

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Outgoing Telegram [partial] (1 page)	ca. 03/93	P6/b(6)
002. talking points	Oral Talking Points on the Women's Convention [partial] (1 page)	06/24/1994	P5
003. letter	From Ellen Rose Lehrman to President Clinton; RE: address [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. letter	From Kathy Holland to President Clinton; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	06/21/94	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer (Subject Files)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Beijing: General Participants-Publications-Briefings [1]

Rich Sheridan
2006-1301-F
ms10

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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Revised

June 24, 1994

Oral Talking Points
On the Women's Convention

The Clinton Administration is strongly committed to early ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

We are in the final stages of preparing the detailed legal analysis of the treaty's provisions as they relate to current U.S. law, and of the proposed package of necessary reservations, understandings and declarations on which U.S. ratification will be based.

Before concluding this process, we will be consulting closely with interested NGOs and Senate staff in order to take their views into account.

We will also be formulating an appropriate strategy for pursuing Senate approval of the Convention.

For the time being, it is our view that the best approach on the Women's Convention is continued strong but low key support for early ratification. Placing too much public emphasis at this point on the need for early Senate action could easily play into the hands of the treaty's opponents and prove politically counterproductive. While a forceful campaign for ratification may well be necessary in due course, we think we can garner more support more quickly by following a quieter route.

We will continue to keep NGOs informed throughout this process.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	To Melanne Verveer and Anne Bartley From Lynn Cutler (4 pages)	06/30/1994	P5
002. talking points	Oral Talking Points on the Women's Convention [partial] (1 page)	06/24/1994	P5
003. talking points	Oral Talking Points on the Women's Convention [partial] (1 page)	06/24/1994	P5
004. memo	Memorandum; RE: date of birth [partial] (1 page)	06/21/94	P6/b(6)
005. note	Arvonne S Fraser; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
006. memo	Memorandum to Veronica Biggins (4 pages)	06/09/1994	P5

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2006-1301-F
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Facsimile Cover Sheet

1920 L Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
FAX (202) 659-5559

TO: MELANNE VERVEER

ANNE BARTLEY

FAX
NUMBER: 202-456-6244

FROM: LYNN CUTLER

DATE: June 30, 1994

REFERENCE # 64800

Number of pages including this cover: 4 If you do not receive all pages please contact *Elizabeth* by telephone at (202) 223-8700.

MESSAGE

Thanks Diane!

—Elizabeth

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: M.S. DATE: 8/9/10

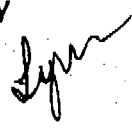
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MEMORANDUM

To: Melanne Vermeer
Anne Bartley

From: Lynn Cutler 

Re: Work to be Done

Date: June 29, 1994

Using the letter to the President from several of the N.G.O.'s as a guide, let me offer the following as both a work plan and suggested answer/strategy. I'm writing this with the big N.G.O. meeting on July 18th very much in mind.

In response to the letter, I would recommend that you recognize the planning for Beijing was on a slower track than it is now, since the meetings in Jakarta. Describe the newly created Secretariat that Secretary Wirth has organized and the people who are most central: Tim, Arvonne, Theresa Loar, and the new person.

Lay out the commitment of the Administration to the passage of CEDAW. Ensure them that the State Department has taken the lead to craft a strategy for passage that will be successful and that the White House is ready to help in any way needed. Use talking points prepared by State.

On the issue of the overdue U.S. national report: we need to come up with a structure that enables input to the report. I know that the regional DOL meetings to date have not satisfied this question. There really was no way that they could. I would like to suggest the following (keep in mind I know almost nothing about the State Dept.):

- That a specific contact person be publicized. Probably should be Kathy Hendricks or Sharon Kotok. Address and phone number, fax--the whole nine yards. This should be distributed to those at the meeting on the 18th, and mailed to the whole list that is usually invited to State. I know that they have been to meetings, but there is obviously confusion about how they can submit material for the national report. A cutoff date must be established. This won't be hard, because I'm sure most of them have their statements ready.
- The hard part will be collating this material into some order. There must be resources available for that purpose.*
- A drafting group of people at State pulls a document together. I believe that Arvonne has begun serious work on this part herself.*

Memorandum
June 29, 1994
Page Two

- The draft probably then must go to the agencies for review and comment. One way to shorten this process might be to have an interagency team involved in the drafting.

- Instead of circulating the draft to the N.G.O.'s by mail, which is incredibly time consuming, I'd suggest a two-day workshop, with breakout sessions that deal with specific sections. This would best be facilitated by a firm with great expertise in doing these with diverse groups. There is no doubt that this raises the profile of the whole document and the process, but I think it will create an atmosphere of openness and willingness on the part of the Administration to reach out to many people. As always, it should be very clear that this document will be finalized by the Administration. *

- This whole process really must be complete this fall, preferably before we go to Vienna. *

In response to their point on the meeting in Vienna, we must indicate that we are organizing a specific strategy to regain our seat on the CSW, and that we need their help with that.

I also believe that we need to select the women going to Buenos Aires in September as soon as possible, and bring them in for a full briefing. I will do a separate memo on what I believe will be critical in planning for that regional meeting.

The other quick action item: we need to bolster the regional DOL meetings as best we can. I've sent lists of our friends from all over the country to Karen Nussbaum, and we need to do a special outreach to the N.G.O.'s so that we can reassure them about our commitment to their importance. The next regional meeting is (I believe) August 5th in Wilmington. *

I would also like to reiterate the suggestion that we widely distribute the document from Jakarta to the N.G.O.'s here as a way of demonstrating our desire to reach out to them. I thought it should go with a letter from Arvonne. She said there is not enough resources to do the mailing. *

I don't know how to counsel you about the request for the re-establishment of the National Advisory Commission on the Status of Women. There are obviously budget constraints, but it might be worth looking at as an outgrowth of the Beijing Conference. It would show commitment to pursuit of the goals of the meeting and would be well timed for the 1996 election cycle.

*THIS MEANS MONEY IS INVOLVED! The budget issues obviously will drive a great deal of what we are able to do.

Addendum: I talked to Arvonne last night and she is really very happy with the new structure and plan. I shared some of these ideas with her and she was very supportive.

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June 24, 1994

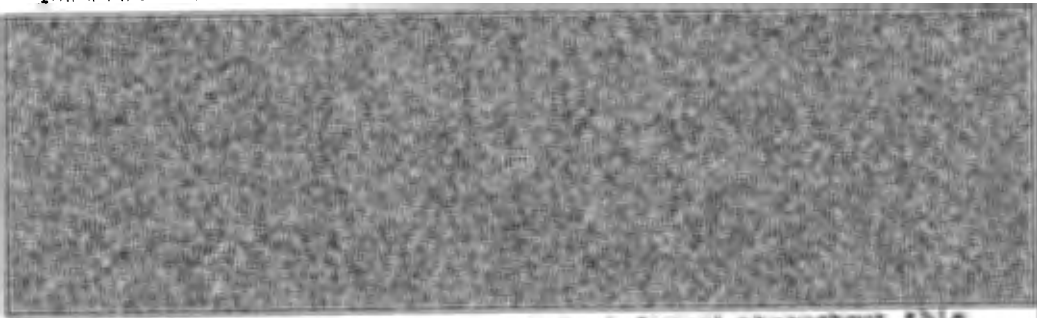
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[003]

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United States Department of State

Office of the Under Secretary
for Management

White House Liaison

June 9, 1994

SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Veronica Biggins
Alexis Herman
Melanne Verveer
Anne Bartley
Doris Matsui
Jan Piercy

FROM: Awilda Marquez *AM*

RE: Planning for the 1995 Women's Conference

As requested at the White House meeting of May 31, 1994, the following information is provided for your consideration:

U.S. COUNTRY REPORT

Attached is a copy of the draft U.S. Report on the Status of Women, 1985 - 1993. A draft outline of the Report was prepared by the State Department and distributed to other government agencies in November, 1993. The attached Report includes the material that was submitted by those agencies and some non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It was released at a meeting of the Interagency Task Force on May 26, 1994.

The U.N.'s "drop-dead" deadline for submission of country reports is September 1, 1994. After discussion with appropriate U.N. officials, the State Department has set its own deadline of submitting the report by August 1, 1994.

ISSUE FOR CONSIDERATION: The State Department would like to solicit NGO comments on the Report by putting it on Internet. Some government agencies, however, are resisting exposing the Report to NGO comment or criticism. State can preface the Internet distribution in a way that discourages criticism and encourages brief, useful input. White House support for the Internet exercise would trump agency resistance. Does the White House support solicitation of NGO comment?

Awilda

CEDAW TREATY

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was signed by President Jimmy Carter and submitted to the Senate in 1978. At that time, however, only a fairly superficial analysis of the Treaty was conducted and no effort was made to develop precise reservations which might be necessary. The Treaty went nowhere on the Hill, although hearings were held during the Bush Administration.

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SENSITIVE

With the advent of the Clinton Administration, renewed attention was given to the Treaty. The Senate awaits completion of the Executive Department's deliberations on its position on CEDAW. The Legal Adviser's Office of the State Department has solicited and received agency comments, analyzed the comments and drafted its own report containing comments and reservations. The draft report was recirculated recently to the agencies. The White House received its copy: State's Legal Adviser's Office submitted a copy of the draft to Alan Kreczko at the NSC who said he would distribute it appropriately.

The draft report is only that: there remain gaps in the analysis of CEDAW and more agency review is needed. The deadline for agency review is June 19, 1994. The Department will then consult with NGOs and Senate staff. Recommendations and the position on CEDAW will then be finalized, and the Secretary of State will submit the formal report to the Senate after final approval has been obtained. This might happen as early as July. *What happens w/ reservations? How binding?*

Some of the CEDAW issues that cause concern (and thus will probably be addressed with reservations or understandings) are:

Federalism: CEDAW impact on state and local law

First Amendment: CEDAW steps on Constitutional free speech

Private conduct: CEDAW imposes restrictions on private conduct that US law does not currently allow

Maternity leave: CEDAW requires paid maternity leave

Comparable worth: CEDAW requires comparable worth

Combat duty: Whether CEDAW could be interpreted to require that women be assigned to combat positions

Question 6/2/2

ISSUE FOR CONSIDERATION: The problems with CEDAW are relatively minor to the serious concerns raised by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including mandatory budgeting for all guarantees provided to children by the Convention. Yet, advocates for children insist that the Child Convention go to the Hill first, before CEDAW. The Legal Adviser's Office point person thinks that CEDAW is an easier sell and the Child Convention may poison the well for CEDAW. The White House can affect prioritization of treaties. Would you like a briefing from Legal?

The major issue right now is the strategy for obtaining Senate advice and consent to ratification. Two factors should be considered:

- **Facilitating a friendly environment in the Senate Committee:** Our point persons in the Legal Adviser's Office have managed, in spite of the odds, to develop a good working relationship with Senator Helms' staff that has resulted in good communication and friendly hearings on the Hill for predecessor treaties (the Torture Convention passed in 1990; the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights passed unanimously in 1992; and the Race Convention passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in May 1994). They feel there is a possibility that they can work the same magic on CEDAW if given a chance to talk quietly with, and address the concerns of, key Senate staffers. They would like to do this before any vocal, visible, activist campaign gets started by interested parties.

Message to assurance no+ dropping the ball.

- **Timing of submission of CEDAW report to the Hill:** It is important to submit the report at a time when speedy hearings can be scheduled

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SENSITIVE

before recess. Otherwise, CEDAW can sit on the Hill during recess, providing an opportunity to opponents to mobilize strong anti-CEDAW momentum upon return from recess. If it is determined that no hearings can be scheduled before recess (i.e., because of competing priorities), consideration may need to be given to holding submission until after recess.

BUDGET FOR THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

As you might expect, funding available for Beijing is a fraction of what has been available in the past for previous women's conferences. The State Department has four employees staffing the secretariat for the Women's Conference and no funding appropriated specifically for preparations for the Conference. The Department will have about \$250,000 for travel to Beijing and conference facilities there (computers, phones, staff support).

Mexico 1975: At that time, there was a United States Commission on the Status of Women, located in the State Department, which was fully staffed and appropriated and had funds for domestic outreach. That funding was eliminated by the Reagan Administration. Congress also appropriated funds for International Women's Year (1975) and International Decade for Women (1976-85).

Copenhagen 1980: The State Department had 19 employees dedicated to work on the Copenhagen conference and funding to support them. The Department had about \$46,000 for travel to and conference facilities in Copenhagen (in 1980 dollars).

Nairobi 1985: A number of employees were detailed from other agencies to the State Department to work on preparations for the Conference. The Department had \$120,000 for travel to and conference facilities in Nairobi (in 1985 dollars).

In contrast, \$3million was appropriated for UNCED (UN Conference on Environment and Development, the Rio Conference), which funded a 100-person secretariat, regional travel to meetings, preparations and all of the Rio Conference. No money has been appropriated for the Cairo or Beijing Conferences.

Although the Legal Adviser's Office did not authorize raising funds from the private sector for the regional Women's Bureau meetings, there might be some flexibility in generating private resources. It has to be arranged in a way that does not implicate the USG granting favor or advantage to a private sector entity. Discussions are taking place to determine the range of opportunity.

PLATFORM FOR ACTION FOR BEIJING

Attached is a draft of the UN Platform for Action. The document will be expanded to include input from the regional world meetings taking place in Jakarta, Buenos Aires, etc. It will also be expanded to include input from the UN Development Program (UNDP) working group (mostly AID-type folks). That expanded draft will be circulated in November by the UN. The Commission on the Status of Women will meet in March 1995 to consider the final draft. That final draft will be presented in Beijing for the final vote by all countries.

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On the U.S. side, attached is a paper prepared by the State Department that discusses the agenda for the Women's Conference, the critical areas of concern that form the basis for the UN Platform for Action, and a sketch of the U.S. vision and goals for Beijing. The vision and goals are preliminary umbrella concepts that could act as the framework for the US contribution to the UN Platform for Action.

United States National Strategy

At the same time as the State Department is developing the U.S. contribution to the UN Platform for Action, there is support among some agencies and task forces to develop a national strategy or agenda for women. There has been discussion that such a national strategy could have its own implementation momentum. That is, the Women's Conference could showcase the strategy or agenda, but the effort would not be limited to the pre-determined structure of the Conference. As an interagency effort, an effort to develop a national strategy could represent each agency's vision relative to women's concerns (say, 2020 vision). NGO input would be critical, of course, but the product would ultimately be a government position.

The process of developing a national strategy could begin with the vision and goals presented in the attached State Department paper. An interagency process, combined with consultations with NGO, would probably direct the development of the national strategy toward a more comprehensive vision. The attached paper, however, could be a starting point.

Question | **ISSUE FOR CONSIDERATION:** The State Department has the lead on developing the U.S. position for the Women's Conference. The Department can also initiate an interagency process to develop a national strategy, starting with the attached paper. The issue is the difference between international and national focus. Which agency should be the lead on developing a national strategy, if that is desirable? Also, how should that effort be coordinated with the State Department's development of a U.S. position for the Women's Conference?

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

State's Interagency Task Force

Attached is a list of contact persons for State's Interagency Task Force. There are periodic briefings and solicitation for comments and/or input with this group.

USIA's Women's Task Force

Iris Burnett has organized a Task Force that includes NGOs, private sector representatives, and public affairs professionals. The Task Force is a good resource for designing media and distribution materials. They are also interested in working on CEDAW strategy and in development of a national strategy/agenda on women's issues.

Cleared: IO:JSpiro
L:DStewart

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003b. resume	Mary Shanley Resume; RE: phone numbers/dates of birth [partial] (1 page)	06/16/94	P6/b(6)
004a. memo	To Melanne From Anne; RE: personal information [partial] (1 page)	03/29/94	P6/b(6)
004b. list	List of Names and Numbers; RE: phone numbers [partial] (2 pages)	05/26/94	P6/b(6)
005. list	Participants; RE: dates of birth [partial] (1 page)	07/07/94	P6/b(6)
006. list	List of Names and Numbers; RE: phone numbers [partial] (2 pages)	05/27/94	P6/b(6)
007a. paper	Treasury News; RE: date of birth [partial] (1 page)	05/31/94	P6/b(6)
007b. resume	Susan B. Levine; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	05/31/94	P6/b(6)

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**United States Department of State**

Office of the Under Secretary
for Management

White House Liaison

April 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Veronica Biggins
Joan Baggett
Alexis Herman
Melanne Verveer
Doris Matsui
Anne Bartley

FROM: Awilda Marquez

RE: Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995)

There are a number of issues relating to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995) which, sooner or later, will stoke the interest of the White House. This Memorandum serves to introduce the issues and focus attention on what needs to be done to have (a) productive and meaningful participation by the U.S. in the Women's Conference and (b) a useful product that will advance the Administration's interests in women's issues in 1996 and thereafter.

STRUCTURE AND OUTPUT OF THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Women's Conference will bring together delegations from around the world to discuss and adopt, among other things, a Platform for Action that is currently being developed by the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). (Each country will also submit a report on the status of women.) The Platform for Action follows on the Forward-Looking Strategies adopted at the 1985 Nairobi Women's Conference and will strive to elevate the dialogue on women's issues from exhortation to action items.

Previous meetings of the CSW (Vienna 1993; NYC January and March 1994) laid the groundwork for drafting the Platform for Action. The CSW will continue to develop the draft through regional world meetings in 1994, and the draft is expected to be finalized in the beginning of 1995.

It is the goal of the World Conference that each government will adopt the Platform for Action. There is some discussion that governments may be encouraged to announce their specific commitments on action items. Of course, it is

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impossible to know what the Platform will look like at the time of the vote and, therefore, what the U.S. position on the Platform will be. Nevertheless, this Administration will enter 1996 having taken a position on the Platform for Action on women's issues that was presented in Beijing.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE US POSITION ON CONFERENCE ISSUES

Preliminary drafts of the Platform for Action delineate critical areas of concern such as lack of power-sharing, growing burden of poverty on women, inequality in access to economic development, violence against women, and lack of commitment to women's human rights. Strategic objectives (the anticipated action items) address the critical areas of concern.

The US has submitted a number of proposed strategic objectives in several preparatory meetings of the CSW. They have not been presented, however, in a manner that reflects a focused set of priorities. More opportunities to make recommendations will occur in the upcoming regional meetings and in the final drafting session at the end of the year.

An overlay of three major areas for the US position has been discussed to some extent at State: women as equal citizens claiming full rights (ie, not as victims), women's legal literacy, and equal development of the girl-child. The time is now appropriate for the Administration to reflect on its priorities on women's issues -- especially the ones which it would wish to highlight in the Platform to be adopted in Beijing. The Platform presents an opportunity to "bring back to the US" issues the Administration wishes to highlight and implement in 1996 and beyond. If a particular overarching focus is desired, it needs to be expressed to the responsible person in the State Department. White House input will be most productive if provided early in the process.

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

NGOs are important to the mobilization of support for the Administration's positions in the Women's Conference, which will address issues ranging from abortion and reproductive rights to violence against women. NGOs are often on the cutting edge of issues, and they hope and expect to contribute to the US position. This feedback exercise can be an excellent opportunity to develop close and positive relations between them and the Administration. Broad-based national and grassroots organizations can (1) provide important input to U.S. positions on issues, (2) disseminate information on Conference preparations, (3) help implement action items expected to come out of China, and (4) help build support for the Administration's priorities.

Thus far, NGOs have been disappointed with the USG in its preparations for the Women's Conference. They have expressed frustration at being excluded from the process of developing the US positions on the Platform. It is their understanding that the US does not sincerely seek their input. They get

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little or no support in their efforts to attend and participate in regional meetings.

The message has to go out that NGO input is welcome and their support is necessary. If it is a White House priority, that needs to be expressed to the responsible person in the State Department.

I intend to add up to ten NGOs as "private sector advisers" on delegations to regional preparatory meetings of the CSW. The USG will not pay for the travel and expenses of the NGOs as private sector advisers, and they will not have authority to speak on behalf of the USG. The NGOs, however, will be members of the official delegation and thus will be invested in the success of US efforts.

I welcome White House suggestions on NGOs that have broad membership, geographical diversity and a history of involvement in national and international women's issues.

US ROLE IN THE CONFERENCE

The role of the US in the international arena must be sensitive to regional and other dynamics. The US should not try to dominate the dialogue that includes groupings of countries into Third World, G-77, Muslim, and geographical blocs. Nevertheless, the US can signal its principled position on issues without being a bully. It should act its part as a world leader by expressing its priorities clearly and developing support through quiet diplomacy in CSW meetings.

If the US can develop general priority areas that do not automatically preclude input from NGOs, the structure of priorities will help focus US efforts at the regional meetings and in Beijing.

The State Department is the lead agency on the Women's Conference and its preparations. If the White House intends to offer input into the setting of US priorities, discussions need to take place with (at least) Arvonne Fraser, the U.S. Representative to the CSW, and Melinda Kimble, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State covering the Women's Conference.

DELEGATION TO BEIJING

Interest in membership on the U.S. Delegation to the Women's Conference is already strong and is expected to become quite intense. I have already received many letters and resumes. Because there is no need to focus on delegation membership until 1995, it will be politically wise to accept letters of interest and advise individuals that no decision will be announced until late Summer 1995.

OUTREACH

The Department of Labor Women's Bureau is sponsoring a series of regional meetings in the US that will bring together local leaders and NGOs to disseminate information on the Women's Conference. The agenda for these meetings should clearly set up a process for providing input from the NGOs for

the draft Platform for Action. These meetings provide important outreach opportunities including:

- participation of Congressional Women's Caucus and others
- mobilization of regional women leaders
- reaching out to NGOs
- speaking opportunities for women appointees

The White House may wish to take advantage of these opportunities.

Members of delegations attending previous Women's Conferences (Mexico 1975, Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985) can be brought together to provide counsel on preparations, generate support for US positions, and increase outreach opportunities. Attached is a copy of the lists of previous delegation members.

CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST

Members of the Congressional Women's Caucus will probably be quite interested in the Women's Conference and related issues. They have not been mobilized as yet in any coordinated way. Yet the Caucus can be helpful. For example, it might sponsor legislation creating a fund that would help fund the NGO Forum in Beijing, pay for travel of NGOs to Beijing and cover some costs of organizing US preparations for Beijing. I believe something like this was done for the Population Conference in Cairo.

If there is White House interest in this, it might be appropriate to set up a meeting with members of the Caucus -- and other Congressional supporters -- and relevant White House and State Department folks (including Office of Legislative Affairs, of course).

BRIEFING

I propose that Arvonne Fraser, Melinda Kimble, and other State folks brief you on the above issues. I will call to set up the meeting in the next couple of days.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	From Jaya Arunachalam to Hillary Clinton; RE: phone number/address [partial] (1 page)	09/06/96	P6/b(6)
002a. letter	From Jaya Arunachalam to Sam Daley-Harris and Kim-Posich; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	09/06/96	P6/b(6)
002b. memo	To Melanne Verveer From Jan Piercy; RE: personal information [partial] (1 page)	09/25/95	P6/b(6)
003. letter	To Ms Melanne Verveer From Lawrence Yanovitch (2 pages)	01/13/2000	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer (Subject Files: Macedonia-Microcredit)
OA/Box Number: 20042

FOLDER TITLE:

Microcredit [Folder 1] [1]

Rich Sheridan
2006-1301-F
ms13

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]

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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**FINCA[®] INTERNATIONAL, INC.**1101 14th Street, N.W. • 11th Floor • Washington, DC 20005 • 202-682-1510 • FAX 202-682-1535 • EMAIL: finca@villagebanking.org*Katy we need to give him answers**File microcredit*

January 13, 2000

Attention: Katy ButtonMs. Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500Subject: Update on Creating a Legacy for the United States' International Microenterprise Initiative

Dear Melanne:

I want to thank you and Katy for organizing the meeting with USAID in order to devise a strategy to support a legacy for microenterprise development. The high level of attention and priority you have placed on this has given us so much encouragement.

The main points that I took away from the meeting were that: 1) on the issue of USAID providing 50% of total microenterprise resources to poverty lending organizations, we would work on compromise language for the microenterprise bill that would include the services of business development providers that are proven to serve the poorest entrepreneurs, and 2) in exchange for this compromise language, USAID would join the White House in unequivocally supporting the legislation, including the earmark, in the Senate.

Since our meeting, some important discussions have occurred with the USAID Administrator and Senate Republican staffers relating to these issues and I wanted to provide you with an update on these two fronts:

1. Microenterprise Coalition Negotiations with USAID

The Microenterprise Coalition met with Administrator Anderson on Monday, January 10, to discuss a microenterprise legacy. While we believe that the general tone and feel of the meeting went well, various Coalition members walked away with different impressions of the level of commitment that USAID was willing to put forward to support the legislation. The Administrator was not clear on the mechanisms USAID has to secure a microenterprise legacy beyond a microenterprise account or legislation, and he said that in principle USAID is not supportive of earmarks or line items. He did not, however, categorically rule it out and suggested there was room for negotiation.

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You asked that we work out with you first the compromise language and then go to the Coalition. We can do that. At the same time, I needed to at least alert the Coalition of our discussions at your office in order to prepare them for the meeting with the Administrator. I am arguing vigorously with members of the Coalition to at least consider compromise (business development services) BDS language for the bill. Since some members feel that USAID reneged on its agreement to remain neutral on the House bill, there is not a willingness to consider new language unless USAID assures the Coalition that the Administration will completely support passage of the bill. I have told Coalition members that was the understanding I came away with from the meeting with you and USAID; I also confirmed that understanding with Mark Engman, the USAID legislative representative in the meeting. Other officials in USAID, however, have not expressed the same view. So, we are left confused on their position. Could you clarify your view on this?

2. Microenterprise Coalition Negotiations with the Senate

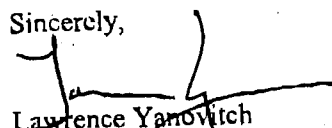
We have gotten word that Senator DeWine, who introduced the bill and was absent from our efforts in December, is now completely on board and has made passage of the bill a top legislative priority. With the support of a number of Republican Senators, his office seems confident that they can win the backing of Senator Helms. They are going to start procedures to move the bill forward very soon. If any new compromise language is to be added to the bill, we need to finalize it by the end of next week.

3. Next Steps

We are working on compromise language now which we will share with you before we submit it to the Coalition. Until we get confirmation, however, from USAID that they will support the bill if the BDS provisions are included, we are restricted in our ability to sell such language to the Coalition.

If you or Katy can get back to me on these points tomorrow, that would be very helpful. As always, we are very grateful for all that you have done so far, and for your ongoing commitment to microenterprise.

Sincerely,


Lawrence Yanovitch
Director, Policy & Research

I.Y/lbf

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Videotaped Remarks For Association For Enterprise Opportunity Sixth Annual Conference (2 pages)	ca. 05/1996	P5
002a. fax	To Katie Button from Bill Luecht; RE: phone number [partial] (1 page)	04/17/96	P6/b(6)
002b. list	Attendees; RE: dates of birth [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 First Lady's Office
 Melanne Verveer (Subject Files: Microcredit-Minimum Wage)
 OA/Box Number: 20043

FOLDER TITLE:

Microcredit Mail [3] : [AEO (Association for Enterprise Opportunity)]

Rich Sheridan
 2006-1301-F
 msl7

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]
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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR ASSOCIATION FOR ENTERPRISE
OPPORTUNITY SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MAY 1-4, 1996

Good morning. *we wish we could face you in person, but Secretary Rubin + I want to take this opportunity*
~~I'm sorry I couldn't send greetings in person, but I did want to take a few minutes to congratulate AEO and all its members on the important work they are doing to expand economic opportunity to all Americans.~~ *you wish it's vital and it's going to be a success and this is going to be a success.*

you
The basis for any long-term solution to poverty rests in a community's ability to help those living in poverty raise their own incomes. ~~Most of us realize that low-income Americans are capable and hard-working. What they lack is not initiative, but opportunity and access to credit. As one woman at a micro-lending project in Colorado said to me, "Too many great ideas die in the parking lots of banks."~~ *working hard trying to keep afloat*

know the importance of micro-enterprises
The members of AEO have taken this idea to heart. They have provided people across our country with opportunity -- the opportunity to borrow small amounts of money, to start small businesses and bring some of their great ideas to life, to prove that they are credit-worthy, and most important, to improve their own lives and those of their families.

The lines
In my travels throughout our country and around the world, I have seen first-hand the transforming effects small loans can have, especially for women and their families. At the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, I met a woman who used a small loan to buy a milk cow. After she paid off the loan with proceeds from the milk, she took out a loan for another cow. After repaying that loan, she decided it was time for her husband to help increase the family income. She took out a third loan to buy him a rickshaw.

incentives need women who are helped no longer
And I met a woman in Chile whose whole outlook on life was changed by the fact that someone took a risk and lent her money to buy a sewing machine. She said she felt like "a bird freed from its cage" when she received her first loan.

for a for
Whether it is a milk cow in Bangladesh or a computer in Chicago, women and men need help and encouragement and credit to make that first investment. Here in the United States, we are attempting to build up a micro-enterprise network. It is still very young, but already several hundred programs, most of them represented here today, have enabled tens of thousands of Americans to access not only credit and training, but also something more fundamental: self-respect and self-sufficiency. The people served by these programs are often on welfare, but they see a better future for themselves and their children.

are creating a better

me Association for Enterprise Opportunity

est's her small bus. said to me.

whether in more simple economies + more complicated economies

incentives need women who are helped no longer

Some

working

AEO

too
they just needed a little help -- a jump start -- to realize their own potential. But often that jump-start is hard to come by.

I became a believer in microcredit years ago, when my husband was governor of Arkansas. We combined elements of the Grameen Bank and Chicago's South Shore Bank to create a development bank and a borrowing fund that began to make the kind of investments in that state that we wanted to see made throughout the country.

where I was privileged to represent our country
Last year at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the United States made two commitments to further self-employment and micro-enterprise in our country. First, the President established a new Presidential Awards program to honor outstanding and innovative programs that provide access to credit (or) training (or) technical assistance to microentrepreneurs and potential microentrepreneurs. Today, we are happy to announce the (formal structure) for these awards.
Specifics ???

The President also directed the Treasury Department to coordinate microenterprise programs across a number of our federal agencies to ensure that those programs are doing the job they were set out to do. Additionally, the United States will continue to support microenterprise in developing countries through USAID.

In today's global economy
~~The globalization of the economy has meant that many, many people are being marginalized, are being downsized, are being deprived of economic opportunities. We have to now, more than ever, make microenterprise a key element of providing economic opportunity for women and men everywhere in the world.~~

the Administration
I now have the pleasure of introducing Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who will further discuss the initiatives the Administration is making on microenterprise and particularly the development of the Presidential Awards program.
and

Development needs to become

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Melanne Verveer From Kirsten Moy (3 pages)	01/03/1996	P5
002. list	Janet Thompson; RE: phone numbers/addresses [partial] (3 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 First Lady's Office
 Melanne Verveer (Subject Files: Microcredit-Minimum Wage)
 OA/Box Number: 20043

FOLDER TITLE:

Microenterprise [Folder 5] [2]

Rich Sheridan
 2006-1301-F
 ms25

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady

FROM: Kirsten Moy, Director
CDFI Fund

DATE: January 3, 1996

RE: Plans and issues regarding the Federal Microenterprise Initiative

This memo lays out the CDFI Fund's proposals for the core mission and agenda of the Federal Microenterprise Initiative. The memo also raises questions regarding the appropriate level and structure for the collaboration that must be addressed before any specific actions are implemented.

Mission and Agenda

The Fund recommends that the purpose of the Initiative be as follows: *to promote microenterprise development in the United States by strengthening the federal government's support for the microenterprise field.* In our view, the diversity of federal programs that support microenterprise development is appropriate, because it reflects the breadth of populations and missions served by microenterprise development in this country. What is currently lacking in the federal government's efforts is a focus on building the institutional capacity of domestic microenterprise programs, as a means of increasing their performance, impact, and sustainability.

In seeking to achieve this mission, the Fund recommends the Clinton Administration pursue five actions. Most of these actions will require collaboration among various Federal agencies. However some might be better accomplished through direct action by the White House and/or individual federal agencies. The five actions are as follows:

1. **Strengthen and support existing federal programs that support microenterprise development.** Four key federal programs -- the SBA's Microloan Demonstration and the Women's Business Demonstration program, the Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) program, and the Self-Employment Allowance program for recipients of unemployment insurance -- will require Congressional action in the next year. The Microloan Demonstration will be ending, and the OWBO program will also sunset. Both will require Congressional action to be extended. The authorization level for the JOLI program was quadrupled in the welfare reform legislation; however, it will take a concerted action to ensure that expanded funding is appropriated. The SEA program is due to sunset soon, and action will be required to sustain it. High-level administration support will be critical to the continuation of these initiatives. In addition, federal agencies

grants to
job-creation
organizations
(out of
OLG)

are currently in the midst of budget discussions that may result in reduced funding levels for microenterprise programs.

2. **Expand and enhance federal funding for research and evaluation on microenterprise development.** Raising the performance of microenterprise programs in the U.S. will require that both funders and the industry learn more about what works. Research and evaluation is needed to address issues such as: Which strategies work best in helping very low-income individuals to leave poverty? What levels of impact and performance can be reached by U.S. microenterprise programs, and at what costs? To what extent, and under what conditions, can the lending components of microenterprise programs be self-sustaining? Private donors are currently supporting some efforts to conduct this type of research. However, these could be greatly strengthened if federal agencies joined as part of a collaborative effort to support research on microenterprise development. Furthermore, federal sponsorship of research will increase the likelihood that federal agencies will incorporate new learning into their funding decisions, thereby raising the impact of federal spending.

Agencies
may have
same funding
for this -
GOLS used
to be
authorized
(HHS?)

3. **Support training and technical assistance for microenterprise development organizations.** Raising the performance and impact of microenterprise development will also require training and technical assistance efforts that spread the results of research and learning about "best practices" to all U.S. programs. Federal efforts to support this type of capacity-building are currently quite limited. The CDFI Fund is planning to launch a major training and technical assistance initiative, but its efforts must be limited to microenterprise programs that are lending programs. This is an area where a collaborative, interagency effort -- again linked to efforts in the private sector -- could have a substantial impact on the entire microenterprise field.

4. **Include microenterprise development as part of President Clinton's initiative on jobs and welfare reform.** Many microenterprise programs in this country are now struggling with how to assist AFDC recipients in the context of the new welfare legislation. The legislation opens opportunities for action at the state level, but there are also serious challenges if microenterprise development is to be a viable option for individuals in a time-limited welfare system. Microenterprise development should be one of the issues that is addressed in the context of the President's jobs initiative. This is an area to which several federal agencies could bring resources and expertise.

\$3 billion
in welfare to
work budget -
can some
be targeted to
microenterprise
development

5. **Creating more consistent federal application and reporting requirements.** The costs imposed by multiple application and reporting requirements are one of the drawbacks to the diverse array of federal programs supporting microenterprise development. Many microenterprise programs have funding from two or more federal agencies, each of which emphasizes different factors in its application and reporting systems. Creating more comparable requirements, as possible, would save valuable time and money for microenterprise practitioners.

From an implementation perspective, the Fund recommends starting with agenda items one, two, and four; items three and five could be longer-term initiatives.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Melanne Verveer From Kristen Moy (3 pages)	01/03/1996	P5
002. memo	Memorandum For Melanne Verveer (1 page)	01/02/1997	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer (Subject Files: Microcredit-Minimum Wage)
OA/Box Number: 20043

FOLDER TITLE:

Micro Summit- Microenterprise

Rich Sheridan
2006-1301-F
ms327

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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Office of the First Lady

FROM: Kirsten Moy, Director
CDFI Fund

DATE: January 3, 1996

RE: Plans and issues regarding the Federal Microenterprise Initiative

Gene re: coordination
** Paul*

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Mission and Agenda

The Fund recommends that the purpose of the Initiative be as follows: *to promote microenterprise development in the United States by strengthening the federal government's support for the microenterprise field.* In our view, the diversity of federal programs that support microenterprise development is appropriate, because it reflects the breadth of populations and missions served by microenterprise development in this country. What is currently lacking in the federal government's efforts is a focus on building the institutional capacity of domestic microenterprise programs, as a means of increasing their performance, impact, and sustainability.

In seeking to achieve this mission, the Fund recommends the Clinton Administration pursue five actions. Most of these actions will require collaboration among various Federal agencies. However some might be better accomplished through direct action by the White House and/or individual federal agencies. The five actions are as follows:

1. **Strengthen and support existing federal programs that support microenterprise development.** Four key federal programs -- the SBA's Microloan Demonstration and the Women's Business Demonstration program, the Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) program, and the Self-Employment Allowance program for recipients of unemployment insurance -- will require Congressional action in the next year. The Microloan Demonstration will be ending, and the OWBO program will also sunset. Both will require Congressional action to be extended. The authorization level for the JOLI program was quadrupled in the welfare reform legislation; however, it will take a concerted action to ensure that expanded funding is appropriated. The SEA program is due to sunset soon, and action will be required to sustain it. High-level administration support will be critical to the continuation of these initiatives. In addition, federal agencies

Grant to non-profits for job creation office & community services

Positive assessment

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are currently in the midst of budget discussions that may result in reduced funding levels for microenterprise programs.

2. ***Expand and enhance federal funding for research and evaluation on microenterprise development.*** Raising the performance of microenterprise programs in the U.S. will require that both funders and the industry learn more about what works. Research and evaluation is needed to address issues such as: Which strategies work best in helping very low-income individuals to leave poverty? What levels of impact and performance can be reached by U.S. microenterprise programs, and at what costs? To what extent, and under what conditions, can the lending components of microenterprise programs be self-sustaining? Private donors are currently supporting some efforts to conduct this type of research. However, these could be greatly strengthened if federal agencies joined as part of a collaborative effort to support research on microenterprise development. Furthermore, federal sponsorship of research will increase the likelihood that federal agencies will incorporate new learning into their funding decisions, thereby raising the impact of federal spending.

Some agencies have current resources

3. ***Support training and technical assistance for microenterprise development organizations.*** Raising the performance and impact of microenterprise development will also require training and technical assistance efforts that spread the results of research and learning about "best practices" to all U.S. programs. Federal efforts to support this type of capacity-building are currently quite limited. The CDFI Fund is planning to launch a major training and technical assistance initiative, but its efforts must be limited to microenterprise programs that are lending programs. This is an area where a collaborative, interagency effort -- again linked to efforts in the private sector -- could have a substantial impact on the entire microenterprise field.

4. ***Include microenterprise development as part of President Clinton's initiative on jobs and welfare reform.*** Many microenterprise programs in this country are now struggling with how to assist AFDC recipients in the context of the new welfare legislation. The legislation opens opportunities for action at the state level, but there are also serious challenges if microenterprise development is to be a viable option for individuals in a time-limited welfare system. Microenterprise development should be one of the issues that is addressed in the context of the President's jobs initiative. This is an area to which several federal agencies could bring resources and expertise.

#36
Set aside
for over 3 yrs
in unannounced
before comment
to challenge
states & cities
for jobs creation
concerns
for micro credit

5. ***Creating more consistent federal application and reporting requirements.*** The costs imposed by multiple application and reporting requirements are one of the drawbacks to the diverse array of federal programs supporting microenterprise development. Many microenterprise programs have funding from two or more federal agencies, each of which emphasizes different factors in its application and reporting systems. Creating more comparable requirements, as possible, would save valuable time and money for microenterprise practitioners.

From an implementation perspective, the Fund recommends starting with agenda items one, two, and four; items three and five could be longer-term initiatives.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MELANNE VERVEER

FROM:

SANDY BERGER
DAN TARULLO

SUBJECT:

Recommendation on President's Participation at
Micro-Credit Summit

You asked for a recommendation on whether or not the President should attend the privately sponsored Micro-Credit Summit planned for February 2-4 in Washington. The organizers want the President to speak for five minutes and then attend a meeting (Council of Heads of State and Government) at which a communiqué would be finalized.

Our domestic community development banks and some of our foreign aid programs are modeled on micro-credit programs. In this respect, the President could use this forum to showcase his achievements and convey his continuing support for micro-credit programs, and thereby perhaps provide some hope for those in poverty in our inner cities and in developing countries.

However, on the merits, this does not appear to warrant Presidential-level attendance and we would recommend that the President decline. There are few other heads of state attending; the NGO that is organizing it is somewhat unpredictable; and the President's presence would raise expectations of more foreign aid.

We can more appropriately demonstrate the Administration's support for micro-credit programs, without raising expectations of significant new aid funds, through the First Lady's participation. In addition, Secretary Rubin is expected to attend. AID Administrator Brian Atwood has already confirmed his attendance. A video taped welcome by the President would be an appropriate courtesy as well.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	List of Members of the Advisory Group; RE: phone numbers [partial] (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. memo	17 February Draft (12 pages)	03/23/95	P1/b(1), P5
003. email	Women's Conference (1 page)	03/23/95	P1/b(1), P6/b(6)
004. fax	To Melanne From Theresa (7 pages)	05/17/1995	P5
005. paper	Background (1 page)	n.d.	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 First Lady's Office
 Melanne Verveer (U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women Binders)
 OA/Box Number: 17871

FOLDER TITLE:

United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women

Rich Sheridan
 2006-1301-F
 ms2

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

May 17, 1995

OPTIONAL FORM 98 (7-90)

MEMORANDUM

TO: USUN - Ambassador Marrero
IO Melinda Kimble
USUN - Bisa Williams-Manigau
PRM - Ellen Marshall
G/CS

FROM: G/CS - Theresa Loar *TL*

SUBJECT: Fourth World Conference on Women
Platform for Action - U.S. Strategy

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of pages 7
To <i>Mellanna</i>	From <i>Theresa</i>	
Dept./Agency <i>Fyl.</i>	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	
NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099 101		GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

This is to follow up on our meeting yesterday to discuss U.S. strategy for removing the brackets in the draft Platform for Action.

We agreed to the following action items:

- USUN will pass to Patricia Licuanan our breakdown of issue baskets and suggest which baskets to handle first in June/August informals

- G/CS and Ellen will prepare a document identifying bracketed language which is already consensus language from prior UN documents w/o May 22.

- Victor will suggest to Kittani that the UN get the secretariats from prior conferences to help Mongella prepare a similar consensus document.

- USUN will check around re who is interested in being vice-chairs of the Conference.

- G/CS will develop and get clearance on US language for bracketed sections of the document.

- During the week of June 5, G/CS will send an ALDAC cable describing USG positions on each category.

- We will take advantage of all opportunities in the coming months to resolve the bracketed language, including preparing talking points for high level persons and working with USUN to prepare for the mid-June negotiating session.

Please let me know if you have any comments or questions.

Attachment:
Categories of bracketed language.

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CATEGORIES OF BRACKETED LANGUAGEHUMAN RIGHTS

- equity/equality
- terminology: universal/universally recognized/
international/internationally recognized
- early marriages
- economic rights
- treaty ratification
- mandates of special rapporteurs
- indigenous people
- trafficking in women
- crimes against humanity
- violence
- forced pregnancies
- religious extremism
- cultural values

HEALTH

- ICPD language
- Family/families and mutual responsibilities

MEDIA

- First Amendment concerns - Freedom of the Press
- connection to violence

ENVIRONMENT

sustainable development/sustained economic growth/
centered on the human person.

ECONOMIC

- structural adjustment
- transnational corporations
- macro and micro economic policies
- debt
- unwaged work

REFUGEE, MIGRANT, DISPLACED WOMEN

- gender factors for asylum

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RESOURCES/UN ADMINISTRATION

- new and additional resources
- "adequate" v. "necessary" resources
- how to deal with requests to International Financial Institutions and other actors
- Women in the Secretariat

POLITICAL ISSUES

- foreign occupation
- land mines
- weapons registry
- nuclear weapons
- military spending
- eliminate politically oriented lists of wrongs
- embargoes
- self determination

DOMESTIC ISSUES

- Affirmative action
- quotas
- diversity paragraphs
- sexual harassment
- gender balance
- disabled/special needs
- discrimination
- feminist groups
- gender impact analyses
- national machineries

The Future Status of UN Bodies

- CSW
- CEDAW
- UNIFEM
- INSTRAW

Declaration

VS OFFICE

Wednesday 05/17/95 05:47 pm

1

Package Subject: NGO Accreditation

Item Title: FYI

My e-mail to Gracia to set the record straight.

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Package Subject: NGO Accreditation

Item Title: Cover Memo

Following up on our discussion at this morning's meeting,
the attached fact sheet provides correct information regarding
the accreditation of right to life or "pro family" NGOs to
the 4WCW. This should clear up any misunderstanding you may have
regarding #s of NGOs accredited and waiting accreditation.
Please refer to this but do not distribute it outside the building.

Information on NGOs and The UN Fourth World Conference on Women

- o A large number of US-based right to life or "pro-family" NGOs have been accredited thus far. To name a few:
 1. America 21, Family Values for the 21st Century
 2. American Life League, Inc.
 3. Church Women United
 4. The Eagle Forum
 5. Life Choices
 6. Mothers at Home
 7. National Conference for Catholic Bishops
 8. National Institute of Womenhood
 9. The Rutherford Institute
 10. The United States Catholic Conference
 11. World Organization for the Family
- o There may be additional U.S.-based right to life or "pro-family" NGOs that are eligible to attend the World Conference based upon permanent accreditation status with either the ECOSOC or the Commission on Sustainable Development.
- o To our knowledge, the only two US-based right to life NGOs that have not yet been accredited are:
 1. Concerned Women of America
 2. Flare

NGOs Accredited So Far

- o The 1994 CSW meeting accredited 102 NGOs to observe the World Conference; the 1995 CSW meeting accredited some 1,300 additional NGOs to observe the World Conference.
- 493 NGOs were not recommended by the 1995 CSW meeting for accreditation. Based upon a General Assembly resolution co-sponsored by the United States, those groups recently received letters from the UN with reasons for non-recommendation. The groups have four weeks to respond.
- o There are approximately 1,400 other NGOs who are permanently accredited to the ECOSOC or to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and are thus eligible to send representatives to the World Conference.

New Requests for Accreditation

- o Since January, the UN has received requests from an additional 1,000 NGOs who are seeking accreditation.
- o All pending accreditation issues should be decided at the 1995 session of ECOSOC in Geneva (late June and July).

5/17/95: SEC3 722

SENT BY:
VS OFFICE

05/17/95 17:56 Wednesday 05/17/95 05:56 pm Page: 1

To: Theresa Loar
From: Theresa Loar
Subject: Good news

ROOM1318

Date Received: 05/17/95

5:45

Per Susan Kakesako, Feinstein introduced the Meyers language and it passed. Mando kudos to Meg.

Background:

The current draft of the ECE document does not address the issue of lesbian rights. This guidance will be used in the event the issue is raised by foreign delegations or to answer questions posed to the US delegation by American NGOs.

At the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the US Delegation, along with others, sought to enumerate both reproductive and sexual rights for all individuals. However, a number of countries opposed the inclusion of sexual rights, and that language was struck from the final document. This debate on sexual rights was not focused on sexual orientation. The international community did agree to the concept of reproductive rights.

Recently, the United States supported the suspension from consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA). ECOSOC's decision was based on concerns that ILGA member organizations may promote, condone or seek the legalization of pedophilia, and ILGA's inability to demonstrate fully that its aims and purposes, and those of its member organizations and subsidiaries, are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

This position has nothing whatever to do with lesbian rights in general or with ILGA as an advocate for those rights in particular.

The United States prefers to address human rights issues within the context of existing international instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Strategy:

The US Delegation to the ECE meeting should support language consistent with the US position described above.

UNCLASSIFIED