



Pronk.

Jan Pronk: 20/20
is critical for Summit
solutions. **5**



Hansenne.

ILO's Hansenne:
says no more money
is needed. **4**



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NGO

Analysis challenges 'free' trade, markets

C. GERALD FRASER

The torrent of words in support of trade liberalization and the free market, according to a report issued by a coalition of nongovernmental groups, ignores the impact of transnational companies on people and the existence of markets that are not actually free.

A "people-centered analysis of trade policies and issues," produced by a coalition of nongovernmental groups, finds that there are risks to trade liberalization and that transnational corporations function to eliminate a free market.

"Thus," says Pierre Berthelot in the foreword of "An Alternative Report on Trade: An NGO Perspective on International Trade," "it does not matter if the trade liberalization process throws indigenous people out of their land, with local food production being replaced by export activities controlled by transnational corporations. It does not matter either that small, traditional crafts are displaced as all this reshuffling supposedly favors almighty 'economic efficiency'."

...

The report was released simultaneously yesterday in London and Copenhagen. Berthelot directs the Brussels-based International Coalition for Development Action, a consortium of NGOs which studies "structural problems affecting third world countries."

The 111-page report, which is

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Women's Day fete takes over Summit



Hillary Rodham Clinton is greeted at the Bella Centre by Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and his wife, Lone Dybkjaer.

Hillary Clinton promises major new commitment

BY JACK FREEMAN

The World Summit for Social Development goes all-out today to observe International Women's Day. A wide range of activities have been scheduled, focusing on gender issues as they relate to the themes of the Summit: poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. And US First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be playing a prominent role.

Leading off Tuesday's session the Summit's plenary, she said she will be announcing a major initiative by her husband today, as part of the International Women's Day observance, a "commitment to expand educational opportunities for poor girls on three continents."

UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali issued a statement saying:

"There is increasing recognition that the problems faced by women worldwide lie at the heart of the global agenda. Until the rights and full potential of women are achieved, enduring solutions to many of the world's most serious social, economic and political problems are unlikely to come about. Efforts to improve the lives of the women of the world offer in many cases the most immediately efficacious means of changing entire societies for the better."

According to the Summit timetable, today's plenary sessions

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Businessmen tell how to grow jobs

BY SUSAN J. TOLCHIN

Botanists can tell you how to cultivate trees, other experts how to raise wheat production or produce the fattest pigs but what about growing jobs? That's the toughest question, say the experts thronging the Summit, who agree that a few good answers have emerged from the rhetoric.

"There are no prizes for predicting rain. There are only prizes for building arks,"

EMPLOYMENT

remarked Marshall Loeb, editor-at-large of Fortune Magazine and leader of a panel discussion of business leaders on Tuesday.

Michel Marbot knows what it's like to create an ark. He says he's actually grown jobs, 1,000 of them, in his own company, DANUTA, which produces pasta in Poland. When he tried to raise money, three years ago, his banker told him "it was better to buy a flat in London."

Undaunted, Marbot raised \$27 million—mostly from France, Switzerland and Italy—and increased the value of his firm twenty-fold.

Everyone on the panel agreed that small and medium-sized firms would be the engine of job growth in the future, and encouraged larger companies to "outsource." There was also substantial agreement among the business leaders that since each country's corporate culture was so different, international lending

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



News from **The New York Times** daily fax report**INTERNATIONAL DATELINES****Arab poet punished for Israel contact**

PARIS—The Arab world's most famous poet has been expelled from the Arab Writer's Union for meeting with Israeli intellectuals and artists across the Middle East.

At issue is the idea of cultural exchange with Israel, but underlying it is a long-simmering rebellion against pressures Arab Governments exert on their cultural establishments.

The 65-year-old poet, Adonis, whose real name is Ali Ahmed Saeed, was first denounced in Damascus by the head of the Arab Writers' Union on Jan. 27.

The poet, a Syrian who adopted Lebanese nationality and now lives in France, was being punished for a meeting held in Spain two years ago, and attended by the P.L.O. Chairman Yasir Arafat and Israel's Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres.

Top cops booted

MOSCOW—Russia's powerful Security Council, with President Boris N. Yeltsin in the chair, sharply criticized the Interior Ministry, prosecutors and the domestic secret police Monday for failing to get a grip on organized crime.

Mr. Yeltsin then followed through on a promise last week to dismiss Moscow's chief of police, Vladimir Pankratov, and chief prosecutor Gennadi Pnomaryov.

Dollar drops in world market

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The dollar plunged Monday to a new post-World-War-II low against the Japanese yen and briefly touched a historic low against the German mark as the currency accelerated a decline that began in the middle of last month.

The dollar's weakness is clearly worrying the Clinton Administration, as demonstrated by the coordinated intervention in currency markets it led on Friday to try to support the dollar.

But that effort failed. And as officials scramble for a strategy that would revive the American currency without running the risk of tipping the American economy into a recession, they appear to be running out of

palatable options.

The recent plunge seems to have been driven by an odd melange of concerns. One is that the Administration would get sucked deeper into Mexico's financial crisis.

And there is some concern that the failure of the balanced-budget amendment in the Senate last week presages continuing huge deficits.

But the solution that the markets appeared to be demanding, another increase in interest rates to lure foreign investors to buy dollars again, is fraught with economic and political problems for the Federal Reserve and the White House.

—DAVID E. SANGER

Past Mexican official charged

MEXICO CITY—The Government announced Monday that it has charged a former Deputy Attorney General, Mario Ruiz Massieu, with covering up his investigation into the assassination last fall of his own brother, a leader of Mexico's governing party.

The action represented a potentially explosive turn in the inquiry. The prosecutors asserted that while Ruiz Massieu was serving as a close aide for former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, he intimidated witnesses and falsified evidence. The *Washington Post* reported that Mr. Salinas's elder brother from appearing as a key suspect in the case, the officials said.

Responding to a preliminary extradition

request from the Mexican Government, a Federal magistrate in Newark ordered Monday that Ruiz Massieu be held without bail pending hearings on his possible return to Mexico. A lawyer for Ruiz Massieu—who was arrested on a customs charge Friday night as he prepared to board a plane from Newark to Madrid with more than \$40,000 in cash—said he would seek political asylum in the U.S.

—TIM GOLDEN

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BRIEFS**Simpson lawyer assails police**

LOS ANGELES—O.J. Simpson's chief trial lawyer labored Monday to suggest that in their "rush to judgment," the police failed to pursue leads that might have implicated other suspects in the killings of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman. But the lead detective in the investigation said all signs pointed toward the former football star.

Fernandez wins Evert Cup

INDIAN WELLS, Calif.—Eighth-seeded Mary Joe Fernandez used a consistent serve and ground strokes to defeat No. 4 Natasha Zvereva 6-4, 6-3 Monday in the rain-delayed singles championship match of the \$430,000 Evert Cup.

New York backs death penalty

ALBANY—The State Senate voted overwhelmingly Monday night to return the death penalty to New York State after 18 years. The 38-19 vote in the Republican-controlled Senate ended after nearly five hours of debate, when Lieut. Gov. Elizabeth P. McCaughey declared, "This death penalty bill is passed."

Political shift in Estonia

Tallinn, Estonia—Voters ousted Estonia's pro market Government in elections this weekend in favor of political parties that advocate a greater commitment to social protection in agriculture, according to election results released Monday.

RICHARD F. SHEPARD**Is youth being served?**

At this summit, I hadn't thought much about age until a robust 22-year old Brazilian bumped into me somewhere in the cavernous confines of the Bella Centre yesterday. Most of the youngsters I had noticed on the scene were definitely out of the seats of power, although they stand behind the seats, distributing texts, unrolling charts, delivering coffee and holding television camera cables. Youth was present but not presiding.

That is why it occasioned some surprise to see the delegation member's red diagonal badge on the lapel of his conservative blue suit. It turned out that Marcelo Servise was indeed a member of Brazil's 20-member delegation, its youngest member, if not the youngest

Age of Delegates' too old for the needs of the young**DOWN TO EARTH**

member of any delegation. And his message had to do with youth.

"What's the problem with youth?," his graybeard interviewer asked.

"Youth is not the problem, it's the solution," he replied with a sharpness of wit that betokens a golden future in the forums of the world. "By 2000, more than 50 percent of the world's population will be under 24. Brazil has already exceeded that, with 51.4 percent, and there are many developing countries in the same situation."

This is the scene that provokes Servise. Not that he is distinguished by the impetuosity of youth. To the contrary, he is disturbed by the sloth of his elders.

"I haven't seen many young people here," he observed, speaking in a patois of

Portuguese and English. "I guess the average age of the delegates is 55. I represent the youth of Latin America, through organizations, including the Federal Youth Council in Brazil."

You might say that this young man is a senior citizen of the youth movement. He found his cause early on, as a student. At 19, he was active in the Earth Summit in Rio, and after that realized that "youth was the the only way for the transformation" of humanity's future. He served as a coordinator for the United Nations Environmental Programme.

"The problem is not educational, but cultural. If youth is not involved with decision-making it will not play a part of creating the future and the children of today's children will have nothing to draw upon."

It is significant, perhaps, that Servise was born in Brasilia, a relatively young city in the history of the world, a city where only a few generations have been born. It is also a governmental center, and Servise is up on his government studies.

"The Earth Summit approved Agenda 21 and Article 25 stipulates that youth must be represented in deciding world affairs," and he displayed a sheaf of papers, with youth-relevant passages underlined in red. And some other documents. "These are the records of discussions in 1968, 1977, 1985, 1989.

Brazilian delegate, one of youngest, thinks more should be done

They all affirm the rights and roles of youth. But nothing has been done. If they can't implement this, why continue debating?"

The question was obviously rhetorical. As he said goodbye, Servise said, with the assurance of youth, "I believe progress can be made."

Women and banking: Small loans lead to big success in Bangladesh

BY SUSAN J. TOLCHIN

"If we were asking for the money to put up a Coca-Cola bottling plant, it would have been a lot easier to raise \$5 million in equity capital from the U.S.," said Francisco Otero, executive director of the Banco Solidario in Bolivia. Undaunted, he managed to raise the money for his bank, which now serves as a lending institution for 62,000 borrowers in his country, 80 percent of them women and all of them poor—at least initially.

The message of the panel on Women and Economic Empowerment, co-sponsored by Unifem (the UN Development Fund for Women) and the

International Coalition on Women and Credit, was clear: micro-lending to the poor, particularly to poor women, brings about enormous benefits—the gifts that keep on giving.

"When women earn money, it is channeled to children, who can then go to school, wear shoes, and eat better," added Otero.

In fact, the more a woman earns, "the less sense it makes for a man to divorce her," interjected another panelist—to an explosion of guffaws from the audience—in response to a question about whether the economic empowerment of women could lead to an increase in divorce.

The best-kept secret is that

what's good for society is also good for sound banking. Starting in one village with loans as low as \$10, the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh now serves 35,000 villages and boasts a repayment rate of 98 percent, according to Muhammad Yunus, managing director of the bank.

That women are credit-worthy is the big news, although Yunus says he still can't convince the big banks.

"Financial institutions are the hope for giving women financial power," concluded Esther Ocloo, an activist who also heads her own company in Ghana and helps other women start their own businesses. "One of my trainees has become a competitor to my



Need for financial power.

own company," she said. "My children are very upset."

HERE AND THERE Feeling the Summit blues

BY JACK FREEMAN

No news is good news, but some journalists covering the World Summit for Social Development say they sense a pall of gloom over the event, a feeling that everyone is just "going through the motions."

When the newsstand in the middle of the Bella Centre opened for business Tuesday and put the morning papers out, the gloom just got deeper. Hardly any serious papers published outside of Copenhagen "played" their Summit stories on page one. USA Today ran the story as one item in a page-four roundup of foreign news briefs, and not even the top item. Several of the stories raised doubts about whether there is any real point to holding the Summit—reflecting a widespread and growing pessimism in the press bullpen.

Monday, many journalists voiced dismay after Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the Summit's achievements would not provide the "quick images" desired by the news media. Tuesday, they were saying that their editors proved that he knew what he was saying.

Many reporters say they still are not sure what is meant by the term "social development." Representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) also seem to be in a funk. Many complain bitterly about lack of accommodations for them in the Bella Centre. Only 140 tickets for each plenary session are made available to NGOs—who number some 2,400. That means they must wait in long lines to collect the tickets, then wait again to gain admittance to the hall.

"It's enough," said one young woman, "to give you the idea that you're not very welcome."

NGOs rap US blockade

JOHN R. G. STANLEY

Tuesday, NGOs called for an end to the United States' blockade of Cuba, saying the cordon is bleeding the Cuban people dry.

At the NGO Forum, Jose Manuel Galego, Director of the Center for Studies on Asia and Oceania, and Peggy Antrobus, of DAWN, a network of third world women, outlined the situation.

"Numbers cannot truly show the suffering of the people under the blockade," said Mr. Galego, "The United States talks about human rights and democracy, but we will see....if the cold war is finished for Cuba or not. The U.S. is killing hungry Cuban children. Cuba has lost 45 billion dollars in trade," he said.

Small group gridlock

BY DANIEL J. SHEPARD

Negotiations over the Summit Declaration and Programme of Action moved offstage to working groups and informal consultations Tuesday, with delegates saying they hope the smaller negotiating groups will allow for swifter resolution of the issues still outstanding.

The working groups were supposed to report their progress to the Main Committee today, but deliberations in the committee confirmed the need for negotiations in a different setting. Every negotiation over an item of bracketed text takes at least half an hour, often ending without reaching consensus.

There are now three working groups. Koos Richelle of the Netherlands is leading delegates through chapters two, three, and four of the Programme of Action, while Razali Ismail, Malaysia's UN ambassador, is conducting

talks dealing with the issue of resources. Australian UN Ambassador Richard Butler is conducting negotiations over issues that deal with questions of "rights." The Main Committee, working only half of the day, grappled with many troublesome issues Tuesday, but it succeeded in removing only two brackets.

The Committee spent almost an hour on an issue of education that seemingly pitted the United States against the rest of the world. At issue was the provision, 16c, that contained the words "while removing economic and socio-cultural barriers to the exercise of the right to education." The US objected to the word "economic" and the developing countries pounced on the opportunity to discuss the importance of the right of education for all.

The Algerian delegate recalled a poster that once caught his eye saying, "If you think education is

expensive, try ignorance." The European Union and New Zealand also joined in the chorus asking the US to drop its opposition.

In the end the US did relent, with US delegate, Anthony Gambino explaining afterward that the entire debate was over differing interpretations of the text. He said the passage called for "life-long educational opportunities," which, he said the US interpreted as including higher education and adult education, which the US does not provide. He said that when it became apparent that the other delegations were interpreting the passage to mean a fundamental right to basic education, the US dropped its opposition.

"We're trying to flexible," he said. "We're trying to facilitate a resolution to the work. We're taking the position that if we can resolve anything fairly rapidly, let's resolve it here."

SUMMIT FEMALE ROCK GALLA

THE CIRCUS BUILDING
9th March
8 PM

Sanne Unplugged
with Lisa Nilsson
Cæcilie Norby
Sos Fenger
Lis Sorensen

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Copenhagen Jazz Festival & Copenhagen Culture
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THE CIRCUS BUILDING Friday 10th March at 10 pm
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WORLD MOTION
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THE CIRCUS BUILDING
Thursday 9th March
doors open at 8 pm

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call 35 88 70 22, DKK 80-180

Copenhagen Culture & Wonderful Copenhagen

Women's Day events dominate schedule

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

will be discussing "Gender perspective: enhancing the participation of women in social progress and development."

Since International Women's Day was proclaimed here in Copenhagen in 1910, special observances are scheduled to mark the 85th anniversary of that event. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) linked to the women's movement are launching a "180 Days to Beijing" campaign, which will culminate in the Fourth World Conference on Women this September. Their torchlight parade is scheduled to begin at 5 P.M. at the NGO Forum.

Other special events for the day include:

At 10 A.M. in the Bella Centre auditorium, Frennie Ginwallah, speaker of the House of South Africa and former chairperson of the Women's Coalition in South Africa, is to speak on "Gender and Governance: A Success Story from South Africa."

At 11 A.M. at Eigtveds Pakhus, Unifem is sponsoring a roundtable discussion on the "Women's Development Agenda for the 21st Century: Towards New Partnerships for African Development." Scheduled speakers include James Gustave Speth of UNDP, Dr. Nafis Sadik of Unfpa, Gertrude Mongella of the Beijing Women's Conference and Richard Jolly of Unicef.

At 4 P.M. in the Bella Centre auditorium, Rosina Wiltshire of UNDP and Frennie Ginwallah hold a news conference.

At 6 P.M. at the Kronborg Ship docked at the NGO Forum in Holmen, Amy Hart is starring in her own one-woman play, "Mother Maroon."

A TALK WITH MICHEL HANSENNE

'Representative of the real world'

BY JACK FREEMAN

If they call him a representative of the "real world," Michel Hansenne, director general of the International Labor Organization (ILO) doesn't mind. Here in Copenhagen to address the Plenary of the Social Summit, Hansenne represents an organization that, after all, is the only one within the UN system that incorporates elements of that "civil society" everyone here keeps talking about: labor leaders and employers' groups.

And although he has headed the ILO since 1988, this is the first Summit meeting he has attended. His impressions? "It seems," he said, "as if what's happening at the NGO Forum has little to do with what is happening in the plenary, and what's happening in the plenary has little to do with the people writing the document." The real question, he said, is whether it is possible to build a good follow-up. Otherwise, he explained, "it's a waste of time."

The lack of commitments for new funding does not bother Hansenne. "What's needed for the follow-up is not money," he said, "but better coordination of policies within each country and between countries".

ILO is focusing its attention on the issue of employment, which means, Hansenne said, focusing on the role of the private sector. "More and more we are in a global economy and a market economy," he said. "And we in ILO think it's dangerous to have a global and market economy without any kind of guidance." He pointed out that each country has its rules for protecting workers, consumers and the environment, adding that the ILO is discussing the possibility of reaching agreement on minimum



Hansenne: Impressions of his first summit.

international standards in the social sector, on what Hansenne called "common values."

Hansenne stressed that a key part of the follow-up to the Summit must be improved cooperation between UN bodies such as the ILO and the Bretton Woods organizations, The World Bank and International Monetary Fund. "There is an ambiguity in the term 'social,'" he said. "Some of the NGO documents forget the economic dimension of the problem while economists often forget that we are talking about human beings."

"The employment problem is like a coin," he said, "with two sides. And the people on each side of the coin have only part of the truth."

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro Unicef slams program of action

BY JOHN R.G. STANLEY

Unicef yesterday blasted the Summit's draft program of action, calling it "morally delinquent, a clear invitation to summit failure" because it fails to set concrete goals.

Stephen Lewis, special representative for the executive director of Unicef, spoke to a standing-room-only workshop on priorities for children, held at the NGO forum.

Lewis outlined the critical elements that Unicef has identified as missing from the program.

"Any vision of the 21st Century attempting to deal with poverty cannot lapse into generalities. It is

unreal, and a travesty to have a document without targets. This document leaves it up to individual countries to deal with poverty, but without goals it won't happen," Lewis said.

Unicef proposes committing to cutting poverty in half in ten years, and eliminating poverty altogether by the year 2020.

Lewis said the document should require countries to develop concrete programs and specific monitoring rules for UN agencies. He emphasized that the poorest nations, especially those in Africa, must be targeted. "It is not acceptable to write off an entire continent. We must end the structural adjustment program."

Panel tells how to grow jobs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

energy among small entrepreneurs," said Mary Houghton, one of the founders of the Shorebank in Chicago, who has brought her valuable community banking expertise to places like Poland and Bangladesh, where she helped set up the Grameen Bank.

At Grameen, she said, all loans average \$100 per year, an amount which can produce one or two jobs. The goal is to build larger businesses, such as the silk industry—which at the local level is like a "vertically integrated conglomerate, peopled by self-employed villagers, some weaving the silk, others guarding the mulberry trees, others spinning from the cocoons."

"It's a sophisticated idea for a poor country," she added. The Grameen Bank itself provides jobs: 12 branches and a staff of 10,000. It is important to remember, she said, that the small-company model doesn't work for banks. They need to be large in order to project strength, and achieve credibility in the international financial community.

After the panel, Martin Ferguson, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and a member of the International Labor Organization, talked about the importance of national macro-economic policies. "The business sector must be export-oriented," he stressed.

But what about economic growth that creates unemployment? Such as the rise from 15 to 24 percent in unemployment in Spain despite that country's growth spurt. To date, no one has answered that question.

RECLAIMING CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

a symposium

Thursday, March 9, 1995

9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Room II, Eigtveds Pakhus, next to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2 Asiatisk Plads

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH The American University

Speakers Include: Queen Noor of Jordan; Betty Bigombe, Uganda; Richard Butler, Vice-Chair, PrepCom, WSSD; Nitin Desai, Secretary-General, WSSD, Raufa Hassan, Yemen; Razali Ismail, Malaysia; Nafis Sadik, Secretary-General, ICPD; Venkatesh Seshamani, Zambia; Juan Somavia, Chairman, WSSD Main Committee; Timothy Wirth, U.S. State Department; Muhammad Yunnus, Grameen Bank.

Panels:

*Social Cohesion and Development: The Challenge and the Discourse Social Responsibility on the Private Sector:
Towards Elimination of Poverty and Unemployment
Women as a Force for Social Change and Integration
South-North Dialogue*

Jan Pronk calls 20/20 essential to solving problem of global poverty

BY ASHALI VARMA

The 20/20 compact is crucial to the most important problem of development—poverty—the Netherlands Minister of Development Cooperation said yesterday.

At a panel discussion at the Bella Centre, Minister Jan Pronk praised the idea of compact between developing and industrialized countries.

"Poverty is a global problem" and has to be addressed by all countries in a cooperative effort," Pronk said at the Unicef-sponsored session.

Pronk further said that the compact makes clear that human problems can be more effectively addressed by reallocating funds.

The 20/20 initiative calls for developing countries to increase expenditures for basic social services from the current average of about 13 percent of their national budget to 20 percent and for donor countries to increase their aid allocations in this sector to

20 percent of their total aid budget.

Pronk said, "I am very much in favor of reaching a breakthrough at this conference where heads of state are present. We need this commitment now."

Minister Cielito Habito of the Philippines, who oversees socio-economic planning, said, "In our country we recognize we have a serious problem with human development."

With a 40 percent poverty rate the Philippine government has had to develop twin strategies for the 90s: global competitiveness and human development. Habito also emphasized the need for government agencies dealing with health, education and development to coordinate their efforts and to make better use of existing resources.

He also stressed that one of the problems of meeting the 20/20 initiative goals for developing countries is servicing debt.

Kari Nordheim-Larsen, Norway's minister for development cooperation, said that her

government was very positive about the 20/20 initiative and emphasized that the two important pillars to combat poverty were economic growth and an equitable distribution of resources.

Nordheim-Larsen said that Norway is very close to giving 20 percent for social programs to

developing countries but "we will be looking for political will" to see that the money is used effectively to help human needs. "I hope something concrete comes out of this Summit. This is an opportunity for us to agree upon something worthwhile to make this meeting significant."

People and power

As its intellectual contribution to the Social Summit, UNDP will launch its book "People: From Impoverishment to Empowerment" today at the NGO Forum at Holmen.

The book, edited by Uner Kirdar of UNDP and the late Leonard Silk, is a compendium of writings of 50 distinguished scholars and policymakers, many of whom are connected with the Social Summit.

The book was formally delivered by UNDP to UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali at an informal ceremony at the Bella Centre. Boutros-Ghali wrote the foreword to the book.

According to Kirdar, the idea for the book came three months ago from a party for another book launching, when the Secretary General wistfully commented that it would be nice if someone did a book on the Social Summit. Kirdar said the editors took up the challenge, and with the help of New York University Press, the book was ready in time for the Summit.

—DAN SHEPARD

Arias: poverty greater threat than war

BY VIR SINGH

"In the Third World, the chances of dying from malnutrition and preventable diseases are 33 times greater than the chances of dying in a war caused by external aggression," former Costa Rican president Oscar Arias told a gathering yesterday at the Danish foreign ministry. "Yet, in the developing world, there are about 20 soldiers for each physician."

Arias, a long-time observer of the Central America, says wars come out of long-term neglect of the root causes of conflict—

20 soldiers for each doctor

enormous socio-economic imbalances and the exclusion of some members of society.

Arias, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987, recently evaluated PRODERE, a series of development efforts in Central America jointly funded by Italy and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He, along with Italian

and UN officials, offered lessons from PRODERE for the Social Summit.

PRODERE comprises \$150 million in development efforts launched five years ago in Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. The project, aimed at 1.5 million people in countries ravaged by more than a decade of war, adopted a regional rather than a country-by-country approach.

Credit programs allowed families to start growing food again; schools and rural roads were rebuilt; new private-public

sector partnerships emerged; and government planners worked with project planners to tune macroeconomic policy to local needs, particularly employment.

The achievements of PRODERE demonstrates how relief and development efforts can become "instruments of peace", said James Gustave Speth, administrator of UNDP. He said the project, aimed at 1.5 million refugees and returnees, aided the process of reconciliation by bringing together various segments of society, many of them marginalized or otherwise inactive because of war.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro



Music & Menus

WEDNESDAY 8TH.

The following music venues and restaurants boast good music and a fine kitchen. They have all planned special SUMMIT choices from the menu of the day to go with the music of the evening. Sit down and enjoy yourself in an ambiance of well-being, pleasure and delight.

Drinks not included in Music & Menus prices quoted below.



Jazzhus Slukefter

Vesterbrogade 3. Tel: 33 11 11 13
Entrance through Bernstorffsgade 1
Music & Menu: kr. 160.-
Music: Jørgensen-Kristiansen Quartet (swing/mainstream),
music begins at 9.30 pm
Menu served 8 pm - 12 pm

imperial

Atrium Restaurant

Hotel Imperial
Vester Farimagsgade 9. Tel: 33 12 80 00
Music & Menu: kr. 300.-
Music: Højring, Niels Jørgen Steen & Ginman (mainstream/swing jazz),
music begins at 7 pm
Menu served till 11:30pm.

Finn Zieglers
hjørne

Finn Ziegler's Hjørne

Vodroffsvej 24. Tel: 31 24 54 54
Music & Menu: kr. 135.-
Music: Finn Ziegler Quartet (jazz),
music begins at 9pm
Menu served 6pm-10pm



Søvaviljonen

Gyldenløvesgade 24. Tel: 33 15 12 24
Music & Menu: kr. 188.-
Music: Kong Hans Kgl. Kapel (big band jazz), music begins at 8:30pm
Menu served 5pm - 9:30pm



Vin & Ølgod

Skindergade 45. Tel: 33 13 26 25

Music & Menu: kr. 249,- incl. one beer
Music: Jesper Thilo's Quartet (jazz),
music begins at 9.30pm
Menu served 7pm - 12pm.



Rust

Guldbergsgade 8. Tel: 35 36 65 33
Music & Menu: kr. 149.-
Music: Low Life (rock'n'roll),
music begins at 9:30pm
Menu served 6pm to 10pm

A/S Bananrepublikken

Nørrebrogade 13. Tel: 35 36 08 30
Music & Menu: kr. 165.-
Music: Ernan L. Nussa (Cuban latin-jazz), music begins at 10pm
Menu served 6pm - 10pm



Barcelona

Fælledvej 21. Tel: 31 35 76 11
Music & Menu: kr. 155.-
Music: Prof Jam, Gaardmand/Laurit-
sens Bluestrio (blues/jazz),
music begins at 9:30pm
Menu served 5pm - 12pm



Spiseløppen

Christiania

Loppen

Bådsmandsstræde 43. Tel: 31 57 95 58
Music & Menu: kr. 190.-
Music: Hip Young Things (rock),
music begins at 11 pm
Menu served 5pm to 11pm

MUSIC GUIDES

During the SUMMIT weeks in Copenhagen, experts in rock and jazz music are available for night-time guided tours of musical clubs in the capital. Your guide acts as your genial and expert host for the evening. Each expert guides a number of guests (maximum 7), each guided tour visits a number of venues.

Sign on for a guided tour and let yourself in for a delightful evening of fine music and great company.

INFORMATION AND TICKETS

Visit the Tourist Information desks at Bella Center - center hall
NGO Forum-conference center C
Bernstorffsgade 1 - facing the main station

YOUNG PEOPLE

To send Voices
of Youth around
the world

Young people from around the world are determined to be heard at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen—and they are doing something about it. They're logging onto the Internet. Through the UN-sponsored project called "Voices of Youth," children and youth from both industrialized and developing countries are sending messages via Internet to the world leaders attending the historic gathering—and they are expecting an answer!

This is the first time the world's youth have been asked en masse to make their views known to world leaders in conjunction with a global summit meeting. And it is the first time that the power of the Internet is being harnessed for such a purpose.

Over the past six weeks, close to a thousand messages have been received from young people in over 40 countries, on the very topics being discussed at the Summit. On the eve of the meeting, the messages were coming in at a rate of over 100 per day, with 3-4 "new countries" participating each day.

"Voices of Youth" is part of the United Nations "Summitry Works" exhibition at the NGO Forum of the World Summit for Social Development. Through computer

terminals and print-outs on a "Voices of Youth" wall, participants—government leaders as well as NGO representatives—can view and respond to messages. A booklet containing a selection of messages will be at the seat reserved for every head of state and government, or head of delegation, at the Bella Centre.

This technology needs to be made far more available than it currently is to the developing world and poor communities in industrialized countries. That is why the organizers of "Voice of Youth"—Unicef and the International Institute for Sustainable Development—are making special effort, using every network and connection available, to reach those who do not have access. Hopefully, this will become less of a problem as computers become cheaper and the world is "wired" together electronically.

How are young people participating? Those who have Internet World Wide Web access simply "visit" the "Voices of Youth" site by pointing their software locators to: <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/un/youth.html>

Once at the Voices of Youth site, it is a simple matter to post a message. Those with gopher access read messages by visiting: gopher://gopher.igc.apc.org



THE EARTH
Times

Content of the messages is frank, rich, varied, filled with hope and realistic

Young people who do not have WWW links are sending their messages by e-mail to: unicefwsd@igc.apc.org
The content of the messages is rich and varied, frank, thoughtful and filled with hope for a better world. Following are a few excerpts:

• "Why isn't a street sweeper respected as much as an industrialist? Because by society's standards, he is unimportant. I believe children must be shown that these people work hard, and, in most cases, work even harder than the people that get all our respect."—Mashrib Zahid, Bangladesh

• "I think that the destruction of forests all around the world is one of the greatest problems in the world. If we keep cutting down trees, there won't be enough plants to produce air, and the entire world will become extinct. But the destroying of words isn't the only load on the environment. Pollution from cars, factories, planes and such things are also a growing problem... The environment is in critical situation, and if we don't stop the polluting, the world won't last another 50 years."—Jacob Brunse, Denmark

• "When I was living on the streets I was scared that kidnappers would come and steal my and my brother's organs, because many people had told us there were kidnappers stealing kids' organs... I was afraid the police would come and beat us, or that other kids would rob us... In those days I believed in monsters and I was sure they'd come and kill me. That's why I never wanted to go to sleep..."—Eduardo Delgado Solis, Mexico

Robert Cohen is a speech writer at Unicef and manages the Voices of Youth Project.



"What's on today? Jobs... or exclusion?"

SILVERSTEIN

THE QUESTION / JOHN R. G. STANLEY

What does social integration mean to you?



PETER HESSE
Founder, Solidarität in
Partnerschaft, Germany

First, it means no racism or other discrimination. Incorporating into the decision-making process any minority that wishes to participate. Other people's voices should be heard. One person, one vote.



GEBRIIL ELGELANI
Higher Committee for
Children, Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya

People should work together for the sake of humanity to avoid the miserable things which humanity faces now because they are not very well integrated.



EVA MALTZ
Baha'i Community of
Germany, Germany

All people have the right to be as they are. We are people of one Earth. It is good to have a nation to belong to, but we shouldn't be nationalistic.



DELLA MITCHELL
Chicago Coalition for the
Homeless, United States

Class issues are social integration issues. We exclude the poor. No one at this Conference is really facing poverty; we're talking about it for them. The U.S. talks about eliminating poverty, but at home we're about to gut our social programs.

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To contact The Earth Times in Copenhagen:
Telephone: 33-91-91-66 Ext. 310. Facsimile: 33-93-80-83

Women, children, poor forgotten

Society's most fragile elements often overlooked in development efforts

BY ELIZABETH BRYANT

A workshop on empowering the poor ended by raising troubling questions on the effectiveness of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), whose work has been hampered by rising terrorist movements in many countries.

Tuesday's workshop at Holmen's NGO forum, focused on the most fragile elements of society; the poorest of the poor, especially women and children.

These groups are too often excluded in development projects, workshop presenters agreed, because they are forgotten by development workers and by the very societies they live in.

"Enabling the very poor to become partners requires knowing them," said Huguette Redegeld, vice-president of ATD Fourth World, based in France. "Their living conditions isolate them and often hide them."

After studying seven projects in areas ranging from Burkina Faso to Quebec, ATD concluded that targeting resources to the very poor is not enough: Development workers need to live with them to understand what their needs are, Redegeld said.

For example, she said, a nutritional center for Guatemalan women floundered until pre-school activities were added. Women then began using the center, encouraged by the hope of a future beyond their immediate health care needs.

Fostering such hope is the cornerstone of any project directed to the poor, added Andre Nguyen Van Chau, of the Geneva-based Catholic Migration Committee, whose organization works primarily with women and children.

Hope forces a refugee woman to brave

danger to find food and water for her children. Aspirations for a better life drive farming women to scrape up the time for education and training.

Despite pointing to these venues fostering development, the meeting dwelt as much on the obstacles hampering it.

Badrul Alam Khandaker, who attended the forum, talked about how village men threatened him when he tried to establish a women's weaving program in Bangladesh.

Village religious leaders balked at a program that guaranteed women jobs and wages equal to men, he said. Khandaker was told that if he returned to the village, he would be attacked.

"We are not allowed to break the wall," Khandaker told the audience, after discussing this opposition. "The mullahs are rising and we are afraid of them."

Chau agreed that terrorism, in its many forms, was on the rise from Moscow to Mauritania.

"We are living in a very violent world, and NGOs have become less able to cope," he said. "In that situation how can we help give empowerment to the poor and weak?"

'Free' trade challenged

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

divided into two parts: How trade affects poverty, unemployment and social integration, and trends and events in international trade.

In a news conference at the NGO Press Center, the report's coordinator and editor, Myriam Vander Stichele, said "If you look at how trade actually operates you find that the impact for people is very little or negative. What we wanted to do with this report is to say there are risks when you are talking about trade liberalization." A news release used "concrete case studies by civil associations in developing countries as well as campaign materials from nongovernment development organizations in OECD [European] countries. The aim was to assess the impact of trade at the social and micro-economic level.

"Together with an analysis of the main trends and events, this reveals also the realities of trade: the major agents, the politics, the lobbying, etc."

Vander Stichele said, "At the Social Summit they say implementing the Uruguay Round and liberalize trade and that will help achieve the objectives of the Social Summit. That's not what we've been finding."

An editorial board member of ICDA, Alesandro Villamar, said a ton of corn that cost the indigenous people of Chiapas \$270 to produce, can be produced for \$90 by a farmer in the US." The economic policies that create this difference have resulted in the conflict in Chiapas, he said, and "for the indigenous people of Chiapas, corn is not only trade competition, it is life itself."

"Around the corn," he added, "they have a spiritual life, they have all the community traditions and corn is part of the earth. To lose in the economic life is to lose the life of the community."



DEMONSTRATION

ALEX STRAUS / THE EARTH TIMES

The World Bank yesterday braved demonstrators chanting, in English and Spanish, "Fifty Years is Enough; Banco Mundial, Asesino Criminal (The World Bank is a Criminal Assassin)." Protesters gathered outside a bank-sponsored NGO panel discussion with a 70-person audience. The World Bank pamphlets and flyers were torn into shreds and scattered on the floor. NGO Forum staff, with plainclothes police present, banned demonstrators at the entrance into the session, which lasted from 3 to 4:30 p.m. Ramon Fernandez Duran, a protester from Spain, said it was "cynical (of the World Bank) to come here and talk to NGOs and tell them their policies to alleviate poverty." Jan Birket-Smith, secretary general of the NGO Forum called the singing and rhythmical stomping a "manifestation" and said police would be called if someone was injured.

—BY C. GERALD FRASER

ENCOUNTER

Working on a ship

BY HELEN ABBY BECKER

Stem to stern, the Crown of Scandinavia measures 169 meters long. It weighs 32,000 tons and can carry 2100 passengers. As it makes its 16-hour journey back and forth between Copenhagen and Oslo, it is a floating example of the world labor market.

Peter Stokbro is the junior marine engineering officer. "I work down in the machine room. We make the ship sail," Stokbro said. "We maintain the engine and every piece of mechanical equipment on the ship."

The Crown was commissioned last July, and Peter joined the crew after graduating from marine engineering school three months ago.

"Working on a ship is hard. You miss your family and your friends," Stokbro said. "So, I work 11 hours a day for 14 days, and then I spend 14 days at home in Frederikshavn, North Jutland with my fiancée."

"I am lucky," Peter continued. "There are over 350,000 unemployed people in Denmark officially, and maybe twice as many



Assistant cook Faber

in reality. I feel fortunate to do the work I was trained for, and that I love to do."

Michael Hansen has a different story to tell. "I am employed as a maintenance man, a deck-hand." Until

three months ago Michael was a fisherman with his own boat. "Our government is under pressure from the European Union. In a policy that is totally insane, the politicians offer you money to burn your boat and find something to do other than catch fish.

"Four out of five Danish fishing boats are being pulled out of the water and destroyed," Hansen said. "And the maritime union has had no contract with the shipping industry since 1992—so we worry about cheap labor from places like the Philippines replacing us."

Hasse Tom Faber. In his immaculate ship's dining room, assistant cook Hasse Tom Faber added to the discussion. "You know, in addition to encouraging fishermen to chop up their boats, our government pays farmers not to use their land.

"This is also insane, especially when you have such starvation in many of the third world nations. First, world governments should pay their farmers to plant the food, and then give the food away to those who need it."

CALENDAR

Wednesday

10:00 AM TO 6:00 PM

Bella Centre, Plenary
"Role of women in social progress and development"

11:00 AM TO 1:00 PM

Bella Centre Auditorium
Celebration of International Women's Day
"A Commitment to the World's Women"

2:30 PM TO 6:00 PM

Bella Centre Auditorium
Trade Union Forum at the World Summit

NGO Forum

9:00 AM TO 8:45 PM

NGO Peace Group
Room C, 4, 32
Women's Day

9:00 AM TO 10:45 AM

NGO Delegate dialogue, WEDO
Room B, 1, 05

3:00 PM TO 4:45 PM

Parliamentarians for Global Action
Room B, 1, 05

5:00 PM TO 6:45 PM

Global Policy Forum
Room C, 2, 09



WERNER FORNOS

How can China buy arms now?

The World Social Summit opened Monday on a note of chilling irony. As nations of the world, both rich and poor, began deliberations on the issues of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration, China, the world's most populous country, announced a 21 percent increase in its defense budget.

Chinese Finance Minister Liu Zhongli told the National People's Congress that the country will spend 63.097 yuan (\$7.48 billion) on defense in 1995, up from 52.04 billion yuan (\$6.17 billion) last year.

That decision helps to bury the myth that a large population translates into national strength. When a country with more than 1.2 billion people vows to modernize its army, shopping worldwide for advanced weaponry, it is a sign of insecurity rather than strength.

It boggles the mind that in a world clamoring for a major reversal in the old Cold War mentality, a world positioned to

PEOPLE
MATTER

make a vast, perhaps revolutionary, change from prioritizing military spending to prioritizing social change, individual countries can even consider the financing of bigger, more powerful war machines.

If for the past 45 to 50 years the world community had focused its best minds and spent the bulk of its budgets on curing social ills rather than on more efficient means of death and destruction, our planet would be a much different place today, and most definitely a better place. The so-called pragmatists—many of whom bash the Social Summit as a waste of time and money—would call this a fool's fantasy with no relationship to the real world of dog-eat-dog and

survival of the fittest. Sadly, world history supports their contention, but it still does not make them right. It only means that world leaders have lacked the conviction and the courage to apply human energy to the risks of peace rather than to war. Poverty, unemployment and social disintegration are global issues long overdue for serious discussions at the highest levels of government. These issues are driven or exacerbated by rampant population growth; none of them can be successfully alleviated without accelerating efforts to reduce fertility by voluntary, humane pregnancy prevention.

The deliberations taking place in Copenhagen this week are not a utopian pipedream, but rather a common-sense approach to the world's most pressing problems. Some may deride such efforts as madness; but, in a world so conditioned to violence over reason, to destruction over human dignity, it is not surprising that madness is sometimes confused with maturity.

Film on Guatemala mirrors Summit issues

BY ADAM ROGERS

If the comfortable Danish hospitality and relative social equality here seem too far removed from the issues of the Summit to adequately address them, one need only make a short trip downtown and see a movie.

"The Daughter of the Puma," addresses many of the issues being discussed this week in Copenhagen. The film portrays the struggle of the indigenous peoples of Guatemala, and parallels the life of Guatemalan activist Rigaberta Menchu. It was produced by the Danish company Domino Film and TV Productions.

The film is currently on a world tour, and has already won nine awards at international film festivals.

"The Daughter of the Puma" was filmed in the highlands of the Mexican state of Chiapas, just months before a confrontation there erupted in defense of indigenous peoples' rights.

While filming, executive producer Tom Winther lived among the Indians there for more than seven weeks, developing close



Mexican actress Angeles Cruz, in "Daughter of the Puma."

friendships with some of them.

After he returned to Copenhagen, he saw reports of the Chiapas confrontation on television.

"It saddened me intensely to see places I had just been at to be riddled with bullet holes," he said. "We were in Chiapas portraying life in a neighboring country that was in turmoil. Little did we know the situation in Mexico would soon mirror what was happening in Guatemala."

Today is the last day that "The Daughter of the Puma" will be shown at the Posthus Teatret, in the Nytorv Square. The charge is 40 kroner.

Fundação Criança do Futuro

\$100,000

ESSAY CONTEST ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Earth Pledge Foundation is sponsoring an international competition beginning on April 10, 1995 with \$100,000 in prizes for the best essays on the continuing clash between the goals of environmental protection and economic growth. The aim is to promote a worldwide dialogue on whether or not sustainable development, a concept endorsed by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), is the most viable way of resolving or ameliorating the conflict.

The contest and dialogue will be conducted on the Internet via the Earth Pledge Foundation's World Wide Web server. The URL is <http://www.earthpledge.org/>.

A grand prize of \$25,000 will be awarded for the very best essay. Runner-up prizes of \$10,000 will be awarded in each of four categories: general public; academics, scientists and journalists; industry and nongovernmental organizations; and youngsters under 18 years of age. Twenty prizes of \$500 for children's artwork will also be awarded.

A novel system of 50 interim prizes of \$500 each has been designed to promote the dialogue. These will be awarded during the course of the contest with the winning essays and opinions of judges made available for public discussion.

The United Nations Environment Programme, which has entered into a strategic alliance with the Earth Pledge Foundation, has agreed to assist contestants without access to the Internet by having its regional offices receive submissions by mail.

Price Waterhouse LLP, the accounting and consulting firm, will review operating procedures of the contest.

The essays should not exceed 2,000 words. Guidelines and questions to consider will be available on the server by April 10.

In composing their essays contestants should bear in mind that the word "sustainable" in the phrase is intended to address environmental concerns; the word "development" to endorse the need for and encouragement of economic growth; and the combination of the two words the hope and expectation of drawing the environmental and business communities together.

The winners will be announced at an awards dinner in New York City on Earth Day, April 22, 1996. A book of all winning essays will be published and distributed.

The Earth Pledge Foundation was formed in 1991 to promote the United Nations Earth Pledge and to create awareness of and interest in the Earth Summit. It has continued since Rio to promote sustainable development as well as the Earth Pledge.

Starting date: April 10, 1995

EARTH PLEDGE FOUNDATION

Theodore W. Kheel, President, Leslie Hoffman, Executive Director and Contest Manager
485 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, New York 10022, USA
tel: (212) 688-2216; fax: (212) 758-0832; email: lh@earthpledge.org
URL: <http://www.earthpledge.org/>