

JOICFP NEWS

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Nakayama Takes Helm of JPFP

New chairman urges greater role for Japan in population and development field

The new chairman of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) outlined a prominent global role for Japan in the field of population and development in his inaugural address on December 13. Dr. Taro Nakayama, chairman, JPFP, emphasized that Japan must show initiative in the population and development field and called on fellow policy-makers to do their utmost to ensure a brighter future for people throughout the world.

Senior LDP Member

A senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and former minister of foreign affairs, Nakayama, 67, was officially appointed to his new post at the annual general assembly of the federation in Tokyo. Prior to the appointment, the position of chairperson had been vacant since the death of former Chairman Shintaro Abe on May 15, 1991.

Noting the importance of maintaining the substantial financial contribution that Japan is already making to population and development, Nakayama stressed that Japan should also contribute to developing countries through the transfer of technical know-how and applicable experiences. Japan's postwar experiences can be used to strengthen population and development programs in countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America, he said.

Fourth Chairman

Nakayama is the fourth parliamentarian to hold the position of JPFP chairman since the federation was established in 1974 by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi. President of JOICFP, Takeo Fukuda, also a former prime minister, succeeded Kishi as the chairman in 1979 and currently holds the position of honorary chairman of the federation. Abe took over as chairman



Taro Nakayama, chairman, Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population.

in 1990. Nakayama has shown keen interest in the population and development field and international cooperation throughout his career in politics. A medical doctor and prominent member of the LDP, Nakayama has also held a number of significant political posts including that of minister of the Management and Coordination Agency.

The JPFP was the world's first suprapartisan federation of parliamentarians to be set up to tackle population and development issues. A pioneering body, the JPFP has played a significant role in gaining and maintaining support in Japan

for such multilateral agencies as UNFPA and IPPF and has continued to promote awareness of population and development concerns. As of December 13, membership of the JPFP totaled 125 parliamentarians, comprising 94 members of the House of Representatives and 31 members of the House of Councillors.

In his welcome address to Nakayama, Fukuda stressed that global population and development issues cannot be separated from environmental issues. As the first parliamentarians' federation in the world, the JPFP must continue to act

2/2/92
Nakayama
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(1368)

Japan

as a catalyst as well as taking a leadership role in the population and development field. He said it is up to



Michihiko Kano

the new chairman to guide the JPFP in a positive direction.

Following the establishment of the JPFP, some 60 similar federations of parliamentarians

focusing on population and development issues have been set up around the world. The JPFP is a key member of the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD), an international umbrella organization that links all the parliamentarians' federations throughout

the world concerned with population and development.

The appointments of Michihiko Kano as senior vice chairman and Shin Sakurai as executive director further revitalize the line-up of executive officers of the JPFP. Both parliamentarians have a long history of showing

intense support for maintaining Japanese contributions to international population and development activities.

Kano was formerly the minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. He fills the senior vice chairman's post left vacant by pioneering JPFP member Takashi Sato, who died on April 17, 1991.



Shin Sakurai

JPFP Executive Officers

Honorary Chairman: Takeo Fukuda

Chairman: Taro Nakayama (LDP)

Senior Vice Chairman: Michihiko Kano (LDP)

Vice Chairman: Hironori Inouye (JSP)

Vice Chairman: Shogo Abe (SDP)

Vice Chairman: Hidehiko Yaoi (Komeito)

Vice Chairman: Shigenobu Sanji (DSP)

Executive Director: Shin Sakurai (LDP)

Acting Executive Director/Secretary

General: Ichiji Ishii (LDP)

Director: Takako Doi (JSP)

Director: Hisaoki Kamei (LDP)

Director: Shozo Azuma (Komeito)

Director: Osamu Ikeda (Rengo)

Deputy Secretary General: Kayoko Shimizu (LDP)

Note: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP); Japan Socialist Party (JSP); Clean Government Party (Komeito); Japan Democratic Socialist Party (DSP); United Socialist Democratic Party (SDP); Trade Union Confederation (Rengo).

Sharing Successes and Failures

Kazuo Aichi, former minister of the Environment Agency and member, Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), was guest speaker at a regular meeting of the Council on Population Education, held in Tokyo on December 5. Prior to the meeting, chaired by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, Aichi was interviewed by JOICFP NEWS. Below is an outline of the interview.

There are many factors that influence environmental issues, but population is one of the most important of these. The environment would not be such a pressing issue if we didn't have such a large human population.

Environmental issues differ between the developing and industrialized countries. In developing countries, the major contributing factors to environmental problems are rapidly increasing population and large-scale poverty. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems mainly stem from the mass production, mass consumption and mass waste that characterize people's lifestyles. It is therefore necessary to use different approaches to meet the environmental needs of the developing and industrialized worlds.

Japan can do much to contribute to solving environmental problems around

the world. Just 20 years ago, when the Environment Agency was established, Japan faced major problems of environmental pollution. The government and private sector had to act decisively on pollution which was creating problems and causing such tragedies as the industrial waste poisoning in the Minamata and the Yokkaichi areas. Japan, thus, built up a considerable base of technology and skilled personnel which can now play a role in solving environmental problems throughout the world.

Conflict with Development

As in many developing countries today, Japan experienced a conflict between economic growth and environmental destruction. In coming to terms with this conflict, Japan accumulated experiences which it can now pass on to developing countries. In many of these countries, priority is being placed on economic growth at the expense of the environment. It is vitally important to strike a balance between the two as Japan's bitter experiences demonstrate. After putting priority on economic growth, Japan had to expend large sums of money to clean up the after-effects of its rapid industrialization. This was not cost-effective at all and is one of Japan's failures. But this experience, too,



Kazuo Aichi, member, parliament.

is something that we can offer other countries to help them avoid making the same mistakes. Therefore, it is not only our successes that can be replicated in other countries, but there is also much to be learned from Japan's mistakes.

The government of Japan also considers its financial assistance a very important part of its contribution to environmental causes around the world. However, the establishment of an appropriate multilateral financial mechanism for the environment is one of the most urgent issues that needs to be worked out.

In the future, I see room for Japan to take a leadership role in environmental issues. Japan has the technology and experience, both successes and failures, to take the initiative on the world stage and contribute greatly to environmental efforts.

Defusing the Population Bomb

Rich nations must support poor nations to reduce populations and save environment, says Ehrlich

Some 200 people turned out for a special lecture meeting on December 16 in Tokyo. The meeting was held to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper and was organized by Population Forum 21 and the Mainichi in cooperation with JOICFP. Paul Ehrlich, professor, Stanford University, and author of "The Population Bomb" published in 1968, was guest speaker at the event and gave a presentation on "The Population Explosion and the Global Environment". Below are highlights of his presentation and comments from Takeo Fukuda, president, JOICFP, and former prime minister of Japan; Saburo Okita, chairman, Population Forum 21, and former minister, Foreign Affairs; and Katsuhide Kitatani, deputy executive director, UNFPA.

There have been several surprises since I wrote my book, many unpleasant. Of the earth's 5.3 billion people in 1990, 1.2 billion were living a decent life, while 4.1 billion lived in misery. The ozone layer has been depleted. We've discovered that global warming is



Paul Ehrlich, professor, Stanford University.

happening much faster than anticipated. We didn't fully understand the impact of tropical deforestation and acid precipitation or deposition in 1968. However, we did write about disease, and now we have a major new epidemic in AIDS.

Wasting National Capital

We are rapidly wasting or destroying the "national capital" of the planet. Critical resources are deep, rich agricultural soils, fossil groundwater and biodiversity — the genetic library of animals, plants and microorganisms that provide free ecosystem services. Overpopulation poses a serious threat to these resources.

Responsibility for this accelerating environmental deterioration rests more heavily on the shoulders of the rich than the poor — although rapid population growth among the poor will quickly increase their contribution. The basic problem is the scale of human activities. The impact of the

entire human population is now much too large to be sustained by natural ecosystems over the long term. Runaway consumption among the rich and runaway population growth among the poor threaten to destroy our civilization.

Both rich and poor countries must immediately take steps to lower fertility to below replacement level. Policies to lower fertility in rich nations whose average citizens are the most destructive of the earth's environmental systems could have an immediate large payoff for the environment.

The rich nations must also do everything they can to lend a hand to the developing nations so that they won't repeat the same mistakes as the industrialized countries. We all have a very big stake in seeing developing countries develop in a benign way. For example, it is critical that developing nations, especially India and China, do not fuel their development using their abundant coal supplies in combination with inefficient power plants. The additional carbon dioxide they would inject into the atmosphere could dramatically increase the pace of global warming.

Worldwide, there is a growing awareness of these issues. It is very clear that if you provide people with education and social security and give more power to women, birthrates will fall. We have the technology to become efficient with our use of resources and are no longer saddled with East-West divisions that soak up these valuable resources. The changes that are necessary are possible and change can happen with great rapidity. We must act locally and get our politicians to think globally. [E]

Takeo Fukuda

We face an imminent crisis created by a burgeoning world population and growing consumerism. Action is urgently needed to determine measures and policies that will tackle the explosive increase in the population. We have now realized that our



Fukuda

energy sources and resources are not infinite. Since they are finite and the population is still increasing, our future is not guaranteed. This makes population one of the most important issues now facing humankind.

Saburo Okita

Grassroots activities are very important to tackling population and poverty issues and preserving the environment, but in the past very little assistance has been given to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This has been changing over the last two years with the government providing assistance to the budgets of NGOs. There is so much that NGOs can do and the important role that they can play is gradually being recognized in Japan. It is vital that the government of Japan encourage these organizations.



Okita

Katsuhide Kitatani

A global population explosion is anticipated in the 21st century which will result in a depletion of the world's resources if prompt action is not taken to find solutions. The action we take now will determine the fate of humankind. As we move toward the 21st century, we need to think more about the earth. Our children's generation will also depend on natural resources. Thus, we must ask ourselves now whether we have the right to deplete these resources.



Kitatani

Bringing Women into Development

Mahler's support for women's rights is hailed by Nagano women's league

A special lecture meeting held in Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture, on November 25 demonstrated the concern being shown by the women of Nagano for international women's issues. Focusing on women's health and women in development, the meeting was organized by the Nagano Chapter of the Women's League with the support of the National Health Insurance Federation for Nagano Prefecture, the Nagano Branch of the Anti-tuberculosis Association and the Shinano Mainichi Shimbun newspaper in cooperation with JOICFP, government and non-governmental organizations. Guest speaker at the event was Dr. Halfdan Mahler, secretary general, IPPF. Below is an outline of his speech.

Only the three boys in my family went to high school because there was not enough money to send the four girls. Thus, even in my country not so many years ago there was this hidden discrimination



Mahler and Mark Laskin, assistant secretary general, IPPF in Nagano.

against women. Fortunately, I had a marvelous mother who taught me that I had to fight for total equality between women and men.

Through my job, I have realized that family planning (FP) must be a part of

health in all efforts, and should go hand in hand with all other facets of the development process. Nowhere did I see this more clearly than in the appalling level of maternal mortality in the developing world. As Japan has shown, tragic waste could be avoided by better nutrition in the early years, primary health care for all, good antenatal attention and proper facilities and help in childbirth, access to good obstetric care when emergencies arise, and, of course, FP universally available, to free women from unwanted and high-risk pregnancies.

Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is too often the end result of a life diminished by discrimination from birth. For me, it is disturbing and frightening to witness the silence with which is greeted the hundreds of thousands of deaths of mothers.

I have set myself and IPPF the task to intensify our efforts to bring women squarely within the development process in a true spirit of equity. Women must be empowered to shake off their shackles of discrimination; they must be able to decide how many children they want and when to have them. So, they must have the knowledge of FP and the means to put it into practice. Women everywhere are born equal, it is we men who create laws, rules and customs which deny them their birthright — equality!

I agree with the FP pioneer and founder of JOICFP, Chojiro Kunii, that all efforts at the integrated approach are geared to working with the people to promote family health and happiness. This is the humanistic way ahead. [7]

A Birthright to Equality

Dr. Halfdan Mahler, secretary general, IPPF, met with the Board of Directors of the Family Planning Federation of Japan (FPFJ) on November 26 in Tokyo. Below is an outline of his address and comments by Shidzue Kato, chairwoman, FPFJ.

Halfdan Mahler

Shidzue Kato stands as a symbol throughout the world. She was not only able to look women's reality in the eyes but had the courage and imagination to do something about it. I have heard Kato say that she considers all her work to be humanistic. I think we must always remember when we are crunched by demographers' figures that we are talking about "humanistic democracy" not "humanistic demography". We must empower every woman, couple and family everywhere in the world to make their (FP) choice. We know that there are hundreds of millions of women who would like information on how to take good care of their reproductive health. Even in a poor country like Bangladesh, women under 20 want only 2.5 children.

I believe that women have a birthright to equality, which very few countries

recognize, in spite of having signed the UN Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. To a large extent, FP is aimed at empowering women to have at least democratic control over what is intimately theirs — their own reproductive health. Therefore, our ethical vision for complete democracy must be to satisfy that democratic demand that we know exists in so many if not all developing countries.

Shidzue Kato

Right now in the U.S. and elsewhere, we are seeing the effects of a right-wing backlash against reproductive rights. The so-called "pro-life" movement has turned into a witch hunt. Faced with such a situation, we must stand firm and determine our own philosophy. It is important that people who support reproductive rights join hands and show a confident united front to ensure that the witch hunt does not affect us.

Sometimes Japanese policy-makers make mistakes. They are very worried right now about the nation's low total fertility rate and about an anticipated shortage of labor in the future. However, it should be left up to each individual to decide when and how many children to have.



Mahler



Kato

Taking Progress a Step Further

Nepal IP proves positive testing ground for grassroots health activities

Implementation of the Integrated Project (IP) at the grassroots of rural and urban communities in Nepal has yielded significant results, both in terms of health improvement and practical strategies for further application in communities. This was one of the conclusions of the 12th National Conference on the IP, held in Kathmandu from November 27-29. The workshop was organized by the the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN), the implementing agency of the IP in Nepal.

The innovative approach of the IP, which integrates family planning (FP), maternal and child health (MCH) with primary health care and community development for promotion through community-based primary health care (CBPHC) units, was highlighted over



The Magnel Kit is demonstrated to the community in Baluwa, Panchkhal.

During field trips to pilot IP areas in Nepal from November 23-26, the JOICFP mission observed progress of the project and distributed items provided through assistance from the "Voluntary Deposit for International Aid" (VDIA) scheme of the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to personnel of the CBPHC units. The VDIA equipment and materials were officially turned over to FPAN during the National IP Workshop. Demonstrations of how to use the items, which included Magnel Kits for reproductive health education, baby weighing and measuring equipment and medical kits, were provided for IP personnel and concerned people within the communities.



Villagers view VDIA items in Bhagabati (left) and Phulbari, Panchkhal.

the three days. In particular, attention was focused on the school health program being conducted in the urban IP sites in Kathmandu and the activities of the CBPHC units that have been set up by communities in rural sites in Panchkhal.

The first day was attended by 100 people including high-ranking government officials, IP personnel from all levels of project implementation and representatives of international agencies.

Noting the similarity between objectives of the recently initiated five-year government health and welfare project and the IP, participants recommended that the CBPHC units be utilized as the sub-health posts proposed under the new government plan and that community health workers be absorbed by the government.

Reaching the Grassroots

At present in Panchkhal, one health worker provides each IP village with health education and supplies villagers with essential drugs at a nominal cost. The activities of the IP conducted through the CBPHC units are supervised by a health committee in each village to ensure that services reach the people at the grassroots.

Over the three days of the conference, participants listened to presentations and speeches and discussed ways to improve activities and expand the IP in the future. A one-day field trip to Panchkhal was also included in the program.

Omer Ertur, UNFPA country director, Nepal, who gained an understanding of the IP some years ago, said, "I found the IP to be a very unique and genuinely innovative approach to killing two birds with one stone." Participants also heard



addresses by representatives of organizations such as WHO and UNICEF and prominent government officials.

The conference ended on a positive note with participants noting a greater potential for expansion of the project through collaboration with the government. Participants also recommended efforts to encourage strong female leadership in project areas and to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities regularly.

Gov't Hails IP

While in Nepal to attend the National IP Conference, the JOICFP mission spoke with Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, Minister of Health on November 28. Below is a summary of the minister's comments.

The government is dedicated to raising the standard of health of the people, particularly those at the grassroots which account for some 92% of the population. We regard highly the innovative approach taken by JOICFP in Nepal to promote FP.

The government is very concerned about raising the status of women in Nepal and promoting MCH in co-ordination with non-governmental organizations.

The CBPHC and school health program conducted under the IP is particularly appreciated by the government. The CBPHC units can do much to assist implementation of activities at the sub-health posts that are scheduled to be set up and run by village health committees within the next five years. The government offers its full cooperation to expand IP activities in Nepal in the future.

Taking on Unique Challenges

UNFPA country director discusses individual approaches for Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar

Sabiha Syed, country director, UNFPA Thailand, was interviewed by JOICFP NEWS while in Japan from December 8-14. Syed spoke about the UNFPA activities she is responsible for in the four countries of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand. Below are highlights of the interview.

In Myanmar, a country with 41 million people, the first project in maternal and child health (MCH) was launched in 1991, following discussions that were initiated earlier. In the area of MCH, especially with regard to the health of women, the most alarming issue is the high incidence of induced abortion. Consequently, maternal mortality is very



Sabiha Syed, country director, UNFPA, Thailand.

high. That is why family planning (FP) and MCH are absolutely necessary. The priorities for a program in Myanmar are safe contraception, improvement in reproductive health and reduction of induced abortion.

Laos, in comparison, is a small country with 2.4 million people. But the rate of population growth is very high and infant and child mortality is also very high. The government has realized the need for an MCH and birth-spacing project, and UNFPA is now conducting a PRSD (program review and strategy development) mission.

Priority on MCH

We will have a program in Laos as of 1993, and again the priority will also be MCH. Laos is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, a factor that causes problems for service delivery. Most Laotians live along the Mekong River in small remote villages. It is a landlocked country with no harbor. It is also a richly endowed country, but the agriculture is subsistence. So, the service delivery mechanism has to be really well thought out to address this unique situation and meet the needs of this high-fertility/high-mortality population. Service delivery and training of health personnel at all levels including traditional birth attendants (TBAs) are the major priorities.

Cambodia is now going to initiate a strong MCH/birth-spacing project and is looking to UNFPA for assistance and training of their health personnel. A mission was scheduled to be sent by UNFPA in January. The program would hopefully start after the government is installed. A lot of groundwork must be done and UNFPA, like other UN agencies, is doing preparatory work for the project. Again emphasis will be on MCH/FP services and safe motherhood. Cambodia

is also likely to seek assistance from UNFPA in its first census.

Each of the countries is unique, so it is not good to treat them as one. Myanmar has a high abortion rate, while Laos and Cambodia are high-fertility and high-mortality countries. Laos is the most ethnically diverse of the four countries. Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia are more homogeneous.

I face a generation gap in experience between Thailand and the three countries where programs are in their infancy, but it allows a lot of TCDC (technical cooperation between developing countries) to occur. Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar can learn from Thailand which is eager and willing to assist.

The mechanism and strategy adopted by JOICFP in Vietnam in terms of activities is utilizing the women's associations. In Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar the women's associations are also strong. They are political but at the same time they are also the most grassroots. Since success has been met in Vietnam, I see no reason for the same strategy not achieving success in the three other countries. I think it can work as effectively as it has in Vietnam. T

Small Beginnings

In a country where sewing machines are owned exclusively by tailors, the donation of 27 fully reconditioned treadle sewing machines from Japan to the pilot areas of the Integrated Project (IP) in Ethiopia received a warm welcome indeed. Most of the machines will be used by women's clubs in West Shoa Administrative Region in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Social Affairs to support vocational training and income generation for women in IP areas. At present, two machines are being used by the Gulele MCH/FP clinic in Addis Ababa where a staff member is repairing bed linen and nursing uniforms. With the machines, the staff member has been patching small-sized bed sheets, which cost 24 birr (US\$11.7) to replace, large-sized bed sheets, which cost 100 birr (US\$48.8), and nursing outfits, which cost 40 birr (US\$19.5). The hospital, which delivers between 130-140 babies a month is now able to save on equipment outlays with the machines. At present, a new sewing machine, if available, is worth 2,000 birr (US\$975) and a second-hand one is worth 1,200 birr (US\$585) in Ethiopia.



Assistance provided to the Integrated Project (IP) in Zambia through the Voluntary Deposit for International Aid (VDIA) scheme of the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has been utilized to foster community development in IP areas. The funds, received in October, have been channeled into the women's clubs, men's clubs and cooperatives in the three IP sites of Fiwale, Kabushi and Kapata to foster income-generation activities at the grassroots and bolster the FP, MCH and nutrition activities of the project. Pesticides, vegetable seeds including maize seeds and fertilizers were handed over to community leaders to support agricultural endeavors in IP areas. For further income generation, fabrics, sewing thread and yarn were also provided to the women's clubs, while men's clubs received nets to support fishing activities, tools for carpentry and guitars to be used by the club members during FP education performances.

AIDS Day Rouses Japanese

Japan was one of many countries around the world where activities were held on December 1 to draw attention to the impact of AIDS. In a departure from the two previous years in which uncoordinated activities were conducted by various groups, World AIDS Day was marked this year by cooperative efforts by the government and private sector in Japan to achieve a shared goal of bringing AIDS to the attention of people throughout the country.

To mark AIDS Day, various educational materials including pamphlets were made available around the country, and in some areas such as Tokyo, the public could receive free blood tests. Panel discussions and AIDS workshops were also among the events organized by government and non-governmental organizations on the day.

PDA Activities

A major television network, Tokyo Broadcasting Station (TBS), featured a documentary on AIDS in Thailand. Introduced by JOICFP to the activities of the Population and Community Development Association (PDA) of Thailand, the television crew focused on the innovative AIDS-prevention activities of PDA that have helped expose the serious AIDS problem in the country and fueled action on the issue.

World AIDS Day was set aside by WHO in 1988 with the purpose of opening channels of communication, strengthening the exchange of information and experience and forging a spirit of social tolerance on the AIDS issue. Some 418,000 cases of AIDS were reported in 163 countries around the world as of October 1, according to WHO. The UN agency, however, estimates that the actual number of AIDS sufferers is several times more than the

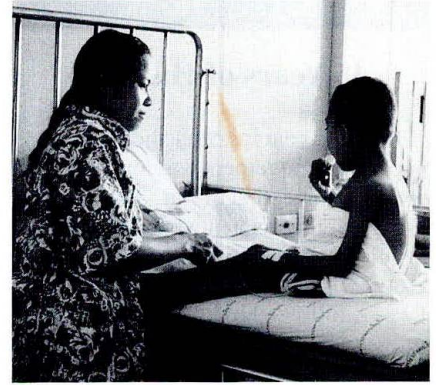
reported figure and that about 10 million people are HIV carriers. Some 30-40 million people are expected to be infected with HIV worldwide by the end of the century, according to WHO estimates.

As yet, the proportion of people infected with HIV in Japan is still relatively low in comparison to many other countries. But as the number of victims continues to increase sharply, there is growing concern by both the private sector and government about future effects of the disease.

1,898 HIV-positive Cases

According to a report released by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) in late November, there were 1,898 cases of HIV infection and 415 cases of AIDS confirmed in the country. The results of the regular MOHW bimonthly survey also found that 56 new victims were reported in the September-October period, the largest increase ever recorded. Of these, 32 were women, reflecting the rapid increase in the number of people infected through heterosexual contact. The total number of people reported to be suffering from AIDS in 1991 was 177 as of October 1—double the increase rate of 1990. An explosion in the number of victims is feared unless the disease is contained, said an official of MOHW's AIDS Surveillance Committee.

One of the major thrusts of the



A young AIDS victim and his mother at Chiangmai Hospital, Thailand.

government's efforts to halt the spread of the disease is through education since a major obstacle to prevention is lack of awareness. A recent survey of the Management and Coordination Agency, found that 41% of Japanese people believed that they could contract AIDS by sharing bathroom and toilet facilities. Another 62% believed that mosquitos could carry and pass on AIDS.

To remedy this situation, the MOHW plans to offer consultation services and reinforce the communication networks among hospitals. Several AIDS information hotlines already exist and anonymous AIDS testing is available at all health centers. At present, MOHW, the Education Ministry and Science and Technology Agency invest some ¥1.1 billion (US\$8.46 million) annually in developing preventive measures and treatments of AIDS.

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JOICFP MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERIES

★NEW FILM★ (ANIMATION)

BLUE PIGEON

11min, color
English, Spanish



The number of unwanted pregnancies among teenagers is increasing at an alarming rate in Latin American countries. By having a baby too early, teenagers are obliged to drop out of school, to quit their jobs, and usually, to sink into sheer poverty. BLUE PIGEON is the first animated film in a series jointly produced by Mexico and



Japan. Focusing on the sexual changes that take place in the minds and bodies of teenaged boys and girls, this film explains the process of sexual intercourse and contraception through to child-birth.

McNamara Backs FP

Former president of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, recently called for developed and developing countries to act decisively to reduce population growth rates in the 1990s. Noting that the world's population could triple in 100 years, McNamara warned that increases could destroy advances made during the 20th century at a speech at the UN on December 10.

(DOCUMENTARY)

CASA DE SALUD

A Small Revolution of the Village Women in Mexico

42min, color
English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese

A human document of Mexican villagers, whose strong will power has helped them join forces to build all for themselves the house of health, "Casa de Salud".

(ANIMATION)

RINA'S DREAM

20min, color/English

(ANIMATION)

GOOD KASEM AND CLEVER MANEE

15min, color/English, Thai, Spanish

Directed and distributed by

Sakura Motion Picture Co., Ltd.

STANDARD BLDG., 22-1, NISHI-SHINJUKU 1-CHOME
SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO 160, JAPAN TEL.03-3342-5768
CABLE: "SAKURA MOVIES TOKYO" / Telex: J34799 ITCINBT

16mm·VTR(βeta, VHS NTSC, PAL, SECAM)

Voice of Voices

By Chojiro Kunii

45 Years of History

It was 45 years ago that the producers' cooperative movement was founded after Japan's bitter defeat in war. This was the first of several social movements in which I would play an active role. I was later involved in the parasite control movement of 1949, followed by my involvement in family planning, preventive health and international cooperation as the Hoken Kaikan Group's work devoted to health expanded over the years.

To commemorate the Hoken Kaikan's 45th anniversary, a celebration event was held at Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo on November 28. Among the 400 people from all over Japan who attended were colleagues from the government, academia and private sectors and many friends I have known since the beginning of my career. Together we reaffirmed our faith in the achievements of our endeavors, and were able to share the joy of success together.

On behalf of the organizers, I briefly recounted the events that have occurred over the group's 45 years and expressed appreciation to all the guests for their generous cooperative efforts in the past. I received a warm response when I spoke about JOICFP's Integrated Project which is being implemented in developing countries through the support of numerous domestic health organizations to promote humanistic family planning and to foster regional cooperation. Dr. Halfdan Mahler from IPPF and Mrs. Shidzue Kato representing FPFJ also gave congratulatory messages. [7]

Japan Honors Grant

James Grant, executive director, UNICEF, was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese government



James Grant

on November 3 in recognition for his contributions to improving the health and welfare of children around the world. Grant has held the position of executive director of the UN Children's Fund since 1980.



Chojiro Kunii with Dr. Toshio Kuroda.

Chojiro Kunii, chairman, JOICFP, was awarded a plaque on December 17 by the Population Problems Research Institute of the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper for his contribution to the people of Japan. Signed by Mainichi Shimbun President Noboru Watanabe, the inscription on the plaque noted Kunii's efforts in many fields including health, development, family planning, parasite control and international cooperation and commended his initiative and commitment to improving people's lives. The Mainichi Institute is well-known in Japan for the KAP survey on FP it has conducted every two years since 1950. Dr. Toshio Kuroda, director emeritus, Nihon University Population Research Institute, gave a congratulatory speech in which he noted Kunii's contributions to various fields.

DIARY

Dr. Sune Bergstrom, professor emeritus, Karolinska Institute, Sweden, and Dr. Mahmoud F. Fathalla, director, Special Program of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, WHO, visited JOICFP and JFPA on Nov. 5 to exchange information.

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Dr. John McCallum, senior research fellow, National Center for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University, and Dr. Trinidad S. Osteria, fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, carried out an evaluation of the Asian Aging Project in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand from Nov. 5-20. They were joined by JOICFP Program Officer Ryoko Nishida in Bangkok, who was in Thailand from Nov. 16-22.

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A 10-member mission from China headed by Dr. Zhou Haizhen, director, FP Commission of Jiangsu Province, was in Japan from Nov. 7-20 to study FP/MCH activities and exchange information on the IP.

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Helene Courte, program director, South Pacific Commission, visited JOICFP on Nov. 14 to

exchange information with JOICFP officers.

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Luis Aller Atucha, executive director, A.A.Y. Asociados, Argentina, and Patricia Poppe, program officer, Center for Communication Programs, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, were in Tokyo from Nov. 19-20 prior to traveling to Guatemala and Mexico for IP evaluation activities.

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A three-member team from the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University, Egypt, visited JOICFP on Nov. 21 to discuss FP.

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JOICFP Deputy Executive Director Shin-ichi Yagi and Program Officer Aiko Iijima were in Nepal from Nov. 21-Dec. 6 for the National Workshop on the IP and to monitor IP activities.

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Dr. Halfdan Mahler, secretary general, and Mark Laskin, assistant secretary general, IPPF, were in Japan Nov. 24-29 for JOICFP-arranged activities. The IPPF representatives met with JOICFP President Takeo Fukuda and parliamentarians concerned with population and development during their stay.

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Eight representatives of eight countries attended a half-day seminar at JOICFP on FP/MCH on Nov. 28.

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Dr. Hirofumi Ando, director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA, visited JOICFP on Dec. 3 to exchange information while in Tokyo from Nov. 29-Dec. 3.

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Staff member Mayumi Katsube was in Tunisia from Dec. 2-25 as a member of a JICA team headed by Dr. Minoru Muramatsu, former president, Saitama College of Health, to conduct a basic survey on population and FP.

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Sabiha Syed, country director, UNFPA, Thailand, visited JOICFP to exchange information while in Japan from Dec. 8-14.

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Paul Ehrlich, professor, Stanford University; Katsuhide Kitatani, deputy executive director, and Dr. Hirofumi Ando, director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA, were in Japan to take part in a special lecture meeting of the Population Forum 21 on Dec. 16.

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