



Global Committee of Parliamentarians On Population and Development

UPDATE

An informal newsletter for parliamentarians
interested in population and development

The first issue of *Global Committee Update* has been designed to provide general information to parliamentarians on the parliamentary movement on population and development and, the Global Committee. Forthcoming issues of the newsletter will provide parliamentarians the opportunity to present their own anecdotes on the experiences which they have had in their pursuit of population and development issues in their own countries.

Fall 1983

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A message from The Honourable Takeo Fukuda - Chairman, GCPPD



Despite mankind's eternal wish for peace and prosperity, conflicts continue endlessly in the world. Deep

beneath the conflicts, whatever their immediate causes, lies always the issue of population and development.

To attempt to solve the present world problems, east-west or north-south, without proper settlement of this ultimate issue, therefore, would be as futile as scanning the southern sky in search of the polaris.

We consider the avenue toward the settlement of population and development issues to be the development of policies to that end, departing from past practices, through mobilizing the concern and understanding of parliamentarians of nations whose

power derive from the very people they represent. Thus the Global Committee has created as a liaison body for several regional parliamentary groups on population and development in 1982, when the number of such groups reached about 40 as a result of strenuous organizing efforts in several parts of the world.

We appreciate the decisive role the committee will play in bringing about peace and prosperity in the future world, and hope to continue our task with foresight in close cooperation with all our concerned friends and colleagues.

A message from Congressman James H. Scheuer - Chairman, Executive Committee, GCPPD

The parliamentary movement on population and development has made enormous strides during the past few years. Our own Global Committee has enlisted many new friends and supporters from every region of the world and the momentum we have developed is beginning to pay dividends at national, regional and international levels.

In this newsletter, and others to follow, we hope to contribute to the individual effectiveness and collective endeavors of all parliamentarians concerned with these vital issues.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee, I look forward to working with you shoulder to shoulder to ensure that the concerns which have brought us together become part of every nation's agenda. I urge you to write or call me and our Executive Director, Akio Matsumura, to share any experiences or activities in which

you are involved. We can all profit from these vignettes — we must share the strategies that have worked and be forewarned of the tactics that have not worked.

As parliamentarians who recognize the global nature of the population and development issues, we must extend our influence beyond the strictures imposed on us individually as parliamentarians of a particular nation. We can be the bridge that transcends politics; two governments may not be speaking to each other formally, but their parliamentarians associated with the Global Committee can be speaking and working together.

Another area in which we as parliamentarians can exert influence is with international organizations such as UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, WHO, and UNESCO and with important financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, and the Asian, African, and

Latin American development banks. These organizations should be encouraged by us to pursue broader and more intensive policies relating to population affairs.

If you, or any of your colleagues, have established good working relationships with any of these organizations, please be in touch with us so that we may pursue a strategy for effecting change within these organizations.

Our newsletter, and the conferences we will be sponsoring, will reflect the activities, initiatives and successes of our peers. I look forward to vigorous efforts by you and all our friends to make these projects and our parliamentary movement on population and development a success. The future of our global community depends on it.

With every warm best wish,

A note from
Akio Mastsumura —
Executive Director

The Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) was established in 1982 in order to encourage parliamentarians to work together towards appropriate population policies and, in the process, pursue the spirit of international harmony. This is the first action-oriented, non-political organization to be founded with these specific objectives. The Committee is composed of parliamentarians, former heads of government and top experts from different sectors. The role of the parliamentarians at this level is particularly important because it is they who represent the people and are sensitive to their needs. Their responsibility is to guide their governments to follow appropriate policies which would benefit their constituents. They provide the crucial link between government and the people and are therefore in a position to positively affect government policy. These men and women who are now working within this movement are concerned with global perspectives as well as their own national interests, and are involved in the amelioration of long-range problems which would affect future generations; these legislators I therefore call, "21st century parliamentarians." It is through the political will demonstrated by these parliamentarians that policies are changed and created and it is through this movement that we seek to provide parliamentarians with the necessary support for such activities.

The role of the Global Committee is thus: to further the education of parliamentarians on population and development issues, encourage the formation of national parliamentary associations, and coordinate the activities of the regional parliamentary groups. In this endeavor, we have linked our efforts with international programme-implementing bodies and a task force comprised of United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council and the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS). The task force provides technical support to the Committee for meetings and projects, as needed.

We have made great strides in the short period of time since our inception and are particularly pleased to note the establishment of two regional parliamentary groups, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

International and Regional Parliamentary Activities

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY GATHERING ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

An official invitation has been extended to the Global Committee to co-sponsor, with the Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress, the International Parliamentary Gathering on Population and Development on 15-16 August 1984 in Mexico. The Gathering will take place immediately after the United Nations International Conference on Population (Mexico) and will thus take advantage of the presence of those parliamentarians who are attending the United Nations Conference. Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference, has requested all governments to include parliamentarians on their delegations to the United Nations Conference. The Global Committee will also be sending letters to the Speakers of all parliaments encouraging greater parliamentary participation at the United Nations Conference.

The International Parliamentary Gathering on Population and Development will be the first to discuss the Plan of Action which the United Nations Conference will adopt and the means by which the Plan may be implemented. The meeting will serve to encourage the attending parliamentarians to take a stronger and more active interest in the implementation of appropriate population policies. Mr. Antonio Carillo Flores, Secretary-General of the 1974 Bucharest Conference, will be the Honorary Advisor for the Gathering, and will review the progress which has been made in population issues since 1974. The Steering Committee for the Gathering will be composed of the key persons or secretary-generals of the regional groups and/or the regional parliamentary conferences.

Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development. The role of these bodies is to encourage, assist and coordinate activities on the national level and work together with other regions. It is through this mutual concern and effort in creating better lives for all, that bureaucratic lines are overcome and political, cultural and regional biases dissolved among parliamentarians of all nations. It is hoped that other regional parliamentary leaders will see the value of such fora and encourage the formation of regional coordinating bodies in their own areas.

The idea of publishing a newsletter emerged as a result of these exciting

ARAB REGION

The Arab Parliamentary Conference on Development and Population will be held in Tunis on 8-11 May 1984 under the co-sponsorship of the Tunisian Parliamentary Commission on Population and the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Particularly noteworthy is the focus of this meeting on issues of development and population within the framework of Arab history, culture and society.

The Steering Committee for the Arab Conference met in Tunis on 20-21 July at the invitation of Mme. Fathia Mzali, M.P., Deputy Speaker of Tunisia and Minister of Family and the Promotion of Women, in order to discuss arrangements for the conference. The committee was composed of: Mohsen Fahem Farhoud, M.P. of Iraq; Jubran Tawk, M.P. of Lebanon; Mohamed Rachidi, M.P. of Morocco; Rached Mukhles, Deputy Minister of Social Affairs of Saudi Arabia; Youssef Mohamed Essaied, M.P. of Sudan; and Fathia Mzali, who was elected Chairman of the Steering Committee. Also invited to attend the conference were representatives of the advisory organizations, (the Arab League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference), and the cooperating organizations (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, ECA, ECWA, and IPPF).

"There is no aim more worthy of the allegiance of the international community than to preserve the balance between man and nature which is fundamental to the stability and progress of world civilization and, indeed, to the quality of human life on earth."

Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, 24/6/83.

and encouraging events. It is hoped that this publication will serve to make this network of parliamentarians more visible to the individual legislator and provide him or her with easily accessible information on the worldwide parliamentary movement on population and development; its central goal is to bring together interested parliamentarians in a bond of collegiality.

The staff of the Global Committee and I welcome any relevant or interesting information which you may wish to convey to your colleagues and hope that this project will serve a useful purpose for all our friends.

ASIA

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was established in March 1982 as the regional parliamentary group for Asia. The officers of the Forum are: Chairman, Takashi Sato (Japan); Co-Chairpersons, He Liliang (China) and Ranjit Atapattu (Sri-Lanka); Secretary-General, Sat Paul Mittal (India).

The First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development will be held from 17-20 February 1984 in New Delhi. The meeting is being sponsored by the Global Committee and hosted by the Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Problems of Population and Development. Cooperating organizations which are providing substantive and administrative support are: UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ESCAP, IPPF, and the World Bank.

Parliamentarians at this conference will be given a chance to participate more actively by presenting case studies of their own countries' experiences. Topics which will be examined include: Population and Development in Global Perspective, Migration and Urbanization, Developments in Biomedical Research, Delivery of Programmes, and Community Participation. The Conference will also give the participants the opportunity to discuss the United Nations International Conference on Population.

EUROPE

The Global Committee and the British Parliamentary Group will be co-sponsoring an Ad-Hoc Meeting of European Parliamentarians on Population and Development. The meeting will be held in London in March 1984. Participants will examine worldwide population trends and, the inter-relationships between population and

socio-economic development. Discussion will also focus upon development needs and population concerns throughout the world. The meeting will endeavor to encourage the attending parliamentarians to support greater funding assistance by their governments for both bilateral and multilateral population and development projects.

* * *

An initiative has been launched by the members of the European Parliament to establish within the Parliament a "Group on Population and Development". As of the end of October, 40 members of the European Parliament accepted an invitation to the first meeting of the group which is scheduled to be held in December in Strasbourg.

* * *

The Global Committee has been invited to participate in a conference being organized by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on "North-South: Europe's Role." The conference will be held in Lisbon during the Spring of 1984 and will discuss problems of population as part of its proceedings.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPGPD) was established by recommendation of the Brasilia Declaration which had been adopted at the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (December 1982).

The Group submitted application for not-for-profit status under New York State law on 25 March 1983 and established its offices on the premises of the Global Committee. Officers of the IAPG were elected at its first



From left to right: Bruce Halliday, Celso Sotomarino, Mavis Gilmour and Haroldo Sanford.

official meeting on 27 June 1983 in UNFPA Offices, New York. They are:

Chairman of the Board, Deputy Haroldo Sanford; Chairman of the Brazilian Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.

Vice-Chairman, Mavis Gilmour; Minister of Education and M.P. of Jamaica.

Secretary-General, Deputy Celso Sotomarino; M.P. of Peru and Chairman of the Peruvian Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.

Treasurer, Bruce Halliday; M.P. of Canada and Chairman of the Canadian Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.

Executive Coordinator, Hernan Sanhueza.

Executive Secretary, Cecile J. Reyes. In addition, two advisors were chosen:

Walter Rodriguez, Advisor to the Chairman of the Board.

Akio Matsumura, Advisor to the Inter-American Parliamentary Group.

Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of UNFPA and Secretary-General of the United Nations International Conference on Population, welcomed the group and spoke about his hopes for the forthcoming U.N. Conference. This was followed by a detailed briefing on the Conference by Mr. Jyoti Singh, Chief of Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA.

INDIA

Legislators of Uttar Pradesh held a Conference on Population and Development in April 1983. Parliamentarians were urged to help diffuse the population bomb and were reminded that the problems of poverty would have to be tackled within the strategy of overall development.

Another Conference on Population and Development was also held from 9-10 September 1983 for Orissa legislators. In a message to the participants, Mrs. Indira Gandhi noted that control of population growth was one of the country's main tasks.

Mr. Sat Paul Mittal, Chairman of the Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Problems of Population and Development and, Secretary-General of the First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, initiated these meetings in preparation for the First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

JAMAICA

A meeting on the Dynamics of Population Change was held in Jamaica on 17 March 1983. The meeting was attended by many of Jamaica's parliamentarians and covered various aspects of demographic change and population policy.

National parliamentary associations will be featured in this column in our next issue.

"Let us reflect about the appalling paradox that although there is enough food for everyone there are still half a billion people who are hungry, ill and dying, because basically they are too poor to buy what is available. Is this not a strange phenomenon that the historians and economists of a future age will regard as mysterious and inexplicable.

Edourd Saouma, Director-General of FAO,
16 October 1982.

National Parliamentary Activities

BRAZIL

The Group of Parliamentarians for the Study of Population and Development (Grupo de Parlamentares para Estudos de Populacao e Desenvolvimento — GPEPD) held a National Seminar from 8 to 10 October 1983 in Maceio-Alagoas, Brazil. Political leaders from both the Federal and State levels met to discuss the GPEPD Plan of Action, especially as it relates to the Federal Family Planning Policy which the Government intends to establish. Deputy Haroldo Sanford is President of the Group.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Following last year's Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Senator Almanzor Gonzalez Canahuate of the Dominican Republic initiated the formation of a Parliamentary Group on Population and Development. A meeting is being planned by the Group in order to discuss preparations for the 1984 U.N. International Conference on Population.

GAMBIA

A meeting of Gambian parliamentarians was held from 4-6 October 1983, in Bangul, in order to discuss their role in achieving the family planning, population and development goals encompassed by the Second National Development Plan 1980-86. The meeting was organized by the Family Planning Association of Gambia and was intended to link with the UN International Conference on Population in Mexico.

"Unless broadly based development reaches and changes the lives of ordinary people, rapid population growth will continue. Only as education spreads, as health programmes keep existing children alive, as families have secure incomes which do not depend on increasing their number, will incentives for larger families disappear and population growth be kept within the manageable bounds. Yet it is precisely such development which is threatened in the current crisis"

From Common Crisis — North-South: Cooperation for World Recovery, a report by the Brandt Commission published by Pan Books, London and Sydney, 1983 (p. 79)

GLOBAL COMMITTEE NEWS

GLOBAL COMMITTEE URGES PARLIAMENTARIANS TO PARTICIPATE IN UN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION.

The Global Committee urges all parliamentarians to participate actively in the 1984 UN International Conference on Population in Mexico. Parliamentarians can have an impact on the Conference by participating in pre-conference discussions and meetings. On the national level, parliamentarians can become involved in the preparations being made by their countries for the conference. In particular, the concerns and views of all legislators on priority issues should be voiced and governments encouraged to include parliamentarians on national delegations to the Conference. On a regional level, parliamentarians might attend the various regional parliamentary conferences which will be held prior to the UN International Conference on Population and the International Parliamentary Gathering. Both the UN Conference and the International Parliamentary Gathering will be discussed at the regional parliamentary meetings.

A preparatory meeting for the International Conference on Population will be held in New York from 23-27 January 1984 to review the status of preparations and documentation for the Conference. In addition to the 4 Expert Group reports, two basic documents will be utilized. The first, a review and appraisal of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action, will include a survey of major changes in population trends and policies and, will assess the progress of implementation of the Plan of Action by national governments and the international community. This study will serve as the rationale for the second document which will propose recommendations for further implementation of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action.

The preparatory meeting will be held by the UN Population Commission and will be open to all member states of the UN.

INTERDEPENDENCE ACTION COUNCIL OF FORMER HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Founding Committee Meeting of the Interdependence Action Council of Former Heads of Government was held on 7-9 March 1983 in Vienna, Austria. This meeting, convened by Mr. Takeo Fukuda, was co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme and the Global Committee. The Vienna meeting was a success, particularly because of the enthusiasm and commitment of the Founding

Committee which was composed of statesmen representing all the continents. Members of the Committee were: Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan from 1976 to 1978; Mr. Manea Manescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania from 1974 to 1979; Mr. Hedi Nouria, Prime Minister of Tunisia from 1970 to 1980; Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero, President of Colombia from 1970 to 1974; Dr. Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1974 to 1982; Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal from 1960 to 1980; Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981.

The Main Committee, consisting of 20-25 former Heads of State or Government, will meet from 16-18 November 1983 in Vienna. The Council will concentrate on the implications and opportunities of international interdependence in order to stimulate action in the promotion of world peace and development. As an action group, it will study, on a regular basis, major issues affecting world stability. It will also dispatch high level missions to meet with decision-makers of key industrialized and developing nations in order to discuss practical proposals for ameliorating worldwide problems.

CHANGE IN GLOBAL COMMITTEE BOARD

Senator Joseph Tydings, President of the Global Committee, resigned his position as of 30 April 1983 in order to devote more time to his legal practice. We are indeed grateful for everything that he has done both for the Global Committee and for the worldwide parliamentary movement on population and development. Congressman James H. Scheuer has replaced Senator Tydings and is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the GCPPD. Congressman Scheuer is a member of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus and is the Chairman of its Development and Population Committee; he is known for his untiring energy and enthusiasm on behalf of the population movement.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

An independent International Resource Development Committee for the Global Committee was established under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robin Chandler Duke. The Committee will be comprised of eminent persons from throughout the world with a distribution of: 5-6 from the United States, one each from

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POINTS OF INTEREST

The annual rate of population growth has declined from nearly 2 per cent in the 1960's to 1.7 per cent today; it is projected that a 1.5 per cent annual growth rate will be reached by the year 2000. While these figures are promising, they nonetheless conceal the numbers involved. 78 million new lives are added to the world's population every year; by the end of the century this figure will have increased to 89 million.

(Rafael Salas, Speech Series No. 98)

UNICEF studies have indicated that every day in the past year 40,000 young children have died of malnutrition. Furthermore, the quality of life for many children is declining because of falling economic prospects for their parents.

(*The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, UNICEF)

The 25 most populous countries in 1981, in population size rank order are: China, India, Soviet Union, United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Japan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Republic of Korea, Spain, Burma, Poland.

(UN, Division for Economic and Social Information/DPI, 15 March 1983)

An IPPF regional report indicates that the attitude of Paraguayan parliamentarians toward family planning has improved considerably subsequent to last year's Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Brasilia.

(*IPPF Open File 5/13/83*)

The youth population in developing countries is continuing its upward spiral from 491 million in 1975, to 625 million today, to an estimated 1,115 million by the year 2020. The youth labor force will thus reach approximately 70 million by the year 2000 thereby making it necessary to prepare well over 100 million jobs in the next two decades.

(Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs — *Youth Information Bulletin Volume 1982-4 Number 45*)

The most recent IPPF Medical Bulletin indicates that close spacing is the major cause of childhood mortality. The advantages of longer spacing affect not only the first year of life but persist through to age five. It was also reported that short birth intervals affect the mortality rate for older children; a 50% rise in the mortality

rate was observed for the second year of life when the next child was born within 18 months for 16 out of 23 countries.

(*IPPF Medical Bulletin*, August 1983)

Evidence from projects in India, Iran, Jamaica and Turkey indicates that comprehensive primary health care can be achieved at a cost of \$0.40 to \$7.50 per capital per annum. The main obstacles to implementing such policies are, however, political and organizational.

(*World Health Forum*, 1983. Vol. 4)

A comparative study of Kerala and West Bengal states in India suggests that the greater decline of fertility in Kerala is more closely associated with greater equity in education and health facilities than with equity in income in assets. It seemed too that the educational effect on women's world-view and on their decision-making powers within the household, rather than their increased participation in the labor force, may be more important in changing their fertility motivation and behavior.

(*Center for Policy Studies Working Papers*, May 1983)

Bangladesh has launched a two-year crash family planning program which aims to recruit at least 7.79 million

eligible couples as family planning acceptors. In order to create favorable public opinion, the Bangladesh Village Doctors' Association is popularizing the slogan "We shall not be Fathers in 1983-84". The Association will also sponsor a mass walk (Padajatra) through remote villages to attract people towards this cause.

(*Population Headliners*, April 1983)

Children under 14 years of age constitute 33.6 per cent of China's population. As these children marry within the next 18 years, China's population problem may indeed become formidable. Should every couple have two children, 22 million will be born each year; by the turn of the century, 400 million will have been born.

(Dr. Qian Xinzhong, Minister-in-Charge of the State Family Planning Commission, China — 30 September 1983)

In a recent U.N. study on population growth and fertility rates, 29 African countries considered their population growth and fertility rates to be satisfactory or too low, 19 considered them too high and 3, Djibouti, Madagascar and Sierra Leone felt that their growth rate was satisfactory and their fertility rate too high.

(*Population Policy Digest* — ECA, 8 July 1981)

COLLEAGUE NEWS

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Global Committee have been active in population and development affairs since the 1979 International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Our Board is composed of: Former Prime Minister of Japan, Takeo Fukuda, Chairman; Frank Karasek, Austria; Haroldo Sanford, Brazil; Bruce Halliday, Canada; Jean-Marie Daillet, France; Sat Paul Mittal, India; Mavis Gilmour, Jamaica; Takashi Sato, Japan; Julia Ojiambo, Kenya; Ifigenia Martinez, Mexico; Celso Sotomarin, Peru; Fathia Mzali, Tunisia; and James H. Scheuer, U.S.A.

* * *

"Death rate falls as a result of organized public health services. Birth rate falls with the growth of education and improvement in standards of living. One could say that the death rate is brought down by the community's responsibility to the individual, and the birth rate by the individual's responsibility to the community."

Indira Gandhi — U.N. Population Award, 30 September 1983.

Several of our colleagues who had participated at the 1979 Colombo Conference have risen to positions of eminence in their governments or parties: Barbados — **Billie Miller**, Minister of Education; Egypt — **Dr. Fouad Mohieddin**, Prime Minister and **Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim**, Speaker of Shoura Assembly; Japan — **Takashi Sato**, Deputy-Secretary General of Liberal Democratic Party; Malaysia — **Dato Abdullah Hj. Ahmad Badawi**, Minister without Portfolio in the Office of the Prime Minister and **Datuk Sharir, Abdul Samad**, Minister of Federal Capital; Netherlands — **Hans Van den Broek**, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sri Lanka — **Ranjit Attapattu**, Minister of Health; Tunisia — **Madame Fathia Mzali**, Deputy Speaker of Parliament and Minister of Family and Promotion of Women; United Kingdom — **Kenneth Baker**, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Saudia Arabia — We would like to express our condolences on the untimely death of H.E. Mr. **Rached Mukhles**, Deputy Minister for Social Affairs. Mr. Mukhles was a member of the Steering Committee for the Arab Parliamentary Conference on Development and Population.

LAW AND POLICY ANALYSIS

By:

Stephen L. Isaacs, Esq.
Director, Development Law and Policy Program
Center for Population and Family Health
Columbia University

Two countries, Turkey and Jamaica, recently issued major policies affecting population and development. In May, 1983 the Turkish legislature passed a comprehensive law regulating contraception, voluntary sterilization, and abortion. Jamaica's national population policy received final approval in mid-1983. The differences between the two documents are instructive.

The Jamaica policy, relying heavily on population projections through the year 2010, sets some specific demographic targets. Among them are a population of no more than three million and an average life expectancy of 73 years (from the current 70) by the year 2000 and replacement level fertility (approximately two children per woman) by the late 1980's. To reach these and the other specified goals the policy proposes a number of measures including:

- reorganization of family planning

services under the National Family Planning Board.

establishment of a population planning and research unit within the National Planning Agency. Among its first tasks will be a study of economic incentives influencing childbearing and migration.

promotion of maternal-child health, greater emphasis on family life and family planning education, and improved statistics, research and evaluation.

Unlike many similar documents, the Jamaica policy specifies the responsibilities of each institution — including a new contraception policy coordinating committee — involved in the implementation of the policy.

By contrast, Turkey's Population Planning Law deals specifically with access to contraception, sterilization, and abortion and pays little attention to demographic analysis. Since Turkey has long had restrictive legislation, the new law represents a major change in policy. Among its other provisions, the new law

- makes family planning information

- and services a state responsibility
- permits nurses and midwives to distribute contraceptives
- authorizes the Ministry of Health to set up an organization entrusted with obtaining or producing contraceptives and distributing them free of charge
- allows sterilization to be performed upon adults who request it
- permits abortion on request of the woman up to 10 weeks of pregnancy

These illustrate two approaches to population policy formulation: the one (Jamaica) issuing a formal policy document emphasizing demographic analysis, setting forth general policy measures, and concentrating on institutional arrangements to implement it; the other (Turkey) passing legislation easing access to fertility regulation services but not in the context of an explicit, global population policy statement.

For more information contact Mr. Stephen Isaacs at 60 Haven Avenue; NY, NY 10032 • Tel. (212) 694-6971

GLOBAL COMMITTEE NEWS

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the Middle East, India, Japan and Venezuela, and, one or two from Europe. The function of this Committee is to identify and contact potential donors from within the U.S. and abroad. In addition, members of the IRDC will act as the public relations arm for the organization. In this capacity, they will speak about the Global Committee at meetings, host receptions on behalf of the Committee and generally act as goodwill ambassadors of the organization.

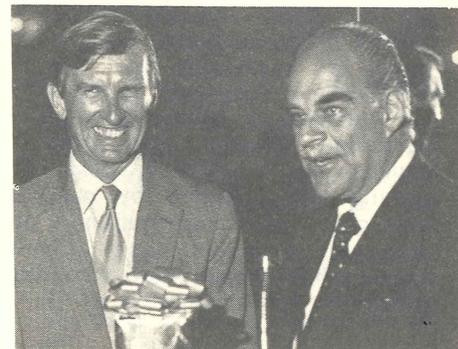
GLOBAL COMMITTEE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

The Global Committee held a reception in honor of its first anniversary on 27 June 1983. Mrs. Robin Chandler Duke, Chairperson of the International Resource Develop-

ment (IRDC) and Congressman H. James Scheuer, Chairman of the Executive Committee hosted the reception. Brief statements of congratulations were made by Mr. Bradford Morse, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mrs. Duke and Congressman Scheuer. Mr. Akio Matsumura, Executive Director of the Global Committee reviewed the activities of the organization.

On behalf of the Global Committee, a gift was presented to Senator Tydings by Congressman Scheuer for the Senator's valuable contributions to the Committee and to the progress of the movement.

Distinguished guests who attended the reception included parliamentarians, members of the U.N. and its agencies and members of the private sector.



Senator Joseph Tydings and Congressman James H. Scheuer

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The material in this newsletter does not necessarily represent the views of the Global Committee.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Main Committee Meeting of the Interdependence Action Council of Former Heads of Government (InterAction Council). November 16-18, 1983 — Vienna, Austria
- First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. February 17-20, 1984 — New Delhi, India.
- Ad-Hoc Meeting of European Parliamentarians on Population and Development. March, 1984 — London, United Kingdom.
- Arab Parliamentary Conference on Development and Population. May 8-11 1984 — Tunis, Tunisia.
- Meeting of the Board of Trustees of GCPPD. August 14, 1984 — Mexico City, Mexico.
- International Parliamentary Gathering on Population and Development. August 15-16, 1984 — Mexico City, Mexico.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The quarterly will serve as an informal forum and information exchange for parliamentarians; we welcome any suggestions for its design or pertinent submissions for the publication. Please send all correspondence to:

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on Population and Development
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