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HUMAN RIGHTS

Divider Title: _____

From Lord Avebury
Chairman
Parliamentary Human Rights Group



House of Lords

November 25, 1994

Dear Mrs Clinton

I enclose a copy of a report on the violations of the human rights of women in Iran, which we are publishing next Wednesday, November 30, at 00.01.

We are hoping that the question of women's rights in Iran may be considered at the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February 1995, and the UN World Conference on Women's Rights in Beijing in September 1995. We are asking the Foreign Office to consider what pressure can be brought to bear on the régime, by the UK and also by the European Union, to improve their policies on women, although I'm afraid that any substantial change requires the restoration of secular government. There are signs of popular dissatisfaction with the clerics, as you may have seen, in the riots that have occurred in several cities, and the declarations by prominent intellectuals calling for the mullahs to step down, so there is some hope of change.

I would be very much obliged if you could find ways of raising these matters and getting something done about them.

Yours sincerely,

Ed. Ruckley

Mrs Hilary Clinton,
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington DC 20500-0001

I'm asking the Congressional Human Rights Foundation, with whom we have excellent relationships, how we can get this onto the agenda of the Congress

Melanne - I have sent to NSC for response, but thought you should be aware
Pam



X.P.

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

delegation
prep

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE 10/14/94

TO: Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady -- The White House

FROM: Jeffrey Meer
G/CS
Office of the Conference Secretariat
Room 1318, Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
Tel: 202-647-3129 FAX: 202-647-4787

SUBJECT: Contingency Guidance on Lesbian Rights

This message, including this cover, contains 3 pages.

COMMENTS: Attached please find the position paper we have
developed on lesbian rights. We believe that although the
topic is not presently in the document, the US Delegation will
be lobbied extremely heavily by NGOs and other delegations on
this topic. Naturally, we would like to be as forward-leaning
as possible, given the circumstances. Please advise. This
is also part of the Brill-Itoh memorandum that was sent over
earlier today.

UNCLASSIFIED

Economic Commission for Europe
High Level Preparatory Meeting for the
Fourth World Conference on Women

CONTINGENCY GUIDANCE**Issue:**

Whether the United States Government supports rights for lesbians.

U.S. Position:

The United States believes that human rights pertain to individuals, not groups. The United States supports language in international covenants guaranteeing individuals the fullest possible range of civil and political rights, comporting with US federal law and regulation. The United States supports full civil and political rights for all individuals.

Included in these rights are those enumerated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (article 17): the rights to privacy, family, home or correspondence and the right to be free from attacks on one's honor and reputation.

In addition, the United States supports the provisions of article 26, which prohibits discrimination and guarantees all persons equal and effective protection on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

page 2

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.

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GIRL'S EDUCATION

Divider Title: _____



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

MAR 3 1995

The Deputy
Administrator

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. CLINTON

FROM: Carol Lancaster *Carol Lancaster*

SUBJECT: United States Initiative to Expand Girls' and Women's
Education in the Developing World

The United States Agency for International Development is launching an initiative in girls' and women's education with an initial funding level of \$11.7 million for 1995. This initiative is designed to directly improve the lives and futures of hundreds of thousands of women in Africa, Asia and Latin America who currently live in poverty.

Countries seeking to achieve sustainable development have recognized the importance of investing in educating girls and women. Education enables women to play more effective roles in their economy, their society and in their families.

--There is strong and almost universal evidence that educated mothers are better able to provide for the health of their children than are uneducated mothers. Mothers' education has a direct effect on the survival of their children.

--There is consistent evidence that women who are educated make informed decisions to have smaller and better educated families. Educated mothers are more able to achieve their own family size goals.

--Clear evidence from the Asian economic miracle links investments in primary education of girls and boys directly to the economic growth that lifted whole populations out of poverty.

--Education of girls is a well understood precondition for their participation in civil society and for democracy.

-2-

Despite this compelling evidence, girls' basic education rates lag significantly behind boys' in many parts of the world. Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or who have dropped out before completing school are girls. Almost one billion people remain illiterate, and two-thirds of them are women.

The benefits of girls' primary school completion are clear. There are also strong arguments for seeking to keep girls in school until they have reached maturity, when they will be capable of making informed decisions about their own economic roles, their marriage and their childbearing.

The principal goal of the USAID initiative is to achieve higher school completion rates for girls, and at relatively modest incremental cost. We plan to focus on three related areas:

- increasing primary school completion rates
- reducing repetition and drop-out rates
- expanding initial enrollment rates

We will focus on the following interventions that have been most successful in increasing girls' enrollment and completion rates.

1. Assisting governments and other major stakeholders in creating national constituencies to promote girls' and women's education initiatives.
2. Identifying barriers to keeping girls in school and designing policy or program changes to overcome these.
3. Designing community schools that specifically meet girls' requirements for work and safety.
4. Involving communities in activities to promote female education.
5. Training teachers to encourage the educational aspirations of girls.
6. Lowering the cost of sending girls to school.

At the same time, on a demonstration and research basis, we will pursue promising complementary approaches to expanding girls' education, such as adult literacy programs for young illiterate women in order to jump-start the development process for those who have already missed the opportunity for primary education.

USAID's role will be catalytic, to galvanize international attention and support, and to exercise technical leadership in overcoming the constraints facing girls' and women's access to

-3-

education. We will apply lessons learned in this area over the last 30 years to achieve measurable impact, enhance our knowledge of what works and assist countries to implement strategies that work in a sustainable way.

Because this initiative has an important demonstration effect, we have selected countries in all regions of the world -- Muslim and non-Muslim, large and small. What all these countries have in common is a large gender gap in basic education, and a commitment on the part of the government to address the problem.

We believe that this initiative represents not only an opportunity for the U.S. to exercise a critical leadership role in dealing with one of the fundamental development issues today, but also an opportunity to demonstrate our commitment to the principles of equality of opportunity.

Please let me know if you need more information on this flagship effort.

THE UNITED STATES BOOSTS GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION WORLDWIDE

USAID Launches a Girls' and Women's Education Initiative

Perhaps no single factor contributes more to the long term health and prosperity of a developing nation than a willingness to invest in education for girls and women. In countries where governments have invested in primary and secondary education of girls and women, this investment has been "repaid" many times through higher economic productivity, greater participation of women in the modern labor sector, lower infant and maternal mortality rates, improved child nutrition and family health, longer life expectancy, and lower fertility rates. Recent research has demonstrated that investments in the education of girls and women may well yield a higher return than any other investments in a country's development.

The goals, commitments and deliberations of the International Conference on Population in Development in Cairo in 1994, the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the World Conference on Women in Beijing have all clearly stated that the education of girls and women is a critical factor in the reduction of poverty, the achievement of lower fertility rates, higher incomes and employment, social integration, and security of families, communities, and nations.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will announce a major Girls' and Women's Education Initiative at the World Summit in Copenhagen. This new and ambitious initiative is built on 30 years of lessons learned from successful educational development programs in countries throughout the world. The United States is committed to ensuring that girls and women, as well as boys and men, reap the benefits of education and, through their learning, contribute to the advancement of families.

USAID will allocate significant human and financial resources to the Initiative, providing about \$100 million in support over a ten year period in at least ten countries to provide enhanced educational opportunities for girls and women. The goals of the initiative include a 20 percent increase in girls' primary school completion rates or a 20 percent increase in the number of women who are functionally literate in the project areas in each country within ten years.

The Girls' and Women's Education Initiative will assist countries in developing the capacity for implementing effective female education policies and practices developed by the citizens of each country. These policies and practices will target

overcoming social and institutional barriers to girls' and women's education. USAID has found that small incentives to families, scholarships for girls, motivational materials for boys and girls in the classroom, training of teachers and parent committees, and publicity campaigns are all effective means to promote education for girls and women.

The initiative will be a grassroots effort and will focus on building local capacity and community-based management of girls' and women's education activities. The initiative will support the development of female education programs, projects, and practices that are implemented according to local interests, needs, and commitments. Local constituencies and advocacy groups, not international donors, will be responsible for developing, promoting, and maintaining each country's vision, values, and principles for promoting girls' and women's education.

Large increases have been achieved worldwide in primary school enrollments over the last two decades, but much remains to be done. More than two-thirds of the children who never attended school, or who have dropped out before completing school, are girls. Nearly twice as many women as men in the world are illiterate.

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GENDER

Divider Title: _____



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 6, 1995

Fourth World Conference on Women
Gender Consultations
Update from the US Delegation

- o On May 15, the U.S. participated in the first meeting of the Gender Contact Group, established to resolve questions regarding the use of the word "gender" that arose during the final hours of the April preparatory meeting in New York for the Fourth World Conference on Women .
- o Chaired by Selma Ashipala of Namibia, the Contact Group meeting was attended by about 60 representatives of interested nations. The Chair presented a historical overview of the use and understanding of the word "gender" within the context of UN documents and meetings.
- o There was widespread support to adopt a Chairman's statement reflecting the group's understanding of the usage of the term. Such a statement would most probably be a separate paper of the Conference.
- o Of those countries present, three, (Guatemala, Benin, Argentina) preferred that the contact group define the word gender and include the definition in a footnote to the Platform for Action.
- o Responding to the near consensus for the Chairman's Statement, the Chair developed the attached draft statement for discussion at the May 31 meeting.
- o At the May 31 meeting, the statement was adopted by consensus, with Guatemala alone preferring a definition of gender. There was no support for this. The statement, as adopted, will appear in the report of the conference.

DRAFT CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

During the last Preparatory Committee meeting for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an issue arose concerning the meaning of the word "gender" in the Conference's draft Platform for Action. In order to examine this matter, the Preparatory Committee decided to form a Contact Group in New York, with the Conference's Rapporteur, Ms. Selma Ashipala of Namibia, as Chair. The Preparatory Committee mandated the Contact Group to seek agreement on the commonly understood meaning of "gender" in the context of the Platform for Action and to report directly to the Conference in Beijing.

Having considered the issue thoroughly, the Contact Group noted that: (1) the word "gender" has been commonly used and understood in its ordinary, generally accepted usage in numerous other United Nations fora and conferences; (2) there was no indication that any new meaning or connotation of the term, different from accepted prior usage, is intended in the draft Platform of Action.

Accordingly, the Contact Group agreed to reaffirm that the word "gender" as used in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women is intended to be interpreted and understood as it is in ordinary, generally accepted usage. The Contact Group also agreed that this report be read by the Chair of the Conference as a Chairperson's Statement, and that the Statement should be part of the documentation of the final report of the Conference.

31 May 1995



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 6, 1995

Fourth World Conference on Women
Gender Consultations

- o The National Review article contains false information.
- o The US is not seeking to redefine gender in any way. When the issue of gender was first raised at the UN, the State Department went on record to support the conventional and traditional usage of the word.
- o No country at the UN is seeking to redefine the term gender to encompass five genders.
- o During the March/April 1995 Preparatory Conference for the UN's upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women, Honduras with support from Guatemala and Benin and later several other delegations, sought clarification of the word's meaning apparently based on false rumors circulating that this commonly-used word was somehow a cover for promoting a radical notion of "five genders."
- o The US position is that gender is a commonly used term in sociological analysis that has been conventionally used in UN documents since the 1970s. In its adjectival form, it is commonly paired with other words such as gender-disaggregated statistics, gender analysis, and gender gap. When used in this manner, it signifies that the socio-economic action or policies under discussion are being evaluated relative to their differing impacts on men and women. These are analytical constructs that enable policymakers to understand that practices or policy actions may impact differently on men and women. Common uses for such analyses include the demonstration of salary differentials between men and women or studying longevity differences.
- o The discussion of the word gender is not a North/South issue. One of the first countries to object to Honduras' intervention was Indonesia, who made a detailed objection citing its common usage within the UN system and internationally.
- o In May, there were two meetings of a UN-based contact group of interested delegate to resolve the issue.
- o Chaired by Selma Ashipala of Namibia, the group reached consensus (with the exception of Guatemala) and adopted the attached statement on May 31.

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31 May 1995

■ Lawrence Uzzell's piece on Catholics in Moscow, listed on the contents page, was held over in favor of Alan Bock's piece on the militias, p.24.

■ Phil Gramm has compared himself to Churchill, but wasn't Churchill's first language English?

■ We shall faht own thuh bitches, we shall faht own thuh laneding grounds, we shall faht in thuh feels un in thuh streets, we shall faht in thuh hayills; we shall nayver surrenner.

■ A California judge has ruled that a gun manufacturer can be sued for making the semiautomatic pistol that a man with a grudge against attorneys used in killing eight people and wounding six in San Francisco two years ago. The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, which brought the suit on behalf of the victims and their families, argues that the TEC-DC-9 has "no legitimate purpose"; hence the manufacturer should have foreseen that it "would be used to kill or injure innocent people in a violent criminal act." Unless it would be used to kill or injure criminals in an act of self-defense. Or to shoot targets. Or to ornament a mantel. By the way, what purpose do California judges serve?

■ The Supreme Court has unanimously overturned a federal law that for sixty years stopped brewers from telling beer drinkers the alcohol content of their products. The Adolph Coors Co. successfully argued that the ban, ostensibly intended to prevent "strength wars," violated the First Amendment. But the victory may backfire. Wait until the FDA finds out that brewers "manipulate" alcohol levels.

■ Belgian prosecutors have asked parliament to lift the immunity of Willy Claes and two other former cabinet ministers so they can be questioned in a burgeoning bribery scandal concerning a 1988 purchase of Italian helicopters. Claes was Belgium's economics minister at the time. Today, regrettably, he is NATO's

secretary general, hastily selected last October after his predecessor's death from cancer. Loss of his parliamentary immunity in Belgium should lead to his loss of diplomatic immunity and to his resignation as secretary general. Claes was an appalling choice for that post. In the 1980s he opposed Belgian implementation of NATO's decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles; his government refused to participate in the Gulf War and even rejected British requests to purchase munitions. The Clinton Administration's acquiescence in the rise of Claes was symptomatic of its obliviousness to the importance of the Alliance. At the end of March, it was still obtusely proclaiming support for him. Next time, it should insist on a candidate who is actually pro-NATO.

■ The scene: the recent Preparatory Conference for the UN's upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Peking. The issue: the definition of "gender" in the Platform for Action. The players on one side: the UN secretariat, the U.S., Canada, and the European Union, all fighting tooth and nail to redefine the term to encompass five "genders": male, female, homosexual, bisexual, and transsexual. Their rationale: "gender" is "socially constructed" and not related to "sex or biology." On the other side: shocked delegates of Southern nations. Their rationale: God made Adam and Eve, and people really are men and women (their tastes notwithstanding). The battle's current status: a stand-off, with a planned month-long Conference on Gender to settle the fight. The State Department's marching orders: fight for the change—five genders are better than two. Predictions: a win for the North, in part because cash-strapped Third World delegations will be unable to stay for the duration of the May confab. Some interesting tidbits: liberal battle-axe Bella Abzug is to coordinate lobbying efforts of outside groups, and Hillary Clinton will head the U.S. delegation to Peking. A final thought: has Warren Christopher been watching too much *Geraldo*?

■ Press accounts of former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's *In Retrospect* favor a telling formulation: McNamara "admits he was wrong about Vietnam." Not "decides," or "asserts," but "admits"—as if the error of American intervention were established fact. Considering McNamara's (and the media's) flagellant tone, a better verb might be "keens."

■ The Borough of Manhattan Community College has established the Ho Chi Minh Scholarship Fund in honor of the late, great agrarian reformer, and the Assata Shakur Scholarship Fund in honor of a lady slave-named Joanne Chesimard, who served humanity by offering a pig. Students need a 2.0 GPA to qualify for the \$500 scholarships, and all is well.

■ Gerald B. H. Solomon (R., N.Y.), chairman of the

Senator Dole's Moment

Like Dorothy, who squashed the witch,
Then snatched her ruby shoes
As manic Munchkins sang and danced,
Undoubtedly on booze,
Bob Dole has been directed toward
The Emerald City, though
This isn't 1938,
And Phil Gramm ain't Toto.

W. H. VON DREIER

April 7, 1995 11:30AM

Gender Talking Points for US Delegation

- o Gender is a commonly used sociological term that has been conventionally used in UN documents since the 1970's. The term "gender" is not defined in the current draft documents of the CSW or FWCW because it is used in its conventional usage.
- o Gender signifies that the socio-economic impacts being discussed are evaluated relative to their differing effects on men and women.
- o Within the Platform for Action, "gender" is used in analyzing socio-economic data, with gender sensitivity training for persons assisting girls who have been victims of abuse and violence, gender balance when discussing male/female representation on appointed committees, etc.
- o We have heard that some text, not connected with the CSW or the FWCW, has defined the term "gender" to include sexual orientation. We have not seen this text. Such a definition is not the way the term is used in the CSW/FWCW text. This is not the way the USG is using the term "gender" in the text.
- o We support the decision of the Chair made on April 6 that a blanket bracketing of "gender" throughout the text is not a productive way to move the document forward.
- o Our understanding is that where a working group put brackets on specific uses of gender, these brackets will remain.
- o On April 7, the Bureau decided to set up an ambassadorial-level contact group to begin work no later than May 15 in New York to address the use of "gender" in the CSW/FWCW text. The Ambassador from Namibia will chair it.

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UNREMUNERATED WORK

Divider Title: _____

Unrem. work.
(doc)

Please Deliver To Kathy Hendrix

Copy of Letter sent to
Secretary of Labor Robert Reich

Re: Counting unremunerated work in a Satellite
Account of the GDP, Agenda item on the
Platform of Action for both the World
Conference on Social Development and the
Fourth United Nations Conference on Women.

To: Secretary Robert Reich
From: The National Women Count Network*
Re: Counting unremunerated work in a Satellite Account of the GDP, Agenda item on the Platform of Action for both the World Conference on Social Development and the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women.
Contact: Margaret Prescod
Voice: (213) 221-1698
FAX: (213) 227-9353

"Within traditional GDP and GNP categories, the whole spectrum of social productivity from the reproduction of human beings in the household to the maintenance of relationships which promote the cohesion of the community are ignored. The devaluing of this work runs parallel to the subordinate status of women, since it is women who do most of this 'caring and sustaining'. To link productivity only with paid employment continues to render invisible the enormous amount of unwaged work that women do that undergirds and subsidizes all other kinds of work."
Ambassador Juan O. Somavia summing up the first exchange of views of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Social Development, of which he is the chair.

Giving the view of the Department of Labor on **The Unremunerated Work Act**, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Secretary Reich stated, "We agree with the sponsors of this legislation that the unremunerated contributions of women and men to our National Economy need to be recognized." Having agreed with the "underlying purposes" of the legislation, Secretary Reich then goes on to express some concerns which we as the women's network that pressed for the bill wish to allay. We would note that this proposed legislation only came into being after an international movement of women which the Women Count Network spearheaded, persuaded the United Nations in 1985, with the active concurrence of the United States, to make a commitment to count women's unremunerated work in the Gross National Product. That commitment to count and value women's work, made during the Reagan Administration, not known for its sympathy for women's issues, has reinforced the movement of women internationally to have the work counted by individual governments several of which are moving in that direction. It would, however, be strange for roadblocks to be raised by the Clinton Administration which has depended so heavily on women both in the ballot box and in the court of public opinion.

Since Secretary Reich's response, the debate on the issue has broken out in the preparatory meetings for both the World Conference on Social Development and the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women. It is also on the agenda for both conferences. During and as a result of that process, the National and International Women Count Network has adjusted its original demand for measurement and valuation of unremunerated work in the GDP, pressing instead for measuring and valuing unremunerated work in a satellite/parallel account of the GDP.

Secretary Reich's response to the Unremunerated Work Act does however raise some questions:

1. He states that there are "unanswered conceptual and methodological questions regarding how

to set a price tag on unremunerated work." Much of the work and research on this issue has been done in other countries. But perhaps more to the point, there is general agreement that there are three possible methods of valuing the work which may be referred to as Market Cost, Opportunity Cost and Replacement Cost. We are in favor of using an activity-related Market Cost approach. However we are deeply concerned that the United States Government is resisting choosing from one of these well-known methods when, in fact, what is at stake is whether much of the work performed by more than half the residents United States has real economic value. A number of experts both locally and nationally are available that can advise the appropriate government agencies on any questions related to methodology in both the areas of measurement and valuation. **The real question is whether the political will exists to measure and value the unwaged work that mainly women do, although the work of both women and men should be included in the count. Without that measurement and valuation, a political decision is in place and is being reaffirmed, that the work is worth zero and should remain so.**

2. The Secretary questions whether members of the public would refuse to provide the time-use data required to value the work and whether the Government should so intrude in peoples lives by asking the questions. Our contacts in organized labor tell us, and our experience is, that people are delighted to talk about their work especially when they may get acknowledgement for it when up to now it has been invisible. In fact a recent study done by Professor John Robinson of the University of Maryland, asking participants to keep a diary of their daily activity had an 80% response rate. And our understanding is that what is needed is a statistically defensible sample. As to Government intrusiveness, data collected now by the census and other surveys is at least as intrusive without holding out the possibility of finally recognizing the full contribution to society of millions of women and men.

3. The Secretary is concerned about how to pay for "the new and difficult responsibilities that this legislation would impose on our agency." The legislation's sponsor, Congresswoman Barbara Rose Collins, always intended for an appropriation to be attached to the legislation. But again this is a question of political will and priorities. The department must ask itself if women are again going to come last in government priorities when this administration would make itself more vulnerable by doing so. In deciding policy, particularly in relation to women, without a measurement and valuation of unremunerated work, only half the picture and in fact only half the workday is visible. This leaves the door open for misdirected policy and for money being misdirected and/or wasted.

The cuts being proposed and made in government and in social services will inevitably increase the unpaid workload of women and men in the community in ways too numerous to mention. While the administration appears to oppose many of these cuts, it has no way to measure the results and their effects on women, precisely because there is no count of the rise in unwaged work. The Administration is thus much weaker in its opposition to new cuts because it is not able to quantify what the results will be for a very large, important block of voters.

4. The Secretary says that the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) "would need to be intimately involved in any attempts to estimate the value of unremunerated work and incorporate it into our National Accounts." No doubt he is right. He then goes on to note that the BEA is in the process

of bringing the US system into line with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). In fact the SNA:

- a.) now includes work for own use in family farms as productive work which is to enter the GDP and other non-caring work..
- b.) now considers unwaged household work as productive.
- c.) proposes that the quantity ("physical data") and the value of this household work enter satellite (or parallel) accounts and gives the method for doing this.

The BEA will probably have to come hat in hand to the Department of Labor to get the time-use surveys done whether or not this legislation passes just in order to do the evaluation of unremunerated work and complete the task of bringing US accounts into line with the SNA. Also, since implementing the SNA is an on-going operation, clearly some funding has already been approved which may help with the Secretary's concern expressed in (3) above.

5. Finally the Secretary thought the time line of three years to do the work was too short to accomplish what needs to be done. We agree. We think five years is probably more realistic. However, in our view this is a minor point when the value of people's lives is at stake. Time should not be wasted arguing about how long it will take when the time could be better spent beginning the process.

We welcome any proposals for fine-tuning the legislation which the Department of Labor has to suggest, so long as the underlying intent to carry out the commitment of the Reagan Administration and demanded by millions of women throughout the world including the United States to count and value unremunerated work as quickly as possible is not undermined.

CC: President Clinton
The First Lady's Office
Joan Barrett, Department of Labor
Representative Barbara-Rose Collins
Delores Crockett, Women's Bureau
Kathy Hendrix, State Department
Teresa Loar, State Department
Doris Matsui, Office of Public Liason
Flo McAfee, Associate Director for the Office of Public Liason
Karen Nussbaum, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor
Tom Williamson, Solicitor, Department of Labor

*The National Women Count Network includes organizations and individuals who support counting unremunerated work in the GDP or satellite/parallel accounts of the GDP, coordinated by the International Wages for Housework Campaign and International Black Women for Wages for Housework. Address in U.S.: Box 86681, Los Angeles, CA 90086. (213)292-7405 (phone/FAX); PO Box 11795, Philadelphia PA 19101; (610)668-9886 (voice); (610)664-8556 (FAX)

NATIONAL WOMEN COUNT NETWORK*

US endorsers of COUNTING UNREMUNERATED WORK in the Home, on the Land and in the Community in National Statistical Data and in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Satellite/Parallel Accounts of the GDP

Women Leaders of National Organizations

"We come from different backgrounds, perspectives and parts of the country. We are united in supporting counting women's and men's unwaged work in the gross domestic product, and join original signers Susan Bianchi-Sand, Gloria Johnson, Ophelia McFadden and Margaret Prescod in signing the Women Count, Count Women's Work letter to Congress, the President and other organizations urging their active support on the issue."

Dr. Margaret Batchelor-White, Pres., Black Women's Agenda • Virginia Trotter Betts, Pres, American Nurses Assoc.
Martha Burk, Pres, Ctr for the Advancement of Public Policy • Flora Crater, Pres, The Woman Activist Fund, Inc.
Nancy Duff Campbell and Marcia D. Greenberger, Co-Presidents, National Women's Law Center
Jean Gore, National Pres, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Sarah Harder, Pres, National Women's Conference Committee • Audrey Tayse Haynes, Exec Dir, Business and Professional Women USA • Mary A. Hill, Exec. Dir., National Association of Girls and Women in Sport
Julia R. Scott, Public Policy Dir, National Black Women's Health Project
Caroline H. Sparker, Pres, The Feminist Institute, Inc. • Leslie R. Wolfe, Pres, Center for Women Policy Studies

National Organizations (partial list)

American Orthopsychiatric Association • Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW)
Congressional Black Caucus (except one) • Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues
Federally Employed Women • Feminists for Life of America • Friends Ctte on Nat'l Legislation (FCNL)
Human Rights Campaign Fund • Int'l Fed. of Business and Professional Women • Junior League
National Association of Social Workers (NASW) • National Committee on Pay Equity (NCPB)
National Organization for Women (NOW) • National Women's Studies Association
Women for Meaningful Summits • Women's Legal Defense Fund (more organizations on p. 2)

National Figures (partial list)

Geraldo Acosta, Region Dir, Utility Workers Union
Dennis Brutus, South African poet
Noam Chomsky, linguist and faculty, MIT
Kate Clinton, lesbian comedian
Diane Feinstein (as Mayor of San Francisco)
Ruth Flower, Legislative Coordinator, Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL)
Barbara M. Fraumeni, economist, Harvard University and Northeastern University
Shere Hite, author
David G. Gil, Brandeis University
June Jordan, Poet and Professor, Afro-American Studies, UC Berkeley

Casey Kasem, radio personality
Julianne Malveaux, economist/writer
Irene Navidad, Chair, Nat'l Com. on Working Women
Rosa Parks, civil rights leader (Detroit, MI)
Mary Patterson McPherson, President, Bryn Mawr College
Beah Richards, actress
Daniel Sheehan, Christic Institute
Gloria Steinem, feminist writer
Sister Judy Vaughan, Nat'l Assembly of Religious Women
State Senator Diane Watson, California
Sam Weinstein, Research Director, Utility Workers Union of America
(cont'd on p.3)

*Coordinated by Int'l Wages for Housework Campaign and Int'l Black Women for Wages for Housework. Founded in 1972, WFH has spearheaded the 1983 UN decision that governments should count women's unwaged work. IBWWFH was founded in 1975 and works to ensure that the work of women of color is fully recognized and counted. Other member organizations of WFH in the US includes US PROSTITUTES Collective, Wages Due Lesbians and WinVisible. Addresses in US: PO Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086 (213)292-7403 (phone/fax); PO Box 14512 San Francisco CA 94114 (415)626-4114 (phone/fax); PO Box 11795 Phila PA 19101; (610)668-9886 (phone); (610)664-8356 (fax)

Organizational Endorsers (Continued from p.1)

African-American and Native American Caucuses of
the National Lesbian Conference
Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club
Association for Women in Social Work (Philadelphia)
Black Women's Educational Alliance
California Women's Law Center
Center for Working Life
Church and World Institute at Temple University, Phila
Coalition of CA Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc.
Concerned Women's Committee, District Council 33-
AFSCME
Elizabeth Blackwell Health Center (Philadelphia)
Feminists for Life - Northern California Region
Friends of Palestine Medical Relief Committee,
Philadelphia, PA
Green Parties of San Francisco, Nevada County CA
and Humboldt County CA
Harvey Milk Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual Democratic Club,
Advocating for Queer and Transgender Rights (SF)
Heads and Hearts Foundation
Homeless Organizations Working, New York
IWW (SF Bay Area General Membership Branch)
Labor Community Strategy Center, (LA)
Project for Working Families, Berkeley CA
Los Angeles Monthly Meeting (Friends)
Mayor's Com. on the Status of Women, Tulsa OK
Minority Peoples Council, Gainesville AL
National Lawyers Guild, Los Angeles Chapter
National Writers Union, Oklahoma Local 7
Natural Foods Association, Phila PA
No Bad Women Just Bad Laws Coalition
North American Network of Women Runners
NOW California State

NOW Lakeville, CT Chapter
NOW Montgomery County (PA) Chapter
NOW Philadelphia PA Chapter
NOW Simi/Conejo Valley CA Chapter
Out of Hiding - Music By Real Living Local Composers
Pasadena-Foothill Valley YWCA Rape Crisis Center
Philadelphia Citizens in Action
Philadelphia Gay News
Philadelphia Operation Life
Philadelphia Reproductive Rights Organization
Philadelphia Welfare Rights Organization
Queer* People of Color, Claremont CA
Queers for Cuba
Radical Women
San Bernadino Diocesan Commission on the Status of
Women in Church and Society
Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 535
(Oakland CA)
Stonewall Gay Democratic Club
Temple University Coalition for Social Justice and
Disarmament
UFCW Local 1442, Santa Monica CA
Women in Community Service (WICS)
women for: orange county chapter
Women Organized Against Rape(WOAR), Philadelphia
Women Strike for Peace
Women's Building, The, San Francisco
Women's Center, Binghamton NY
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
(WILPF) - Los Angeles
Women's Place (Montana)
Women's Political Alliance, St. Paul MN

City endorsers or issuers of proclamations

CA: Los Angeles, Montclair, Pomona, Santa Monica, West Covina; San Francisco: Board of Supervisors, Human Rights
Commission, Office of the Mayor, and Commission on the Status of Women; OK: Office of the Mayor, Tulsa; PA: Phila

Congressional Sponsors of *The Unremunerated Work Act (HR966)* to count women's and men's unwaged work

Rep. Barbara-Rose Collins (bill sponsor), Mr. Ford of MI (Chair of Education and Labor Committee to which the bill has been
referred), Mr. Bonior, Mr. Fazio, Mrs. Kennelly, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Mfume, Mrs. Collins of IL, R. Hastings, Mr. Jefferson,
Ms. E.B. Johnson of TX, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Ford of TN, Mr. Owens, Mr. Towns, Mr. Wheat, Mr. Flake,
Mr. Lewis of GA, Mr. Payne of NJ, Mr. Washington, Ms. Norton, Ms. Waters, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Clayton, Ms. Brown of FL,
Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Fields of LA, Mr. Hilliard, Ms. McKinney, Mrs. Meek, Mr. Rush, Mr. Scott, Mr. Watt, Mr. Wynn, Ms.
Slaughter, Mrs. Schroeder, Ms. Pelosi, Mrs. Unsoeld, Mrs. Lowey, Mrs. Mink, Ms. Velazquez, Ms. Woolsey, Mr. Peterson o
Mr. Peterson of FL, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Stupak, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Pastor, Mr. Murphey, Mr. Miller
of MA, Mr. Frank of MA, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Bacchus of FL, Ms. DeLauro, Ms. Eschoo, Ms. Morella, Mr. Barrett,
Mr. Evans of IL, Ms. Cantwell, Ms. Thurman, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Barcia, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Reynolds.

Individual Endorsers (cont'd from p. 1)

Angela Alloto, SF Board of Supervisors
 Phil Ansell, field representative, SEIU, Local 535
 Lourdes Arguelles, Professor of Hispanic and Women's Studies, Pitzer College
 Jan Ariso, Oxford University Press
 June Axinn, Professor, School of Social Work, University of PA
 General G. Baker, Jr., Staff, UAW Local 600 Dearborn, MI
 Clementine Barfield, Founder, Save Our Sons and Daughters (SOSAD)
 Vernon Bellecourt, American Indian Movement (AIM)
 Mavis Bellsie, Red River Peace Network
 Dr. Joan Belsky, Professor of Human Development, Pennsylvania State Univ.
 Diane Bernard, Wayne County, MI Welfare Rights Organization
 Leslie Bernard, Wayne County, MI Welfare Rights Organization
 Dawn Black, MP Canada, New Democratic Party Status of Women critic
 Kate Boyle, Fair Budget Action Campaign, Seattle WA
 Dr. Majorie Brande, Psychiatrist
 Jan Breidenbach, former field representative, SEIU, Local 535
 James E. Bristol (deceased), Member, Germantown Friends Peace Committee
 Harry Britt, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
 Bob Brown, National Vice President, United Electrical Workers
 Christopher Brown, former organizer SANE/Freeze
 Nancy Brown, Women's Union of Vermont
 Victoria Brownworth, feminist writer
 Dorothy Cate, National Council of Senior Citizens (LA)
 J. Cavatorta, Project Bread, Boston
 Ann Champlin, Women's Alliance, Framingham MA
 Jean Colman, Community Organizer, Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition, Catholic Community Services
 Jessie Deer in Water, Coordinator, Native Americans for a Clean Environment (NACE)
 Carol Dewner, founder, Federation of Feminist Women's Health Centers
 U.S. Representative Mervyn Dymally, California; former member of the Congressional Black Caucus
 Arenia Edwards, Treasurer National Welfare Rights Union, Houston Welfare Rights Organization
 Dr. Larry Egbert, Red River Peace Network
 Pauline Estevez, Tribal Council Member, Shoshone Nation
 Faith Evans, former Assoc. for Church Empowerment, Office for Church & Society, United Church of Christ
 Hazel Evans, Germantown Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
 Rosemary Everett, Elizabeth Liebert, Barbara Williams, Diane Nixon, Sisters, Holy Names of Jesus & Mary, Santa Clara CA
 Christie Fahrenbach (and Ms. M. Corbin Gould and John Emmons), US Behavioral Health, Oakland CA
 Sandra S. Galyeon, Secretary of Financial Interpretation, United Methodist Women
 John George (deceased), former Alameda County (CA) Supervisor
 Thomas K. Gilhool, former Secretary of Education, Commonwealth of PA
 Stephen F. Gold, Attorney for the National Union of the Homeless
 Joan Goodman, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania
 Hattie Gosselt, Poet and Performance Artist
 Rev. David Gracie, AFSC Peace Secretary
 Susan K. Gross, advocate for people with disabilities, Pasadena, CA
 Corbin Harmony, Shoshone Elder
 Virginia Hazard
 R. Hongisto, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
 C. Honkala, President, Women, Work and Welfare
 Perdita C. Huston, International Planned Parenthood Association
 Agnes Moreland Jackson, professor affiliated with Pitzer College
 Andrea Janis, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe

Di Johnson, Philadelphia Operation Life
 State Senator Roxanne H. Jones, Pennsylvania
 State Rep. Babbette Josephs, Pennsylvania
 Joyce C. Kathan, American Assoc of University Women (AAUW) and Int'l Fed. of University Women (IFUW)
 Flo Kennedy
 Willie Kennedy, member San Francisco Board of Supervisors
 Ann Richards Kercham, Executive Director, American Diabetes Association (Tulsa, OK)
 Hazel Keys, self-employed community fundraiser, Phila PA
 Jane Kirby, Women, Work and Welfare
 Billie Knighton, President, NOW Chapter, Wichita, Kansas
 Sr. Patricia Krummer
 Magali Larson, former Dir. of Women's Studies, Temple University
 the late Audre Lorde, poet and author
 Victoria Luna, National Union of the Homeless
 Barbara Macnab, Chair, Berkeley Commission on the Status of Women
 Reverend Joan Martin, Church and World Institute, Philadelphia
 Thera Martin, TV News Reporter
 Mary McAnally, former State Coordinator, Oklahoma Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights
 Joan McKeena, Director, Women Against Rape (New Jersey)
 Meang Dan Jang, Young Koreans United
 Carol Migden, SF Board of Supervisors
 Marie Mingleton, Household Technicians
 Gloria Molina, as former Los Angeles City Council member, now LA County Supervisor
 John Molluart, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
 Jim Morra, Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health (PHILAPOSH)
 R. Moskowitz, former President, The American Jewish Committee, Tulsa Chapter
 V. Nelder, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
 Pam Neumann, Red River Peace Network
 Karen O'Donnell, State Representative MA
 Irene Osborne, Founding Member, Women's Switchboard (Phila)
 Wendell H. Paris, Minority Peoples Council, Gainesville AL
 Bruce E. Parry, PhD, Political Economist
 Reverend William David Patney
 People of Color Regional Activist Dialogue for Environmental Justice, Albuquerque, NM, April 6-7, 1990
 Therese Carrier Perreault, member of Quebec Assembly
 Shannon Pew, Citizens Concerned to Halt Nuclear Arms Race
 Clarence Pridgen, President Local 120, United Electrical Workers
 William Ike Pritt, West Virginia Black Lung and Disabled Worker Assoc.
 Odessa Ramirez, Citizens Alert
 Joan Reivich, former Coordinator, MADRE
 State Rep. David P. Richardson, Pennsylvania
 The Honorable Lisa Richette
 Sr. Patricia Ridgely, Director, Justice and Peace Commission, Diocese of Dallas
 Mark Ridley-Thomas, former Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference of LA
 David Roberti, President Pro Tem, California State Senate
 Jaime Rodriguez, Exec. Ctte, 1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation
 Carol Rogers, Local 2187 AFSCME, Philadelphia
 Mike Ross, former Majority Floor Leader, California State Assembly
 William Rosse, Sr., Shoshone Elder
 Scattergood, Member, Germantown Friends Meeting Peace Committee
 Barbara Ann Scott, State University of New York
 Joan Sellery, former Director, Women's Studies, Claremont Colleges; professor, Harvey Mudd College
 Nancy Schaumberger, Ph.D., Acting Chair, Women's Studies, Manhattanville College

Robert Gary Shoemaker
M. S. Siddiqui, Advocate from India
Carol Ruth Silver, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Kim Singh, South Asian AIDS Action and the Stonewall Democratic Club (CA)
Gloria J. Slaughter, Member, National Education Association (NEA)
Annie A. Smart, (deceased) Co-Chair, National Anti-Hunger Coalition
Blanch Spindel, National Board Member, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Reverend Kenneth D. Stamper
Ronnie J. Steinhilber, Department of Sociology, Temple University
Dorothy Stevens, Coalition for Basic Human Needs
Jose Torres, National Anti-Hunger Coalition and Committee in Defense of Undocumented Workers
Stormin' Tulley, Sovereign Dinoh (Navajo) Nation
Albert Turner, Perry County Commissioner, Marion, Alabama
Nancy Walker, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Doris Ward, former member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Gilda West, author
Nancy Weston, former President, NOW, Tulsa Chapter
Margaret Willis, Vice President, National Welfare Rights Union
Yvonne Willson, Program Director, ARISE
Terry Young, former Mayor of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Rita Zito, College of the Redwoods/Career Center, CA

International Organizations in support of Counting Unremunerated Work in National Accounts and the Gross Domestic Product or satellite/parallel accounts of the Gross Domestic Product

Counting Unwaged Work - an Issue Whose Time Has Come

We, the undersigned NGOs speaking for many millions of women, call on governments to count the unwaged work of women in the GNP and other economic statistics, and to define the unwaged worker as a worker in the System of National Accounts. We call on governments to prioritize this issue and to make this intention clear and unambiguous in the Platform for Action for Beijing which refer to women's 'unpaid/unremunerated' work, in compliance with Para. 120 of Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Nairobi 1985); as well as the UN Commission on the Status of Women Draft Platform for Action (March 1994); Recommendation V of the 34th Session of the CSW (1990); the 1991 recommendations of the UN Ctte on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women; the UN Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992); the UN 4th Human Development Report (1993); the European Parliament Report The Assessment of Women's Unwaged Work (1993); the Jakarta Declaration for the Advancement of Women in Asia and Pacific (1994); the Caribbean Sub-Regional Conference Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women (1994); and the Latin American and Caribbean, African and Arab regional conferences for Beijing (1994).

Accredited NGOs signed:

ADEFRA, Afro-Deutsche/Schwartz Frauen e.V.
Alliance des Femmes pour la Démocratie, Paris
Asoc. De Apoyo el Lobby Europeo de Mujeres
Associated Country Women of the World
Association for Progressive Communications
Association for the Prevention and Handling of
Domestic Violence, Cyprus
Association for Women in Development
Austrian Women International
Black Women's Promotion & Research Project,
Chingford, London (UK)
Bulgarian Assoc of Women in Legal Professions
Caritas International
CAW, Centre for the Advancement of Women,
Poland
Centre for Practice Oriented Feminist Science,
Germany
Centre of Concern
Christian Peace Conference, Netherlands
Church World Service, New York USA
Czech Union of Women
Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus
(DEOK)
Democratic League of Women, Albania
Disabled People's International
Fawcett Society
FEDEPE: Federación Español Mujeres Directions
y Profesionales
Federally Employed Women, Inc Wash DC (US)
Féd Européen d Femmes Active au Foyer

FEFAF

FEMVISION, Barcelona (Spain)
Forum de Política Feminista
Franciscans International, Vienna
International Alliance of Women
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council of Women
International Cross-Cultural Black Women's
Studies Institute
International Federation of Business &
Professional Women
Int'l Gay & Lesbian Human Rights Commission
International Peace Bureau
International Society "Women of Georgia for
Peace", Tbilisi (Georgia)
International Wages for Housework Campaign
Israel Women's Network, Jerusalem
Kazem Rajavi International Association for
Defence of Human Rights, Women's Ctte France
Kiev Children Environmental NGO Mama '86
(Ukraine)
La Leche League International, INC. (LLLI)
Landelijk Platform 50+ Vrouwen, Netherlands
Lawyers Ctte for Civil Rights Under the Law
MIRA, Centre for Black, Immigrant & Refugee
Women, Norway
Miramed Institute
Mütterzentren Bundesverband e.V.
Nat'l Assoc of University Women of Romania
National Congress of Neighbourhood Women
National Council of Negro Women, USA

Nat'l Council of Turkish Women (Turkey)
 National Organisation of Surinam Women
 (LOSV), Netherlands
 Network Entre Mujeres (Norte), Holland
 Network Women in Development Europe
 (WIDE)
 Older Women's Network, Europe
 Scottish Joint Action Group
 Swedish Women's Film Association
 Terre Des Femmes
 The North South Institute, Canada
 Tibetan Women's Organisation in Switzerland,
 Winterthur
 TIYE International Platform for Black , Migrant
 & Refugee Women's Organisations, Netherlands
 UNPO (Unrepresented Nations & Peoples
 Organisation, Netherlands)
 Voice of Women Canada
 Vrouwen Alliantie Netherlands
 Wales Assembly of Women
 WISE - Women's International Studies Europe
 Women's Association "Reflexions", Albania
 Women's Environmental Network (WEN)
 Women's Environment and Development
 Organisation (WEDO)
 Women's Int'l League for Peace and Freedom
 (WILPF)
 Women's Party in the Netherlands
 Women's World Summit Foundation
 World Federation of Methodist Women
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 (World YWCA), Geneva

Non-Accredited NGOs signed

AIDA - Italian Assoc of Older/Active Women
 Akina Mama wa Afrika
 Arkadia-Lesbian Rights Group, Yugoslavia
 Associació Viudes de Barcelona
 Association of Women Journalists, (Russia)
 Black Women in Europe Network
 Club Parité 2000, Paris
 Consell Nacional de Dones de Catalunya
 CUSA
 Development of Employment Policy Project,
 Washington DC
 Estonia Family Association
 European Women's Lobby of the Netherlands
 Federación de Mujeres Progresivas, España
 Feminist Theory & Gender Studies, USA
 FOKUS - Forum for Women and Development,
 Norway
 Foundation for a Compassionate Society, Austin
 Texas (USA)
 Foundation for the Support of Women's Work
 (Turkey)

Foundation for Women's Solidarity, Ankara
 Frauenorganisation der Grünen Alternative, Wien
 GJJA, Lithuania
 Global Women's Network
 Green Help International, Ukraine
 Helpage International, London (UK)
 ICWW, Holland
 International Centre for Criminal Law Reform
 and Criminal Justice Policy
 League of Women Voters, Wash DC
 Migrant Women's Network, Italy
 Mouvement Mondial des Mères
 NANE Domestic Violence Project, Budapest,
 Hungary
 National Alliance for Women of African Descent
 National Council of Women, Denmark
 National Environment Forum of NGO's,
 Netherlands
 NGO Women's Forum, Frankfurt, Germany
 Nouvelles Questions Feministes, Paris (France)
 Parliament of Finland, Women's Group
 Polish Women's Rights Centre, Warsaw
 RIFFI, International Organisation for Immigrant
 Women, Stockholm (Sweden)
 SOS Telefon for Women Ljubljana, Slovenia
 The Center for International Peacebuilding, UK
 The Nordic Housewives Organisation
 The Norwegian Housewives Organisation
 Tibetan Association in Sweden
 Tibetan Support Group, Islington, London
 Tibetan Women's Organisation, The Hague
 Ukraine Fund to Help Children-Orphans
 Union Feminine Civique et Sociale, Paris
 United Nations Association, Hartford (USA)
 US Council for INSTRAW
 Voice of Women Canada
 Wellstart International, USA
 Women for Peace, Germany and Europe
 Women for Peace International, Netherlands
 Women in Europe for a Common Future
 Women Workers Committee of the Chinese
 Trade Unions
 Women's Aid, Dublin, (Ireland)
 Women's Democratic Union
 Women's Global Network for Reproductive
 Rights, Netherlands
 Women's Group, Barcelona (Spain)
 Women's League Brasou, Roumanie
 Women's Studies Center Hainan Univ, China
 Women's Union of Karelia, (Russia)
 ZSUZSA KA'A'R Trade Union of Hungary

NGOs not certain about their status:

Intl Assoc for Defence of Human Rights Ctte,
 France

**Signatures gathered by the International Women Count Network* on the
Action Alert on counting women's unwaged work at the final preparatory meeting of
the World Summit for Social Development in New York, January 1995**

Action Aid (India)
 Angoa - Association of NGOs in Aotearoa (New Zealand)
 Alt-Wid
 ARC PEACE International Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility
 AMRU Mozambican National Association for Rural Women's Development
 Canadian Labour Congress
 Caritas Internationalis
 Center of Concern (USA)
 Centro Informacao Mulher-CIM (Brazil)
 CHANGE
 CIDSE
 Coalition for the Presidio Pacific Center
 BNDA. A.L. (Colombia)
 Fedevivienda - HIC Women and Shelter Network (Colombia)
 FOKUS Forum for Women and Development (Norway)
 Franciscan International (Slovakia)
 Global Alliance for Women's Health
 ICSW International Council on Social Welfare (Canada)
 International Council of Women
 International Federation on Ageing
 Japan's Network for Women and Health
 League for Women and Child Education (Cameroon)
 Mani Tese (Italy)
 North American Network for Shorter Hours of Work
 National Wildlife Federation (USA)
 SANGO Secretariat for Fourth World Conference on Women (South Africa)
 Siddhi - Enda (India)
 Union of Journalists of the Ukraine
 University Women - Markam (Canada) - National - International
 WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization)
 Widows and Orphans Welfare Society of Kenya
 Women, Food and Agriculture
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Costa Rica)
 Word Of Life Ministries International (Jamaica)
 WORLD inc Women Organise Resources for Liberian Development
 Youth for Social Justice

* The International Women Count Network, made up of organizations and individuals, located in Barbados, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, the Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, UK, USA including the National Women Count Network, gather support for women's demand that governments count unwaged work in the GNP and other statistical data.
 Addresses in US: PO Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086; (213)292-7403 (phone/fax); PO Box 14512 San Francisco CA 94114; (415)626-4114 (phone/fax); PO Box 11795 Phila PA 19101; (610)668-9886 (phone); (610)664-8556 (fax).

COUNTING WOMEN'S UNWAGED WORK IN THE GDP OR SATELLITE/PARALLEL ACCOUNTS OF THE GDP *Selected Quotes*

Counting women's unwaged work was prioritized at all five UN regional preparatory meetings for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China 1995, and is in the Programme of Action for the World Summit for Social Development.

Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

At the Final World Conference of the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi Kenya, governments agreed:

The remunerated and, in particular, the unremunerated contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development should be recognized, and appropriate efforts should be made to measure and reflect these contributions in national accounts and economic statistics and in the gross national product. Concrete steps should be taken to quantify the unremunerated contribution of women to agriculture, food production, reproduction and household activities.

Paragraph 120

Notes for Speakers: Social Development UN Dept of Public Information Jan 1995

Within traditional GDP and GNP categories, the whole spectrum of social productivity from the reproduction of human beings in the household to the maintenance of relationships which promote the cohesion of the community are ignored. The devaluing of this work runs parallel to the subordinate status of women, since it is women who do most of this 'caring and sustaining'. To link productivity only with paid employment continues to render invisible the enormous amount of unwaged work that women do that undergirds and subsidizes all other kinds of work.

Ambassador Juan O. Somavia of Chile

Women leaders of national organizations *We come from different backgrounds, perspectives and parts of the country. Our constituents vary but together include women in the waged workplace doing the 'double day'; single mothers; older women; Black, Latina, Pacific Islander and Asian women; feminists; immigrant women; homecare workers; full-time housewives; lesbian women; rural, suburban, inner-city/urban women; and women from all political parties and denominations. We are united in supporting counting women's and men's unwaged work in the gross domestic product in signing the Women Count, Count Women's Work letter to Congress, the President and other organizations urging their active support on the issue.*

From letter coordinated by the National Women Count Network and originally signed by Susan Bianchi-Sand, Gloria Johnson, Ophelia McFadden and Margaret Precod and joined by 17 women leaders of organizations including the American Nurses Association, Black Women's Agenda, and Business and Professional Women USA

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

The split between working women and homemakers is a misnomer. All women work.

At the press conference to launch the "Working Women Count" Survey
by the Women's Bureau of the Dept of Labor

Prepared by the National Women Count Network, organizations and individuals who support counting unremunerated work in the GDP or satellite/parallel accounts of the GDP, coordinated by Inrl Wages for Housework Campaign and Inrl Black Women for Wages for Housework. Address in US: Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086 (213)292-7405 (phone/fax); PO Box 11795 Philadelphia PA 19101; (610)668-9886 (phone); (610)664-8556 (fax)

At the ECE Regional High-Level Preparatory Meeting for Beijing

The amount of time women devote to unpaid work adds up to a staggering amount of productive activity that is the underpinning of our economies.

Louise Bergeron de Villiers representing Canada,
at Vienna Preparatory Conference for Beijing (Oct 1994)

From the International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work

The overall concept of unpaid work which we are aiming to eventually cover in our program is very encompassing, very inclusive. What we would regard as a complete system of unpaid work statistics is one which addresses all forms of what has sometimes been called productive activities. Productive activities or unpaid work extends to all of the volunteer activities which enrich our lives. Also included as unpaid work are those activities which take place largely outside of the home of the individual doing the work, but which are not conducted through the medium of a formal volunteer organization. These services flow through the networks of families and friends. Sometimes these services are what makes any one of us a good neighbor.

Ian Macredie, Statistics Canada, Ottawa 1993

A 1993 study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

... their multi-dimensional model, which places the household sector on equal footing with the business sector, does a much better job of explaining the economy's ups and downs than do standard business-cycle models. Their model also helps shed some light on the economic impact of what has typically been "women's work."...That information will be invaluable to policymakers concerned about delivering a host of costly services, such as caring for the infirm elderly, that have historically been provided by families - usually women.

Minnesota Journal Citizens League

Household activities and environmental cost

A satellite system of household production could describe household activities in terms of time use. Time-budget studies may not only offer the necessary data basis for valuing household work but also provide important physical data (with time as the physical unit) for analyzing household activities and their linkages to environmental problems.

Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting

UN Dept for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, Statistical Division 1993

Expert evidence presented by Category II NGO Housewives in Dialogue to governments at the Final World Conference of the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi

As long as women's unwaged work is kept out of the GNP [GDP], what women do, no matter how crucial to the economy and how exhausting it is, no matter how much of every day of their lives is alienated from them by doing it, they are officially 'not working'.

Selma James, *The Global Kitchen*, 1985

Preparing for the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing

"We're all working even if some of us don't get paid," was one refrain articulated over and over again by Black, Hispanic, Asian, white and Native American women who attended the official US preparatory meeting April 22 outside Tacoma, Washington.

On the Road to Beijing, July 1994, Women's Bureau, US Dept of Labor and the Bureau of Int'l Organization Affairs, US Dept of State

Bibliography

Counting Women's Unwaged Work

Many of the documents listed below are useful in their entirety; we have listed pages where we felt the information was particularly important in counting women's unwaged work.

Accounting for Traditional Fuel Production: The Household Energy Sector and It's Implications for the Development Process by Henry M. Peskin, Willem Floor and Douglas F. Barnes, Industry and Energy Department Working Papers #49, World Bank, March 1992

Address to the UN Commission on the Status of Women by Wilmette Brown

"The Allocation of Time: Empirical Findings, Behavioral Models and Problems of Measurement" by Juster and Stafford in *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol XXIX June 1991, pages 471-522

The Assessment of Women's Unwaged Work Report, Committee on Women's Right, European Parliament, June 1993.

The Beijing Agenda: Perspectives on the 21st Century, WAND Occasional Paper 2/94, Castra Platform Document, July 1994.

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For more information, contact the National Women Count Network at:

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Unremunerated Work: The Invisible Face of the Economy

Within traditional GDP and GNP categories, the whole spectrum of social productivity from the reproduction of human beings in the household to the maintenance of relationships which promote the cohesion of the community are ignored. The devaluing of this work runs parallel to the subordinate status of women, since it is women who do most of this 'caring and sustaining'. To link productivity only with paid employment continues to render invisible the enormous amount of unwaged work that women do that undergirds and subsidizes all other kinds of work. Ambassador Juan O. Somavia of Chile, Chairman of the World Summit on Social Development

Impact on and implications for women and society

Wage rates and pay equity:

- The women's movement has made the case that women are low-paid because the work women traditionally have done in the home and in the community and still continue to do has no official value. Service industry-type jobs in which most women are employed, i.e., teaching, nursing, homecare, childcare work, receptionist, domestic work, etc., tend to be extensions of unwaged work women do at home and in the community.
- Even when women break the wage barrier, for example in 'non-traditional jobs', women are still doing the 'double day' -- planning and performing unwaged work at home and/or in the community before and after waged work. It has been proven that women tend to do more than one job at a time, contributing to stress. According to the World Health Organization, the higher incidence of mental illness among women is due not to biology but to stress, arising from greater poverty and from overwork.
- Job evaluations done in the Utility Workers Union of America (UWUA) suggested that women in the paid workforce are performing multiple functions concurrently (a skill associated with management). This mirrors the complexity of the work women perform for no wages in the home. Women's ability to perform even complicated functions simultaneously remains invisible and uncounted even when transported to the paid workplace. Making the value of this work visible has already been the basis of the largest pay equity settlement in private industry in the US to date, resulting in a 13-28% pay increase for women won by the UWUA. According to a UWUA official, evaluating women's unwaged work at home and in the community will make it much easier to evaluate waged work, enhancing the impetus necessary for pay equity agreements.

Balancing waged work and family:

- As women have entered the workforce in increasing numbers, the feminization of poverty has increased. Families are dependent on the wage women earn, particularly the families of single mothers.
- Findings have shown that the "breakthrough generation", women now in their 30s, have had to sacrifice having children, a large price to pay in order to gain, maintain and move ahead in their positions;
- UCLA just released a study concluding that the conflicting demands of job and family life take a heavy toll on women with young children resulting in more injuries on the job. (*Los Angeles Times*, 27 February, 1995; p. A1)
- The "sandwich generation" has had to face caring for both young children and elderly parents, neither of which is counted, usually at the same time as juggling a waged job;
- The lack of adequate childcare has resulted in problems such as latchkey children, child abuse, and stress. But the full effect is not known because the work is not counted.

The law and the courts:

- The Judicial Advisory Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts found that "judges had limited appreciation of the economic plight of divorced women and that low spousal support awards are a function of the devaluation of homemakers' services". One result is a woman's standard of living drops on average 73% following divorce.
- In cases of injury, wrongful death or compensation for rape or other crimes, women and their families are at a disadvantage in seeking damages because women's unwaged work is considered to have no economic value, for example, the cost of hiring someone to replace the services of a wife who is no longer able to perform them.
- Lawyers and others in the legal professions are in desperate need of up-to-date information on the valuation of

services women provide in order to obtain more equitable settlements for women in the courts, including in cases of divorce, support, child custody, compensation in cases of injury, wrongful death, rape and other violent crimes.

Work in family businesses:

Women perform unwaged work in family businesses, from doing the books to minding the store to cleaning up. The true productivity of the business is hidden. For example, if a man hires an accountant, the GDP goes up; if he marries her and she does the same accounting work, the GDP goes down.

Volunteer work:

• As cuts in social services are made the whole of society is dependent on women picking up the pieces and increasing their working day even more. All cuts are generally premised on women doing just that. The volunteer work performed by women in the community, for churches, educational institutions, hospitals, etc. is essential to those institutions, to making life livable and bearable for everyone and sometimes to the survival of the community. The value of women's contribution in volunteer work is being measured by the suffering of those who used to benefit from services women no longer have the time to provide rather than by data obtained by measuring and valuing the work.

Cutbacks and conditions of poverty:

• Women are the invisible adjusters, making up in hard work for deprivations and cutbacks in services, especially in inner-cities and in the Third World, and "contribute to the economy and the reduction of poverty through both their paid and unpaid work at home, in the community and in the workplace" (para 40, p. 8 of the Draft Platform for Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing). The Platform for Action has noted further that women are "attempting to manage household consumption under conditions of increasing scarcity" and that "while poverty affects households as a whole, women bear a disproportionate burden" (para 42, p.9).

Health Care:

• More healthcare is provided by women worldwide in unwaged work than all health care institutions combined. Counting women's unwaged health care work would be a yardstick for measuring more of the physical and mental health costs of environmental devastation, stress, racism and other forms of discrimination, etc.

Other:

• A 1993 study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis found that an economic model which placed the household sector on an equal footing with the business sector did a much better job explaining the economy's ups and downs than do standard business-cycle models.

• In a letter to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Secretary of the International Association of Time Use Researchers (IATUR) wrote, "Time use surveys give us the first true picture of how intense is the working day, week, year of most of the population, beginning with women. In addition to providing information about unpaid productive household activities, time use surveys provide valuable information on daily hours of work, transport, leisure, time spent in home study, the consumption of mass media, and time spent in social contacts. Few surveys provide such a wealth of economic and social information. For most countries now it is becoming an indispensable element in their national statistics, on which policymaking and legislation are based."

Summary

In considering implementing the Platform for Action for Beijing, as well as for the World Summit for Social Development, unless unwaged work is counted and measured, we are getting at best only half the picture and the price paid in the US and internationally, beginning with women and children, is great. Isn't it about time we got to the heart of the matter and had as comprehensive as possible an idea of how and on whose labor society functions? In fact, isn't it about 'time', women's time in particular? Time, in the final analysis is all we have, our time is our lives. As we prepare and move into the future, if methods can be found to value the productivity of a standing tree, then surely the work that eats up so much of the lives of so many of us can be measured and valued. We are often told that the central strategy to achieve equality between women and men is the elevation of some women to managerial and leadership positions. This is merely an application of the trickle down theory which leaves most women overworked and underpaid. Counting unwaged work is an alternative strategy which speaks directly to the needs of most women and which gives direction to those women whom we need in the halls of power to promote the interests of grassroots women.

Background

- According to the Int'l Labor Office, women do two-thirds of the world's work for 5% of the income;
- In 1985 at the Final World Conference of the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi, governments agreed:
The remunerated and, in particular, the unremunerated contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development should be recognized, and appropriate efforts should be made to measure and reflect these contributions in national accounts and economic statistics and in the gross national product. Concrete steps should be taken to quantify the unremunerated contribution of women to agriculture, food production, reproduction and household activities. (Para. 120, Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women);
- In 1993 *The Unremunerated Work Act* (HR966) was introduced to implement Para 120 in the US backed by the Congressional Black Caucus, endorsed by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and signed by 70 House members.
- The Feb 1995 Draft Platform for Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing has said:
"The value of women's unremunerated contribution to the economy, whether in family enterprises, community service or domestic work, remains unrecognized and is therefore not reflected in national accounts" (para 111, p.35).

URGENT . . . URGENT . . . URGENT

To: The Office of the President
Re: Language from the US on counting unremunerated work at CSW meetings taking place now at the UN

From: International Women Count Network and
International Network of Women of Color
Contact: Margaret Prescod 718-282-6520
During CSW meeting hours: 212-963-7497 (ask for Christina who will put you through to a member of our delegation)

Date: 29 March 1995

As we indicated in our earlier letter to Theresa Loar (24 March 1995), we are concerned that language submitted by the US delegation regarding counting unremunerated work at CSW was the consensus language agreed in Copenhagen at the World Summit for Social Development, not the language which the delegation took to Copenhagen which we understand is the US policy.

Not only is the Copenhagen language weaker than the US policy language, but as you know we are deeply concerned that the US policy position as it now stands should be strengthened and brought into line with proposals from the G77 and the JUSCANZ (see attached language).

We have had several productive meetings with the European Union. Representatives of the EU have told us today, "Our position can evolve. You gave us strong and convincing arguments. We are re-evaluating our position to take on what you say. There is room for movement."

The language we are faxing is what we can live with which has been put forward by the G77 and is in line with JUSCANZ language. We urgently need the US to support this language. If the US decides it cannot support this language, we hope the US will not intervene and/or interfere with the progress that is now being made on this issue. **An intervention by the Office of the President may be necessary to resolve conflicting agendas even within the US delegation regarding this issue.**

The list of NGOs who support counting women's unremunerated work has grown to over 300, representing millions of women worldwide. There is deep feeling on the issue; women feel we must move forward, not backwards, that Copenhagen was not a women's conference and that now is the time to take a strong stand with women. **We thank you for your deep concern on this issue.**

cc: Office of the President
Office of the First Lady (attn: Karen Guss and Melanie Verveer)
Lyn Cutler
Kathy Hendrix
Gloria Johnson, President CLUW
Theresa Loar
Karen Nussbaum, Director, Women's Bureau of US DOL
Secretary of Labor Robert Reich
Tom Williamson, Solicitor General, US DOL
US Mission to the United Nations/CSW Delegation

COUNTING UNWAGED WORK
REWORDING OF PARAGRAPHS 146 AND 148
27 MARCH 1995

Strategic objective H.3. Generate and disseminate gender disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation

Actions to be taken

Changes to paragraph 146 put forward by the G77

146. By national and international statistical services, in cooperation with research organizations, in their respective areas of responsibility:

(e) Improve ~~(delete: the concepts and methods of)~~ and adopt data collection on and the measurement of the full contribution of women and men to the economy by ~~(delete: taking steps to improve the measurement of)~~ measuring their participation in the informal sector, agriculture, fisheries, and, in particular, small holdings, industry, trade and the domestic service sector, and to quantify and value as appropriate the remunerated and unremunerated work of women and men, including housework and child care;

(f) Develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics, with Governments also undertaking time-use studies, and prioritize ~~(delete: develop)~~ further work at the national level to prepare satellite accounts of women's and men's unremunerated economic contribution ~~(delete: to production and income;)~~ which is separate from but consistent with core national accounts. Define the unremunerated worker as a worker in the System of National Accounts while maintaining the distinction between waged and unwaged work in employment statistics.

Changes to paragraph 148 put forward by the working group on counting unwaged work
TWO ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS TO BE ADDED TO 148

148. By the United Nations:

(#) Multi-lateral and bi-lateral aid agencies should be encouraged to support the development of satellite accounts.

(#) Give priority to the development within the United Nations of internationally standardized methods and definitions for measuring and valuing the unremunerated work of women and men.

PLEASE SUPPORT THE ABOVE AMENDMENTS

Lobby-sheet prepared by the International Women Count Network

The Int'l Women Count Network, organizations and individuals who support counting unremunerated work in satellite accounts of the GDP, is located in Barbados, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, the Philippines, Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, UK, US. At CSW: (718) 282-6520; In US: Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086 (213) 292-7405 (tel/fax); Europe: Box 287 London NW6 5QU England (071) 837 7509 (tel) (071) 833 4817 (fax)

PRESS RELEASE . . . PRESS RELEASE . . . PRESS RELEASE . . . PRESS RELEASE . . . PRESS

Contact: *International Women Count Network*
Margaret Prescod (718) 282 6520

Women's Organizations tell World Governments: Count Unwaged Work

Over 300 Non-Governmental Organisations representing millions of women worldwide have issued a strongly worded demand to governments meeting at the UN Commission on the Status of Women to measure and value the unwaged work that women do in the home, on the land and in volunteer work in a satellite or offshoot account of the GDP. Governments are meeting over the next two weeks to prepare the Platform for Action for the upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

Separate from the main GDP, a satellite account provides additional information and enhances the usefulness of the GDP figures. The women see inclusion of unwaged work in such an account as official acknowledgement that this work is an economic contribution to society, strengthening women in areas ranging from pay equity to homocare work to treatment of women in the judicial system, and more.

The women feel that although some progress was made in a recent round of negotiations with appropriate US agencies, US policy still falls short of women's basic demand to include unwaged work in a satellite account. "We need a clear and unambiguous statement that goes further than what the US delegation has put forward thus far," says Margaret Prescod of the International Women Count Network (IWCN). "There is talk among the US delegation along with members of the European Union (EU) of putting unwaged work into a 'social account', which has no economic clout, tokenizes the issue and fundamentally still leaves the value of women's unwaged work rated at zero," Prescod continued.

Rumors that including unwaged work in satellite accounts can hurt developing countries by inflating their GDP figures and therefore threaten their developing nation status with funding agencies have been dismissed as absolutely untrue by distinguished economists such as Prof. Galbraith and former INSTRAW Dir. Margaret Shields.

Women of Color groups have accused such rumor-mongering as being just another attempt at divide and rule, in order to undercut the support of Third World governments which traditionally lead the way at the UN on this issue.

The ILO has already established that women do two-thirds of the world's work for 5% of the income and own just 1% of the assets. The IWCN says that on this issue and at this stage the EU and US government representatives have nowhere to run and nowhere to hide: this issue is internationally discussed and increasingly understood and implemented. Australia is already including unwaged work in satellite accounts. Canada is also ahead of the US on this. The 1995 Human Development Report proposes "new methodologies to measure and value the unpaid contributions made by women and men to human development through household work and community activities". INSTRAW is on the eve of releasing a publication about methodologies it has developed for quantifying and valuing unwaged work. Even the EU which at the UN is claiming that to count unwaged work is "patronizing to women" has itself put Eurostat (European Commission Statistical Office) to counting that work starting this year.

"If what the EU and US both have in mind is more work for women for less than what women are getting right now, they should just come right out and admit it. *Women can see through token rhetoric about the centrality of all of our work to society when it's not translated into concrete action of official measurement and valuation of all our work, waged and unwaged,*" says Prescod.

Prepared by the International Women Count Network, organizations and individuals who support counting unremunerated work in satellite accounts of the GDP. Address in Europe: PO Box 287, London NW6 3QU, England, US: Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086 (213)292-7405 (phone/fax); PO Box 11795 Phila PA 19101; (610)668-9886 (phone), (610)664-8556 (fax); Caribbean: Mount Pleasant Road, Arima, Trinidad; phone (809) 667 5247

March 24, 1995

Dear Theresa Loar,

We were glad for the progress on counting women's unwaged work between the World Summit on Social Development NY Preparatory Committee and the actual Summit in Copenhagen, and would very much like to count and acknowledge the work of many within the State Department and others for their efforts to facilitate a high-level meeting on the issue of counting unwaged work in a satellite account of the GDP. **We have added your work to the efforts by countless numbers of grassroots women who for more than 20 years now have worked steadfastly, despite meager resources, to bring this issue to the international agenda as well as to the agendas of national governments.**

However, as you know, our view is that the language the US took to Copenhagen did not go far enough by stopping short of calling for inclusion of unwaged work in a satellite account of the GDP. **In fact, what emerged in Copenhagen is that although some people on the US delegation insist that unwaged work can only be put in a "social account", Australia, for example, is already putting it in a satellite account; they gave us a copy of the book which is a result of that work. The Philippines also indicated that methodology was not a problem and they have been working with INSTRAW on it. And INSTRAW has assured us once again that their publication on methodology is forthcoming. We also know that there is interest in the World Bank on this issue which has done work on living standards measurements including Time Use Surveys to study the effectiveness of some of their programs.**

We take President Clinton's letter to the International Network of Women of Color (enclosed) who had written to him on this matter, as hopefully an indication of the political will to take seriously moving this issue forward from where we are now. We feel the US must now find its way out of the corner it has been put in by some statisticians who quite frankly, are not as informed on this issue as others, including Canada.

SABOTAGE ON THE FLOOR BY SOME US REPRESENTATIVES

Unfortunately, when the issue of counting unwaged work came up on the floor the US delegates in Copenhagen responsible for this issue did not intervene until substantial discussion had already occurred both for and against (by China and Hungary). In addition, since the US had been the country at the Preparatory Committee in New York to call for the language to be bracketed, we feel the US should have taken the lead in proposing new language when the bracketed paragraph came up in Copenhagen. We don't know at what level US strategy decisions for intervention on the floor on this issue was made and although as grassroots activists we may not be sophisticated in the protocol of the UN, in all honesty, we do feel the strategy of waiting and allowing others to take the lead on the issue that the US had taken the initiative to bracket in the first place was not the most useful way to proceed but in fact sabotaged all the fine work that went into developing US language in the first place.

We hope you will find our critique on the actions taken in Copenhagen, useful and offered in the spirit of moving forward in a positive way to get the best possible language into the Platform for Action for Beijing, a document critical not only for ourselves but for future generations.

RUMOR MONGERING IN COPENHAGEN

Although the rumors that began circulating in earnest following the ECE regional meeting, that the funding of developing nations from international agencies will be cut if they count unwaged work in a satellite account of the GDP, are entirely false, we have nevertheless suggested amendment language to be added to paragraph 148 of section H. which would offer protection against punitive measures to developing countries who commit to measure and value unwaged work. We have indications that such an amendment would greatly ease the minds of those in G77 who are concerned on this matter.

We feel we must report to you that we are deeply concerned that in Copenhagen at least one member of the US delegation at a US NGO briefing repeated the rumors spread among G77 that their funding will be cut if they count unwaged work while in no way indicating that the rumors were unfounded. Many listeners were left with the impression that the US delegation was not only repeating what perhaps they had heard from others but were giving it credence. This is of grave concern to us and we feel that we must let you know that we feel this in fact undermined the work that those of you who had worked hard for US language in the lead-up to Copenhagen and of those of us who with so few resources had been trying to do to put an end to and/or answer the issues raised in these rumors.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

We are sure that you have realized that in Copenhagen there was tremendous movement on the part of the EU on this issue (in comparison to the Vienna ECE Regional Conference): although at first proposing that the language be dropped entirely, the EU then proposed that unwaged work should be counted in a satellite account. You must know that our network in Europe has been working very hard, lobbying their governments, holding meetings with members of governments and of delegations and pressing in whatever way they could, and the results of their efforts were seen in Copenhagen. **We know now that the EU, while implementing new plans to count unwaged work in Europe (see Eurostat insert) seem determined to stand in the way of other countries, particularly the developing countries,** to be able to do the same, by attempting to block language on quantification and valuation at the CSW meetings. We are meeting with Sweden on this and NGOs in Europe are continuing to lobby their governments. However, we do not expect, and it is our sincere hope, that Sweden's outrageous behaviour of proposing language in 1995 that is fundamentally the same as 1975 language at the start of the UN Decade for Women will not influence the US and that the US will not hide behind Sweden's attempt to cover-up the tremendous workload, particularly by women in the South, and will take a strong and principled position as other countries in the ECE region such as Canada and other nations have done.

We are now at a critical stage as we prepare for Beijing, and for the next century to in fact correct a step that was taken backwards on this issue, beginning with the ECE regional meeting in Vienna, which contained the weakest language and which backtracked from a commitment made by governments in *Forward Looking Strategies* in Nairobi in 1985 and took us back to language women began with in 1975 at the start of the UN Women's Decade.

We believe that with the sincere and consistent assistance of those who understand the critical nature of this issue, we can at the CSW meeting and/or in Beijing get language which grassroots women have been striving for to achieve for decades; specifically, the

language we have submitted in paragraph 146, as well as new language in 148 which addresses the concerns of the G77. Similar language is found in paragraph 114 in the "Linkages" and NGO Forum line-by-line documents.

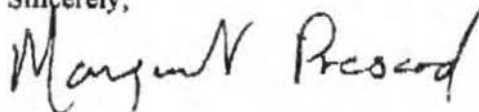
Although we know that everyone is very busy and there are many important issues at hand, we feel it would be very useful to have a short briefing on this issue with key members of G77 and perhaps representatives from the delegations of the US, Canada and Australia; in addition to WAND and perhaps a few other NGOs who have been active on this issue from the ECE region as well as regions of the G77; Margaret Shields who did the work on this issue for INSTRAW and an economist who has expertise in this field. This would help to facilitate answering the questions that the G77 might still have on this issue. It would be extremely useful if the US delegation assisted in some way in this process.

We hope those who have worked hard to facilitate a dialogue in good faith and to develop stronger US policy decision on this issue, are encouraged to continue those efforts and understand the need of grassroots women to press further on this issue and that we can all continue to move forward, not backward, on an issue so vital to women within the US and around the world.

We hope we have reached a moment in the history of the movement for women's rights in this country when the delegation of the US in this important international arena, will unambiguously support this fundamental issue, so that the basic human rights of women from whatever sector we come from, whether as volunteer worker, full-time housewife, the woman doing the double day, a woman attempting to break the glass-ceiling or single mother, be moved forward. This is the start of a whole new status for every woman in any arena in which we find ourselves.

In New York until April 5th we can be reached at (718) 282-6520, call ahead to fax. Our multi-racial and international delegation will be here until the end of CSW. We look forward to hearing from you on this matter as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Margaret Prescod

cc: President Clinton, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor Karen Nussbaum, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth, Solicitor for the Dept. of Labor Tom Williamson, Deputy Chair of the US Delegation to the UN Commission on the Status of Women Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky, Public Member Delegates to the Fourth World Conference on Women Lynn Cutler and Linda Tarr-Whelan, Government Delegates Melinda Kimble, Kathy Hendrix, and Sharon Kotok, other interested members of the US delegation to Beijing.



FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON
WOMEN — 4-15 SEPTEMBER 1995
BEIJING, CHINA
ACTION FOR EQUALITY,
DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Measuring women's unpaid work

It is still before sunrise, about 6:30 a.m., when the researcher arrives at the family's doorstep. For the next hour, as unobtrusively as possible, she records what each household member is doing, at that hour probably washing and getting dressed, preparing breakfast, feeding livestock, gathering materials for school or market. Each separate activity is timed, and all interactions within the household recorded — a mother helping a child or elderly parent with shoes or hair, for instance. For the rest of the day, the researcher will alternate visits at this and another nearby household, observing all activities and interviewing household members on their activities during her absence. To minimize intrusion, no more than four hours are spent with either family in a given day.

The researcher is taking the first painstaking steps in the process of gathering gender statistics. The technique is an old one, a time-use study. The results will be new: when compiled, the data will capture many activities not captured before. Up to now, these activities have been statistically invisible. They are usually not included in conventional data collection, and are therefore largely unvalued — and are mostly undertaken by women. A few examples tell the story: the

woman who works as a dress-maker in her spare time who is paid in cash or in kind by her customers, the income unrecorded and the final product uncounted; the older woman who cares for her grandchildren while her daughter is away at work; the farmer's wife who helps plant and harvest the commercial crops, tends the poultry and the kitchen garden completely unassisted and is unpaid. Her role as a housewife, difficult and time-consuming, is not valued in conventional economic terms — and she herself probably thinks of being a housewife as "doing nothing".

The Challenge: Correcting the Database

That informal, unpaid and household production needs to be measured and valued was recognized in principle two decades ago, at the first world conference on women in Mexico City. Despite an avalanche of other computer-generated statistics, there was and still is almost no available data, especially in the developing countries, on the extent and value of what women do. This statistical gap is more than a gender issue: it goes to the heart of effective economic and social policy planning.



Statistics, which may appear mind-numbing to many, are, in fact, the engines that drive the decision-making process. It begins with gross domestic product (GDP). If this base figure is wrong or inadequate, so will be all the government functions which follow, such as social services, urban planning, transportation, education etc.

GDP, a nation's total output of goods and services, tends to omit as much as it includes. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, women are estimated to be responsible for more than 80 per cent of food production for home consumption, and over half of all agricultural production. Official GDP figures for the region, however, generally count only the produce actually brought to market or exported — the cash crops grown largely by men.



UNPAID WORK

The System of National Accounts (SNA), which determines GDP, was revised to include all goods produced in the household and, by extension, production-related activities like water-carrying. All of the dressmaker's output, part of the so-called informal sector, became recognized economic production. Although unpaid domestic and personal services (cooking, mending, child care etc.) are still not included, the 1993 SNA suggests that alternate concepts of GDP be devised for use in satellite accounts.

Eliminating Gender Bias

Clearly, part of the problem lies behind the statistics, in methods that are either gender-biased or at best gender-neutral. In censuses and surveys, for example, a resident male is assumed to be the head of household and is usually the one interviewed. Any bias in his response will be recorded as fact, which, in combination with other similar facts, will ultimately be used to determine government policies.

The challenge for the statistician is to develop and implement new concepts and methods of collecting data that will reflect reality and document changes in the situations of both men and women. This can also mean accounting for factors impacting on gender to reveal some of the causes of inequalities. A tally of schools, for example, should include the number of female students who "drop out". These statistics can indicate where

school schedules might be tailored to fit seasonal work patterns in various geographic areas, to encourage more girls to attend and stay in school. Perhaps most important, accurate baseline data will also help Governments set realistic goals—and more effective policies with which to achieve them.

Development of valid gender statistics must be a two-pronged process: eliminating gender bias in conventional data collection and filling in the glaring statistical gap in calculating national productivity, i.e., the contribution of women's—and men's—unpaid and household work. Eliminating gender bias in conventional statistics means reviewing and questioning past assumptions and adapting old techniques accordingly. Age and sex are important variables, and the same questions asked of men and women may elicit very different responses. Routinely interviewing only male heads of household, for instance, may not indicate the true division of responsibilities among family members or reflect the priorities of the whole family. Similarly, policies designed for heads of household do not necessarily mean improvements for the rest of the family. Gender-specific information should therefore be carefully integrated into all conventional censuses and surveys.

Redefining a Day's Work

Currently, there is only one comprehensive technique for measuring unpaid work: systematic

time-use surveys to demonstrate how a person uses his or her time, provide accurate estimates of unpaid household activities and show the daily, weekly and seasonal patterns of such activities and their relationship to economic and non-economic activities. Such detailed accountings of how days are spent, whether at work, play, eating or sleeping, have been widely used in the industrialized countries, but in only a handful of developing nations. The techniques usually required—distribution of diaries and interviews by specially trained personnel—are frequently inappropriate to developing countries, particularly in remote rural areas, where literacy rates tend to be low.

It is precisely in these areas that the need for basic data is greatest, however. In Nepal, for example, although more than two thirds of family income is generated by household-level enterprises, including subsistence agriculture, 1993 GDP figures indicate that much of the post-harvest or later food processing, done primarily by women, is left out; only the production of cottage and other industries is included. This means that GDP omits many minor crops grown—mainly by women—for household consumption.

New techniques being developed by researchers are designed to capture uncaptured work as well as the potentially far greater economic contribution of domestic services. All data is separated by gender to reflect the true impact of these activities on both the household's welfare

and the national economy as a whole. Statisticians in several countries are currently working to develop a new satellite accounts system to help document and further define the dimensions and productivity of the household economy.

Separate categories would be established to include all unpaid activities done for others, such as cleaning, laundry, handling family finances etc. The new satellite accounts system would also include "personal development" activities, such as education and skills training, which have important investment value. These would be calculated as part of an extended concept of GDP. Other personal activities, such as eating, sleeping and recreation,

which clearly cannot benefit or be performed by anyone else, would be categorized as either personal maintenance (e.g. washing one's own hair as opposed to giving someone else a shampoo) or personal consumption (e.g., reading, watching TV). These would be excluded from the actual accounting of production, but the time spent on them might be measured as a component of the quality of life.

Potential Pitfalls

Of course there are some problems in the time-use approach. For example, practically no one engages in any activity in isolation or in strict sequence. Many differ-

ent tasks and the time spent on them tend to be simultaneous or to overlap. Simultaneous activities are frequent in a household environment, particularly where child care is involved. Rarely does a mother do anything, whether cooking a meal or travelling to visit a friend, that doesn't coincide with some other activity related to child care. These same overlapping activities can cross into the economic area as well, e.g. a mother tending a cash crop with a child at her side.

Next Steps

Despite these problems, collection of time-use data remains the only valid method for capturing normally overlooked activities. Development of general methodological guidelines, a combination of conventional statistical theory and field observation, is the necessary next step.

One survey, which included the pre-dawn visit described earlier, used conventional time diaries which were completed using a combination of direct observation and a listing of activities recalled by the subjects during face-to-face interviews. It was designed to document all productive activities undertaken by the men, women and children in 100 households. Five different communities were selected to represent a cross-section of the society at all income levels, in both urban and rural settings. The results were encouraging; the time-use data did in fact reveal many activities not before included in statistics.

The establishment of a system



Source: INSTRAY

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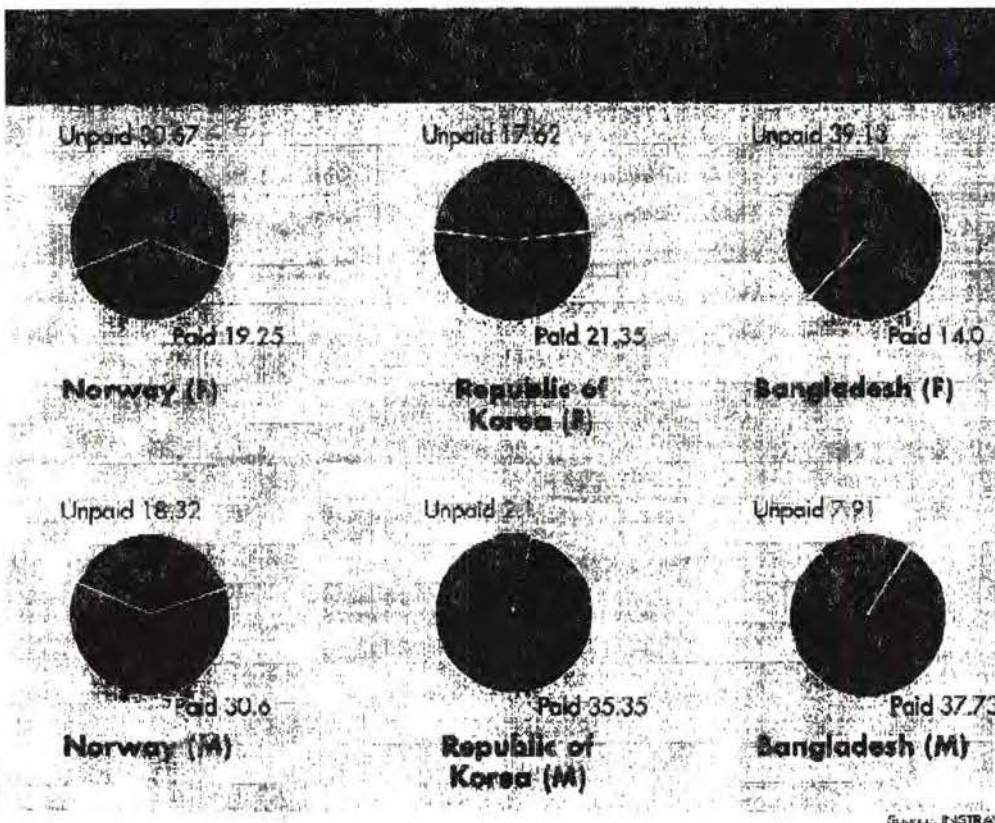
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The establishment of a system



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1995

Ms. Margaret Prescod
International Network of Women
of Color
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Los Angeles, California 90086-0681

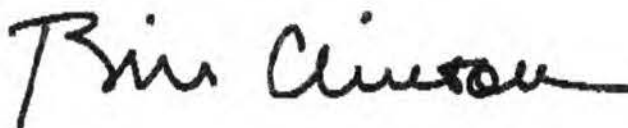
Dear Margaret:

Thank you for expressing your concern on behalf of the International Network of Women of Color regarding women's unwaged work.

I firmly agree that the contributions of women who work for no wages are invaluable to the productivity, indeed the functioning, of society. I have shared your thoughts with my staff and with Sharon Kotok in the Office of the Global Conference Secretariat in the State Department, as preparations are made for meetings on this issue at the Department of Labor.

I deeply appreciate your involvement, and I look forward to working with you to build a better, more equitable society for women in the United States and around the world.

Sincerely,



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (WORLD SUMMIT FOR...)

Divider Title: _____

Themes for the First Lady's presentation:

The World Summit for Social Development looks at three core issues:

poverty reduction/elimination
job creation
social integration

In the midst of unprecedented economic growth since World War II, half a billion people, some 10% of the world's population live in absolute poverty -- without clean water, basic sanitation or access to resources and economic opportunity.

We have tools to eliminate the worst forms of poverty. We need to target existing resources to these areas on a priority basis. Assistance flows must also emphasize these areas. Moreover, UNICEF's decade long focus on child survival has pioneered wider use of low-cost strategies in nutrition: breastfeeding, micro nutrients and health: ORT and immunizations. Jim Grant's legacy offers us both direction and inspiration in these areas.

Providing villages clean water and sanitation is a small investment in longterm better health for all their residents. UNDP's Human Development Report illustrates that deferment of a major weapons purchase for one year would free sufficient resources to provide clean water and sanitation for 55 million people for several years. This illustrates the choices governments must make and the new priorities they must set.

We must also recognize the need to take additional steps to empower women. This includes steps to give the poorest of them to have access to the tools they need. Two of the best tools are basic education--learning how to read and write, and access to credit. (Discussion of Grameen Bank could go here.)

Twenty years ago, at the World Food Conference, the United States led the world to agree "that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, that no family will fear for its next day's bread, and that no human being's future and capacities will be stunted by malnutrition. That meeting, which focused on responding to famine, did not succeed in meeting these goals: today, too many children still go to bed hungry, too many families still fear for their next day's bread, and too many people's capacities are still stunted by malnutrition. But that meeting did succeed in galvanizing the world to organize itself better to respond to famine. Today's challenge is to recommit ourselves fully to the goals set over two decades ago. Today's challenge is to match our new ability to respond--and even to help prevent--famine, with effective responses to chronic, endemic poverty. We are taking an important step at the Social Summit by committing ourselves to reduce overall poverty and eradicate absolute poverty. Now, we must all commit ourselves to concentrate on using the tools necessary to get this done:

- institutional tools, from UN organizations such as UNICEF to the tens of thousands of effective grassroots nongovernmental organizations found in nearly every village around the globe; and
- empowerment tools, from ensuring that every girl and boy learn how to read and write to

encouraging the provision of credit to the poorest of the poor.

If we do this, then we will help all of us move towards a world that is both more just and more stable. We should all dedicate ourselves to this task.

(Background information on World Food Conference is attached.)

World Summit for Social Development

U.S. to Attend Summit on Social Development

The decision of the United Nations to convene its first summit on social development was spurred, in part, by the end of the Cold War and the subsequent upswing in political uncertainty. Emerging social problems in Eastern Europe, the developing world's continuing struggle with the social impact of structural adjustment, and the complex interrelated problems of global crime, drug trafficking, and environmental degradation also contributed to the decision to call heads-of-state and heads-of-government to Copenhagen, Denmark, March 11-12, 1995.

The 50th anniversary of the United Nations also provided an opportunity to renew the world's commitment to social—or human—development which was enshrined in the UN Charter. More than 100 heads of state or heads of government are expected to attend, and 2,400 NGOs from around the world have been accredited. The US Delegation will be led by Vice President Al Gore, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Tim Wirth and other senior officials.

The Core Issues

The core issues of the summit—the eradication of absolute poverty, the creation of jobs, and the promotion of the participation of people, especially women, in society and government—will stimulate a global discussion of common challenges facing all countries. These issues are very relevant to the United States since they also echo President Clinton's domestic goal of "putting people first." Sustainable progress in these areas ultimately will contribute to the security and prosperity of the United States by promot-

ing a more stable and prosperous world.

The Copenhagen Summit furthers the work of defining the 21st century agenda of the United Nations which was begun at earlier summits including the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio 1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna 1993), and the UN Conference on Population and Development (Cairo 1994). One final conference—the Fourth World Conference on Women—is scheduled for Beijing, China, in September 1995.

The summit will advance much needed UN reform by advocating an integrated framework for international cooperation by agreeing on priorities for development and by encouraging ongoing efforts to improve coordination and enhance cooperation among the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

US Goals

The United States believes that the World Summit can speed the process of social development worldwide. Broad-based participation by people everywhere in the economic, political, and social life of their nations is fundamental for effective democracy, dynamic economic markets, and stronger communities, and sustainable development is the key. As defined at the Rio Conference on Environment and Development, sustainable development is economic and social growth that:

- Does not exhaust the resources of a country or "steal" from future generations;
- Respects and safeguards the economic, cultural, and natural environment;
- Creates many incomes and chains of enterprises;
- Is nurtured by an enabling policy environment; and
- Builds local institutions that involve and empower people.

Within that framework, the United States will focus on securing agreements from the international community to set goals for:

The creation of jobs and the enumeration of core labor standards such as freedom of association and the prohibition of forced and child labor. The United States will also emphasize the implementation of strategies which encourage individuals to maintain, improve, and transform their basic job skills throughout their lives through education and vocational training;

The eradication of absolute poverty, elimination of severe malnutrition, access to basic health care and education, safe drinking water, and adequate sanitation; and

Promoting the empowerment of women by ensuring equal political rights and access to economic resources and to enhancing the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development.

The Social Summit provides an excellent opportunity for the developed and developing worlds to work together in partnership to achieve these priorities and make the best, most efficient use of all available resources—for everyone's benefit.

World Summit for Social Development

Absolute Poverty: A Blueprint for Eradication

The Face of Global Poverty in 1995

The draft declaration and program of action for the upcoming Social Summit reveal the extent of global poverty today:

- More than 1 billion people live in poverty, and more than 500 million people go hungry every day;
- Over 120 million people worldwide are without unemployment; many others are underemployed or unable to find sustained employment;
- In 1988, the UN estimated that 61 percent of the rural population in Latin America and the Caribbean was living in poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa the figure was 60 percent, compared to 31 percent in Asia, and 26 percent in North Africa and the Near East;
- Women account for at least 55 percent of those living below the poverty line and may account for as much as 70 percent. Their numbers are increasing: During the past two decades, the number of women in poverty has increased by 50 percent;
- Each year 13 million children under the age of five die from easily preventable diseases and malnutrition; and
- While most of the poor still live in rural areas, the trend is changing and the urban poor ultimately will be in the majority. In some cities in the developing world, more than 50 percent of the population lives in slums and squatter settlements.

Poverty is a global problem with many different manifestations, ranging from lack of income to hunger and malnutrition, ill health, and homelessness. It occurs in the developed and developing world alike and may be endemic or sudden, caused by natural disaster or death.

There are more than 1 billion people living in poverty in the world today. Of particular concern are those living in "absolute" poverty. This is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education, and information. It is a condition dependent not just on income but also on access to social services.

The members of the international community have agreed that widespread poverty has a destabilizing influence on society, and they will be working to draw up a "blueprint" for the eradication of absolute poverty at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 11-12, 1995.

Because the poverty problem is complex with local, national, and international origins, no single solution will be proposed or advocated. Country-specific national strategies will be the key when tackling mass poverty in the developing world or pockets of want in the richest nations. Delegates to the Social Summit are set to agree on formulating, strengthening, or implementing their strategies by 1996.

Those strategies will concentrate on meeting the "basic human needs" of all and efforts to meet those needs should include: the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; the provi-

sion of food security, education, employment and livelihood; primary health care services, including reproductive health care; safe drinking water and sanitation; adequate shelter; and participation in social and cultural life.

Goals for the Year 2000 Top Poverty Agenda

Delegates to the Social Summit have preliminarily agreed to set implementation goals for the year 2000, including:

- Universal access to basic education and completion of education by at least 80 percent of primary school-age children;
- Life expectancy of at least 60 years in all countries;
- Reduction of mortality rates of infants and children under five by one-third of the 1990 level;
- Reduction of maternal mortality by one-half of the 1990 level;
- Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five by one-half of the 1990 level;
- Reduction of malaria mortality by at least 20 percent of 1995 levels in at least 75 percent of affected countries;
- Eradication, elimination, or control of the major diseases constituting global health problems in accord with Agenda 21;
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least one-half of the 1990 level with special emphasis on female literacy;
- Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation for all; and
- Improved availability of affordable and adequate shelter for all

World Summit for Social Development

The United Nations: Setting an Agenda for the 21st Century

In the past five years, the United Nations has sponsored a series of conferences to reach consensus on pragmatic strategies to address the environmental, social, and economic challenges facing the global community. These conferences have reinforced the interrelationships among sustainable development, the eradication of poverty, population, and gender equity.

The conference cycle began in 1990 with the Education for All Conference in Thailand and was followed by the Children's Summit in New York. The UN Conference on Environment and Development—widely known as the Earth Summit—was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. World conferences on Human Rights (1993) and Population and Development (1994) followed.

The next conference in the cycle, the World Summit for Social Development, will be held March 11-12 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Fourth World Conference on Women will be held in September 1995 in Beijing, China. The last major conference in this cycle will be Habitat II: the Cities Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996.

Rio Commitments Clarify International Agenda

In a declaration of principles adopted at the Earth Summit in June 1992, the world's leaders firmly placed human beings at the center of concern for sustainable development and agreed that environmental protection was an integral part of the development process.

The power of people and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worldwide emerged fully on to the

world scene, and the Rio document acknowledged "Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens at the relevant level."

Agenda 21, the premier agreement of the conference, proposed a vision of the future and charted a course for worldwide sustainable development. Each of the 40 chapters presented a specific program area that provides a common blueprint for environment and development issues. Because Agenda 21 also addresses social and economic issues and considers the special needs of developing countries in balancing conservation and the needs of human beings.

Human Rights Conference Reaffirms Basic Rights

In June 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights reaffirmed the basic rights and freedoms enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, the international community recognized that basic human freedoms must be the basis for economic growth and development and not an end-product of prosperity. Delegates reaffirmed the importance of equal rights for women and encouraged nations specifically to target gender equity issues.

Delegates also took measure to streamline the UN's human rights institutions and increase efficiency.

Cairo Conference Furthers Sustainable Development Goals

Last September, the global community took several crucial steps toward sustainable development at the International Conference on Popula-

tion and Development in Cairo. Reaffirming decisions taken at the Earth Summit, delegates agreed to establish a long-term goal of stabilizing population growth levels consistent with sustainable development. In addition, the developed world agreed to address its wasteful use of resources while the developing world examined its high rates of population growth.

Following the lead of previous conferences, Cairo's delegates developed a comprehensive blueprint for national efforts and international assistance programs. The conference again acknowledged the need to advance the rights and economic, political, and social roles of women.

Social Summit to Address Transboundary Problems

The World Summit for Social Development will address three issues which affect everyone:

- The eradication of poverty;
- Productive employment and the reduction of unemployment; and
- Social integration.

These issues echo President Clinton's domestic goal of "putting people first." Sustainable progress in these areas ultimately will contribute to the security and prosperity of the United States by promoting a more stable and prosperous world.

It is expected that this Summit will also advance UN reform efforts by advocating an integrated framework for international cooperation in the context of the Agenda for Development and by encouraging ongoing efforts to improve coordination and enhance efficiency within the United Nations.

and to the UNISO [United Nations Truce Supervision Organization] Military Observers assigned to UNDOF for the exemplary manner in which they have performed their duties. I have spoken on a number of occasions of our admiration for these men and of our appreciation for the hardships and sacrifice which they must endure. Some of these soldiers have given their lives so that other men, women, and children in the Middle East might live. We mourn in particular at this time the brave men who have died on the UNDOF front, and we ask the delegations of Canada and Austria to convey our sincere condolences to their bereaved families.

The Secretary General in his report and many members of this Council in their statements have emphasized the importance of moving toward settlement of the underlying problems of the Middle East conflict. My government shares this sense of urgency. In the months ahead we shall be bending every effort to advance step by step along the road that leads to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

27. THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

(Rome, November 5-16, 1974)

[Not to be overlooked among the diplomatic commitments of this crowded year was the World Food Conference which Secretary Kissinger had proposed to the U.N. General Assembly on September 24, 1973,¹ and which duly took place in Rome, the headquarters city of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), on November 5-16, 1974. Food was one of those basic subjects that none of the world's governments could safely ignore, and the attendance of representatives from 133 states, together with numerous international organizations, national liberation movements, and nongovernmental bodies, bore witness to a general recognition that the problems involved in trying to feed a rapidly expanding global population could not possibly be longer postponed.

Dramatically brought to public notice by the poor harvests of 1972 and the subsequent disclosure of famine conditions in Sahelian Africa, Bangladesh, and elsewhere, the vulnerability of the world food supply situation continued to preoccupy responsible authorities during the preparations for the Rome conference, which were superintended by a team appointed by Secretary-General Waldheim and headed by Sayed Ahmed Marei of Egypt as conference Secretary-General. United States participation, which involved a multitude of agencies concerned with food, development, and trade matters, was coordinated by Ambassador Edwin M. Martin, while Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz headed a U.S. delegation that included strong congressional as well as executive representation.

Secretary of State Kissinger, as the first prominent international figure to have espoused the conference idea, delivered an opening day address that combined an analysis of the world food problem

AFR, 1973: 365; for further background see same: 497-8 and 514-20.

with a listing of the numerous areas the United States considered ripe for international action.)

(61) *The Global Food Problem: Address to the World Food Conference by Secretary of State Kissinger, November 5, 1974.*²

We meet to address man's most fundamental need. The threat of famine, the fact of hunger, have haunted men and nations throughout history. Our presence here is recognition that this eternal problem has now taken on unprecedented scale and urgency and that it can only be dealt with by concerted worldwide action.

Our challenge goes far deeper than one area of human endeavor or one international conference. We are faced not just with the problem of food but with the accelerating momentum of our interdependence. The world is midway between the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the 21st century. We are stranded between old conceptions of political conduct and a wholly new environment, between the inadequacy of the nation-state and the emerging imperative of global community.

In the past 30 years the world came to assume that a stable economic system and spreading prosperity would continue indefinitely. New nations launched themselves confidently on the path of economic and social development; technical innovation and industrial expansion promised steady improvement in the standard of living of all nations; surpluses of fuel, food, and raw materials were considered a burden rather than a blessing. While poverty and misery still afflicted many parts of the globe, over the long run there was universal hope; the period was fairly characterized as a "revolution of rising expectations."

That time has ended. Now there are fundamental questions about our capacity to meet even our most basic needs. In 1972, partly due to bad weather around the globe, world grain production declined for the first time in two decades. We were made ominously conscious of the thin edge between hope and hunger, and of the world's dependence on the surplus production of a few nations. In 1973, first a political embargo and then abruptly raised prices for oil curbed production in the world's factories and farms and sharply accelerated a global inflation that was already at the margin of governments' ability to control. In 1974, the international monetary and trading system continues under mounting stress, not yet

²Department of State Press Release 477, Nov. 5; text and subtitles from *Bulletin*, 11: 821-9.

able to absorb the accumulated weight of repeated shocks, its institutions still struggling to respond. The same interdependence that brought common advance now threatens us with common decline.

We must act now and we must act together to regain control over our shared destiny. Catastrophe when it cannot be foreseen can be blamed on a failure of vision or on forces beyond our control. But the current trend is obvious, and the remedy is within our power. If we do not act boldly, disaster will result from a failure of will; normal culpability will be inherent in our foreknowledge.

The political challenge is straightforward: Will the nations of the world cooperate to confront a crisis which is both self-evident and global in nature? Or will each nation or region or bloc see its special advantage as a weapon instead of as a contribution? Will we pool our strengths and progress together or test our strengths and sink together?

President Ford has instructed me to declare on behalf of the United States: We regard our good fortune and strength in the field of food as a global trust. We recognize the responsibilities we bear by virtue of our extraordinary productivity, our advanced technology, and our tradition of assistance. That is why we proposed this conference. That is why a Secretary of State is giving this address. The United States will make a major effort to match its capacity to the magnitude of the challenge. We are convinced that the collective response will have an important influence on the nature of the world that our children inherit.

As we move toward the next century the nations assembled here must begin to fashion a global conception. For we are irreversibly linked to each other—by interdependent economies and human aspirations, by instant communications and nuclear peril. The contemporary agenda of energy, food, and inflation exceeds the capacity of any single government, or even of a few governments together, to resolve.

All nations—East and West, North and South—are linked to a single economic system. Preoccupation with narrow advantage is foredoomed. It is bound to lead to sterile confrontations, undermining the international cooperation upon which achievement of national objectives depends. The poorest and weakest nations will suffer most. Discontent and instabilities will be magnified in all countries. New dangers will be posed to recent progress in reducing international tensions.

But this need not be our future. There is great opportunity as well as grave danger in the present crisis. Recognition of our condition can disenthral us from outdated conceptions, from institutional inertia, from sterile rivalries. If we comprehend our reality and act upon it, we can usher in a period of unprecedented advance.

—To concert the efforts of the major surplus countries to help meet the global demand.

—To expand the capacity of chronic food-deficit developing nations for growth and greater self-sufficiency.

—To transfer resources and food to meet the gaps which remain.

—To improve the quality of food to insure adequate nutrition.

—To safeguard men and nations from sudden emergencies and the vagaries of weather.

I have outlined the contribution that the United States is prepared to make in national or multilateral programs to achieve each of these goals. And I have proposed three new international groups to strengthen national efforts, coordinate them, and give them global focus:

- The Exporters Planning Group.
- The Food Production and Investment Coordinating Group.
- The Reserves Coordinating Group.

A number of suggestions have been made for a central body to fuse our efforts and provide leadership. The United States is open-minded about such an institution. We strongly believe, however, that whatever the mechanisms, a unified, concerted, and comprehensive approach is an absolute requirement. The American delegation, headed by our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, is prepared to begin urgent discussions to implement our proposals. We welcome the suggestions of other nations gathered here. We will work hard, and we will work cooperatively.

Nothing more overwhelms the human spirit; or mocks our values and our dreams, than the desperate struggle for sustenance. No tragedy is more wounding than the look of despair in the eyes of a starving child.

Once famine was considered part of the normal cycle of man's existence, a local or at worst a national tragedy. Now our consciousness is global. Our achievements, our expectations, and our moral convictions have made this issue into a universal political concern.

The profound promise of our era is that for the first time we may have the technical capacity to free mankind from the scourge of hunger. Therefore, today we must proclaim a bold objective—that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, that no family will fear for its next day's bread, and that no human being's future and capacities will be stunted by malnutrition.

Our responsibility is clear. Let the nations gathered here resolve to confront the challenge, not each other. Let us agree that the scale and severity of the task require a collaborative effort unprecedented in history. And let us make global cooperation in food a model for our response to other challenges of an interdependent world: energy, inflation, population, protection of the environment.

William Faulkner expressed the confidence that "man will not merely endure: he will prevail." We live today in a world so complex that even only to endure, man must prevail. Global community is no longer a sentimental ideal, but a practical necessity. National purposes, international realities, and human needs all summon man to a new test of his capacity and his morality.

We cannot turn back or turn away.

"Human reason," Thomas Mann wrote, "needs only to will more strongly than fate and it is fate."

[Language from Dr. Kissinger's address was subsequently incorporated into Resolution I of the Rome conference, in which was set forth the resolve "that all Governments . . . should accept the goal that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, that no family will fear for its next day's bread, and that no human being's future and capacities will be stunted by malnutrition." The conference's other statements, comprising a "Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition" and 21 further resolutions—all adopted without vote—on specific aspects of the world food problem, could be regarded as an elaboration of this fundamental theme as well as a reflection of the fact that the diminution of hunger, unlike the limitation of births, had no declared opponents.]

Although the comparatively generous tone of Secretary Kissinger's presentation helped spare the United States some part of the unpopularity it was currently experiencing in other U.N. forums, the conference at Rome was not without echoes of the prevailing ideological and policy clash between developed and developing nations. Even within the U.S. delegation, there were obvious differences of opinion between Secretary Butz, who held to a noticeably cautious position on the matter of food reserves and emergency food aid,¹ and the more openhanded approach favored by such congressional observers as Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Senator George McGovern, a former Food for Peace Administrator. Conference Secretary-General Marei, in his concluding

¹Bulletin, 71: 432. Texts of this and all other conference statements will be found in *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (U.N. document E/CONF.65/20; U.N. sales no. 75.11.A.3): 1-19.

²Cf. Butz statement, Nov. 6, in *Bulletin*, 71: 829-31.

February 24, 1995

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE

FROM: ERIC SCHWARTZ

Subject: The World Summit on Social Development and
Participation by the First Lady

Origins of the UN Social Summit

The idea for a UN Summit on Social Development originated several years ago from Chilean UN Ambassador Juan Somavia, who argued that the end of the Cold War provided an opportunity for UN consideration of social issues -- poverty, development, employment, etc. -- that had been neglected during the era of bipolar conflict. He sold the idea to the G-77, many of which viewed other UN Conferences -- on Human Rights, Population, the Environment, etc., -- as events initiated by (and for) First World governments and First World NGOs.

Although the Bush State Department resisted the Summit, Somavia was able to sell the idea to the Bush White House, apparently arguing that it would not well serve the U.S. Government to be the only government in the world to oppose the Summit. Thus the UNGA formally endorsed the Summit in 1992.

At this writing, some 125 heads of state/government plan to attend.

The Final Declaration

A preparatory committee has completed work on an 86-page final declaration for the Summit, although there are many bracketed portions of the text that still need to be negotiated. The draft affirms a range of commitments in the areas of social and economic development. The commitments are very broad and include, for example, promotion of equity and equality between women and men, full employment, economic development in Africa and least developed countries and an end to poverty.

The means to accomplish these and other objectives, however, are more detailed and focused in the Declaration. For example, to

create an "enabling economic, political and legal environment conducive to social development," states commit to a range of specific human rights protections. And to ensure that macroeconomic adjustment programs include social development goals, states agree to request that the multilateral development banks and other donors complement adjustment lending with targeted social development investment lending.

U.S. Goals

In our continuing work on the Final Declaration and in our statements in Copenhagen, we will seek to focus on concrete and verifiable commitments that require more efficient use of resources but do not require additional financial assistance from the international community. Our major subject areas of concern include employment, alleviation of the most dire forms of poverty, human rights (including women's rights) and reform of UN bodies dealing with economic and social issues.

In the area of employment, we have sought to reaffirm workers' rights principles and core labor standards. On poverty alleviation, we have focused on the kinds of simple yet effective measures pioneered by Jim Grant. On women's rights issues, we seek to use the Copenhagen document to lay the groundwork for the Beijing Women's Conference (September 1995) in areas such as enactment and enforcement of laws to eliminate exploitation and abuse against women.

The First Lady's Participation

The principal reason for the First Lady's participation would be to reaffirm our commitments to several of the social issues that are part of the President's agenda both domestically and internationally. Her participation would also be welcomed by the NGO community.

Vehicle for First Lady's Participation: the NGO Forum

The Danes will be hosting an "NGO Forum" in conjunction with the Summit. The Forum will run from March 3 to March 12 and at least 2000 NGOs are expected. This Forum, like others that have become a common feature of UN conferences, will have panel discussions, presentations, displays, etc. All the events will deal with the themes of the Summit.

We believe that the NGO Forum would be an appropriate venue for an address by the First Lady and we understand that the NGO conference facility has a conference hall that seats 1500 persons as well as conference rooms that seat up to 360.

Other Activities by the First Lady

The First Lady could use much of the remainder of her time in Copenhagen to visit official and private voluntary institutions that are engaged in social service activities relevant to the issue areas of the Summit. Such activities could include mother-child health and nutrition programs, worker retraining efforts, etc. She might also participate in one of the briefings for U.S. NGOs that the U.S. delegation will be providing on a daily basis.

Timing of a Visit

As mentioned, the NGO Forum begins on March 3 and runs until March 12. Many if not most of the press and NGOs should arrive on or about March 6, when the Summit itself officially begins. Heads of state/government will begin arriving on the 10th.

Given these circumstances, a visit on March 6-7 may make the most sense. By those dates, there is likely to be a large contingent of press and NGOs on hand. At the same time, the visit would be far in advance of the Vice President's arrival.

Some Risks of Participation

Even with our efforts to narrow the focus, the subject matter of this Summit is very soft. It is not likely to advance significantly a U.S. agenda and it may be criticized as a waste of time and resources. Moreover, the Summit may result in demands for resource transfers and debt relief that the developed countries are not prepared to offer. Thus there is some risk that the press will portray it in North-versus-South terms and that the First Lady, by her participation, could be drawn into this and other controversies.

In addition, the First Lady's participation might highlight the President's absence the Summit. This could be an issue of particular interest to the press and NGOs. If the First Lady does attend, we will need to have clear and consistent guidance on why the President is not on hand.

World Summit for Social Development

Delegate Q&As

Why is this summit important to the United States?

The Social Summit will discuss the common challenges that face the developed and the developing world alike. We are not immune. The summit's core issues—eradication of absolute poverty, the creation of jobs, and the promotion of the participation of people in government and society—are directly relevant to issues we face at home every day. In fact, these issues echo President Clinton's domestic goal of "putting people first."

What do we think the Social Summit will achieve?

We believe that empowering people to be active players in the economic, social, and political life of their nations is fundamental in building democracy and promoting open markets. Social development—making progress on meeting basic human needs—creates the conditions which make empowerment possible. The World Summit for Social Development—the first ever held—begins the process of setting priorities to meet these goals.

Does the United States have specific goals—what do we want the Summit to focus on?

We have several issues that are very important to us. We hope that the Social Summit will advance the debate on:

First, employment issues and adherence to basic labor standards, such as banning child and forced labor, ensuring freedom of association and promoting equality in employment.

Second, the eradication of absolute poverty which cripples the lives of more than 1 billion people. We believe that action is possible on the worst forms of malnutrition and disease and that it is time for action.

Third, the empowerment of the individual, and especially women, which is crucial to social development and stability, economic productivity, and environmental quality. This includes improving access to productive means, including access to credit.

Fourth, reform of the UN system. This summit will promote reform and rationalization within ECOSOC and its assistance programs.

Finally, we must preserve the accomplishments of Rio, of Vienna, and of Cairo. Those documents are basic to our work in Copenhagen.

Is this conference about giving away more money—don't we have enough problems at home?

This conference is not about additional or new resources. The Social Summit is about national—and individual—responsibility. In the world of the 21st century, our goal is to focus on progress on the local and national levels and not on the amount of assistance provided by the international community.

These goals sound great, but times are tough all over, where will the money come from?

We believe that the Social Summit can help in the development of a game plan and a timetable for achieving these very necessary, basic goals. Once we reach agreement on our priorities, governments, international development agencies, multilateral development banks, and NGOs can work toward the same goals.

We believe that this reorientation of priorities will increase efficiency and streamline the operations of the United Nations. The UN must spend less on bureaucracy and redirect these funds to achieving concrete goals to advance prosperity.

Copenhagen

The First Lady's schedule, speech at the Bella Center and especially her visit to the day care center yesterday was the lead story in extremely positive coverage on both national Danish TV stations' evening, prime-time and late news broadcasts yesterday. "DR TV" made a point of the fact that the space around the TV monitors at the NGO Forum was very crowded during Hillary Clinton's Bella Center speech. "TV2" in its late broadcast said that "she came without Bill, but she did it just as well," and went on to emphasize that the security reason for not speaking at "Holmen" turned out to be justified as a major demonstration against the World Bank was organized there in the afternoon, although without incidents of violence and police interference.

The front page of conservative "Berlingske Tidende" carried a large color photo from Mrs. Clinton's visit to the day care center, and a caption describing the "hectic" schedule of the day. A front page commentary by former cabinet minister Per Stig Møller said: "What great luck that Hillary Rodham Clinton is something special and can therefore get special speaking time at the summit to present her fine and honest views on the world's military budget and women's social marginalization. Perhaps things would have gone better for George Bush, had he asked Barbara to speak in Rio, while he stayed at home. In that case, then Senator Gore would not have found it equally easy to shine on the background of the president's speech. But then again, if they all sent their wives - this would not be a summit."

Inside the paper, "Berlingske Tidende" offered more on the First Lady's program in which "she offered several surprises...when going in the wrong direction outside the day care center and later with an improvised visit to The Little Mermaid and a walk on "Strøget." Separately, the paper also reported that "The First Lady kept the official UN delegates waiting while paying a visit the women grassroots at the Bella Center." Under a "press clippings" item, the paper further notes that "it took 8 hours before a written copy of the speech was available for the press."

Center-left daily "Det Fri Aktuelt" carried a front-page picture of Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen greeting Mrs. Clinton outside Marienborg with the text: "Present on Women's Day: Hillary Clinton brought a soft package of 11.7 million dollars with her to the Social Summit. The money is for the education of women. And then her day passed with a visit to a child care center and lunch at Marienborg."

Pages two and three cover Mrs. Clinton's first day in Denmark. Page two carried a "PS from the Summit" which speculates on Mrs. Clinton's participation so far: "Hillary Rodham Clinton is making the trip to the Bella Center again today. And a rumor from the highest places has it that she is bringing money with her. ... 60-70 million Danish Kroner from a country with 50 times as many inhabitants than Denmark. ... From my two years in the United States I have gained a deep respect for Hillary Clinton's qualities, her knowledge and strength. But it is also very clever of the U.S. to send the president's **wife** so that the country is both present at the Summit and yet not present and can

make two presentations at the Summit without obligations; Vice President Al Gore will have to bring the large check book this coming weekend if the U.S. is to be taken seriously. Hillary Clinton's words about arms proliferation and the depravation of continued arms purchases were very true but it is also true that the United States is the largest arms supplier."

"Det fri Aktuelt" also carried an editorial on the occasion of the International Women's Day - focusing on Mrs. Clinton's speech: "In Copenhagen, eighty-five years ago today, 'International Women's Day' was initiated.... And it was a woman in the shape of the United States' First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, who stole the picture at the Social Summit yesterday with her appearance outside of the official agenda. Her significant words about women's decisive role in society should invite further reflection among the many governmental representatives in the Bella Center. Today her words are to be followed by concrete action in the shape of a special American aid program which is designed to increase the educational possibilities for the poorest women on three continents. A good initiative which others can learn from.... Mrs. Clinton pointed out that helping women to better education and jobs might help create a genuine change in society and referred to the majority of women worldwide which today are without any kind of education, who are illiterate and belong to the most depraved in the world."

Conservative daily "Jyllands-Posten's" front page carried a large photo of Mrs. Clinton and a little girl from the child care center under the headline: "Hillary Clinton swept everybody off their feet." In its special summit section, the paper devotes a whole page to Mrs. Clinton's visit with such headlines as "The First Lady's Triumphant Visit" and "Mrs. Clinton Gives Fulmination Speech." Describing the visit to the child care center, it says: "The children are happy with the presents from Hillary Clinton, piles of toys, teddy bears and various games, and they are very proud that she immediately put on the bead bracelet that they had made for her."

"Everything went perfect and the American body guards were calm, when a Danish day care institution was visited by Mrs. Clinton," Ritzau's Bureau reported today. The report was carried in several papers, including center "Politiken." Even though it focuses much of its attention on the - by Danish standards - fairly elaborate security arrangements, the report is very enthusiastic in its coverage of the actual visit: "At last, Hillary Clinton arrives. ... Outside the center, a crowd of local residents and journalists has gathered.... Inside, the visit begins and the American guest responds eagerly to the painted faces of the children, carrying Danish and American flags: 'Oh, my goodness', 'oh, I love it,' 'oh, it's wonderful,' she exclaims." Moving from the encounter with the children to the meeting with the parents and teachers, the report stressed that Mrs. Clinton took everybody by storm as she discussed the significance of a well trained staff in the child care centers: 'It's very important that the staff is trained to take care of the children. It's one of the greatest problems we face in the U.S., where it is difficult to recruit people for so poorly paid jobs,' Mrs. Clinton said.... 'It was interesting to meet her.

I have read a lot about her and I think she has many good ideas. She is really very European in the way she thinks,' one of the parents, Nanna Trojaborg, said after the meeting with the American First Lady."

A conference yesterday on social outcasts became a failure since neither the Minister for Social Affairs, Ms. Karen Jespersen, nor the Mayor for Social Affairs in Copenhagen, Ms. Winnie Larsen-Jensen, showed up, "Kristeligt Dagblad" reported. The two ladies canceled at the last moment, because they had to escort the American First Lady, Hillary Clinton, to a visit to a day care center (sic). The meeting was organized by the Social Democratic Party as a seminar on why so many people are isolated in the big cities and how to deal with the problem in the future.

Center-left intellectual daily "Information" reported extensively on the First Lady's plenary hall speech that "Mrs. Hillary Clinton was the undisputed star at the UN Social Summit in the Bella Center yesterday. Offering praise galore to the private organizations - especially the women - she used strong words when calling on governments to cooperate with them and learn from them."

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Offers Women's Aid Plan

Goal Is Expansion of Education Worldwide

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — In a speech Tuesday strongly suggesting that social development is often better accomplished by private organizations than governments and that poverty will not end until the lives of women are improved, Hillary Rodham Clinton told a United Nations conference here that the United States is about to begin a new international aid program for women's education.

"Tomorrow, as part of International Women's Day, it will be my honor to announce a major new United States commitment to expand education opportunities for poor girls on three continents," said Mrs. Clinton, who began her visit to Copenhagen and the World Summit for Social Development on Tuesday morning with a brief appearance with Bella Abzug, a leading women's rights advocate, before a friendly audience of women's groups from around the world.

No details have been released here about the size or cost of the initiative, but Mrs. Clinton took into account opposition to foreign aid when she said that "as my husband said in a speech last week, governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism."

Increasing the economic power of women is a recurrent theme at this conference, and the multitude of smaller meetings taking place around it. Noeleen Heyzer, a Malaysian with experience in Asian women's organizations who was recently named director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, said that this is be-

cause women are so obviously the most destitute people in many countries.

"Because the focus here is on poverty, we say that the continued feminization of poverty as we go into the next century is not acceptable," she said in an interview. "When we are generating new wealth and new poverty simultaneously, we have to find ways to improve the condition of women."

Concrete proposals are taking shape among delegates, among them the expansion of nontraditional banking institutions that make small, no-collateral loans to village women.

Mrs. Clinton, who will speak here again Wednesday with a panel of prominent women from other nations, said Tuesday that "investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving local prosperity."

"Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population, although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force, they continue to be marginalized in many countries," she said.

"Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or who drop out are girls," she added. "Of the one billion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women."

In her speech, Mrs. Clinton strongly supported nongovernmental development organizations, to which rich governments turn increasingly for the effective and cheap delivery of foreign aid. In some developing countries, there is growing opposition to the power of independent groups because they operate largely beyond government control and are potential political opponents.



Mrs. Clinton visiting Tuesday with Catherine Hem Jensen at a Copenhagen day school.

Petr Josef/Reuters

Kenya Leader Fights UN

Daughter Sees

Guerrillas Leave a Trail of Pollution

AM-Poverty Summit-Hillary,0495

First Lady Tries to Inspire Summit, Urges National Action
With AM-Poverty Summit

AP Photos COP110

By MATTI HUUHTANEN= Associated Press Writer=

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) Hillary Rodham Clinton urged rich nations Tuesday to spend less on weapons, more on people and to take more time with their children.

In a stop at a day-care center, she told parents that a U.N. poverty summit in Copenhagen was aimed at improving social conditions.

"But the whole point of doing that is to have stronger relationships with other people and stronger family structures," Mrs. Clinton said, sipping a cup of coffee.

"I do think that both mothers and fathers have to work out how to spend more time with their children."

Earlier, Mrs. Clinton told delegates at the 183-nation poverty summit that countries were wasting money on "weapons of mass destruction ... and doing violence to basic human rights.

"This forum is about putting people first. And putting people first requires realistic, workable solutions to complex problems," she said.

The Clinton administration has proposed a 1996 military budget of \$246 billion.

The first lady's motorcade sped through the city center among cyclists on a sunny but cold spring afternoon. She visited Copenhagen's most exclusive stores selling porcelain and silverware and lunched with Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and his wife.

At the day-care center, the children's faces were painted with American and Danish flags. Their parents engaged in a lively discussion of childrearing problems with Mrs. Clinton.

"This is an exciting day for us," said Karen, a 9-year-old girl who sits an hour every day at the state-run center. "The U.S. president's wife is great."

But Mrs. Clinton's speech at the summit did not seem to make up for President Clinton's absence, which has compounded a feeling of futility at the week-long meeting. The chief U.S. representative will be Vice President Al Gore instead.

The United States and other wealthy nations are considering cuts in foreign aid, leaving the summit to focus on what governments and aid groups can do on their own. Most proposals for action by rich countries have been watered down.

Mrs. Clinton used the forum to promote the Clinton administration's drive to extend the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, signed by 172 nations. Several countries that have not signed the treaty are at the conference.

Some non-nuclear powers oppose extending the agreement, which they say gives nuclear powers a monopoly.

"All nations will have to realize that investing in people, not the acquisition of nuclear arms, is the way to make their societies stronger," Mrs. Clinton said.

She urged special consideration for women and children, pointing out that two-thirds of the illiterate people in the world are female.

She said she will mark International Women's Day on Wednesday by announcing a U.S. initiative to increase female literacy and help more girls in developing countries finish primary school.

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(ED: complete writethru mrs. clinton visits day-care center, updating throughout)

Hillary Clinton addresses poverty summit

COPENHAGEN, March 7 (UPI) Addressing the U.N. summit on poverty, Hillary Rodham Clinton called Tuesday for low-cost, grass-roots efforts to make the world economically independent.

"This summit is about putting people first," the first lady said. "Development, progress and growth are tied to the realization that a country's greatest resource is its people, especially its children."

She was addressing a plenary session of the U.N. Social Summit in Copenhagen. The summit gathers representatives from 193 nations to approve a broad strategy for wiping out poverty, creating jobs and underpinning sustainable development.

"Every nation needs to rethink its approach to social development, and most nations need to do more for their own people and for humanity," she said.

"Too often the assumption is that any solution will inevitably be costly and complicated. In fact, we have proof to the contrary. We see grass-roots efforts around the world that are reducing poverty, improving health and education, and promoting individual freedom."

Clinton castigated some nations for wasting precious resources on weapons and war while ignoring the needs of the people. "Too much time is spent on the naked pursuit of power instead of working for peace and prosperity," she said.

She called for strong international labor standards to protect the rights of workers and abolish child labor.

Later, Clinton's entourage drove through the Scandinavian city known for its bicyclists, who were braving a cool, windy, but sunny day.

She visited the Strandvejen state-run day-care center in northern Copenhagen accompanied by the Danish prime minister's wife, Lone Dybkjaer.

At the center, Clinton talked with the children, some of whom had painted their faces in the colors of the Danish or U.S. flags.

She said she was impressed by how it was run. The center cares for 84 children aged 6-10 years. Both parents and the local municipality contribute to the cost of day care.

Clinton was scheduled to address delegates again Wednesday to commemorate International Women's Day. U.S. officials said the first lady would also announce a U.S. grant to expand educational opportunities for poor women and girls in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

She was also invited to attend a set of parallel meetings a few miles away billed as an "alternative summit," where thousands of social activists from 2,500 non-governmental organizations are working to end poverty.

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PM-Poverty Summit, Bjt,0554

Global Summit Finds Accord in Plight of Women

With PM-Poverty Summit-Entrepreneurs

By MATTI HUUHTANEN= Associated Press Writer=

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) Delegates at a world poverty summit put aside their bickering to mark International Women's Day today, taking the opportunity to drive home the message that women are among those most hurt by poverty and inequality.

The United Nations, which is sponsoring the 193-nation meeting, says women constitute up to 70 percent of the world's 1.2 billion poor and two-thirds of the world's illiterate.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton told delegates she will mark International Women's Day by announcing a U.S. program to increase female literacy and help more girls in developing countries finish primary school.

"Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity, and I am glad that this summit has endorsed the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women," she said in a speech Tuesday.

The New York Times reported today that the first year of the 10-year U.S. program will cost about \$11.7 million. The newspaper said it is unclear how many girls and young women will benefit from the program, which is to be administered by the United States Agency for International Development.

Before her address to the assembly, Mrs. Clinton dropped in on a meeting of the women's caucus at the summit and was given wild applause, delegates said.

"Mrs. Clinton is a woman who understands women's issues," said Litha Musyimi Ogana, a director of a Kenyan family rights organization. "We are ordinary women and she talked to us like an ordinary woman."

The weeklong World Summit for Social Development has been overshadowed by disagreement over concrete commitments to increase foreign aid to poorer nations, debt relief and education funding.

The issues were among the most contentious at the summit, the first ever trying to reach a global consensus on fighting poverty, unemployment and social inequalities.

Many expected the final document, to be signed by some 120 world leaders Sunday, will be a watered-down compromise.

The absence of some leaders, most notably President Clinton, has added to the feeling of futility. Vice President Al Gore will represent the United States.

Others feel the discussion of social issues at the meeting attended by 9,000 people will keep the issues alive and bring about change.

Denmark, the host country, tried to set an example last week by canceling \$166 million in loans owed by six African and Latin American countries. Wealthy countries hailed the move, but have not followed suit.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said there was increasing recognition that "the problems faced by women worldwide lie at the heart of the global agenda."

In a message to mark International Woman's Day, he said the United Nations aimed to increase its share of female employees to 35 percent by the end of the year.

"I have set ... a target of complete gender equality by the year 2000," Boutros-Ghali said in a prepared statement.

The United Nations' male-female ratio was not immediately known.

Delegates already have initialed documents calling for equal rights for women, better education of girls, improved access to health care and more jobs for the rural poor.

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BC-SOCIAL (SCHEDULED, PICTURE)

U.S. First Lady urges social rethink at UN summit

By Steve Weizman

COPENHAGEN, March 7 (Reuter) - U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton emerged from months of self-imposed seclusion on Tuesday when she told delegates at a U.N. "poverty" summit that it was time their governments reconsidered their social policies.

"To meet the goals of this summit governments will have to go about their business in new ways, they will have to rethink how to protect their most vulnerable populations in a time of shrinking resources and accelerated global competition," she said in a speech to the World Summit for Social Development.

"They will have to respect basic human rights and that includes the rights of women and workers to be protected from exploitation and abuse and they will have to create conditions that encourage individual initiative and a vibrant civic life."

The summit, which about 120 heads of state or government are expected to join by the weekend, is billed as the biggest ever gathering of world leaders.

It has the lofty aims of drawing up a plan to eliminate world poverty, slash unemployment and end social injustice.

"Governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism. With our economies and our societies becoming increasingly interdependent we must work to create a global community in which economic growth and social progress result in shared prosperity and opportunities," Mrs Clinton added.

She went on to criticise -- without giving specific examples -- countries that squandered resources on defence spending while its people went hungry.

Mrs Clinton has stayed out of the limelight since November's congressional elections during which she came under heavy fire from political critics.

The elections were a disaster for President Bill Clinton's Democratic Party; his Republican opponents took control of both the House of Representatives and the Senate for the first time in 40 years.

During her two-day stay in Copenhagen, Mrs Clinton will visit a municipal day-care centre and meet Queen Margrethe and Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen.

On Wednesday, she will address the summit again on the occasion of International Womens Day.

On Tuesday delegates reported on their countries' existing social policies while regional panels from the European Union, Africa and the G77 group of developing nations met separately to try to draft a summit declaration acceptable to all sides.

Differences remain between rich and poor countries over the wording of clauses on debt reduction and labour laws. The donor countries want to consider debtor states' problems individually. The poor nations want a global commitment to debt forgiveness.

One delegate said six alternative declarations were being circulated but he expected a final draft to be approved by Wednesday.

Host Denmark said on Tuesday it was writing off a total of one billion Danish crowns (about \$180 million) in government loans to Angola, Nicaragua, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Bolivia and Egypt in an attempt to inspire other rich countries to do the same.

Five countries were relieved of all their debt to Denmark while the Egyptian writeoff amounted to half the money it owed.

"The Danish initiative may not change the Third World's total debt burden very much, but I hope our message will spread," Development Aid Minister Poul Nielson said in a statement.

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-SOCIAL 1STLD (SCHEDULED)

Security scare hits U.N. summit, aid debate goes on
(Recasts, updates with security scare, other details)

By Nicholas Doughty, Diplomatic Correspondent

COPENHAGEN, March 8 (Reuter) - A security scare struck the U.N. social summit on Wednesday as world governments striving to end poverty argued over the best way to cut debt and make aid more effective for poor and developing countries.

Danish police fired warning shots at what they suspected were divers wading ashore at Copenhagen airport, near the summit centre where U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton was due to address the conference later on Wednesday.

Criminal Inspector Bent Hansen said a policeman fired two shots at 0300 GMT at two figures who then disappeared into the water. A search of the area had found no divers.

"There are no grounds for dramatising the affair," Hansen told the Danish news agency Ritzau. "(The policeman) could have seen fishermen or leisure divers. If so, we hope they will contact the police so we can clarify the situation."

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is also in Copenhagen but many world leaders attending the summit -- expected to number around 120 -- will not arrive before Friday to attend the weekend climax of the meeting.

More than 3,000 police are on duty for what has been billed as the biggest gathering of world leaders in history and is certainly the meeting with the most ambitious aims; to eradicate poverty, slash unemployment and end social injustice.

U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, South African President Nelson Mandela, PLO leader Yasser Arafat and European leaders are due to attend.

The summit also marked International Women's Day with calls for greater equality, issued against a background of official statistics that show women are the biggest victims of poverty.

Of the world's 1.2 billion poor, up to 70 percent are women. More than 550 million women in rural areas live below the poverty line of \$370 a year set by the World Bank.

The head of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Federico Mayor, said better access to education for women was a key to changing society.

"Women make up more than half of humanity. But poverty among women...is growing more rapidly than poverty among men," he said in a statement.

"The physical resources of women are over-taxed while their intellectual and creative potential is largely ignored."

Delegates continued a complex debate over a blueprint for narrowing the gap between the world's rich and poor, due to be approved when the summit ends on Sunday.

The chairman of a major group of developing nations, the African (Caribbean Pacific (ACP) forum, said he was hopeful that agreement could be reached.

"I don't think we will fail to reach consensus," Themba Masuku, Swaziland's Minister for Economic Planning and Development, told a news conference. "I'm optimistic."

Some delegates were hopeful the summit declaration aimed at stamping out poverty, unemployment and all forms of social injustice could be completed on Wednesday.

Some debtor countries want a statement demanding donor states "eliminate the debt burden of developing countries" while others are prepared to compromise with a call for limited relief for the poorest nations.

Richer governments -- many of them in the process of cutting their aid budgets -- want to examine debt on a case-by-case basis, but have yet to agree on the precise wording.

Another bone of contention is the U.N.'s "20/20" proposal, whereby donor states direct 20 percent of their aid expenditure to programmes meeting "basic needs" and recipient countries devote 20 percent of their national budgets to the same goals.

But there is disagreement over what basic needs should cover and some countries think the policy is unworkable.

"It's all a question of money," said one delegate. "The West doesn't want to give any more but needs to find an elegant way of saying 'no', while the developing countries want the most they can get."

Whatever the outcome, the summit's final declaration will not be legally binding. Aid organisations and the media have been critical of the summit, with some saying that it is little more than an elaborate and expensive talking shop.

Just staging the event is costing Denmark \$30 million, with the United Nations kicking in \$3 million.

REUTER

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U.S. to Help Girls in Poor Lands Stay in School

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

COPENHAGEN, March 7 — The Clinton Administration will announce here on Wednesday the creation of a program to help keep girls in school in Africa, Asia and Latin America, despite enormous economic and cultural barriers. The first year of the 10-year program will cost about \$11.7 million, said the United States Agency for International Development, which will administer it.

Saying that poverty will not end until the lives of women are improved, Hillary Rodham Clinton, in an address today at the World Summit for Social Development, said that the program would be announced as part of a celebration of International Women's Day. It is not clear how many children and young women the program can affect.

Mrs. Clinton, who is spending two days at the United Nations conference, made a brief appearance before nongovernmental women's groups today, then addressed the conference. In her speech, she took into account the growing opposition

girls who complete a primary education. Officials in Washington did not explain how they would go about attaining this goal.

Mrs. Clinton said today that "investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving local prosperity."

"Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population, although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the workforce, they continue to be marginalized in many countries," she said. "Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or who drop out are girls. Of the one billion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women. And a disproportionate number of those we call living in absolute poverty are women."

Increasing the economic power of women is a recurrent theme at this conference and the multitude of smaller meetings taking place around it.

Noeleen Heyzer, a Singaporean who is director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, said in an interview: "Because the focus here is on poverty, we say that the continued feminization of poverty as we go into the next century is not acceptable."

"When we are generating new wealth and new poverty simultaneously, we have to find ways to improve the condition of women," she said.

Mrs. Clinton, after her appearance at the Social Summit today, visited a Danish after-school day-care center for children of working parents. On Wednesday morning, she will have tea with Queen Margrethe of Denmark, return to the conference, then leave Copenhagen in the afternoon.

Vice President Al Gore is to arrive on Sunday for a one-day visit to participate in the summit-level talks closing the conference.

This afternoon, participants at the Social Summit heard about the success of small-scale banking for women in Asia, Africa and Latin America from a panel of experts, among them Esther Ocloo, a Ghanaian businesswoman who uses some profits from her food-processing company to support a foundation for training women.

"There are more self-employed women than men in the third world," she said. "Without their work, Africa would be in a very much worse crisis than it is now."

Muhammad Yunus, a former economics professor who founded the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, said that he began his experiment in one village with a small amount of capital, urging women with skills or rudimentary experience in commerce to expand their operations. Today he has branches in 35,000 villages and gives \$500 million in loans to two million borrowers, 98 percent of

whom repay on time.

"Still the conventional banks don't believe lending to the poor works," he said.

Ms. Heyzer of the women's development fund, which gives money to such banks, said that it is time to give larger loans to women who want to go abroad for jobs and now who fall victim to unscrupulous recruiters. Trafficking in women has become a major problem in Asia, where many poor young women are taken abroad by agents who charge high fees, keep the money the women intend to send home to their families and often ultimately drive them into prostitution.

"The type of banks we have set up have put money in hands of the hardcore poor," she said. "But many other women are not hardcore poor and they have to get access to credit through commercial banks, and the whole structure of banking is such that they will have great difficulty."

The Administration offers a 10-year plan at talks on poverty.

in Congress to foreign aid, saying: "as my husband said in a speech last week, 'Governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism.'"

The money for the education program's first year will come from already allocated resources not subject to Congressional review.

The program will have several broad aims, according to Dr. Nils Daulaire, chief policy adviser to the administrator of the Agency for International Development. At primary school level, it will pay for expert help in determining why girls are not enrolled and in designing schools parents find appropriate.

"In some countries, especially as they reach adolescence, girls don't attend school because parents fear they are not safe," Dr. Daulaire said.

Teachers will be trained to accept and integrate girls into a classroom, where they might normally be ignored.

For older girls and young women, new literacy projects will incorporate lessons in health and sanitation to benefit the family, Dr. Daulaire said.

The Agency for International Development said it cannot name the 12 or so countries involved. But the White House said that in each country the program will seek to increase by 20 percent either the literacy rate among women or the percentage of

Mrs. Clinton Announces Push Against Female Illiteracy (Copenhagen) By Mary Williams Walsh= (c) 1995, Los Angeles Times=

COPENHAGEN, Denmark First lady Hillary Rodman Clinton arrived Tuesday at the U.N. World Social Summit here to make her first major speech since November's congressional elections, announcing a new American initiative to fight female illiteracy.

She cited disturbing statistics on poverty among women worldwide, noting that more than two-thirds of all school dropouts globally are girls and that two-thirds of the world's 1 billion adult illiterates are women. Women also constitute a disproportionate share of those living in absolute poverty, she said.

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

Mrs. Clinton said she would offer specifics of her female-literacy campaign Wednesday when she participates in summit activities organized around International Women's Day.

In targeting girls and women in her speech, Mrs. Clinton addressed one of the ideological sticking points bedeviling the summit, where thousands of delegates have been laboring over a long anti-poverty resolution that is to be endorsed by the week's end. Among the many touchy passages in the draft are those calling for greater powers

for women and those referring to "the family."

The first lady also chided foreign-aid nay-sayers who too often assume "that any solution will inevitably be costly and complicated." Although she did not specify who her remarks were aimed at, they appeared to be targeted at Republicans who assumed control of the Congress in November; they hope for drastic reductions in foreign aid this year, arguing that the money tends to be siphoned away and the poor keep on getting poorer.

"In fact, we have proof to the contrary," asserted Mrs. Clinton, citing successful but low-tech and relatively low-cost, international drives to promote breast-feeding, health care for pregnant women, immunizations for children and oral-rehydration therapy in places where the drinking water is unsafe.

"Last year, polio was eradicated in the Western Hemisphere by a multinational effort, and the U.S. was the lead donor for that," she said.

(Optional add end)

She added that America itself doesn't always measure up on such basic health-care measures, complaining that U.S. child-immunization rates "are not yet where they need to be," and praising a Philippine hospital where new mothers are kept in the maternity ward long enough to establish breast-feeding this in contrast to the American practice of discharging new mothers from hospitals as quickly as possible.

"Her speech was very inspiring, because she concentrated on the human being," said Bhola Sah, a representative of Amurt, an Indian disaster-relief group. She echoed the frustration widely felt this week by hundreds of charity workers who have come here for the summit, only to find official delegates and their activities sealed off behind a daunting array of security guards, metal-detectors and police dogs.

Charity representatives were further disappointed as were the summit's U.N. organizers by President Clinton's decision not to attend this event. Besides the first lady, he is sending Vice President Al Gore this weekend.

During the first lady's two-day visit here, she is meeting with Denmark's Queen Margarethe and Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, as well as seeing writers, prominent Danish women and a municipal day-care center.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

POPULATION (INT'L CONFERENCE ON...)

Divider Title: _____

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT****CONSENSUS ON****REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND UNSAFE ABORTION**

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was a major success, with 180 nations endorsing a comprehensive new strategy, embodied in the Program of Action, for stabilizing world population growth and promoting sustainable development. At the ICPD, held in Cairo last September, governmental and non-governmental participants worked together to craft a Program of Action which, among other things, calls for universal access to good quality reproductive health care services, including safe, effective, voluntary family planning; the empowerment of women and their full involvement in all aspects of population programs and policies; expanded access to education and health care services; increased responsibility of men in sexual and reproductive health and childrearing; and reduction of wasteful resource consumption.

The ICPD was historic for two principal reasons: the new direction of population policies, focusing on people's needs -- rather than simply demographic targets; and consensus on a broad range of difficult issues, in particular, defining reproductive health and reproductive rights and how to address the public health issue of unsafe abortions, which constitute nearly half of the 50 to 60 million abortions performed each year around the world. Reaching consensus on these issues required thorough and considered discussions to ensure that the interests and concerns of all nations were addressed.

No new rights were created at the ICPD. No country is required to change its laws. The Program of Action is a template for how to have successful programs which create the circumstances in which voluntary decisions about family size can be made.

The ICPD Program of Action contains 16 chapters addressing components of population related development policies: Preamble; Principles; Interrelationships Between Population, Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development; Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women; The Family, Its Roles, Rights, Composition and Structure; Population Growth and Structure; Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health; Health, Morbidity and Mortality; Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration; International Migration; Population, Development and Education; Technology, Research and Development; National Action; International Cooperation; Partnership with the Non-Governmental Sector; and Follow-up to the Conference.

Text from the ICPD Program of Action**Principles for Implementation**

Chapter II introduction: The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Program of Action is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.

Reproductive Health

7.2: Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters related to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. In line with the above definition of reproductive health, reproductive health care is defined as the constellation of methods, techniques and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving reproductive health problems. It also includes sexual health, the purpose of which is the enhancement of life and personal relations, and not merely counseling and care related to reproduction and sexually transmitted diseases.

Note: After achieving consensus on this language, the terms reproductive and sexual health are used where appropriate in the Program of Action.

Reproductive Rights

7.3: Bearing in mind the above definition, reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other consensus documents. These rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents. In the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community. The promotion of the responsible exercise of these rights for all people should be the fundamental basis for government- and community-supported policies and programs in the area of reproductive health, including family planning. As part of their commitment, full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and particularly to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality. Reproductive health eludes many of the world's people because of such factors as: inadequate levels of knowledge about human sexuality and inappropriate or poor-quality reproductive health information and services; the prevalence of high-risk sexual behavior; discriminatory social practices; negative attitudes towards women and girls; and the limited power many women and girls have over their sexual and reproductive lives. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of their lack of information and access to relevant services in most countries. Older women and men have distinct reproductive and sexual health issues which are often inadequately addressed.

Note: This is the only paragraph in the Program of Action which includes the term reproductive rights.

Unsafe Abortion

8.25: In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. All governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion¹ as a major public health concern and to reduce the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family-planning services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority and every attempt should be made to eliminate the need for abortion. Women who have unwanted pregnancies should have ready access to reliable information and compassionate counseling. Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe. In all cases, women should have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion. Post-abortion counseling, education and family-planning services should be offered promptly, which will also help to avoid repeat abortions.

Note: The only other references to abortion in the ICPD Program of Action are:

7.44a: To address adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues, including unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, through the promotion of responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behavior, including voluntary abstinence, and the provision of appropriate services and counseling specifically suitable for that age group;

8.19: ...However, a significant proportion of the abortions carried out are self-induced or otherwise unsafe, leading to a large fraction of maternal deaths or to permanent injury to the women involved...

8.20a: To promote women's health and safe motherhood; to achieve a rapid and substantial reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality and reduce the differences observed between developing and developed countries and within countries. On the basis of a commitment to women's health and well-being, to reduce greatly the number of deaths and morbidity from unsafe abortion¹.

12.17: Since unsafe abortion¹ is a major threat to the health and lives of women, research to understand and better address the determinants and consequences of induced abortion, including its effects on subsequent fertility, reproductive and mental health and contraceptive practice, should be promoted, as well as research on treatment of complications of abortion and post-abortion care.

13.14b: In the basic reproductive health services component -- information and routine services for prenatal, normal and safe delivery and post-natal care; abortion (as specified in paragraph 8.25); information, education and communication about reproductive health, including sexually transmitted diseases, human sexuality and responsible parenthood, and against harmful practices; adequate counseling; diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive tract infections, as feasible; prevention of infertility and appropriate treatment, where feasible; and referrals, education and counseling services for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and for pregnancy and delivery complications.

¹ unsafe abortion is defined as a procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards or both (based on World Health Organization, The Prevention and Management of Unsafe Abortion, Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, April 1992 (WHO/MSM/92.5).



Focus on Population And Development

Followup on Cairo Conference, September 5-13, 1994

Putting Cairo Into Action

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was a major success, with 180 nations endorsing a comprehensive new strategy for addressing population and development issues. In Cairo, governmental and non-governmental participants worked together to craft a Program of Action that encompasses quality family planning and reproductive health services, the empowerment of women, the involvement of men, expanded access to education and health care services, and reduction of wasteful resource consumption.

Following is a synopsis of some of the efforts underway by the United States to implement the Program of Action.

USAID Programs

The United States is strongly committed to implementing the objectives set in Cairo across all dimensions of sustainable development programs. For the population and reproductive health programs that are at the core of the Program of Action, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has held a series of meetings to draw on the ideas and experiences of experts and non-governmental organization (NGO) leaders in the field, and is continuing efforts to ensure wide participation.

In anticipation of the Program of Action, and reflecting strong support at the ICPD for new efforts, USAID has been undertaking or expanding special initiatives in several areas.

Family Planning and Health

- Expanding access to reproductive health information and services;
- Operations research to test new approaches linking family planning and other reproductive health service delivery;

- Biomedical research on male methods of contraception as well as on new barrier methods and microbicides to provide dual protection from pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs);

- Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs; and
- Collaborative programs with non-governmental organizations involved in reproductive health research and services, including promotion of gender equity and equality, male involvement, STD prevention, and elimination of harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation.

Education and Empowerment Of Women

The U.S. is reviewing its programs across the board for their impact on empowerment of women. Several new program initiatives are under development that reflect the goals of the Program of Action including:

- A new girls' and women's education initiative building on lessons learned from successful efforts in Guatemala, Nepal, Malawi, and elsewhere;
- A legal rights initiative which focuses on supporting women's political, economic, and social empowerment through the promotion of equality of women;
- An NGO partnership initiative to strengthen information dissemination regarding gender considerations in national legislation and international instruments;
- An economic growth policy development initiative designed to increase participation of women in U.S. assistance activities and incorporate analysis of the effects on women of macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform objectives; and

- A new microenterprise program designed to promote equal economic access for women as well as community development.

Ongoing Programs

USAID will continue to work in areas where it has a significant comparative advantage among donors, including maximizing access and quality of care in family planning, prevention and management of AIDS and other STDs, child survival, and other aspects of health. USAID programs address all of the functional areas discussed in the ICPD Program of Action, including services, training, information and communications, research, commodity procurement, policy development, and evaluations. Programs emphasize activities that have the greatest public health impact by being responsible to end-users, cost-effective, and preventive rather than curative in orientation.

The U.S. is also seeking to foster cooperation among developing countries—a South-South initiative to help them learn from one another's experiences. The recent reorganization in USAID will encourage synergies within the population and health sector as well as intersectoral linkages with work in other areas concerned with women's empowerment, the environment, economic growth, and democracy.

U.S.-Japan Common Agenda

The population and HIV/AIDS initiative of the Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspectives has created an opportunity for the U.S. and Japan to work collaboratively in this area. This initiative, which began in July 1993, is being coordinated through USAID's Global Bureau, Center for Population, Health and Nutrition, with the Japanese Global Issues Initiative



(GII). The GII represents the Government of Japan's bilateral assistance of \$3 billion for population and AIDS over the next seven years.

The goals of this cooperative effort are to maximize the impact of each country's population and health assistance; increase technical capacity to provide assistance; increase opportunities to share lessons learned; and strengthen U.S.-Japan relations through increased consultation and cooperation at the global and mission levels.

Seven priority countries were selected for the Common Agenda population and HIV/AIDS initiatives. They are: Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Philippines, Egypt (family planning only), and Thailand (HIV/AIDS only). In addition, Japan is supporting grassroots grant assistance which provides small grants to NGOs for small-scale construction and durable goods. Priority is being given to complementing the work being done by USAID-supported NGOs.

Appropriations—FY 1995

Family Planning and Reproductive Health. Congress recommended that the U.S. commit \$527 million to family planning and reproductive health in FY 1995, with an additional contribution to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

UNFPA. The U.S. contribution to UNFPA will be \$50 million; although this is \$10 million less than the amount President Clinton requested, it represents a \$10 million increase from the previous year. These investments will support family planning and reproductive, maternal, and child health programs in about 60 countries—many of which do not receive direct assistance from the U.S.

Newly Independent States (NIS) Family Planning and Reproductive Health. Congress supported \$15 million for a comprehensive program of family planning services to help reduce the disturbingly high rate of unplanned pregnancies in the NIS. The program will stress the use of high quality, modern contraceptive methods, training for health care providers, and information, education, and communication to citizens as well as medical and technical information for health care workers.

Child Survival, Basic Education, and Micronutrient Programs. Congress supported increases for child survival, micronutrient (particularly vitamins), and basic education programs. As acknowledged in the ICPD Program of Action, these programs are all important in their own right, and they also affect decisions about family size.

Women in Development. To encourage and promote the participation and integration of women in the development process in developing countries, \$13 million will be dedicated to the Office of Women in Development to run its programs.

Microenterprise Loans. A standing international commitment to microenterprises has successfully generated self-employment among the poor, and particularly developing world women. Congress recommended \$1.5 billion for both small and microenterprise programs, and permits the U.S. to guarantee up to 70% of any microenterprise loan provided under this program.

Summit of the Americas

As one accomplishment on the road from Cairo, the United States reached agreement with North and South American countries on the importance of promoting equitable access to basic health services and strengthening the role of women throughout the hemisphere. Specifically, governments reaffirmed the commitments they made toward maternal and child health, basic health care, and other recommendations consistent with the Program of Action agreed to at the ICPD. Among other things, the nations of the Western Hemisphere agreed to develop plans and programs for addressing child, maternal, and reproductive health, including prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care; HIV/AIDS prevention; and immunizations and programs to combat other major causes of infant mortality.

President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD)

The PCSD, a public/private group tasked with making recommendations on integrating sustainable development in U.S. policies and programs, has established a Task Force on Population and Consumption. Sustainability in the

U.S. requires coming to grips with the growth of our own population and the rate of consumption of natural resources.

The task force is convening a series of roundtable discussions for members of the council, experts in the field, and the interested public to identify substantive opportunities for action that have a high degree of public support. The first roundtable was held October 27, 1994, in Washington, DC, and focused on fertility and migration. The second, to be held January 12, 1995, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, will concentrate on consumption and technology. The third roundtable (date to be determined) will address lessons learned and explore steps the country could most realistically take toward greater environmental sustainability. The public is encouraged to participate.

International Research and Training Program

The Fogarty International Center and the National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health are initiating an international research and training program in population and health. The program will enable U.S. universities and other research institutions to extend the geographic base of their research and training efforts to developing nations, in support of international population priorities.

The broad objectives are to assist scientists from developing nations to advance technological and social adaptations needed to meet the challenge of unsustainable population growth. Cooperative programs will emphasize research needs identified in the ICPD Program of Action. These include:

- Reproductive and neonatal health, including new methods of prevention of STDs;
- Contraceptive development and evaluation to create a broader range of safe, reversible, and affordable methods of fertility regulation, suitable for different age and cultural groups; and
- Social and behavioral factors that influence population dynamics, including operational research related to family planning, migration and spatial distribution of populations, and family and gender roles.

With a FY 1995 budget of \$1 million, between six and eight international research and training grants in population and health will be awarded competitively to U.S. institutions with ongoing programs in population research.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

NIH is involved in many aspects of population-related programs and research in the U.S. Recently, NIH funds have been directed to training for researchers in all aspects of human health, including reproductive health scientists and demographers; studies on family and child well-being as well as studies on a broad range of child health issues; enhancing social security for the elderly; a major study of adolescent health, which includes adolescent sexual behavior; and some smaller-scale studies on adult sexual behavior.

The NIH has been in the forefront of studies on HIV treatment and in research on possible vaccines, as well as in the development of the HIV tests now in world-wide use. Also through NIH-funded research, a plastic condom has been developed that is about to be introduced in the U.S. market.

NIH contributes to the *Population Index*, a quarterly journal that contains annotated references to all demographic research. These findings are incorporated into POPLINE, the online data system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health for Refugees

The ICPD Program of Action called for increased attention to meeting the family planning and reproductive health needs of refugees. The U.S. is working in the international arena with several UN organizations—UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO, as well as NGOs such as IRC, CARE, the Red Cross, and Medicins Sans Frontieres—to incorporate reproductive health information and services into the normal regime of health services provided in refugee and emergency situations.

Family Reunification and Migration

The U.S. is encouraging other countries to adopt actions agreed to in Cairo in regard to family reunification and immigration. The language—which was highly debated at the ICPD—states:

... all governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation. ...

Family reunification brings about 500,000 new immigrants to the U.S. each year. The U.S. will continue diplomatic efforts to encourage other countries to make family reunification a priority in their immigration and migration policies.

International Investments: Update

- Germany has announced its intention to provide \$2 billion over seven years in assistance for family planning and health, including HIV/AIDS prevention, education, and women's empowerment. This increase comes after already doubling its assistance between 1990 and 1994.
- In July, the United Kingdom announced a nearly 65% increase in population funding over the next two years, for a total of about \$160 million.
- The European Union has publicized its goal to provide \$400 million annually for population assistance by the year 2000.
- Japan has committed \$3 billion over a seven-year period for population and HIV/AIDS programs.
- Since 1992, U.S. population assistance has increased more than 55% to nearly \$600 million in FY 1995. Additional amounts earmarked for the areas of child survival, HIV/AIDS, other aspects of health and nutrition, and basic education will bring the total to more than \$1 billion.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

CEDAW is the top human rights treaty priority for the Clinton Administration. The Administration sent its proposal for ratification of CEDAW to the U.S. Senate for consideration in September. Ratification of the Convention would

serve to underscore U.S. commitment to women's rights and to enhance our ability to protect and promote those rights internationally. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13 to 6 to send the proposal for ratification to the full Senate, but time ran out before the Senate was able to consider it. The Administration is hopeful that the Senate will give its advice and consent early next year when Congress reconvenes.

New Appointments

Several new key players have joined the team responsible for ICPD implementation efforts in the U.S. Government. They are:

- Gracia Hillman, Senior Advisor for International Women's Issues, Department of State. Most recently with the League of Women Voters, Ms. Hillman will work with Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy E. Wirth to promote international women's human rights and better integrate women's issues into foreign policy. (U.S. Department of State, Global Affairs, 2201 C Street NW, Room 7526, Washington, DC 20520, phone 202-647-2547; fax 202-647-0753.)
- Margaret Lycette, Director, Office of Women in Development, USAID. Formerly with the International Center for Research on Women, Ms. Lycette will be working with Assistant Administrator of the Global Bureau, Ambassador Sally Shelton, to promote the empowerment of women through USAID's projects, programs, and policy-oriented activities. (USAID, Office of Women in Development, SA-38, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20523-3802, phone 703-816-0291; fax 703-816-0266.)
- Felicia Stewart, MD, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services. Most recently Dr. Stewart was the Director of Medical Research for the Sutter Medical Foundation, Sacramento, California. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Population Affairs, 4330 East-West Highway, Suite N1115, Bethesda, MD 20857, phone 301-594-4000; fax 301-594-5980.)

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World Conference Information

Direct questions or comments about
U.S. involvement in the World
Summit for Social Development
(March 1995) or the Fourth World
Conference of Women (September
1995) to the U.S. Global Conference
Secretariat, U.S. Department of State,

2201 C Street NW, Room 1318, Wash-
ington, DC 20520, phone 202-647-3129;
fax 202-647-4787.

NGO Conference Participation

**World Summit for Social Develop-
ment (March 1995).** The deadline for
application for accreditation to the
summit and its preparatory process was
November 30, 1994 (December 15 for
those in consultative status with
ECOSOC). For general information on
NGO participation in the summit,
contact the NGO Liaison Officer,
Secretariat of the World Summit for
Social Development, Room DC2-1372,
United Nations, New York, NY 10017,
phone 212-963-1957; fax 212-963-3062.

For information about participation
in the parallel NGO forum, please
contact NGO Forum Host Committee,
Jan Birket-Smith, Secretary-General,
Njalsgade 13C, DK-2300 Copenhagen S,
Denmark, phone 45-32-96-19-95;
fax 45-32-96-89-19; e-mail:
ngo95@inet.unic.dk

**Fourth World Conference on
Women (September 1995).** The
deadline for application for accredita-
tion for the official conference is
January 13, 1995. For accreditation
guidelines and application forms, please
contact the UN Conference Secre-
tariat, NGO Accreditation, Fourth
World Conference on Women, Two UN
Plaza, Room 1204, New York, NY
10017, phone 212-963-8034, fax 212-963-
3463. For information about participa-
tion in the parallel NGO forum, please
contact the NGO Forum Planning
Committee, 211 E. 43rd Street, Suite
1500, New York, NY 10017, phone 212-
922-9267, fax 212-922-9269.

To obtain a final copy of the ICPD
Program of Action, you may contact:

ICPD Secretariat
220 East 42nd Street, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10017
phone 212-297-5244;
fax 212-297-5250. ■

Press coverage of the ICPD -- with more than 5,600 stories and editorials written in the US in September -- was extensive and often enlightened. For your information, enclosed are several clips which you may not have seen.

The Cairo conference and the plight of women

By JONATHAN POWER

The secret key that unlocks the door on the impasse in Cairo at the world conference on population can be mouthed in one word: women. To be absolutely precise: poor women. Compared with this, everything else is probably a time-consuming sideshow.

The figures tell the magnitude of the issue. The number of rural women living in poverty in the developing countries has increased by almost 50 percent over the last 20 years, to an awesome 565 million — 374 million of them in Asia, 130 million in Africa, 43 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and 10 million in the Near East and North Africa.

This is not just the consequence of over-rapid population growth. There has clearly been a sharp jump in the number of female-headed households. A combination of factors — changes in traditional values, the emigration of men, increased family break-up, the economic recession of the 1980s, high population growth, low productivity and a deteriorating environment — all are working to reinforce each other.

The degree of the problem depends partly on the influence of culture and partly on the state of social instability as a consequence of war, civil disturbance or over-rapid urbanization. In most of the Middle East, North Africa, much of Asia, and the western Sahel of Africa, the proportion of households headed by women is well under 20 percent. In sharp contrast, in Central America, the Caribbean, Southern Africa and Vietnam it is over 30 percent.

But whether a woman is alone or with a man, despite the fact that she is a critical element of production in the rural economy — in Africa women produce three-quarters of their family's food supply — she is, to all intents and purposes, given second or third rank by social custom.

First and foremost, women's access to land is severely constrained. Yet in the rural economy without land of one's own, one has no assured access

to the means of production.

In Islamic law, women's land rights are clear-cut. But in day-to-day life custom, the threat of divorce or other social sanctions all contribute to pressuring women to cede practical control of their land to the men.

In Africa, under customary land systems married women often have the right to a certain number of fields, but they must give priority to their husband's fields and livestock.

Development has not been a friend to women. Most modern-day crop and livestock projects are aimed at men. Project designers, banking and aid officials all too readily assume that women cannot afford to buy improved seeds, fertilizer and irrigation equipment. Nor can they repay loans.

These attitudes are more based on prejudice than fact. The repayment records of poor women are often much superior to that of better-off borrowers.

Lack of education makes the day of reform even more distant. There are a billion illiterates in the world and two-thirds of them are women. The rapid growth of educational opportunity in the 1960s and '70s slowed toward the end of the 1980s as deepening recession pushed many countries to cut their educational budgets. This is extraordinarily shortsighted. Investment in education is probably the single most rewarding activity for any government at any level of development. To underinvest in women is to compound the mistake even further.

With education and good economic opportunities, women can progress from a situation where they are triply disadvantaged — as poor, as women and perhaps, too, as single parents — to where their work has a triple multiplier effect — in the home, in society at large and, not least, in the development of the next generation.

We can in fact add a further benefit. If women are truly participating in economic life this is going to have a profound effect in bringing population growth under control.

There is a growing amount of hard evidence that a woman's income and her degree of control over household spending is positively correlated with her children's nutrition and health. Thus, improving female opportunity and income will lower child mortality and morbidity. Over the long run, this will inevitably encourage women to have less children.

This tendency is amplified once women have assured access to land. If a woman does not have to bear several sons to be certain she will always be able to cultivate a piece of a son's land whatever happens to her husband, then clearly she is going to be more amenable to discussing the possibilities of family planning.

Tragically, in many parts of the Third World, we are still seeing an opportunity lost. Instead of a countryside firing on all cylinders, what we are now observing is its increasing feminization, a society in which the men are either absent or not pulling their weight, a society where the burdens of life and well-being are thrown on the women, who are not equipped either by education tools or advice to realize their abundant, unfulfilled potential.

I sense the Cairo conference is so badly polarized because too many delegates are holding the wrong end of the stick. Message to Cairo: Take care of women's poverty and population will probably look after itself.

Jonathan Power writes on international affairs from London.

Needs of Adolescents Become Crucial Challenge at Cairo Meeting

By George Moffett

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO

ONE explanation for the contraceptive revolution that has swept the world since the 1960s is that scores of governments and millions of couples suddenly concluded that smaller families would mean greater prosperity.

It was a conclusion that

prompted most developing countries to offer family-planning services and a majority of couples to accept them. The result: a lower rate of population growth worldwide.

Figuring out how to bridge the gap between slower growth and no-growth — the goal of the United Nations population conference now in its third day in Cairo — is



likely to be harder. (The view from Mexico, Page 9.)

The main emphasis will be on empowering women. But the focus will also be on their younger sisters, the millions of teenage girls who give birth every year because they have largely been ignored by family-planning agencies.

"Meeting the needs of adolescents is one of the next frontiers in meeting the global population challenge," notes Herbert Friedman, head of the Geneva-based World Health Organization (WHO) adolescent-health division.

Adolescent sex education is one controversial issue — others include abortion and reproductive rights — remaining after preliminary meetings to the Cairo conference. These issues were "bracketed" for further discussion because of objections from the Vatican. And on Sept. 6, the Vat-

ican issued a new condemnation of the proposals.

The job of working out compromise language has been assigned to a "main committee" comprising two delegates from each of the 177 countries represented at the conference. The Vatican is weighing a compromise on the most controversial issue that would move references to abortion out of the section on family planning in the 113-page draft "Program for Action" and specify that abortion is not a human right.

"The Holy See cannot give explicit or implicit support to those parts of the [draft] document regarding abortion," a "weakening" of the definition of the family, or provisions to provide adolescents with confidential sexual health care, papal spokesman Joaquin Navarro said Sept. 6. A senior conference official was more optimistic, predicting that a "balance between parental rights and the important needs of adolescents" would eventually be struck.

Experts here say providing information about sexuality and reproduction to the world's more than one-half-billion teenagers has crucial health implications, especially in an era of AIDS. But the extended abstinence or more-protected sexual activity that often results from such education has demographic implications as well, since adolescents account for a higher proportion of total births worldwide each year.

The raw statistics on adolescent sexual activity are striking. Between one-fifth and one-half of all unmarried teenagers in developing countries are sexually active, according to the Worldwatch Institute. Of all 14-year-old girls alive today, 40 percent will be pregnant by the time they are 20. In some Asian and African countries, teenagers below the age of 18 account for half of all pregnancies, according to the UN.

Though differences exist between married and unmarried teenagers, there is one common denominator: Nearly all remain largely untouched by the global reach of family planning, leaving them vulnerable to unwanted pregnancies and higher-risk pregnancies. Young women between 15 and 19 account for up to a fifth of all induced abortions worldwide.

"Adult women are having fewer pregnancies and adolescents are not," says a UN official, referring to one consequence of family-planning agencies having had far greater success reaching older married women.

Conservative Roman Catholics and Muslims say a provision calling for expanded sex education in the draft plan of action now being debated in Cairo will encourage adolescents to have premarital sex.

BUT a 1993 WHO review of 19 recent studies suggests that it would result in delayed sexual activity and lead to more contraceptive use — both of which will delay childbearing and lengthen the time span between generations. "One of the greatest myths in the world is that giving information to young people results in promiscuity," Dr. Friedman says.

Experts say sex education is most effective when taught at home or imparted by peers. Worldwide, governments and organizations have tried techniques from setting up clinics that exclusively serve adolescents to promoting counseling sessions that, says a Polish pediatrician at the conference, have taught teenagers "how to delay, how to say no, and how to have enough self-esteem to risk criticism for saying no."

The spread of AIDS also makes a compelling point to adolescents. "Kids see their parents and friends dying, and they get educated in a hurry," says Margaret Nagita. "When you put AIDS and education together, people really change their behavior."

Sun Sentinel
Ft. Lauderdale,
FL
Sept. 16, 1994

Population conference a first step

At the outset it seemed like the contentious debate over abortion might torpedo the International Conference on Population and Development, which ended Tuesday in Cairo.

As it turned out, the debate added to the conference's impact.

It focused intense international attention on the gathering, and consequently on the problem of population growth that has reached crisis proportions.

In the end, religious conservatives and secular advocates of family planning were able to reach a rough consensus.

Final language of a nonbinding plan of action sidesteps the issue of abortion, but makes clear the world community must step up efforts to limit population growth through family planning.

Cultural differences are respected in the plan, but the ultimate goal of limiting the expansion of world population to a sustainable level remains.

The statistics are frightening. According to U.N. projections, the world population could grow from the current 5.67 billion to 12.5 billion by the year 2050.

If the program endorsed by the population conference succeeds, population

would stabilize by the year 2050 at less than 7.5 billion.

EDITORIAL

The debate certainly was heated, but the delegates managed in the end to talk to each other, not at each other. Scientifically oriented population-control advocates made the point that current growth rates cannot be sustained.

But religiously oriented delegates, particularly those from the Vatican and Muslim countries, correctly argued that family-planning decisions cannot be made in a moral or cultural vacuum.

The conference was an important step. Now the issue boils down to nations adopting policies that will achieve the desired result.

One thing is certain. If humankind doesn't use its reasoning power to limit population growth, famine, disease and wars over limited resources will become increasingly common in the future.

Sacramento Bee
Sacramento, CA
Sept. 15, 1994

Compromise in Cairo

After all the sound and fury about abortion and sexuality at the third International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, a broad consensus emerged whose implementation could bring real progress toward curbing global population growth, if not actually stopping it within 20 years as envisioned. Equally important, it could be a beacon to women in many parts of the world who are struggling to improve their lives and prospects.

The critical new element, promoted by the U.S. delegation, is strong support for the expansion of women's rights, especially at the grass-roots level. Giving women equal access to education, health care, economic opportunity, information about family planning and the means to practice it would go far to bring about smaller families in the most desirable way — free choice — and, more generally, to give them hope for more control over their circumstances.

Translating rhetoric into reality — especially in countries where equal rights has little practical meaning — will be difficult; no country is bound by the final document. Yet the plan's approval can restore the momentum that was lost in 1984, when the Reagan administration slammed the door on U.S. aid to any country or institution involved,

even indirectly, in providing abortions or abortion counseling. Getting that agreement is a significant achievement for the Clinton administration and evidence of what this nation can do when it is committed to providing leadership.

Abortion will remain controversial, and while the conference properly condemned coercive methods of birth control, the Vatican and other critics, mostly Muslim countries, rejected sections of the Cairo declaration that they believe promote abortion as a family-planning tool or that encourage sexual promiscuity.

But their endorsement of most elements of the document, including women's rights, in contrast with the Vatican's summary rejection of less controversial declarations at two previous conferences, is a sign of progress. After all the excessively publicized disputes, the Cairo conference achieved most of what it set out to do. And while it's up to both governments and nongovernmental organizations to sustain the momentum — and to provide the development aid that's essential — the most promising message in this document may be the one for women, many of whom still have few if any rights, to take control of their own lives.

Global surprise in Cairo

E3000

FOR NINE DAYS, the United Nations population conference in Cairo bumped along in search of a consensus. Action-minded observers feared that conferees' obsession with peace and harmony would result in yet another in a series of vague, bland manifestos denouncing world overpopulation but giving no insight on how to correct it.

Then, in its final moments, the conference soared to levels previously unattained. Putting aside the tiresome debate over abortion and the subversion of the Vatican and its allies, the conferees produced a "Program of Action" that invests the world's women with the primary responsibility for stabilizing global population.

The conference outdistanced the expectations of friends and foe alike. Despite the gravity of the situation — world population has increased from 2 billion to 5.6 billion in the span of the 20th century and is expected to climb to 7.5 billion by 2015 — there is still an entrenched opinion on this planet that men and women were intended to populate and dominate the planet and it is wrong to dabble in the Maker's handiwork.

Chief among those holding this opinion are the Vatican, whose religious doctrine rejects abortion and birth control, and various Muslim and Latin American states. From the outset, it was obvious that the Vatican would vigorously oppose any population control measure that would go against Catholic doctrine. The big question was whether this opposition would be sufficient to derail any meaningful blueprint for population control.

Amazingly, it did not. Not only did the conference manage to sidestep the abortion issue, it also affirmed its support of reproductive rights and family planning. It proclaimed for all a right to "a satisfying and safe sex life," a right of access to materials and education promoting contraception and acknowledgement that abortion should not be used for family planning but that governments that do allow

Population conferees agree to invest women with family-planning power

abortion should guarantee that it be safe.

But most startling is the proclamation that women be empowered to carry out this mandate. The state of women's rights across the globe need not be dwelled upon, but it's no secret that in many of the countries represented at the conference, women are second-class citizens, lacking the right to hold office, own property or enjoy equal standing with men in their courts. Suddenly, the nations of the world are looking to them to steer humanity away from the impending crisis.

That's quite an unanticipated mandate. Even the Vatican was able to sign on to some of the specifics of the plan — those that did not directly contradict church doctrine.

True population control will not be achieved by abortion or contraception, but through a broader approach of education and access. Who better to assign the lead role in this effort than those who bear and care for the succeeding generation?

There is no turning away from the fact that the next 20 years can spell the difference between prosperity and famine in the rapidly developing — and populating — countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. To meet this challenge is going to take more than tinkering with policies that got us in this predicament in the first place.

Look at Haiti, Bangla Desh and Somalia. The connection between overpopulation and poverty is inescapable. Until people learn to deal with the first issue they will not be able to correct the second.

The Cairo conference gives the world a road map to the future. It is the best one yet provided. The critical question is whether we shall follow it or fall back on the disastrous presumption that a growing mass can occupy a fixed space *ad infinitum*.

Evening News
Harrisburg, PA
Sept. 19, 1994

Herald Sun
Durham, NC
Sept. 18, 1994

Right track in Cairo

If it did nothing else, the U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo reminded us that population growth is a highly charged issue that joins conflicts of philosophy, politics, gender, culture and religion. It is not an issue of birth control alone.

The biological-rational point of view sees controlling population growth as the key to addressing a wide range of human problems, from poverty and illiteracy to political turmoil and environmental disaster. The economic-practical point of view says that predictions of disaster have not come true, that various factors are slowing birth rates and that science and technology have shown they can compensate for population growth. The "green revolution" in agriculture is a frequently cited example of our scientific ability to feed a growing world population.

The Cairo conference's theme, however, was about improving women's knowledge of and control over reproduction. But even this comparatively narrow focus on population control triggers conflicts with societies where the proper role of women is seen as producing and caring for children. Deeply suspicious of modernity, these societies usually go to great lengths to discourage or even deny education to women.

The idea that a woman has control over her reproductive life — central to Western feminist thought — clashes with cultures where decisions about family size and child care are made either by men or by the extended family. In some countries, birth control programs aimed strictly at women can put them at risk of retaliation from husbands and family members who see family size as a sign of virility or status.

And, of course, abortion — whether seen as a matter of women's health, an option in dire circumstances, or a means of birth control — triggers powerful religious objections from Catholics, Muslims and conservative Protestants.

Such broad and deep conflicts should teach us that sloganeering and doomsaying are not useful in addressing population issues.

On a grand scale, it's tempting to look at the problems, for example, in Rwanda and blame them on overpopulation. But while Rwanda would probably be better off with a smaller population, its problems have more to do with politics, poor education and tribal hostilities. Japan, with its dense population, prospers because of its political system, technology, traditions and highly educated populace.

But in the end, it's hard to ignore the obvious: The Earth has limits.

Even allowing for improvements in food production, technologies that conserve natural resources and recycling, the planet cannot support unlimited population growth. And even if it could, do we really want to live cheek to jowl? What happens to our quality of life, the ecological systems that sustain us, our belief in the value of the individual and of community and our joy in birth, as our numbers double and quadruple?

The Cairo conference had the right idea: control population by educating and improving the lot of women. Improving the social options of women gives them greater status and power to influence decisions about reproduction.

As Newsweek recently noted, during the last 30 years in Thailand, women's literacy rate has risen to 90 percent, and their share in the work force has risen to 45 percent. It's probably not a coincidence that the birth rate has dropped from six births per woman to 2.1.

Such an outcome, while illustrating how we can sometimes solve the world's problems by solving problems close to home, also reminds us that slowing the birth rate takes much more than contraception devices.

WASTING AWAY

The example we set for others

3000

DECLARING AMERICA "the most wasteful nation on Earth," and saying we faced "the moral equivalent of war," President Carter challenged us some 17 years ago to reduce our conspicuous consumption of nonrenewable energy resources.

We tried to, for a while — at least until the memories faded of long lines at the gas pumps following the '73 foreign-oil embargo.

Today, though, the United States uses almost as much oil as it did in 1973 (and imports more of it now than then). Today, each of us consumes an average of 55 barrels of oil yearly — mostly to drive cars and trucks about 1 trillion more miles a year than we drove in '73.

All told, the United States, accounting for about 2 percent of the world's population, consumes about a quarter of all the world's commercial energy, which comes principally from fossil fuel/oil, gas and coal. Along with other industrialized nations, we are still wasteful — some would say crudely so.

Which is to remind us: The United Nations' international conference in Cairo, now finishing up, isn't simply about contraception and abortion, though one might think so from the Vatican-led controversy that dominated news from the conference last week.

As important as it is to develop a global plan for stabilizing population growth, the world's serious attention must also be directed to conserving the world's finite natural resources, and to the need for richer nations like the United States to examine and adjust their all-consuming patterns and lifestyles. The fact is that world development isn't sustainable if developing nations successfully follow our example.

"Yes, ...raling numbers of people

account for rampant natural-resource destruction," writes Jay D. Hair, president of the National Wildlife Federation, in the fall edition of International Wildlife magazine. But lowering birthrates in developing countries isn't the sole solution. Even if population stabilized at today's numbers, says Hair, current consumption patterns and consumption disparities among nations can't be sustained.

Energy is not the half of it. In the same magazine, Don Hinrichsen, a United Nations consultant on environment and population issues, documents how population and lifestyle trends are devouring numerous other natural resources: water, agricultural land, forests, plants and animals. And while all the world's residents are guilty, the poorest and richest are most guilty.

"Poverty compels the world's 1.2 billion bottom-most poor to misuse their environment and ravage resources, while lack of access to better technologies, credit, education, health care and family-planning condemns them to subsistence patterns that offer little chance for concern about their environment," observes Hinrichsen. This contrasts with the richest 1.3 billion people, who consume disproportionate amounts of resources and generate disproportionate quantities of waste.

It should not be a source of national honor that each of us in America consumes 23 times more goods and services than the average Third World citizen. It's nothing to boast about that there are fewer high schools in the United States than shopping centers — to which, of course, everyone drives in his or her own car. We can hardly be proud that pollution and trash — with each American producing about 52 tons of the stuff by age 75 — are among our grossest national products.

So let the Cairo conference remind us: While we hope to set a good example for developing countries in terms of enlightened attitudes about family planning and education of women, we in the West also need to change the example we set in terms of consumption patterns.

Roanoke Times &
World News
Roanoke, VA
Sept. 12, 1994

Oregonian
Portland, OR
Sept. 17, 1994

World family values

Continued

U.N. population conference makes progress recognizing women's roles, developing programs closer to needs

It would be easy to dismiss the efforts of the United Nations population conference because of its outward contentiousness. That would be a mistake.

Conference documents, while unenforceable, nevertheless carry a moral stature against which the nations that signed them can be measured.

Also, subtle but critical shifts in the debate on the population bomb, and how best to defuse it, were clear in the past week in Cairo:

- Women's roles in population control gained extensive recognition. By virtually every measure or statistic presented, those countries where women have greater freedoms are reaching lower fertility rates. In developing countries that have shown improvement in women's literacy rates and access to a range of contraceptive methods, fertility rates declined.

- More and more, family-planning initiatives are getting their start in developing countries. The overpopulation-as-Western-propaganda argument was unmasked as bankrupt. Ten Third World countries, which bear

firsthand witness to the effects of exploding populations — the deterioration of arable land, dwindling food supply, malnourishment, starvation — created a joint project to share successful family-planning programs.

- The Vatican's concern on abortion was recognized. The conference resolved that "In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning," a statement in which both abortion supporters and foes may find common ground.

That statement, unintentionally perhaps, buttresses the need to better fund contraception programs. In countries where birth control methods are expensive or difficult to obtain, abortion has too often been used as a coercive, after-the-fact method of controlling family size.

Thus the question of population control will be measured by how well conferees — from developed and developing worlds — commit to the future funding of access to birth control. Levels of access — not levels of contention — will be the conference's real significance.

Cairo

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1994

Mr. John Patrick Hanley
1706 Colonial Lane
Northfield, Illinois 60093

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter to Hillary regarding global population policy. She has referred your letter to me. I appreciate the opportunity to explain our position on this matter, particularly with respect to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that will convene in Cairo in September.

At its meeting this year, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution that recognizes the sovereign right of each country to establish its own population policies and programs responding to country-specific needs.

At the Cairo Conference in September, the United States position will be based on three mutually reinforcing principles: (1) ensuring that women and men have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children; (2) improving the availability and quality of health services; and (3) reducing the rate of population growth to levels consistent with sustainable development.

Based on these principles, our delegation to the ICPD is working with all nations to plan population programs that are consistent with freedom, dignity, and personally held values and that are respectful of ethical and cultural beliefs. We support the provision of family planning services that enable couples everywhere to make voluntary, responsible choices about the size of their families. We believe a variety of family planning methods, including natural methods, abstinence, and use of contraceptives, should be available for families, enabling them to make their own decisions according to their own ethical and moral beliefs.

We also support the view that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. Our principal objective is to provide women with the means to prevent unwanted pregnancy and to reduce the incidence of abortion. We believe that abortion should not be encouraged as a method of family planning.

I attach great importance to the ICPD as a major step toward creating hope for the future. I have asked the U.S. delegation to work constructively with all those participating in the conference to ensure that the ICPD action program emphasizes the central role of the family in society, while stressing the need to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



Office of the General Secretary

3211 Fourth Street NE Washington DC 20017-1194 (202) 541-3100 FAX (202) 541-3101

Most Reverend William H. Keeler, D.D.

Archbishop of Baltimore

President

Monsignor Robert N. Lynch

General Secretary

Francis X. Doyle

Sister Sharon A. Ewart, RSM

Reverend Dennis M. Schnurr

Associate General Secretaries

Reverend Kenneth F. Jenkins

Assistant General Secretary

July 5, 1993

John P. Hanley
1706 Colonial Lane
Northfield, Illinois 60093

Dear Mr. Hanley :

Thank you very much for the information you sent to me concerning the promotion of fertility awareness. I have sent the information to our Diocesan Development Program for NFP, part of the Secretariat for Pro-Life Activities.

While the Bishops' Conference does not directly sponsor fertility awareness programs, it does provide materials and guidance to increase the effectiveness of diocesan/local fertility awareness/NFP programs.

I am enclosing a copy of "Human Sexuality from God's Perspective: Humanae Vitae 25 Years Later," a statement of the NCCB Committee for Pro-Life Activities in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of this important encyclical.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "R. N. Lynch", written over a horizontal line.

Reverend Msgr. Robert N. Lynch
General Secretary

Enclosure



THE GEORGIA INITIATIVE FOR THE FAMILY

Statement of Purpose

In September 1994, governments and non-profit organizations throughout the world came together at the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. They approved a Plan of Action as a blueprint for stabilizing population growth and making sustainable development possible. Unless this blueprint is realized, efforts to improve the standard of living for much of the world's people will be heavily incumbered. The increasing imbalance between people and resources will feed intranational and international conflict. Reduction of fertility, along with a significant change in consumption patterns will be necessary to save what is left of the global environment.

The Plan of Action was adopted by over 180 countries. It calls for universal access to high quality Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services and reducing the desire for large families by promoting economic development for women, education for girls, engaging men in family life and child care more fully, and reducing infant and child mortality.



While it is easy for Americans to believe these concerns exist "somewhere else", they are as relevant and pressing in communities in the United States as they are in developing countries. In fact, to truly realize the goals of Cairo, the United States must take a leadership role. We cannot do this if we are not addressing our own problems here at home.

Unplanned pregnancy and unsupported childbearing in general, and teenage pregnancy in particular, are widespread in the United States. The most recent estimate is that approximately 55% of all pregnancies are unplanned -- a percentage that is higher than in virtually all other industrialized countries. Unplanned pregnancy is not just a problem of teenagers or unmarried women or minorities; it affects all of society.

Teenage pregnancy rates in the United States are nearly double that of other industrialized countries -- three times the rate of Sweden and seven times the rate of the Netherlands despite similar rates of teenage sexual involvement and higher levels of social assistance (welfare) in those countries. Teen mothers and their babies compose the single largest group at risk for poor health, poverty, abuse, and long-term dependency on government support. Teen mothers, more often than older mothers, serve as single parents -- abandoned by the males who fathered their babies.

Despite these statistics, the United States is the only developed country without an official population policy. There are no national or statewide standards on how to encourage planned pregnancies, support childbearing, and to increase the engagement of both men and women with their children.

In Georgia there is compelling need to address unplanned pregnancies, particularly among teenagers. According to the Centers for Disease Control, Georgia ranks first among states in the rate of adolescent pregnancy, ages 18 and younger.

THE GEORGIA INITIATIVE FOR THE FAMILY

A Plan For Action

The Georgia Initiative for the Family is an attempt to create a replicable model for community, state, and national action.

The Georgia Initiative for the Family has two main components:

1. STATEWIDE MOBILIZATION:

- A. Statewide mobilization to increase resources for services that will lead to the reduction of early -- often involuntary -- sexual involvement, unwanted pregnancy and unsupported childbearing. Many organizations currently deliver services in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, child care, abstinence based sexuality education, programs for teen mothers, job training and programs that address other unmet needs. These programs are under-funded, over-utilized and often fragmented. In addition, state and federal funding is currently prioritized towards post pregnancy services. In 1992, Georgia spent \$11 million in pregnancy 'prevention' as compared to \$504 million in support after childbirth.

A strategic, statewide plan of action around a legislative agenda which incorporates community mobilization, a media campaign, and well-developed outreach materials could dramatically redirect resources and public attention.

- B. In addition to statewide mobilization to increase support for services that would reduce unplanned and teen pregnancies, the Initiative will develop statewide support for the in-school program "Postponing Sexual Involvement" (PSI). Developed at Grady Hospital by Dr. Marion Howard, PSI is internationally recognized as one of the most successful in-school programs designed to postpone teenage sexual involvement.

PSI is comprised of three elements: 1) 5 hours a year of traditional sex and family life education; 2) 5 hours a year of classroom discussions and role playing led by specially trained and paid teen leaders. Peer-led sessions have proven to be the most effective at altering behavior and teaching 'refusal skills'; 3) A clinic referral for those in need of services. This program also recognizes the importance of promoting male participation and responsibility and incorporates this premise throughout the program. The Grady program, although widely replicated throughout the U.S. is in only a few of Atlanta's classrooms. Until now, the PSI program has only been provided to 8th grade students in the City of Atlanta Schools. However, child development experts and service providers have expressed the need to start younger and provide more continuity with the program. With funding from the Charles Stewart Mott, Ford and Turner Foundations, Dr. Howard has developed the materials to expand the PSI program on an age appropriate basis for elementary through high school classes.

The Georgia Initiative aims to develop statewide support for making the entire PSI Program available to all Georgia school systems that want it.

2. COMMUNITY MODELS:

The second component of the Georgia Initiative is to create community models to reduce teenage and unwanted pregnancies. The communities chosen are: Atlanta (dense, decaying, urban industrial areas); Albany (conservative, 'Baptist Belt,' recovering from flood damage and the city with the highest proportion of single parent, female headed families and 'latch key' children); and South Tifton (rural, mixed racially, severely under-served community with one of the highest rates of teen pregnancies).

Each community has been chosen because of:

- highest need and potential for success
- existing base of community support and varying degrees of programmatic involvement in these issues which need coordinating and expanding

The Georgia Initiative understands that there are two levels of approaches that need to be taken if unplanned and teen pregnancies are to be reduced -- Promoting family planning and developing a sense of community.

Family Planning is the core around which the Initiative is organized. Family Planning programs are meant to focus on providing people with the means to achieve their reproductive goals in a healthful manner, including providing contraception to reduce unwanted childbearing. However, unwanted childbearing is not the only issue. Many young people, confused about their roles, want children in an immature bid for self-esteem and identity building.

It is generally agreed among educators, child development experts, and service providers that lack of life options and self esteem are the major factors leading to unwanted as well as wanted teen pregnancies. These are also the same factors that contribute to substance abuse, physical abuse, crime, and school dropout.

Hence, the Georgia Initiative seeks to develop in each of the model communities a holistic approach that combines family planning and reproductive health services with Life Option Models. These are similar to those operating in India and Bangladesh, which combine micro-credit and improvement of women's productivity through access to resources, with reproductive health services.

The Georgia Initiative will track, record, and evaluate these models so that they may be more easily studied and replicated elsewhere.

We have learned from other efforts that to address fertility issues truly effectively one must create a sense of Community. In each of our model sites, we will begin by making sure there are one or more community centers. These centers must:

- be a safe place
- be open after school, evenings, and on weekends
- house a Family Connection site in which all service agencies that address the needs of children and families are located (Georgia's Family Connection Program, currently in 55 counties, coordinates these services into one-stop shopping with intense case management.)
- have a teen Hotline
- provide teen counseling
- offer parenting classes and childcare for both boys and girls, women and men
- offer classes for parents to learn how to convey values and talk about sexuality with their children
- offer programs designed for young males such as "Uhuru" and Rites of Passage
- be a 'fun place' to come to with parties, food, and videos that teach and uplift

In addition to the community centers, each model site will have four main programmatic 'pillars':

1. Family Planning and Reproductive Health Service

Central to any effort of this kind is universal availability of affordable, client-focused family planning and reproductive health care services. But easy access to a facility is not enough. High quality service and interpersonal relationship will prompt clients to seek out distant facilities. Absent these services, people

will choose not to go to any facility. This is especially true of teens. If young people feel judged, or if they are given 'assembly-line' treatment, they will not want to return to the facility.

Thus, quality of care of family planning and reproductive health services is critical to the goals of the Initiative. This means:

- clearly formulated standards of quality
- appropriate contraceptive options
- careful counseling and follow-up
- prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of sexually transmitted disease
- a location that allows anonymity. This is particularly important for teens
- staff that is trained to address the special needs of teens

2. "Life Option Models"

Experience has shown that for high risk youth including the dropouts and homeless, a holistic, life options approach can be very successful. These programs are long-term (five years) and intense. They provide a family-like structure, tutoring, academic assessment, individual sports, counseling, job skills development, and the guarantee of a college education. The Initiative is looking at the Children's Aid Society program that is administered by Dr. Michael Carrera in New York, as well as the Plain Talk Initiative.

3. Self Sufficiency Programs

In keeping with the premise that opportunity and a future are the best contraceptive, each pilot community will have a program that will train low income women, men, and young adults in entrepreneurial skills. The model the Initiative has chosen is the Women's Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO). This program was started a number of years ago in Minneapolis and has now been replicated in many parts of the country. WEDCO instructs people

on starting small businesses geared towards providing sufficient family income without government assistance. In addition to training in marketing, business planning, and basic accounting, the WEDCO program involves banks and foundations to create loan pools for the purpose of providing micro loans for each business started. This model has a very high success rate of both business survival and loan repayment. Kathy Keeley, founder of WEDCO, will be contracting with the Turner Foundation for the initial training and set-up of WEDCO programs in each of the model communities and other Georgia communities that express interest. Moreover, WEDCO-type programs can be delivered in a high school setting as well.

4. Child Care

One of the reasons for repeat pregnancies and school dropout among teens is the inability to continue education or join the work force due to insufficient access to child care. Young mothers need child care that is close to school, open to infants, and provides parenting and post-natal care classes. The Initiative will seek to make sure that such care is available and then evaluate to assess the effect on reducing second pregnancies.

Administration/Organization

The Initiative will be moved towards an independent organization, housed in either an existing or newly created organization. The Initiative will be administered by a statewide director and will provide a community organizer in each of the model communities, all of whom will be trained in program implementation and community organizing by the Midwest Academy in partnership with local training organizations. The task of these coordinators will be to mobilize and unite communities around the Initiative and to insure 'community ownership' of all aspects of the program.

Statewide Conference

The Initiative will hold a statewide conference on December 8-10, 1995, designed to forge consensus on a plan of action that encompasses statewide legislation and community programs. The conference goal is:

To develop statewide support for public and private services that address unplanned pregnancies with the focus on the special needs of adolescents.

Committees have already begun work on developing strategies around the issues of legislative and political action, community organizing and outreach, media, evaluation, and pilot programs. Hundreds of participants from across the state are expected to attend as well national experts and advocates.

The success of the Georgia Initiative will depend on the degree to which public and private sector organizations and funders will want to join with the Turner Foundation in support of this effort.