

Weather today

Rain or sleet, clearing up in the afternoon. 3 to 8 degrees Celsius. Wind fair.



Really?

Loans to the poor of Bangladesh create growth.

Page 4



Women's day

Theme of summit and of today's issue of Politiken.

Pages 6 and 7



Hillary in town

What he said: Page 3

What she said: Page 9

269,605
MORE PEOPLE
IN POVERTY

In just four days, 269,605 more people have been added to the global toll of people living in absolute poverty, according to the 'poverty clock' assembled by UNDP and UNFPA at the NGO Forum.



Where am I, where am I?

Photo: Heine Pedersen

More of the same

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Dashed hopes on 20:20 and debt relief as final agreement is reached

By Anne M. Sørensen and Pernille Tranberg

The most controversial resource issues, the 20:20 compact and the debt, were agreed upon late last night in the working group to the main committee. To satisfy all parties of negotiations, 20:20 will not be binding, but just a possible tool for 'interested' countries. This vague agreement means that the Social Summit will not make any ground-breaking decisions on resources.

According to Thierry Rommel, United Nations EU-representative, the compromise - to devote 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes - has weakened

the compact considerably, because it is now voluntary.

The working group's decision is not formally binding, before it is approved of by the main committee tomorrow. It will, however, almost definitely go through.

The reason for the vague compromise is firm stands from all parties. The developing countries would only agree to the compact, if it was voluntary, because donors would not give in to their claims for new or additional resources. Donors only accepted to find resources using 'all available systems of sources and mechanisms including private and public sectors.' This means developing countries must exploit what exists within their own national budget or

create new, for example, by efficient taxation systems or cut military budgets.

A remaining problem with 20:20 is that 'basic social programmes' is not defined. According to Rommel delegates look at the compact in political, not operational terms. 'They have not defined it. It's up to the donors, and also to the recipients,' he says.

The final agreement on the debt question is just as weak. Of the four possible advances on debt, the working group only committed to give debt reductions to 'all severely indebted low-income countries' (tjek i draft). The willingness to give debt relief on general principles was not accepted - it will continue to be applied case by case. Also, the

third possibility was denied: that debt relief would go to a 100 per cent - it will cover 67 per cent as already agreed upon in the 1991-Trinidad Convention. Finally, it was agreed not to adopt the fourth and ground-breaking possibility of covering multi-lateral debt.

The EU found no common stand on 20:20 yesterday. Finland, Sweden, France and Great Britain still had problems with the compact's applicability - they favor the mutuality in principle, but are reluctant to quantify it. According to Rommel, there is, however, a great chance they will agree today after last night's watering down of the compact.

Mahbub ul Haq, special adviser to the United Nations

Development program and the brain behind the 20:20 compact, expresses frustration with the compromise both on the compact and the debt.

'It's going to be another vague (summit) resolution with no advance. We have had so many of those resolutions. It is considerably delute,' he says.

Ul Had worries particularly about the lack of definitions of 'basic social programmes,' because as he puts it, 'without a definition, you can't monitor it.'

He did, nevertheless, express hope that the compact - truncated as it is - will start up in Sub-Saharan Africa, which favor the idea. On the other hand, he says, it will probably not be applied in Latin America and Asia.

Money for summit goes to the poor

By Ediana Balleroni

Two presidents stay away for different reasons.

Brazil has the worst social indicators in Latin America: in a population of 155 million, child mortality is 52 per thousand (Japan ranks lowest with 4.5 per thousand), malnutrition effects 15.4 per cent, illiteracy stands at 20 per cent and the minimum monthly wage is merely USD 84.

These data have made Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso conspicuous by his absence at the Social Summit.

His press office told Politiken Summit over the phone that his government 'attributes key importance to the social arena and hopes that the summit is a success.' The spokesperson explained the president's absence by noting that the government is striving to get fundamental bills approved by Congress this week.

Regarding the policeman from Rio de Janeiro who shot an arrested burglar on TV last weekend, the spokesperson quoted President Cardoso as saying: 'Violence in Rio is a problem that worries both the federal and the local governments, and we are working together to solve it, but we know that the results will not be immediate.' The policeman is in prison and will be tried for his crime, added the spokesperson.

The president of one of the

world's poorest nations, Malawi, cancelled his trip to the summit for financial reasons.

President Bakili Muluzi said the trip, which he would have made with an entourage of 20, would have cost the country at least USD 200,000, the state radio reported on Monday. He reportedly decided to put the money toward poverty alleviation. A low level delegation of Malawi diplomats based in Europe will represent him at the summit.



TODAYS AGENDA



SOCIAL SUMMIT

- 10.00 am** GENERAL EXCHANGE of views.
Continues again from 3.00pm-6.00pm.
Plenary Hall
- 10.00 am** MAIN COMMITTEE.
1. Declaration and Programme of Action of
the World Summit for Social Development.
Continues again from 3.00pm-6.00pm.
Main Committee Room
- 10.00 am** OBSERVANCE of International Women's Day.
Auditorium
- 01.00 pm** SPECIAL OBSERVANCE of International
Women's Day.
Plenary Hall
- 10.00 am** THE FUTURE of the Welfare State. Confe-
rence organized by UNRISD.
Eigtveds Pakhus, Room III, Asiatisk Pl. 2



NGO FORUM 95

- 09.00 am** TOUGH REMEDY - Silent Tragedy. Conf.
on Structural Adjustment Programmes,
Women and Food Security. (1)
Danish Ass. for Int. Cooperation.
Conference G,2,39
- 09.00 am** ASIAN RURAL - Indigenous Women's
Rights.
Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law and
Development.
Conference H,1,40
- 09.00 am** THE ROLE of Women in Peace making.
NGO Peace Group.
Workshop C,4,32
- 01.00 pm** TOUGH REMEDY - Silent Tragedy. (2)
Danish Ass. for Int. Cooperation.
Conference G,2,39
- 01.00 pm** WOMEN and Social Development.
National Council of Women in DK.
Workshop C,2,17
- 03.00 pm** WOMEN in the Light of the "New World
Order".
Arab Women Forum.
Workshop G,1,35
- 03.00 pm** SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS of Chronic
Stress Syndrome in Women.
Danish Medical Women's Ass.
Workshop C,2,09
- 05.00 pm** CALL FOR PAPERS: Scientific. Conf. on
Women: Prior to Beijing.
Int. Population & Family Association.
Conference C,3,19
- 05.00 pm** FOCUS on Women in Rural Bangladesh.
Socio Economic Awareness Research Program.
Briefing C,3,31
- 05.00 pm** WOMEN and Social Development.
Tibet Women's Association, DK.
Conference C,3,21
- 07.00 pm** PURPLE DRAGON, Martial Arts display.
Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago
for Advancement of Women.

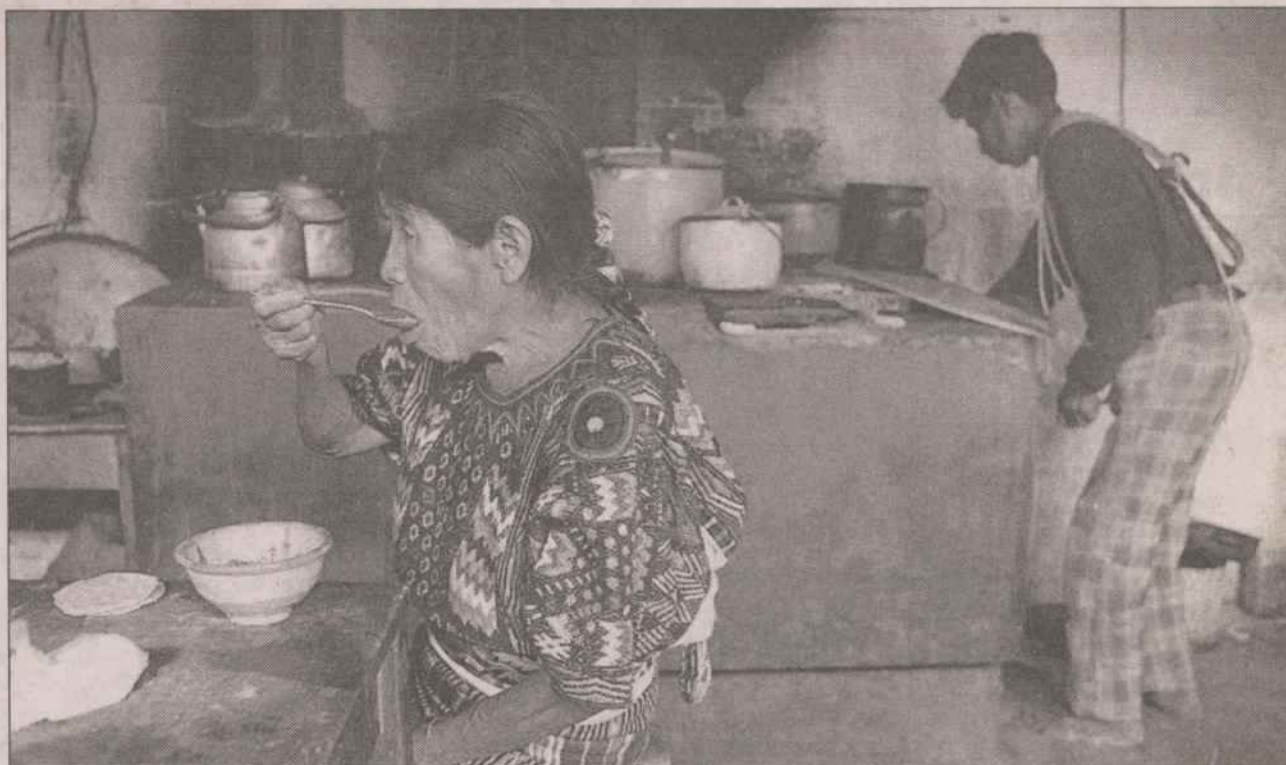


Photo: Heine Pedersen

Next threat: Hunger

Expert warns summit to change agricultural policies

FOOD SECURITY

By Anders Jerichow

Don't count on the patience of the poor and the hungry. They may not knock on your door. But their destiny will. Problem: The world lacks food. It has an abundance of poverty.

Consequence: Threats to stability. Hunger. Disease. Refugees. Risks of local conflicts. Cross-border environmental degradation and social upheaval.

Today, Wednesday, NGOs as well as official delegates will get a warning by Per Pinstrup-Andersen, director-general of the International Food Policy Research

Institute. His warning is grim. More than 700 million people on this lonely planet go to bed hungry every night. Food shortages traditionally start as a rural problem. They soon end us as a national and international threat.

But why? Because of wrong and biased policies, says Per Pinstrup-Andersen to Politiken Summit. Agricultural policies that benefit city-dwellers increase poverty in rural areas and force people to move. Yet cities rarely offer a better life, often only a version of increased poverty.

According to Pinstrup-Andersen, at the very least it is possible to reduce urba-

nization and the growth of urban poverty through new agricultural policies. And it is possible to increase agricultural output to ensure that the world can feed itself.

'The population of several African cities is growing by eight per cent a year. As a whole the African population is growing far faster than food production,' warns Pinstrup-Andersen.

'China is facing its own severe problems. And in China agricultural policies may be more important than anywhere else, since political decisions in Beijing affect the lives of 1.3 billion people.'

Political decision-makers need to remember, adds

Pinstrup-Andersen, that changes in agricultural policies and research often materialize only years later.

'In fact, what must materialize 25 years from now should be started today.'

Agricultural development is the key to poverty alleviation. It creates employment. It meets growing food needs. It stimulates economic growth at large - and sound investment in agriculture may hold the key to land and forest protection.

Per Pinstrup-Andersen will speak at the NGO Forum, conference room G,2,39 at today's conference: 'Tough remedies - Silent tragedies'

Education a social right in declaration

Danish Prime Minister: We have made a good start

SUMMIT REPORT

By Jens Holsøe

A clause on education as an important part of social human rights will appear in the final declaration and programme of action. This important step forward has so far been secured in the negotiations about the final text, the Danish prime minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen told Politiken Summit yesterday.

'We have made a good start: there have been some very thought-provoking speeches and progress in committee,' he said. We will have a final document that will give both the governments and the NGOs an important point of reference in the follow-up process. It

will be a document that will put governments under an obligation to implement improvements in the social development process.'

Poul Nyrup is not among those who fear that the results of this weeks conference may be insignificant.

'There has also been lot of criticism of the result of the Rio Summit on the environment. But let me remind you, that in all the parliaments in Europe the Rio declaration is referred to every time these matters are debated,' he emphasized.

'So it is my hope that in five to ten years the declaration and plan of action that results from Copenhagen will be used as a term of reference when social improvements are being discussed and, hopefully, im-

plemented. The concept of security for people, not old fashioned military security, but social security within the community is something to build upon,' he continued.

'In the meeting I had with Ms. Hillary Clinton, wife of the American President, we had a good talk on the importance of social security and good education facilities. We agreed that if people feel socially secure they will have more courage to improve their situation in life, change jobs, go on courses, engage in further education and training. I was impressed by her exciting speech, which pointed to the fact that resources freed by detente ought to be directed towards social improvement.'

What? Where?

By Tabish Khair

The only uncrowded area at the Bella Center appears to be the colourful exhibit and information pavilion set up by the Danish authorities at a cost of 200,000 kroner (33,000 USD) to provide information about Copenhagen to journalists and delegates.

However, the Municipality of Copenhagen, which has set up the exhibit along with five ministries and four organisations, is, explains Jesper G. Jensen, not disappointed.

The exhibit, which employs 20 people and is open for approximately ten hours every day, offers information that may be of interest to foreigners - ranging from facts about ministries and Danish institutions to the location of newsy and photogenic places in Copenhagen.



TELL THEM IT MUSTN'T COST US ANYTHING AND THAT THOSE ALTERNATIVE GUYS ARE DOING A MUCH BETTER JOB THAN THE GOVERNMENTS



First things first

Summit should reassess

By Tabish Khair

'The Social Summit should reassess previous decisions and resolutions of the UN that have been passed but not implemented. The UN has to work out a mechanism to implement these resolutions,' says Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo of Population and Quality of Life Independent Commission.

Pintasilgo, a Portuguese ex-minister, is afraid that the summit will remain a 'cozy gathering but nothing more, if we keep on repeating what has already been covered by UN resolutions in the past'. She wants the draft declaration to go further in the direction of implementing previous resolutions, such as Agenda 21 of the Rio summit.

In addition, Pintasilgo asks for 'rethinking at the intellectual level so that new concepts and a fresh urge evolve.' She also wants the delegates to make 'the people who work in the informal sector statistically, sociologically, economically and politically visible'. She feels that instead of 'merely talking about creating jobs,' the summit should help to ensure that the informal sector - largely consisting of women doing housework, rearing children or looking after the elderly - is given its 'due share in the administrative and economic structure of society.' 'The informal sector should be recognised for what it is - a field in which the majority of people earn their livelihood,' she emphasizes.

A clear signal

Pintasilgo is angry at the way the debt issue is being handled by some Northern nations. She is also 'astonished' at the reaction of some countries to the 20/20 proposal. She says, 'The overwhelming amount of aid does not go to the people - it goes to experts. A way has to be documented to allot a fixed amount to health and education.' She would like the summit to send a clear signal against defence expenditures and the trade of arms.

On the positive side, Pintasilgo is happy that the summit has returned people to the centre of development. Another positive feature has been the realisation that economic growth on its own is not a solution to many fundamental problems, she notes. But she adds, 'The basic human rights issues of today are the right of people to have food, education and health facilities. If we are unable to ensure these, we must admit being accomplices to a massive violation of human rights'.

NGOs out in the cold

SUMMIT REPORT

By Ulla Jepsen and Babington Maravanyika

NGOs are feeling completely excluded from the decision making process at the summit and they have no way of influencing the work on the draft declaration. For security reasons the NGOs have no access to the diplomats working with the brackets on the final document and only very limited contact with the delegates of the summit.

Furthermore, the 2,400 NGOs attending the summit can not obtain copies of speeches and summaries of the talks at the general assembly and the main com-

mittee. The copies of speeches and summaries from the meetings that are handed out are strictly for the press only - if the NGOs want copies of these they have to pretend to be journalists.

'The UN simply doesn't supply the resources the NGOs need in terms of access to documents. These documents are the basis of their lobbying. The NGOs are having a much harder time of influencing their working conditions here than in New York or at other UN conferences, said one UN staff member at the NGO information stall.'

'We are completely out of the decision-making process here and we can only listen to the decisions that have

already been made. The information and the briefings we get about the progress of the negotiations are very brief. When we ask for details, even the NGOs who are members of the delegations tell us that they are not allowed to speak about it publicly', said Bart Bode a NGO of the European Justice and Peace Commission.

'The NGOs are crucial and we certainly want them to participate and it is only because they are unfamiliar with the place that they feel shut out', said UN spokeswoman, Susan Markham as a respond to the criticism.

No declaration

Babington Maravanyika reports from the NGO Forum that NGOs that had inten-

ded to come up with their own declaration last night, failed to do so. Some of them felt they needed more time to study the draft prepared by the draft committee.

At a meeting held at Holmen last night, some of the NGO representatives said they could not simply ratify text prepared by the draft committee without including their own input, as this would otherwise not be a majority decision.

They will meet again

Some members of the draft committee tried in vain to push for the passing of the declaration, saying women intended to read it during their march to mark International Women's Day today.

'We have to come up with a well thought document which we all agree with, otherwise we are going to end up legitimising whatever document the politicians are going to agree on,' said one NGO representative who was in favour of giving people more time to study the NGOs' draft declaration.

It was finally agreed that all those interested in making inputs to the draft would have the whole of tomorrow to do so, and that all NGO representatives would meet at 9am on Thursday to sign the final declaration.

EU closing purse on Lome countries

CONVENTIONS

By Anne M. Sørensen

While the social summit is swimming in fine words about responsibility and solidarity, the EU countries may effectively reduce their individual aid budgets to the Lome countries (former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific). The negotiations, which are

ongoing in Brussels, have been long and heated with the U.K. and Germany opposed to giving additional aid to the former colonies.

A few days ago France issued a compromise agreement for contributions to the European Development Fund, which manages aid to the Lome countries. On paper the figures look good. A total of about USD 14 billion was provided for the period 1990-1995. For the pe-

riod 1995-2000, the total planned sum is expected to reach USD 17 billion. Taking inflation into account, however, the amounts are roughly the same. Moreover, because Austria, Finland and Sweden have recently joined the EU, the burden of the original contributors has actually lessened.

In the Lome delegations at the summit in Copenhagen, few had heard about

the negotiations in Brussels.

'It is certainly a bad signal for the EU to send at this time,' says one delegate from Botswana. He adds: 'It is in line with the lack of political will we generally experience these days.'

The Lome Convention was endorsed 20 years ago as a tool to secure for the former colonies the right to sell their goods on the European market. At the same

time Europe was secured cheap raw materials. But the convention has not been able to create growth in the poor countries, which, with few exceptions, are poorer and more indebted than ever. And although it is the intention of the EU to ensure growth through trade in former colonies, Europe has profited by far the most. Trade barriers on access to European markets often reach 80 to 100 per cent.



Zimbabwe

Photo: Heine Pedersen

Four steps against poverty

Implementation of a few basic measures can produce results, says report

■ ECONOMICS

By Ediana Balleroni

Four basic steps are needed to eradicate global poverty: economic growth, investment in human resources, support to low-wage enterprises and direct subsidies to the poor when necessary.

These are the conclusions of research conducted in 13 countries that have undertaken successful anti-poverty programmes. The report was commissioned by Juan Somavia, chairman of the World Summit for Social Development, and prepared by the International Center for Economic Growth (ICEG), an umbrella organisation of 340 economic institutes in 117 countries.

Programmes in Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, Kenya, Philippines, Zimbabwe, the Czech Republic, South Korea, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire were researched for the report. It was noted that all the successful programmes have taken at least two of the four recommended steps.

According to Nicol Ardito-Barletta, general director of ICEG, fostering economic growth includes adopting policies to stabilize the economy and promote the creation of jobs and wealth, which in turn will generate revenues for government programmes against poverty.

Measures towards human welfare are also necessary, adds Barletta. Investments in health, housing and edu-

cation are of prime importance.

Support to enterprises that hire low-wage workers can be provided by different means: fiscal incentives to micro-enterprises, rural electrification and input incentives (credit for machinery, fertilizers, etc.), free access to technical assistance as well as a positive legal framework.

Finally, direct subsidies to the poor are necessary in some cases. 'Even if it means giving a monthly check to ensure a minimum income and put a person back in the market,' says Barletta.

'NGOs play a key role in implementing these programmes, explains Barletta, adding that 'it's necessary to put ideology aside and have the full participation of

the public and private sectors.'

Some experiences that he highlighted:

■ South Korea: One of the poorest countries in the world 30 years ago, South Korea's real GDP has grown 18.6 times and per capita income has multiplied 11.3 times between 1962 and 1992. Initial steps adopted included price stabilization and increasing the income of farmers and workers in order to secure stable demand. The programme included export-oriented strategies. The keystone was an emphasis on education.

■ Zimbabwe: After independence in 1980, the government adopted a market-oriented structural adjustment programme. This included the creation of agricultural and industrial co-

operatives, among which were a large number of trade unions, to generate jobs. A social fund was created to pay student registration, provide training to self-employed workers and finance small 540 projects. The programme included health and public works programmes as well as incentives for women.

■ Costa Rica: The only country in Latin America without an army, Costa Rica is one of the most stable democracies in the region. A 'financial stabilization and economic reactivation plan' was adopted in the early 1980s. It imposed restrictions on money supply, promoted exports and provided state support for micro, small- and middle-scale industries.

Give poor a fair deal - not handouts

For almost 20 years, Mohammad Yunus has challenged conventional banking practice by loaning to the poor

By Tabish Khair

'The financial institutions are the number one contributors to world poverty by refusing loans to poor people. Change the financial systems and the poor will get out of poverty on their own. You will not need to give them aid,' says Mohammad Yunus, an informally dressed academic turned

banker from Bangladesh.

He also believes that if the Social Summit tries seriously and has a 'clear idea of what to do', it is possible to 'eradicate poverty by the year 2025'.

Yunus knows what he is talking about. For almost two decades, he has challenged conventional banking practice by loaning to the poor - and in the process creating the successful Gra-

meen Bank and pulling at least half a million Bangladeshis out of the mire of poverty. His idea is being studied in 40 countries and President Clinton considers Yunus a prime candidate for the Nobel Prize.

Yunus elaborates, 'Today, Grameen Bank serves nearly two million borrowers in Bangladesh, 94 per cent of whom are women. We have 1045 branches that cater to 35,000 villages, which means that our borrower-donors are in one out of every two Bangladeshi villages. We do not give hand-

outs, we give proper bank loans for practically any activity - these loans are paid back at a reasonable rate. Grameen not only lends to the poor, it is owned by the same poor people whom we lend to.'

What are the requirements for taking out a loan? 'To put it simply: the less you have, the higher you rank in our list of priorities. It takes very little at times to make a person self-reliant. Our average loan is USD 75.'

But why is it, then, that 'real' banks hardly ever

loan to the poor? Yunus explains, 'Conventional belief holds that banking can only be done on the basis of collateral. That means the more you have, the more you get. Banks also claim that the poor do not repay loans. But we know it makes sense to loan to the poor. This year we will loan half a billion dollars and our repayment rate remains above 98 per cent. This is much higher than that of other banks. Compared to us, 'real' banks look like charity outfits for the rich.'

Outside the Summit

■ GLOBAL UPDATE

Reuters, London

■ LONDON - German mark bludgeoned many European currencies to record lows and left the dollar licking its wounds on foreign exchanges.

■ ZAGREB - Croatia will risk diplomatic retaliation and stick by its decision to kick out UN peacekeepers who have policed a ceasefire with rebel Serbs since 1992, Foreign Minister Mate Granic said.

■ MOSCOW - The powerful mayor of Moscow warned President Boris Yeltsin he would quit unless the Kremlin chief reinstated two top law enforcement officials.

■ MOSCOW - Russia's Foreign Ministry played down the EU's postponement of a trade deal on the eve of a visit by EU ministers.

■ GENEVA - An aid agency said ten civilians had been killed and five wounded when a bus evacuating people from the Chechen capital Grozny hit an anti-tank mine.

■ KABUL - An Afghan Shi'ite Moslem faction under attack from government forces fired rockets into Kabul, killing more than 30 people and wounding about 90, government sources said.

■ GENEVA - US and EU envoys were meeting to try to end stalemate over the new head of the World Trade Organisation, diplomats said.

■ TUNIS - Algerian President Liamine Zeroual sacked his justice and communication ministers, in the wake of a mutiny in an Algiers prison and a crackdown on the Algiers press.

■ ATHENS - Greece issued fresh threat to veto a landmark customs union between Turkey and the EU, saying Turkey had reportedly made threats against the divided island of Cyprus.

■ LONDON - Barings bank was savouring a new lease of life as its Dutch saviour paid off debts and staff prepared for a fresh round of bets on Asian money.

■ PARIS - Two new polls confirmed that Paris mayor Jacques Chirac is leading the race for French presidency seven weeks ahead of first round of voting.

■ WARSAW - New Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy declared war on Poland's increasingly dangerous gangsters.

■ LAHORE - Gunmen killed a leader of a militant Shi'ite Moslem organisation and seven other people in factional fighting in two Pakistani cities.

Tivoli will be open just for you

In the heart of Copenhagen lie the most beautiful gardens in the world. Come and find out what it is that makes Tivoli something absolutely unique. Experience the fantastic amusements, the performing artistes, music at the pavilions, restaurants that cater for every palate, the Tivoli Museum with its story of the gardens since they opened in 1843, the Concert Hall, the classic Pantomime Theatre, and the night sky above Tivoli that is lit by an unparalleled firework display.

Visitors to Tivoli are asked to use the main entrance in Vesterbrogade. Copenhagen Culture Card gives you free admission to Tivoli and all its amusements.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

12.00 noon

The Tivoli Gardens open

1.00pm

All amusements open

4.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30pm

Pantomime Theatre

Performance "The Deceived Tailor"

5.00 and 11.00pm

Promenade Pavilion

The Promenade Orchestra entertains

6.30 and 8.30pm

The Tivoli Boys Guard

Parade through the Gardens

7.00 and 10.30pm

Open-Air Stage

Performing acrobats

7.00pm

Jazzhus Slukefter

Jørgen Svare Slukefter All Stars, featuring Ole Stolle

8.00 and 9.00pm

Brass Band Stand

Tivoli's Big Band entertains

11.45pm

Fireworks

From the Concert Hall

SATURDAY, MARCH 11

12.00 noon

The Tivoli Gardens open

1.00pm

All amusements open

4.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30pm

Pantomime Theatre

Performance "The Deceived Tailor"

5.00, 7.00 and 10.00pm

Open-Air Stage

Performing acrobats

6.30 and 8.30pm

The Tivoli Boys Guard

Parade through the Gardens

7.00pm

Jazzhus Slukefter

Jørgen Svare Slukefter All Stars, featuring Ole Stolle

8.00 and 9.00pm

Brass Band Stand

Tivoli's Big Band entertains

8.30pm

The Concert Hall

BEST OF DENMARK

Copenhagen Philharmonic Orchestra

Conductor:

Thomas Dausgaard

Performers:

Inga Nielsen - Jewel aria from Gounod's Faust

Aage Haugland - Jeronimus' song from Carl Nielsen's Maskarade

Michala Petri - Vivaldi

The Safri Duo - Champagne-Galop by H.C. Lumbye/Fuzzy

Linie 3 and Jan Glæsel's Orchestra

Cecilia Eliasson and Bill Holmberg, dance Tango Jalousie by J. Gade

Flemming Enevold, Alberte, Kurt Ravn a.o. - highlights from Danish musicals: Cyrano, Aladdin and Atlantis

Conductor: Fini Høstrup

The Tivoli Boys Guard

Tickets: DKK 75, 95, 135, 175 can be bought from The Tivoli Ticket Centre, phone 33 15 10 12 from 11.00am-5.00pm, The Tourist Information in Bella Center, Center Hall/B4 from 8.00am-7.00pm or at NGO Information Center, Tourist Service from 10.00am-10.00pm

The concert ticket allows free admission through Tivoli's Main Entrance

8.30 and 11.00pm

Promenade Pavilion

The Promenade Orchestra entertains

10.30pm

The Concert Hall

BEST OF DENMARK

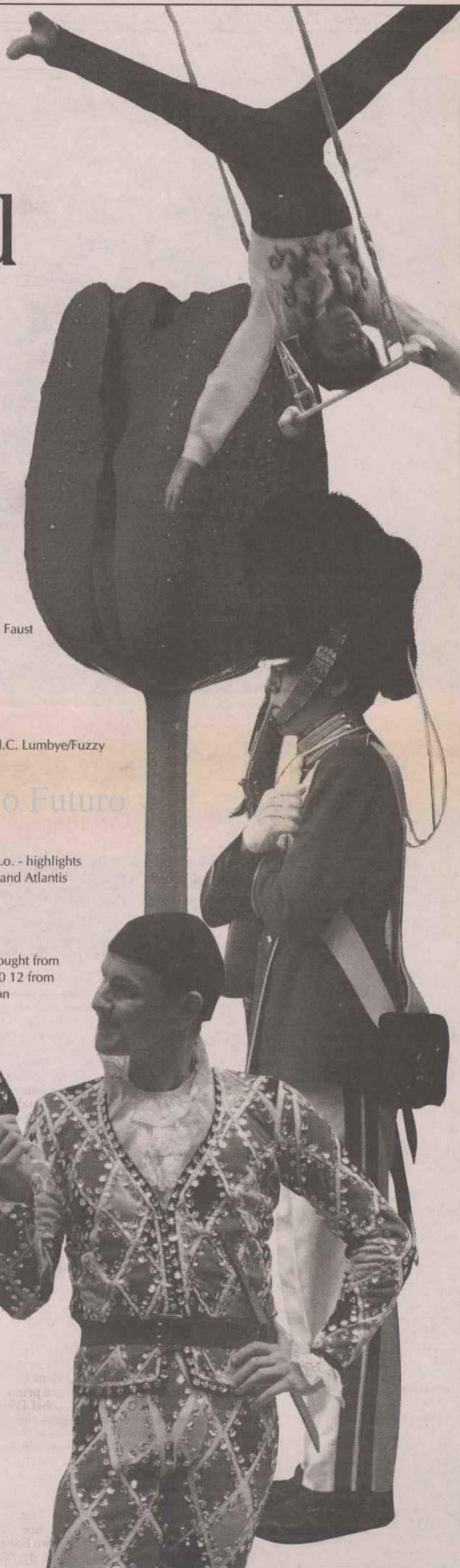
(see programme 8.30pm)

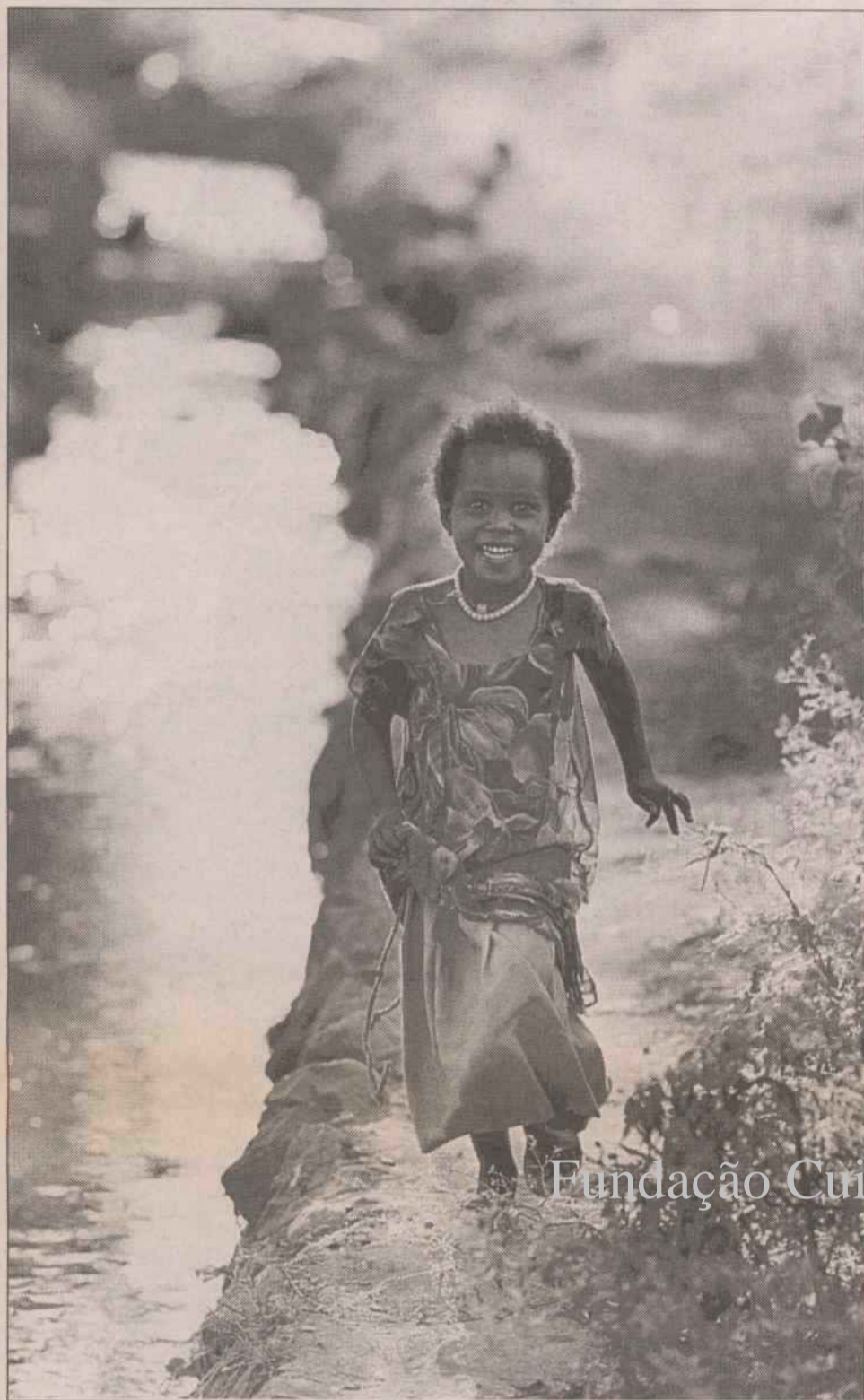
11.45pm

Fireworks

From the Concert Hall

TIVOLI





Girl in Ethiopia

Photo: Heine Pedersen

What happened to those good intentions?

Women's fund struggles despite huge needs

By Ulla Jepsen

Twenty years ago, a UN fund was created with the aim of supporting women's development by channelling small amounts of aid directly into the hands of poor women. The fund was the result of the World Women's Conference in Mexico in 1975 – the first time women were put at the top of the UN agenda.

But what happened to the fund and all its good intentions? Politiken Summit decided to investigate.

It turned out that UNIFEM – as the fund was later called – never managed to attract investors on a large scale. Today it is one of the smallest organisations under the UN umbrella, with a very limited annual budget of only USD 11.6 million.

Noeleen Heyzer, director of UNIFEM says:

'Our workload has grown tenfold during the past 20 years but our funding has only doubled since the start in 1975. We can't get on like this, our resources simply don't meet our demands and we need more

funds.'

The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan have been UNIFEM's main donors, but most of them have only been contributing relatively small amounts.

'The issue is not a lack of support. Some countries have been very supportive of the idea of the fund, but I don't think these countries are aware of the amount needed. What we desperately need now is to get the other Western countries and some of the newly developed countries in South East Asia on board, and we need the G-7 to provide, if not financial support, then at least moral support for the issue,' says Heyzer.

The aim and the structure of UNIFEM has changed substantially since its inception in 1975. Today only 40 per cent of the budget is channelled directly into projects for women. The rest of the money is for a staff of 100 employees and on policy-making support at international, national and community levels.

'We realised that programming and investment

for poor women is undermined if you don't combine it with policy making at higher levels. That's why we are spending more on gender policies and mainstreaming than we did in the beginning, says Heyzer, who ensures that the administrative costs for UNIFEM are kept low.

Today – 20 years after its creation and five UN conferences later – UNIFEM is needed more than ever since the number of women living in poverty has not decreased but increased.

'Today 70 per cent of the world's poorest population is made up of women, and fighting for women's rights is still an upstream journey,' says Heyzer.

UNIFEM is not the only organisation in the UN family that works on changing women's living conditions in poor countries, but it is the only organisation that work solely on these issues.

'Women at all levels of society and all over the world are demanding changes now. In UNIFEM we want to make that demand visible,' she says.

Appeal to UN

By Babington Maravanyika

The executive director of a Somali NGO, Saacid Voluntary Organisation, has called on the United Nations to help end the Somali tradition of female circumcision, which she describes as serious violence against women.

In an interview with Politiken Summit, Khadija Osoble Ali says that circumcision is compulsory in her country, and that it results in immense suffering, including complications during childbirth.

Ali, whose organisation is the only one from war-torn Somalia to be represented at the NGO Forum, says that they presented a video on circumcision and that most people who watched it found it extremely disturbing.

She says that in Somalia some men will not marry a woman who has not been circumcised.

Cupido, king of his own mercy

They do not kill, mutilate, hurt or submit to treachery

They do not destroy by fire or pilfer others' inheritances

They do not embitter, steal gold or silver defraud anyone of their birthright or property with false covenant nor do they wreak havoc on kingdoms or empires

(...)

I admit freely that women do not

turn their hearts to such evils

as committing acts of barbarism,

for by nature they are

easy-going, apprehensive, sensitive

humble, gentle, coy and compassionate.

Christine de Pisan 1399 AD

Each minute a woman is infected by HIV

Women and young girls are at greater risk than men

By Ediana Balleroni

Due to physiological and social causes, HIV infection rates in women are rising faster than those in men. 'Women between the ages of 15 and 24 are particularly vulnerable,' says Dr. Aleya Hammad, special adviser to the World Health Organisation. This average age may go down further, especially in poor countries where commercial sex is the main source of income for girls and where 'sex tourism' is a factor in economic growth.

'I don't want to name countries, but men are now asking for 'virgin prostitutes,' claiming they don't want to get AIDS. But they themselves are infected. In some cases, this is transmitting the HIV infection to six- and seven-year-old girls,' explains Dr. Ham-

mad.

Studies in some Third World cities show that while the incidence of HIV is increasing in young women (15 to 24 years old), the higher infection level is among older men (25 to 49 years old). This suggests that older men are having sex with younger girls who have less 'defense' against men and less information about safe sex.

Men refuse

Worldwide, a woman becomes infected with HIV every minute. Every two minutes a woman dies of AIDS or related complications. More than 20 million women are infected with either herpes or human papilloma virus, both factors in increasing vulnerability to HIV infection. A woman's physiology also makes her more vulnerable than men, and

young adolescent girls are especially at risk.

Physiological reasons are reinforced by social ones. Men often refuse to use condoms. In some cases, they pay three times more for a prostitute who agrees to have sex without a condom. More and more women are becoming the victims of their husbands' promiscuity.

'There is no good news in the short-term. But we are developing a lot of studies and technologies – such as vaginal jellies which can protect the mucosa – in order to assure women that they need not rely on men for protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases,' says Dr. Hammad. She adds that female condoms also need to be more widely available.



Denmark is fine, but how do we get ahead?

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Photo: Heine Pedersen

Nordic women at the top

But still no country treats women as its men

■ EQUALITY

By Pernille Tranberg

Four nordic countries will rank at the top of a new gender index of this year's 'Human Development Report', to be published by the UNDP in August.

Japan will rank as far down the index as in the 90s.

According to the report we are still living in a shockingly unequal world. No countries - none at all - treats women as its men.

building women's capacities, but they are still excluded from equal economic and social opportunities. They work longer hours than men in almost all countries, rich or poor, but a great deal of their work remains unpaid, unrecognized and unappreciated. Women still constitute 70 per cent of the world's absolute poor, and they have only 36 per cent of total jobs and one-third of the share of national income.

These are some of the conclusions of the controversial UNDP-report. The coming report elaborates on the many advances women have experienced. Women's life expectancy and adult literacy has increased, respectively, 20 per cent and twice as fast than men's. More than half the women in the developing world would use modern contraceptives now and their fertility rate has fallen from 5.4 twenty years ago to 3.6 today.

In industrial countries, the proportion of women among administrators and managers has newly tripled, from 15 per cent in 1970 to 40 per cent in 1990. In several Nordic nations, new equality is being achieved between women and men in

their access to economic and political opportunities.

Shake up stereotypes

The Human Development Report also evaluate the invisible contribution of women in national income accounts. It concludes that there is a tendency to ignore

all work that does not enter the market, 'as if exchange value is the only test of the real value of any work,' as a UNDP-source puts it.

'Since women are likely to emerge as greater contributors to national income than men, this report is clearly going to be controversial,'

continues the source. 'This is going to shake up the stereotypes about who is the real bread-winner in the family and lead to a fundamental review about ownership of property and assets within a society.'

The report, which will offer a concrete agenda for

equalizing gender opportunities, is embargoed until August and will possibly be presented in Norway - which is said to have the world's record of the number of women in its parliament.

Women to be given priority

By Ediana Balleroni

'Investing in girls is the World Bank's number one priority now,' says Minh Chau Nguyen, WB's manager for Gender Analysis, Policy Education and Social Policy Department.

Every dollar spent in a girl's education will yield 12.4 per cent, while a dollar spent on a boy's education would yield just 11.1 per cent. This means that the wage that a girl will get on the labour market after finishing her studies will keep that proportion - even though women still earn less than men for the same type of job.

'It's a rational option. We think in terms of return -

social and economical return. That's why we are prioritising investment in women now,' says Nguyen.

The World Bank has USD 1 billion to spend this year in girls' education and training of women. It's a triple budget in relation to what has been expended yearly during the 80's.

Nguyen explains that in third world countries parents still think that it's more expensive to send girls to school than boys. First of all because they lose a hand in household work. Second, because boys receive better salaries.

Studies show that the more educated girls you have, the higher the fertility rate you get. Educated mothers also help to reduce child

mortality rates and expenditure on health care. The next girls generated by educated mothers will eventually be educated too, so it helps to reduce the gender gap in the education area. 'In other words, you get a better world,' says Nguyen.

WB is giving special attention to borrowers that have programmes targeted to women. In Bangladesh there is a huge scholarship programme especially for girls. In Pakistan, WB is giving money for the training of female teachers. 'In some societies, parents just send girls to school if the teacher is a woman,' explains Nguyen.

Support to reshape the legal framework in order to avoid bias against women

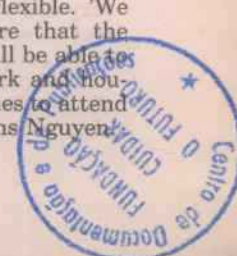
and to give them access to land ownership is also being considered by the WB.

Health programmes related to family planning and women care, water supply projects that have women trained as maintenance staff and whose location are selected by women also have priority.

WB is paying attention to details like these now before deciding to lend money. Another example: a programme directed to diffuse new agricultural technologies will have more chances to be supported if the teaching hours are flexible. 'We want to be sure that the rural women will be able to adjust their work and household work times to attend courses,' explains Nguyen.

Even in the positive cases, women only have one-tenth of total parliamentary seats and 5.5 percent of total cabinet positions.

A lot has happened in



■ INTERVIEW

By Claes Kastholm

The residence of former prime minister Anker Joergensen, 72, is a simple one: a three-room apartment on the fourth floor of a working-class district in the southern part of Copenhagen. His view: railway yards, factories and 70-year-old public housing blocks like the one he is living in. Definitely not a neighbourhood courting prosperous and influential people.

Anker Joergensen has been living here since he married Ingrid 46 years ago. Born to a poor working-class family, an orphan at six, a school dropout at age 14, he became prime minister in 1972, leading the largest political party in Denmark, the Social Democrats, and serving as vice-chairman of the Socialist Internationale.

I've never been interested in my personal standard of living. My concern was power itself

During his nine years in office he received numerous famous people, including statesmen from all over the world, from this modest residence. Anker Joergensen never saw any reason why he should move his family to Marienborg, the beautiful mansion reserved for the prime minister. The Danes adored Joergensen for his frugality.

When he left Parliament last year, Joergensen was undoubtedly the country's most popular politician ever. To everyone he was simply *Anker*, not the prime minister, nor Mr. Joergensen.

Anker Joergensen - how come the privileges that come with power, the big house, the blue limousine, the money, never meant anything to you?

- I've never been interested in my personal standard of living. My concern was power itself. That's why the privileges never meant anything to me. And when I say that I was interested in power it is with the view that the people themselves should share in that power, and I considered myself a representative of the people, the Danish workers. During my years in the trade union, as a storeman, as a shop steward, I learned that this is what it is all about: to distribute power. Therefore I'm very happy that the Danish system of education seeks to reach as many people as possible. We do not cultivate the elite. We cultivate the masses. The elite will manage, always. Don't think we'll get more



Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Greed and politics don't mix

Danish ex-prime minister: The benefits of the office didn't mean a thing to me

geniuses by cultivating the elite. But we are getting more skilful people by cultivating the masses.

It is often said that we have to pay politicians much more money if we want the best qualified people go into politics. What is your comment on this? - I would say that people who care that much about making money are not at all qualified to go into politics. I don't believe that money is the true incentive, the real motivation behind power. The force that drives me

has been the gaining of influence, fulfilling myself. In big business there might be a sort of prestige attached to a large income, but those people you have to lure into politics through money are definitely not fit for politics in a democracy.

Being a prime minister for so many years - have you had power? - Not real power. In a democracy like the Danish one no one has real power. Anyway, the power is absolutely conditional. Most often your job is to ensure that different be-

arers of power find one another. You have to be the balancing agent, the instrument of coordination - in order to keep it all working. So I wouldn't say power. But influence. And even more important: you've got the right to take initiatives. But standing in my office at Christiansborg Castle, looking down at the city and the throngs of people, I've never felt that here stood the most powerful man in the Kingdom of Denmark. I've always felt that this little Mr. Joergensen didn't govern very

much at all.

From a global point of view: which problem is the most urgent?
- To reduce the social gap between the Third World and the rich world to which we belong.

The people you have to lure into politics through money are definitely not fit for politics in a democracy.

This cannot be done by means of social aid. It is a challenge of gigantic dimensions. We have to work out a global strategy consisting of a variety of instruments. Developing strong trade unions in poor countries is essential. We must help them to organize people. If people are organized they begin to feel that they are worth something, and they won't hesitate to demand social progress. You have to create a certain consciousness among the poorest in these countries, pressure from below. This is the only way to get development started, as it was generations ago in our part of the world.

But it took 100 years for Europe to develop.

Yes, but the important thing for the developing countries is not to reach a certain level very fast - which is impossible - but to get things started so that people sense that something positive is happening, that there's a reason to have confidence in the future.

In a democracy like the Danish one no one has real power. Anyway, the power is absolutely conditional.

Is the Social Summit of any significance at all in this?

The significance of the Social Summit is, I think, that it is a catalyst for global thinking and planning on social issues. You should not expect solutions, nor fast results. My belief is that this meeting demonstrates that the international community does care about social problems - that there is a growing awareness of social problems and that together we are trying to do something about them.

Illustration: Roald Als

Let Denmark broker a debt deal

■ DEBT CRISIS

By Mahbub ul Haq,
Special advisor to the UNDP
administrator

DENMARK IS not only being a gracious host at the Social Summit: it is demonstrating its skill at political leadership.

Denmark's reported decision to cancel the debts of the poorest nations and least developed countries shows excellent political timing.

There is a unique opportunity available to Denmark to convert this decision into a major global initiative.

If debt cancellation is to mean anything to the world's poorest, these conditions are necessary:

FIRST, every dollar of cancelled debt should be deposited into a social development fund by each nation and spent only on basic social services and development programmes for the poor. It will simply be a tragedy if debts are cancelled in the name of the poor and the resources wasted on the military or on irrelevant development projects.

SECOND, each dollar of cancel-

led debt should be matched by an equivalent reduction in the military spending of the poorest nations. It is ironic that the only regions which have increased their military spending in the last seven years, despite a reduction of 25 per cent in global military spending, happen to be the poorest regions of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Many of these countries are spending more on their military at present than on the education and health of their people. Let there be a matched responsibility.

Let these countries agree to cut their military spending by an amount at least equal to the forgiven debts and deposit their contribution in the social development fund as well, one dollar for each dollar contributed by the creditors.

THIRD, there must be international monitoring of how these social development funds are spent to meet the genuine requirements of eradicating poverty.

In this way, the debt cancellation effort can link up with the 20:20 proposal and, for the poorest nations, can provide additional resources outside of the restructuring of existing aid budgets.

Thus it would be an answer to one of the principal concerns of the developing countries that there is no additionality in the 20:20 proposal. The creditors can turn to the UN

■
It will simply be a tragedy if debts are cancelled in the name of the poor and the resources wasted on the military or on irrelevant development projects
■

for monitoring the implementation of the social development funds.

DENMARK IS taking a courageous political initiative on debt cancellation for the poorest nations and least developed countries. Let us make sure that this is not just a little money thrown into water.

Why not make it the seed mo-



Illustration: Roald Als

ney for a comprehensive global initiative on debt and poverty? re. Why not put them all together? The various elements are all the-

Governments need NGOs

■ DOCUMENT

By Hillary Clinton

TO MEET the goals of this Summit, governments will have to go about their business in new ways. They will have to rethink how to protect their most vulnerable populations in a time of shrinking resources and accelerated global competition.

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

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

ces is so invaluable.

NGOs HAVE helped to improve the lives of tens of millions of men, women, children and families struggling to escape tyranny, poverty, and social dislocation.

Ultimately, this forum and the Social Summit is about supporting and building on that work, not for the sake of governments or ideologies, but for people. It is about putting people first.

Although women comprise 52 per cent 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.

Governments can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social, and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

Excerpts from Hillary Rodham Clintons remarks at the Summit

■ FOR THE RECORD

Some urged the social summit to tackle North-North problems - poverty in the midst of globalised wealth. However, a majority insisted that the summit must focus on the super-poor of the Third World. But why should one exclude the other?

The Guardian in an editorial

This Social Summit is a historical landmark giving all of us the chance to make its significance last and signal the beginning of a new era focusing on the appreciation of the intrinsic worth of every child, woman and man.

Princess Basma Bint Tala in her address

Kuwait, within the framework of Islamic principles and values it believes in remained proud in all the high human values distinguished itself from the moment God lavishes it with all the merits and grace.

Ahmad Khalid Al-Kulaib, Minister of Social Affairs and Labour in Kuwait

We also urge the UN to be driven by its beliefs, and not by the need to secure annual contributions from large Western nations. Failure to do so will perpetuate the current trend of the UN becoming marginalized to the role of providing relief for the symptoms and not for the causes of the scars left behind by the multilateral financial institutions.

Dr. Amitava Mukherjee, ACTIONAID India and South Asia Caucus, in his address

Not the way to get news out

By Pranay Gupte, Editor-in-Chief of The Earth Times

THE WARMTH and hospitality offered by Copenhagen residents will long be remembered by everyone who's come to this summit. UN officials ought to be pleased that the host country not only has spent enormous sums of money on the week-long event but also organized logistics meticulously. Given the exceptional attention paid to most Summit details, it is especially dismaying to note that the media have been pretty much corralled off from day-to-day proceedings.

THIS IS is reportedly being done in the interest of security, as if reporters constitute any great threat to delegates (other than using their professional weapons of scrutiny and scepticism). That means that reporters

must watch proceedings on TV monitors, and hope that occasionally some fortunate ones among them will obtain tickets to enter the hallowed halls of diplomacy.

AS THINGS stand, reporters cannot visit delegations or even UN officials. Conference organizers Nitin Desai and Jacques Baudot seem safe from the prying eyes of the media - which, given the two gentlemen's record of evading media association, might suit them fine. But that certainly isn't the way to build sympathetic constituencies among readers and viewers.

Excerpts from an editorial in the The Earth Times

Open forum

The Opinion-page of Politiken Summit is an open forum for discussion during the Social Summit in Copenhagen. Call us, fax us, write us or come to us. Politiken Summit has an office in the Bella Center, and we will be there from 9 a.m. till late in the evening.

Call 32 52 79 21 or 32 52 80 92. Fax 32 52 82 96. Mail should be sent to Politiken Summit, Raadhuspladsen 37, 1785 Koebenhavn V. You can reach us via Internet. Our e-mail address is: foreign-desk@online.pol.dk

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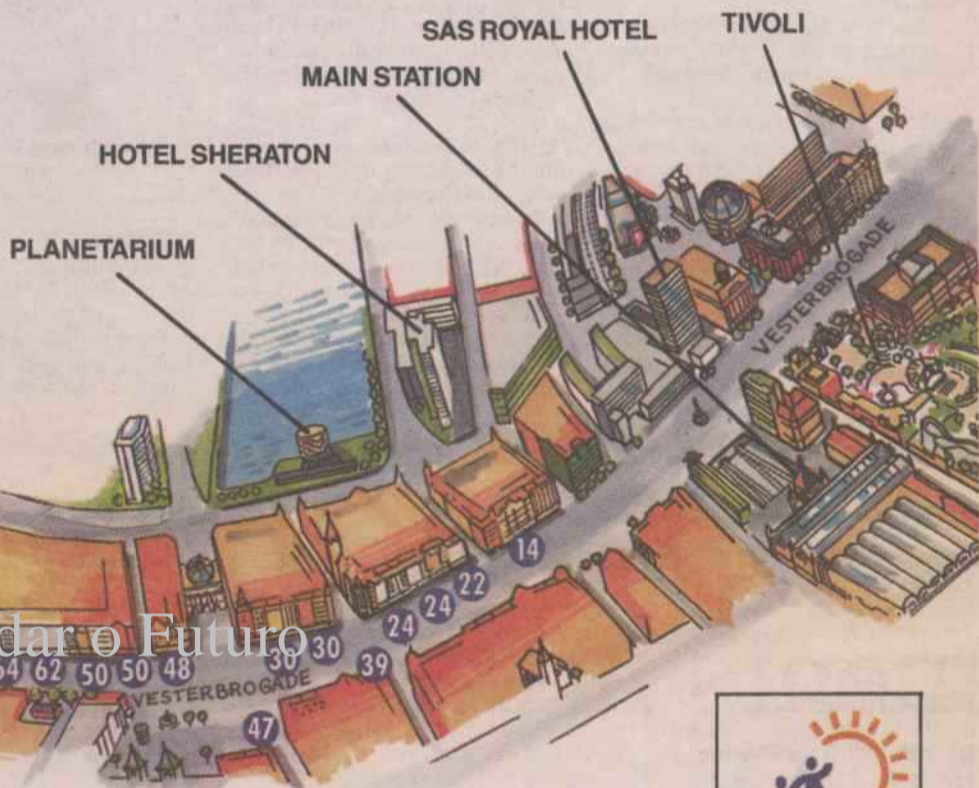
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VEKO

Pillars of shame

By Tabish Khair

■ WHERE TO EAT

ALADDIN (Turkish), Studiestræde 12, Mon-Sun noon-12pm, tel: 33 93 60 81.

GOVINDAS (vegetarian), Nørre Farimagsgade 82, Mon-Sat noon-8pm, tel: 33 33 74 44.

RESTAURATIONEN (Danish/French), Møntergade 19, Tues-Sat 6pm-12pm, tel: 33 14 94 95.

SAKURA (Japanese), Møntergade 22, Tues-Sat 5pm-11pm, tel: 33 13 11 89.

SKAGEN (Danish), Toldbodgade 2, Tues-Sun noon-3pm & 6pm-10pm, tel: 33 93 83 85.

SPISEHUSET (Danish), Rådhusstræde 13, Mon-Fri 5pm-12pm, Sat 5pm-2am, tel: 33 14 52 70.

■ JAZZ/ROCK/BLUES

JAZZHUS SLUKEFTER, Bernstorffsgade 1, 8pm: Jørgensen-Kristiansen Quartet.

PUMPEHUSET, Studiestræde 52, 8pm: Beat Back Racism - An Evening of Voices featuring The Nuyoncan Poets Café Live, Black Voices, Voices of Our Ancestors. The edge of hip hop, gospel and street poetry from UK and New York City. Admission.

CIRKUSBYGNINGEN, Axeltorv, 9pm: Summit Female Rock Gala. Sanne Salomonsen, Denmark's leading female vocalist, invites you to an unplugged evening with surprises and female vocalist guests celebrating International Women's Day. Admission.

EIGENS BALLROOM, Sturlasgade 14, 9pm: Five AGM Bands - Hotel Hunger, Schwarzwald Library, Naked, Grind and Funerals representing the best of the Danish alternative rock scene. Admission.

FINN ZIEGLERS HJØRNE, Vodroffsvej 24, 9pm: Finn Ziegler trio. Admission free.

WOODSTOCK, Vestergade 12, 9pm: The Shape I'm In, Danish Sixties Dance Championships.

BARCELONA, Fælledvej 21, 9.30pm: Blues Jazz Jam with Anders Gaardmand/Kjeld Lauritsen.

COPENHAGEN JAZZHOUSE, Niels Hemmingsensgade 10, 9.30pm: New Jungle

A three-metre-tall bronze pillar, depicting the tortured bodies of children, stands in one corner of conference hall A at Holmens. This is the Pillar of Shame, crafted by Danish artist Jens Galschiøt Christophersen - part of an ambitious plan by a volunteer group to protest the exploitation of children.

Around the pillar are limp cloth dolls - or are they the bodies of murdered children? These dolls of death are not just in Holmens, but at 50 other public sites all over Copenhagen. The organisers even plan to drape them on the pedestal of the Little Mermaid, a telling commentary on the lack of fairy tales in the lives of more than 200,000 children who will die while delegates at the Social Summit deliberate.

Christophersen and a new group (AIDOH), consisting of 40 volunteers, are trying to establish contact with other people who care about art and about children and who wish to speak out against human rights violations. Along with personal contacts, they are using the Internet to do so. And the pillar at Holmens is merely the first of 20 pillars planned.

Christophersen intends to sculpt three pillars each year and instal them in places where children are dying because of internal oppression or international apathy. AIDOH volunteers explain that the pillars will be constructed in small, detachable units - so that they can be easily shipped and assembled in places like Mexico City or Sarajevo.



The Pillar of Shame stands in a corner of conference hall A at Holmen. - Photo: Heine Pedersen

Orchestra. Music from Bali meets Ellington. Admission.

HVIDE LAM, Kultorvet 5, 9.30pm: The Guitar and Its Man From Paul Simon to Elvis Costello.

MOJO, Løngangstræde 21, 10pm: The Goodknights.

A/S BANANREPUBLIKKEN, Nørrebrogade 13, 10pm: Ernan L. Nussaa.

■ CLASSICAL

THE MUSIKHISTORIC MUSEUM, Åbenrå 30, 8pm: Karen Englund plays harpsichord dating from 1648.

HELLIGAANDSKIRKEN, Niels Hemmingsensgade 5, 8.30pm: Choir & Chamber Music with the Choir Carmina - rich cappella music by Niels W. Gade, Mendelssohn, Arvo Pärt,

Lewkovitch and Rautavaara. Admission.

ROSENBERG CASTLE, Øster Voldgade 4, 8.30pm: Tour in English of the Green Cabinet and the Treasury.

■ COPENHAGEN NIGHT FILM FESTIVAL

THE DANISH FILM MUSEUM, St. Søndervoldsstræde 4, 5pm: Tristana. 9pm: Public Enemy.

GLORIA, Rådhuspladsen 59, 9pm: Unbelievable Truth. 11pm: Boy Meets Girl.

GRAND THEATRE, Mikkell Bryggers Gade 8, 12pm: Golden Balls. 12pm: Somebody to Love.

PALLADIUM,

Vesterbrogade 1, 9.30pm: Surprise. 12pm: An Awfully Big Adventure. 12pm: Dellamorte Dellamore.

POSTHUS THEATRE, Rådhusstræde 1, 4pm: The Daughter of The Puma. 7pm: Peshaver Waltz. 9pm: 23:58. 11pm: Barnabo delle Montagne.

VESTER VOV VOV, Absalonsgade 5, 3pm: Monster in a Box. 3.15pm: Zinat. 5pm: The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin. 7pm: Floundering. 7pm: Martha. 9pm: Jack Be Nimble. 9pm: My 20th Century. 11pm: Magic Hunter. 1am: Heroic Trio. 1am: The Music of Chance.

■ OTHER EVENTS

COPENHAGEN TOWN HALL, Rådhuspladsen, 10pm: Tours of the tower.

Also at noon and 2pm.

GAMMELTORV/NYTORV, noon-8pm: The Symbolic Globe: Construction by the delegates and typing in phrases.

KH HALL, Peter Bangsvej, 2pm & 6pm: Copenhagen Open Tennis Tournament.

COPENHAGEN TOWN HALL, Rådhuspladsen, 3pm: Tours in English. Also at 4pm.

THE HIRSCHPRUNG COLLECTION, Stockholmsgade 20, 6pm: Tours in English of a exhibition on Anna Arner.

■ NGO - HOLMEN

STEELWORKS, 11am: Local songs - overall status of the women in the World PLUNA, Sierra Leone.

STEELWORKS, 1pm: Women & Singing.

G - SMALL MEETINGBUILDING, 7pm: American Pictures - Multimediashow. Danish Jakob Holdt bummed around USA in the 70s and photographed everything. He keeps shocking many people by exposing the backside of God's own country. Jakob Holdt regularly updates his pictures and impressions from the American ghettos.

CONFERENCE HALL, 9pm: Women Festival - speakers and music.

M/S KRONBORG, 9pm: Women Festival Café with Cris Poole and Pia Rasmussen, experimental instrumental/rythmical music, African folk music etc.

STEELWORKS, 9pm: Usmifka, Bulgarian female choir.



RADIO DENMARK SUMMIT CHANNEL
7am News and conference briefing
7.00 + 8.00 in English
7.15 + 8.15 in Russian
7.30 + 8.30 in Spanish
7.45 + 8.45 in French

9am What's happening at the summit and 'round town today, in English

10am Live transmission of selected session or ancillary activity

NoonNews and conference briefing
Live discussion, in English

2pm Live transmission of selected session or ancillary activity

6pm Noon briefing from New York - news and conference briefing

6.30pm Summit round up

7pm News in English

7.15pm News in Russian

7.30pm News in Spanish

7.30-8pm News in French

Heart to Hart

American actress hopes to move people into realizing the value of human life

■ PORTRAIT

By Filomenita Mongaya Högsholm

'Thousands of dollars are spent to save a premature Swedish baby while we let 400 Haitians drown in front of TV cameras? It's a world of poverty, of inequality, and you feel the extreme injustice,' says Amy Hart - the soul behind 'Mother Maroon', a one-woman theatre performance.

Amy is in Copenhagen to table women's issues that she finds relevant: gender, class, reproductive policies, female infanticide, inequality and migration.

In Mother Maroon, she hopes to move people to tears or to laughter, in a solo performance where she plays four different characters from both North and South: Pudja is an untouchable in India, Johanna is employed with UNESCO in Stockholm, a Haitian mother Marie and Kelcey, an American teenager.

'As a human being, if you open your heart, you cannot help but feel with all these four women what it is like to fail to have a baby when you badly want one, or to have an abortion because you are still at senior year in high school and there's just no way you can raise that child because you won't have the

stability that bringing up a child requires,' Amy explains.

The idea of the story came to this seasoned actress with 18 years theatre experience, including playwriting, directing and set- and costume-designing, when she read two news items some years ago. In the newspaper was an item about a Swedish woman, who by paying several thousand dollars could have an in vitro fertilization. Almost at the same time, she was horrified by the story of 400 Haitian refugees who drowned while trying to escape to what they thought would be a secure life in the West.

The two stories got her started on writing Mother Maroon which she finished after two years in 1991. The following year, she was performing it.

In my play the characters are so vulnerable and so real

When asked what makes Mother Maroon 'tick' and what makes it stand out from other women theme

productions in this conference, Amy says: 'It has compassion, it draws the audience into this wave of empathy, not only for the characters but for each other. We have become blase about many sensitive issues. The untouchables of India, the world's refugees blend in with our TV viewing.'

'In my play, the characters are so vulnerable and so real, that one gets to think: What is the value of human life? Why is it so different from one part of the world to the next. You go out of the theatre full of understanding where as before there was only numbness. You come to realize that to every woman's situation there are agonies and excruciating decisions to be made.'

The play is full of information such that an American Women's studies professor exclaimed, 'My students could learn from watching your play what I could teach them in four years.'

Not really so surprising for Ms Hart who has loads of teaching experience. She is listed in the Who's Who of International Women and has various awards for both playwriting and performing.

Amy Hart plays four different characters in the play Mother Maroon. - Photo: Heine Pedersen



Next to Hillary Clinton

Sharing the summit podium with Hillary Clinton today, Women's Intl. Day, will be 91-year old Merete Hansen. Merete's mother, Nina Bang, was Denmark's first female minister, and her father, Gustave, a politician who hosted the 1910 Socialist Congress that adopted the move for an international women's day, observed for the first time the following year. Only seven years old at that time, Hansen recalls little, but does remember her parents' political activism.

Tune in on jazz

Part of the vast Danish jazz scene will be reachable by radio tonight, when local FM station 'Radio Jazz' airs a two-hour special in English to present new names and bands. Host is Jack Lind, Danish by origin, who worked for years as a San Francisco cab driver and as jazz disc jockey on the West Coast. Jack's programme will be presented entirely in English, but all music will be Danish - don't miss this opportunity to meet some of the world's leading artists from Denmark! Radio Jazz can be found on FM 102.9, on cable FM 104.5 Mhz. The jazz-session starts at 8pm.

Globe under construction

A symbolic globe is under construction in central Copenhagen. Conceived by Erik Reitzel - a civil engineer and professor at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts - the globe is an aluminum structure 15 metres in diameter. A small golden ball will be placed at its centre next Saturday. The idea is that all summit participants will contribute a piece of the globe. The foundation for the sculpture was laid last Friday. At the end of the conference, the aluminum structure may be relocated to the port and the golden core to the Royal Library. According to the artist, the construction of the globe reflects the three main summit themes: promoting social integration, developing productive employment and fighting poverty.

Hollywood in Copenhagen

As part of a summit anti-violence campaign, the world's largest anti-violence T-shirt is on display at Illums department store in Copenhagen. The shirt, which is almost 12 metres long, is made from recycled materials and decorated with hundreds of footprints from children from more than ten nations. The shirt came straight from Paramount Studios in Hollywood. It is the contribution of media organisation Blue Star, which is working to communicate the UN's mission through various international events.

Meanwhile, in Copenhagen...

By Lars Erik Skovgaard

A smart trick or pure and simple breach of the law? The Danes' moral standards are slipping - certainly as far as moonlighting goes, or cheating the taxman or bamboozling insurance companies. Statistics suggest that an increasing number have no scruples.

The underground economy is exploding in Denmark, which for years has been running neck and neck with Sweden in the race for the highest tax burden. Moonlighting has now developed to the extent that things are almost as bad as they are in Italy, certainly if we are to believe research into the subject financed by the Danish company Rockwool.

The main reason so many Danes are tempted to work without reporting it to the government is Denmark's marginal tax, which is up to 65 per cent and unmatched anywhere in the world.

A sky-high value-added tax of 25 per cent also helps explain why moonlighting is expected to cost Danish state coffers DKK 40 billion (some USD 7 billion), the equi-



valent of 100,000 official jobs.

Morals have also changed. Danes used to trust the welfare state, which provided education and a roof over your head and took care

of the sick and the unemployed. People paid their taxes with pleasure.

Not anymore. Now we have a society in which practically everybody

cheats the system, which has become a common enemy.

But morals are also being weakened by daily reports in the newspaper of kids leaving school who cannot read or of hospital waiting lists for even the most rudimentary treatment.

One reason, of course, that there is not as much money to pay for basic welfare as there used to be is that such a large proportion of taxes and VAT is swallowed up by transfer payments, such as unemployment and cash benefits and early retirement pensions.

One in three Danes between the ages of 15 and 66 lives on some form of public support. But interest on the bulging national debt, which accounts for some 60 per cent of GNP, eats up a large portion of whatever can be collected in the form of taxation.

So there is a disparity between what citizens in Denmark pay in taxes and what they get for their money. For this reason, says the Rockwool report, half of Denmark's skilled workers are regularly employed painting, hammering, doing sums or writing - without complicating life for the taxman.