

4/15
My Thurs 10:30 - 472 OEDB - regular mtg w/ states weekly.

Talk to Wendy

SAS comment - AG letter

Nat. Americans - get DOJ, DOS - capitalize the issue ~~Wendy~~ Wendy time
Deborah Carr - has a memo

(4)

Deborah Kay
Kay -
Admin
Cruz
Kay

① Memo
from
M.E. to
agency
of diversity
cc: diff.

① Home Kyle
Commission
die ticket - see next page.
(Nat'l mtg - ?)

① Reparations Mtg
- get into the line
- email to Bill + BPC
① Scheduling Request for
Drop-by (Kay - 1 room)
Indezing Jack Rose
good reply to his request
support

AGENDA ITEMS

June 8, 2000 at 9:30 a.m.

I. African-American Permanent Fund

① My will call Wade.

① Nancy Rubin Draft

① Memo to PDMS. ME review

Requested a meeting on reparations with the President via OCS/John P.

① Pre mtg on 4/15
WH Council - tell Bill Mas...
my...
DPC -

Meeting with Jena Roscoe, Minyon Moore, and Ben Johnson and Debra Carr on June 16 at 10:30. (Maureen S. may be there as well.) - mtg on reparations.

African American Permanent Fund. OZUC Davis, Spilker, Kendall & Robinson
Jena to provide background on the group and the participants

WH group to have pre-meeting planning session via conference call on June 15

Comparison of women conf.

- II. Nancy Rubin brochure and Goodwill Ambassadors to travel abroad country on the UN conf. check w/ Gay + Wade but if she pushes meet w/ her. Modification of proposal. Focus on next year w/ wh
- III. European PrepCom delegation in October

EC set 4 delegates as maximum
State: Steve W... and Harold K.

White House: Debra C. and Sharon Kotak(?)
UN Person, involved in Beijing

IV. Master List for Robinson Visit

- A. NGOs: All from DC metro area, master list to be discussed and narrowed down to 20 to 25 by WH and State with input for NSC and OPL by June 13.

My Suggestions:

African-American NGOs: NAACP (Kweisi Mfume), National Negro Women's League (J. Malveaux), National Urban League (Huge Price), Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (Wade Henderson), National Council of Negro Women (Dr. Dorothy Height), International Human Rights Law Group (Gay McDougall).

Native American NGOs: Indian Law Resource Center (Steve Tulleberg and Keith Harper)

Hispanic and Asian NGOs:

B. GOVT: I've included Bill Lee¹ and Julie Fernandes, Ben Johnson, Judith Winston, Audrey Hutchinson, Mary Frances Berry and asked OLA for reps from HHS, USDA, Dept of Interior, Labor, FCC, SBA.

INS and EPA to be added.

Arends to provide recommendations by Friday; she will attempt to obtain Secretary or Under-Secretary level participants but we are most likely to get Directors of Offices of CRT and General Counsels.

V. NGO offers to schedule meetings across the country.

The positive side is that we can use this as a means of conducting broader outreach-- defusing criticism that we are not helping NGOs organize, allowing us to be more transparent, and increasing general public awareness of the world conference as suggested by the UN for domestic preparations.

The negative side is that we have to select our "partners" carefully because we lose some control.

NY (John Goring/Columbia Law). Meeting on June 13 at 3:00

LA (Friends of the UN). To continue discussions week of June 12th.

Chicago(?) (African Friends service Center) Pending follow-up.

Declaration?

VI. Budget

Lindsay informed me Wednesday that the State will pay for travel. However, that does not guarantee that we have a constituting document in place.

No one at State is assuming authority to prepare cover letter to Albright recommending she sign off on the constituting document and attached budget.

¹BLL will be unavailable b/c he will be in Colorado at a conference. Bill Yeoman, Julie and one or more of the Deputy AAGs will attend.

*Julie
Hutchinson - convene a mtg of human rights (local) com folks - something in the bill
UN conf.
LA Human Rights Commission - send to groups + schedule of case*

The Africa - America Institute

Mora McLean, President
New York, NY
212-949-6666

One of the leading Africa NGO's and scholars on community and economic development initiatives with African country. Has hosted several technical and community programs on racial reconciliation and democracy in African countries especially with South Africa.

American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee*

Marvin Wingfield
Director of Education
4201 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 244-2990
(202) 244-3196-fax

American Friends Service Center*

Bomani Johnson
Team Associate/African American Community Empowerment Program
59 East Van Buren, Suite 1400
Chicago, Il 60605-1212
(312) 427-2533 xt. 21
(312) 427-4171

American Jewish Committee

1156 Fifteenth Street, NW, 12th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
202.785.4200 O 202.785.4115 F
Mr. Jason Isaacson, Washington Dir.
(212) 751-4000 (212) 838-2120 Fax
David Harris, Exec. VP
Promote democracy, human and civil rights; international focus.

American Jewish Congress

2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20036
202.332.4001 O 202.387.3434 F
Mr. Matt Dorf, Wash. Dir.
(212) 879-4500 (212) 249-3672
Phil Baum, Exec. Dir.
Promote religious freedom, civil rights, and domestic focus.

American Muslim Council

Aly Abuzaakouk, Executive Director
1212 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-789-2262 Fax 202-789-2550
Key Muslim organization with contacts around the country.

Americans for Peace Now

Debra DeLee, Dir. Wash. Office
1835 K Street, NW #500
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 728-1893
(202) 728.1895-fax
Promote peace in the Middle East.

Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Jess Hordes, Washington Director
1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1020
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202)261-4600 or (202) 452-8320 (202) 296-2371-fax
Abraham Foxman, National Director
(212) 490-2525 (212) 867-0779 Fax
Promote tolerance and diversity, civil and human rights; international focus.

Arab American Institute

James Zogby, President
(202) 429-9210

Asian Americans for Equality*

Christopher Kui, Executive Director
108-110 Norfolk Street
New York, NY 10002
(212) 979-1108 xt. 107
(212) 979-2219-fax

Assembly of Turkish American Associations*

Osman N. Tat, Assistant Director of Public Education
1526 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 483-9090 xt. 206
(202) 483-9092

B'nai B'rith International

Dan Mariaschin, Executive Director
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 857.6545
(202) 857.6689-fax
Fraternal service organization; International focus

Center for Democratic Renewal*

Beni Ivey
P.O. Box 50469
Atlanta, Georgia
(404) 221-0025
(404) 221-0045

Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation

Wayne Owens, President
Sara Ehrman, Senior Advisor
633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
202-624-0850 202-624-0855 F
Promote peace in the Middle East.

Children's Defense Fund

Marian Wright Edelman
(202) 628-8787

**Conference of Presidents of
Major American Jewish Organizations**

Mr. Malcolm Hoenlein, Ex. Vice Chair
110 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) 318-6111
(212) 644-4135-fax
Promote strong US-Israel relationship and advocate on behalf of Israel

The Congress of National Black Churches, Inc.

Ms. Sullivan Robinson, Executive Director
1225 Eye Street, NW
Washington, Dc 20005
202-371-1091
Fax 202-371-0908

Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)*

Nissa Puffer
Quaker U.N. Office
777 U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017
(212) 682-2745
(212) 983-0034-fax

Hadassah

Ms. Marla Gilson, Washington Representative
5100 Wisconsin Ave, NW, #250
Washington, DC, 20016
(202) 363-4600
(202) 363-4651-fax
Women's Zionist organization, international focus

Hispanic National Bar Association

Alex Sanchez, Executive Director
P.O. Box 66105
Washington, D.C. 20035
(202) 293-1507/293-1508

Human Rights Campaign

Elizabeth Birch, Executive Director
(202) 628-4160

Human Rights Watch

Kenneth Roth, Executive Director
New York, NY
(212) 290-4700

IFESH, Inc.

Reverend Leon Sullivan
602-443-1800

Created the Sullivan Principals for Corporate investment in South Africa during the apartheid era. Heads a leading Africa NGO that conducts technical and educational assistance programs in Sub - Saharan Africa.

Indian Law Resource Center*

Steve Tullberg, Director (Washington office)
Keith Harper
601 E Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003

(202) 547-2800

Institute for Caribbean Studies

Dr. Claire Nelson, President

Washington, DC

(202) 623-2588 or 202-829-1887

(202) 829-1667-fax

ICS has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the Americas. ICS represents Afro - Caribbean Americans in the United States.

The Interfaith Alliance

Rev. Dr. C. Welton Gaddy, Executive Director

1012 14th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 639-6370

(202) 639-6375-fax

National organization bringing all faiths together around justice issues, particular work on hate crimes, organizing Stop the Hate rallies in October.

International Human rights Law Group

Gay McDougall, Executive Director

1200 18th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 822-4600

(202) 822-4606-fax

International Possibilities Unlimited*

Deborah Robinson, Ph.D

Executive Director

P.O. Box 4430

Washington, DC 20017

(202) 723-5622

(202) 723-5637

Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

Eddie Williams

(202) 788-3510

The Joint Center for Political Studies and Public Policy

Dr. Margaret Simms, Vice President for Research Programs

Carole Henderson Tyson, Vice President for Office of International Affairs

Washington, DC

Simms: (202) 789-3523

Tyson: (202) 789-3515.

League of United Latin American Citizens

Brent Wilkes, Executive Director
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-6130/833-6135fax

Jewish Council for Public Affairs (Formerly NJCRAC)

Ms. Reva Price, Dir. Wash. Office
1640 Rhode Island Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-1649
(202) 293-2154-fax
New York: (212) 684-6950 (212) 686-1353 Fax
Promote coalitions with other ethnic, religious groups, domestic based grassroots.

Latino Civil Rights Center

Roberto Frisancho, Executive Director
2701 Ontario Rd., NW 2nd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 332-1053
(202) 483-7460 fax

Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights

Barbara Arnwine
(202) 662-8600

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Wade Henderson, Director
Washington, DC
(202) 466-1885 or 466-3311
LCCR has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the U.S. His organization has held programs on the topic and he is already involved in the conference.

League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)

Rick Dovalina, National President
(202) 833-6130

MANA, A National Latina Organization

Alma Riojas, President
1725 K. St., NW Suite 501

Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 833-0060/496-0588 fax

Mexican American Legal and Defense Fund

Marisa Demeo, Regional Counsel
1717 K Street, Suite 311
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-2828/293-2849 fax

NAACP

Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO
Baltimore, MD
410-486-9226
Hilary Shelton, Director (Washington Bureau)
(202) 638-2269

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National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

Karen Narasaki, Executive Director
(202) 296-2300
(202) 296-2318 - fax

National Association of Elected and Appointed Latin Officials

Larry Gonzalez, Policy Director
311 Massachusetts Ave., NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-2536/546-4121

National Coalition for Haitian Rights

Jocelyn McCalla, Executive Director
New York, NY
(212) 337-0005, ext. 17

National Conference for Community and Justice

Brian Foss, Vice President of Public Policy
1815 H Street, NW
Washington, Dc 20006
(202) 887-0997 X 2 or 887-0885
(202) 887-0999-fax

Interfaith group with offices around the country – working particularly on racial justice. Carrying on the work of the PIR in the faith community.

National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Mr. Mark Levin, Executive Director
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 898-2500
(202) 898-08220-fax
Advocate on behalf of religious freedom and tolerance in FSU

National Congress of American Indians

JoAnn Chase, Executive Director
Jack Jackson
(202) 466-7767

National Council of Churches

Rev. Robert Edgar, General Secretary
Rev. Andrew Young, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2025
Represents 35 member communions – Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglicans – working for peace and justice in the US and worldwide. Edgar recently named as General Secretary – he is a former Democratic member of the US House of Representatives.

National Council of Jewish Women

Sammie Moshenberg, Director, Washington Operations
1707 L Street, NW, 9th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 296.2588 (202) 331-7792-fax
Susan Katz, Executive Director
(212) 645-4048
(212) 645-7466 Fax
Part of International Council of Jewish Women, promote women's rights.

National Council of La Raza

Raul Yzaguirre, President
Charles Kamasaki, Vice President
1111 19th St., NW Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-1670
(202) 776-1792-fax

National Council of Negro Women

Dr. Dorothy Height, Chair

Washington, DC

(202) 737-0120

Dr. Height has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. Her organization has held programs on the topic and she is already involved in the conference.

National Immigration Forum

Frank Sharry

(202) 514-0004

National Italian American Foundation

Alfred Rotandaro

(202) 387-0600

National Puerto Rican Coalition

Jennie Torres Lewis, Policy Director

1700 K St., NW Suite 500

Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 223-3915

(202) 429-2223-fax

National Urban League

Hugh Price, President & CEO

New York, NY

212-558-5333

Lisa Bland-Malone (Washington contact)

(202) 898-1604

Price has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world.

Native American Rights Fund

Lorna Babby, Managing Attorney

(202) 785-4166

Organization of Africans in the Americas

Michael Franklin, Executive Director

Washington, D.C.

(202) 638.1645 (202) 638.1667-fax

OAA has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the Americas. OAA represents Afro - Latinos and Caribbean Americans in the United States.

Organization of Chinese Americans

Daphne Kwok, Executive Director
202-223-5500 (ph) 202-223-0540 (fax)

People for the American Way

Ralph Neas
(202) 467-4999

Preamble Center*

Amara okoroafor
1737 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 265-3263
(202) 265-3647-fax

Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund

Juan Figueroa, President and General Counsel
(212) 219-3360
(202) 431-4276-fax

Rainbow/PUSH Coalition

Reverend Jesse Jackson, President & CEO
Washington, DC
202-333-5270

Reverend Jackson has historically been involved in promoting racial reconciliation throughout the world. Jackson is also the Special Envoy to Africa.

Roger Wareham*

572 Flatbush Ave, Suite 2
Brooklyn, NY 11225
(718) 941-6407
(718) 941-6360 -fax

Ron Brown Foundation

Alma Brown & Michael Brown, President & CEO
Washington, DC
202-362-2080; 202-457-5614; 202-363-1982.

A leading community development organization that conducts international programs that concern racial reconciliation.

Schomberg Center for Research in Black Culture

Howard Dodson, Director

New York, NY

212-491-2200

The Schomburg Center promotes the study of the histories and cultures of peoples of African

descent and interprets its collections through exhibitions, publications and educational, scholarly and cultural programs. They frequently host events pertaining to race relations throughout the world.

UAHC/Religious Action Center

Rabbi David Saperstein, Director

2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 387.2800

(202) 667.9070-fax

Rabbi Eric Yoffie, President

(212) 249-0100 (212) 650-4169 Fax

Congregational grassroots, most progressive.

Union of Orthodox Congregations of America

Nathan Diament, Washington Director

1640 Rhode Island Ave, NW

Washington, DC 20036

202-857-2770 202-331-9161 Fax

Rabbi Raphael Butler, Executive VP

(212) 613-8264 (212) 564-9058 Fax

Congregational grassroots, most conservative.

United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism

Rabbi Jerome Epstein, Exec. VP

Sarrae Crane, Policy Director

155 Fifth Avenue

New York, NY 10010

(212) 533-7800 (212) 353-9439 Fax

Congregational grassroots, fairly progressive.

US Catholic Conference

John Carr, Secretary

Office of Social Development and World Peace

3211 Fourth Street, NE

Washington, DC 20017-1194

202-541-3181 Fax 202-541-3339

Fosters the Catholic Church's mission in the US – key organization for Catholic hierarchy and grassroots – very active on social justice issues.

US Commission on Civil Rights

Mary Frances Berry
(202) 376-7417

W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research

Dr. Henry Gates, Chair, W.E.B. DuBois Professor of the Humanities & Director
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA
(617) 496-5468

The W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for Afro-American Research is the nation's oldest research center dedicated to the study of the history, culture, and social institutions of African Americans. Gates is also the co - founder of Africana.Com, the world's largest directive that provides authoritative information about the whole world of Africa and its Diaspora. Gates will be involved in the conference.

White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

Shamina Singh, Executive Director
301-443-2492 (ph) 301-443-7853 (fax)

The Wilkins Center*

**Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
University of Minnesota**

Dr. Samuel Myers, Jr., (Assistant-Judy Leahy), Chair
Minneapolis, MN
612-625-9821

The Wilkins Center will be hosting a World Conference on Remedies to Racial and Ethnic Economic Inequality in Durban, South Africa in 2002. This conference will follow the UN Conference on Racism next year. Myers is a POTUS and VPOTUS Supporter. He is a leading economist that works on race issues in America and abroad.

World Africa Network

Eugene Jackson, CEO
Atlanta, Georgia
404-521-6123

South Africa: 27 82 825617000.

World Africa Network is an ISP in Africa that also runs International programs and technical assistance programs throughout Africa to promote racial reconciliation. His company will cover the conference and reports on the work involving racial reconciliation throughout the places of color in the world.

World Jewish Congress

Mr. Israel Singer, Sec. General

501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 755-5770
(212) 755.5883-fax
Mr. Douglas Bloomfield, Washington Representative
301.460.3285 O 301.460.4187 F
International network of Jewish communities.

*Denotes NGOs at April briefing

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM

The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance will be held in year 2001 in South Africa. The first Preparatory meeting for the World Conference will be held from 1 to 5th May, 2000 in Geneva, Switzerland. This meeting, called PrepCom, will bring together United Nations experts, government representatives, world leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media from around the world.

What is the World Conference Against Racism:

In 1997, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to hold a World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The main objectives of the Conference, as stated in the resolution include:

- To review progress made in the fight against racism and reappraise the obstacles to further progress in the field and ways to overcome them;
- To increase the level of awareness about the scourges of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- To review the political, historical, economic, social, cultural and other factors leading to racism, racial discrimination, and xenophobia;
- To formulate concrete recommendations to further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism.

The conference will be an important opportunity for the international community to establish a new approach to racism for the next millennium. The agenda is to be action-oriented and focus on practical measures to eradicate racism, including measures of prevention, education and protection and the provision of effective remedies to discrimination.

The following themes will be considered at the World Conference: the prevention of racism through education and the media; issues of exclusion and marginalization in multiracial societies

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The World Conference will be a unique and important opportunity to create a new world vision for the fight against racism in the Twenty-First Century. The message will be a positive one about the benefits of diversity and equality in national communities and internationally.

Governments will be encouraged to present at the conference their "Best Practices" with respect to implementing the obligations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the debate will be organized around specific models of governmental programs to prevent and remedy discriminatory practices.

Participation

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The address of the web page is: [Http:\\WWW.UNHCHR.CH](http://WWW.UNHCHR.CH)

After you open this page, look at the top of the page for the title "World Conference Against Racism.....". click there.

UN World Conference on Racism - 11/18/99

I Background

One America Lawyers

Kelso

Corporate

Melba - ask Kathleen

Race Book

Finishing Book

~~Working with~~

- maybe will end on race

Calendar (see attached)

II Lessons

From last
Being Conf

- Commitment

- Town hall meetings w/ public, NGOs,

- Worked closely w/ UN, State Dept. - protocol etc

- Work closely w/ host country

- Staffing, Resources etc.

Further back from State Dept.

IV GOALS OF CONFERENCE

- Congress agreed to grandfather ~~the~~ funding for

this confer but very critical

- Need domestic regard confer.

- Deficit of racism include blk, white, ~~relig~~ anti-semitism

→ Still

Other countries will look at this on an internal basis rather than domestically.

Bill Law
Lee

Interplay btwn domestic civil rights & intl ~~the~~ social issues.

Does it hurt domestic civil rights movement?

Next Steps

- (1)
- (2) Start discussions w/ N60

Problem - Death Penalty
 Area - Immigration
 - 1st Am.

Questionnaire by UN - Due ASAP (no later than X-mas) to include in the report for May 2000 Prep Conference (see hand-out)
 - can be a short ^{summary} response Drafts by next week.

Next Steps

- Need an interagency working group that needs staffing at NEOB to get this done - DOS, Ed, HUD, HHS, Labor, EEOC
- COS - they need debriefed.



Anna Richter
11/18/99 09:31:37 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Reminder: UN World Conf Mtg

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 11/18/99 09:31 AM -----



Anna Richter
11/17/99 07:53:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Reminder: UN World Conf Mtg

Can you attend??? Sorry for the v-mail, I am a bit exhausted.

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 11/17/99 07:52 PM -----

**LESLIE
BERNSTEIN**
11/17/99 07:45:40 PM



Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Reminder: UN World Conf Mtg

Sorry, forgot to cc you. Thx

----- Forwarded by Leslie Bernstein/WHO/EOP on 11/17/99 07:45 PM -----

**LESLIE
BERNSTEIN**
11/17/99 07:29:27 PM



Record Type: Record

To: Melissa J. Prober/WHO/EOP@EOP, Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP@EOP, Dora Kale/NSC/EOP@EOP, Scott Busby/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc: Reynaldo Valencia/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: Reminder: UN World Conf Mtg

There will be a meeting to discuss the future UN World Conference on Racism tomorrow at 10am in the Roosevelt Room.

Outside Attendees

Bill Lann Lee/DOJ

James Castello/DOJ

Julie Fernandes/DOJ

John Trasvina/DOJ

Ray Pierce/Ed

Judy Winston/Ed

Claudia Withers/Ed

Mary Frances Berry/US Commissioner on Civil Rts

Bryan Greene/HUD

Ida Castro/EEOC

Beverly Zweiben/State

J. Steven Blodgett/State

Steven Wagenseil/State

Thanks

KEY DATES:

3/2000 May 1-5, 2000	CERO mtg Global PrepCom	NYC Geneva
September, 2000	Western Hemisphere Regional PrepCom	Costa Rica or Brazil
3/2000 May, 2001	CERO mtg Global PrepCom	NYC Geneva
June/July, 2001	World Conference	South Africa

F A C S I M I L E

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP

1200 18TH Street, NW, Suite 602

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-822-4600

Fax: 202-822-4606

To: Ms. Ivone Bueno

From: Alison Stewart

Fax: 202-456-5581

Date: 10/7/99

Subject: Meeting with UN High Commissioner

Pages: 13, including this cover sheet.

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Mary Robinson**

As United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, the former President of Ireland, is the principal and highest ranking official in the U.N. charged with the promotion and protection of human rights. She reports directly to the U.N. Secretary General, Kofi Annan. She works within the framework and authority of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights.

The U.N. General Assembly has appointed Mrs. Robinson to serve as Secretary General of the World Conference Against Racism and her office will be the institutional infrastructure that will implement plans for the Conference. Her responsibilities include coordinating the conference itself as well as facilitating preparatory activities leading up to the conference, such as regional consultations. She will work closely with the U.N. Preparatory Committee for the World Conference that has been established by the Commission on Human Rights.

Mrs. Robinson was the first woman to be elected President of Ireland, an office she held for seven years. She was appointed the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1997 by the Secretary General, with the approval of the U.N. General Assembly.

The mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is to ensure the universal enjoyment of all human rights by giving practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community as expressed by the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM

The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance will be held in year 2001 in South Africa. The first Preparatory meeting for the World Conference will be held from May 1 to 5th, 2000 in Geneva, Switzerland. This preparatory meeting, called PrepCom, will bring together United Nations experts, government representatives, world leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media from around the world.

What is the World Conference Against Racism:

In 1997, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to hold a World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The main objectives of the Conference, as stated in the resolution include:

- To review progress made in the fight against racism and reappraise the obstacles to further progress;
- To increase the level of awareness about the scourges of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- To review the political, historical, economic, social, cultural and other factors leading to racism, racial discrimination, and xenophobia;
- To formulate concrete recommendations to further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism.

The conference will be an important opportunity for the international community to establish a new approach to racism for the next millennium. The agenda is to be action-oriented and focus on practical measures to eradicate racism, including measures of prevention, education and protection and the provision of effective remedies to discrimination.

The following themes will be considered at the World Conference: the prevention of racism through education and the media; issues of exclusion and marginalization in multiracial societies where race is largely defined by skin color; discrimination based on ethnic divisions as in

countries such as Rwanda and Bosnia; the treatment of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons; the implications of economic globalization on the achievement of racial equality worldwide; the special burdens of people with multiple identities that compound discrimination, such as race and gender; current realities in the aftermath of slavery and colonialism; preventive measures, including early warning and urgent action procedures; combating hate speech and hate crimes; affirmative action; effective remedies and redress mechanisms.

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WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM

MEETING WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

The following list of issues suggests the general scope of the meeting with Mary Robinson. The meeting will not be an occasion to highlight the valuable work being done by the participants but rather to focus on how the World Conference and activities leading up to it can spur policy development and increased international attentiveness to forms and practices of racial discrimination prevalent in the US. We might include the following suggested discussion points:

- What are the aims and hoped for outcomes in ongoing policy terms for the World Conference?
- What is the public relations strategy associated with the holding of the World Conference? For example, what is being done to publicize the World Conference and the regional preparatory meeting for the Americas that will take place in Costa Rica? Does the UN intend to support or encourage the holding of a preparatory conference in the US?
- Does the UN see the events leading up to the World Conference and the Conference itself as vehicles to educate the public about international human rights conventions and laws barring racism and discrimination? What types of educational programs are being developed or planned in this regard?
- The International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) authorizes affirmative action as a response to racial discrimination. What has the UN done in support of affirmative action measures on behalf of victims of discrimination in the US?
- What kind of support can her office and the UN provide to groups in the US that are interested in participating in and learning more about the preparatory conferences and the World Conference itself?
- What are the UN's priorities going forward in order to ensure that the event is successful and what is her definition of success?
- Racism and racial discrimination are framed very broadly in CERD and other international laws and documents? Given the breadth of these provisions, what are the subject matter priorities that will likely be given the most attention at the World Conference?
- What is the attitude and stance of the US government in relation to the holding of the event?
- What other resources have been appropriated by the UN and/or raised from other sources for the World Conference? What is the strategy to generate an adequate financial underpinning?

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person,

Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

Alarmed by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of apartheid, segregation or separation,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.
2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.
3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.
4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 2

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:
 - (a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;
 - (b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;
 - (c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 3

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, inter alia:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

- (a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;
- (b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution;
- (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections - to vote and to stand for election - on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;
- (d) Other civil rights, in particular:
 - (i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;
 - (ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;
 - (iii) The right to nationality;
 - (iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;
 - (v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;
 - (vi) The right to inherit;
 - (vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
 - (viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;
 - (ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;
- (e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:
 - (i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;
 - (ii) The right to form and join trade unions;
 - (iii) The right to housing;
 - (iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;
 - (v) The right to education and training;
 - (vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;
- (f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and parks.

Article 6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article 7

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

PART II

Article 8

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. (a) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee;

(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 9

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention:

(a) within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned; and

(b) thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.