

◆ Fragile Earth ◆

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February 2000

3-H Child Spacing Grant Approved for Nigeria

At its November 1999 meeting, Trustees of the Rotary Foundation approved a US \$500,000 Grant for a three-year Child Spacing Program in Northern Nigeria. The 3-H (Health, Hunger and Humanity) grant will build upon two earlier Rotary Foundation Matching Grant child spacing projects. The current project will be a joint effort between Rotary District 9120 in Nigeria and Districts 1860 and 1840 of Germany. The goal of the grant is to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates, by impressing on mothers the related health benefits of greater spacing between children. The project will support reproductive health training programs and expects to increase contraceptive prevalence from 6% to 15% in the first three years, with a ten year goal of 50% contraceptive use.

The demographic numbers in Nigeria are startling, and convincingly justify the need for such an educational program. The 113.8 million population of Nigeria is the largest in Africa, and it is set to double in 23 years. GNP per capita is US\$280. The fertility rate is 6.2 children per family. With 45% of the female population in their child bearing years (aged 15 to 49), only 37% of births are attended by health professionals. Infant mortality is 8.4% and maternal mortality is 1%. One-third of the total population does not have access to basic health care services.

The 3-H Project will work to educate not only the general population of Northern Nigeria on these issues, but also to train doctors, midwives and other health workers on a variety of health care topics. Specific project objectives are to:

- Educate and inform families in the project area about health care and family child spacing through public awareness campaigns.
- Train doctors, nurses, midwives, providers, female and male health workers, traditional birth atten-



L-R PDG Dr. Emmaneul Adedolapo Lufadeju of Nigeria (left), PDG Dr. Robert Zinser of Germany (center) and PDG Steve Kitchener of Nigeria (right), with Town Criers in front of the Emir's Palace.

dants (TBA) and town criers in traditional and modern child spacing methods. Before any method of child spacing is offered, clients will be thoroughly counselled. When a woman voluntarily makes a decision, she will be provided with all information about the method she prefers.

- Supply needed medical and health equipment to selected hospitals.
- Establish child spacing services in these hospitals and at the grassroots level in existing health centers.
- Guarantee the supply of contraceptives to those who voluntarily desire them, through a partnership with UNFPA and USAID, donations-in-kind and other suppliers to the pro-

"We have involved state and local governments, religious leaders, teaching hospitals and the UNFPA."

ject hospitals and local government clinics.

"Community involvement at all levels is

critical to the success of this project," stated Past District Governor (PDG) Robert Zinser of Germany. "We have involved state and local governments, religious leaders, teaching hospitals and the UNFPA. We will all work together to inform the general population of the health benefits that child spacing brings to mothers, children and families, and of the health care options available to them."

Local Rotary clubs from District 9120 will

- supervise the implementation committees,
- select the teaching and general hospitals,
- negotiate with state and local governments,
- maintain contact with traditional rulers,
- organize delivery of medical equipment,
- manage the public awareness campaign,
- organize and supervise the training sessions, and
- establish the child spacing service

Effects of UNFPA Funding Cut

The United States Government's decision this year to reduce funding to The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by US \$5 million has affected not only how the organization is administratively staffed and funded, but more dramatically, at the project level in developing countries.

An example of the budget cuts is the Youth Project JIRO in Angola. The project serves 3,500 young people per month at adolescent reproductive health clinics in seven municipalities. The project is designed to serve the estimated 600,000 youths aged 14 to 24 in the providence of Luanda.

UNFPA was forced to cut key activities including the training of youth counsellors that work providing education and information to youths in their area. The total number of counsellors was cut from 200 to 80.

The project staff had also planned to open two new clinics. JIRO also provides training to teachers, nurses, physician and social workers in the areas of family life education, gender conflicts and reproductive health.

In order for the JIRO project to receive state funding, the project must run successfully for two years.

RIFPD has introduced the UNFPA representative in Angola to the Rotary Club of Angola, in hopes of applying for a Matching Grant to fund the JIRO project. This is an example of how RIFPD, as a non-governmental agency, can pair deserving projects with the money, support and membership strength of Rotary International.

Presidential Conference Dhaka, Bangladesh April 7-9, 2000

A Rotary International Presidential Conference on Population & Development has been scheduled for April 7-9, 2000 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The conference will be attended by RI President Carlo Ravizza. Registration Fees are \$140.00 per person. Registration forms can be obtained via the Rotary International web site at www.rotary.org or by faxing request to

Annual Rotary International/UNFPA Conference on Population & Development Scheduled

A Rotary International and UNFPA Conference on Population & Development is scheduled for July 28 - 30, 2000 in Zurich, Switzerland. The Conference will feature such dignitaries as Dr. Nafis Sadik, Director of UNFPA and RI President 2001-02 Frank Devlyn. The Conference is being organized by RI Director Mario Grassi, PRID Bill Cadwallader, PDG Robert Zinser, PDG Dolapo Adedolapo and PDG Buck Lindsay. More details to follow in the next issue of Fragile Earth. Mark your calendars now.

RIFPD Website www.rifpd.org

Rotarian Initiative for Population & Development (RIFPD)'s website is up and running. The site is very informative and features such topics as:

Overview

- Predicaments
- Population
- Environment
- Deforestation
- Water
- Food
- Global Warming
- Desertification
- Poverty

WCS Projects Section

- India
- Nigeria
- Nepal
- Mexico
- Uganda
- Other Countries

RIFPD Information

- RIFPD Officers
- Country Chairmen
- Advocacy
- Membership Application
- RIFPD Guidelines

History

- Predicaments
- World Imbalance
- If not us, who?
- News
- Links

RIFPD Project Key Steps

- Project Suggestions
- Submit Project
- Project Country
- Sponsor Country

- Reproductive Health
- Rotary International's Statement on Population & Development

- RI's Population & Growth Committee

The site offers excellent information, ideas and guidelines for Population & Development projects. It also highlights recently approved WCS projects. Both project countries and sponsor countries can submit information via the web. The information submitted will then be used to match project and sponsor countries.

The site is also an excellent tool for gathering research on the population and development issue. The site features links to Rotary International's home page, the German RIFPD section's home page, the Norwegian RIFPD home page, as well as to global links, United Nations links and links to related web sites.

Members may update their membership information via the "Update and Join" section or contact RIFPD Officers.

The site was designed and donated by Rtn. Chuck Bull of Los Gatos, California. When visiting the site, please take a few minutes to offer your comments and feedback to Chuck by clicking on "Contact Webmaster".

The German RIFPD Section has created a web site of its own with the address of www.rotary.de/rifpd. The site may be visited directly or by using the link provided on the RIFPD web site.

Arithmetic, Population & Energy

by Dr. Albert A. Bartlett

“The greatest shortcoming of the human race is our inability to understand the exponential function.”

With these true words, Professor Bartlett starts part one of a presentation in which he shows that the forgotten fundamental of the Population & Development crisis is the elementary arithmetic of growth.

Human populations have often grown in a pattern described as “exponential”. Exponential growth occurs in bank accounts when interest is left to accumulate and itself earns interest. Exponential growth occurs in populations because children, the analogue of interest, remain in the population and themselves have children.

Our world’s technological societies operate on an assumption of continued steady growth of populations, resource consumption and the gross national product. Can these growths continue? This question is answered by explaining the arithmetic of steady growth.

Professor Bartlett explains “doubling time”, which is the time it takes for a growing quantity to double in size. He uses doubling time to show how one can predict the consequences of steady growth in examples such as inflation, investments, and the population growth of our commu-

nities, our nation and the world.

In part two, the program turns to the problem of steady growth in a finite environment: the situation we face as we deplete our fossil fuel resources. When steady growth occurs in a finite environment, the end of these resources comes frighteningly fast.

These facts are compared to the wildly optimistic estimates and public pronouncements that appear in many highly regarded sources. This discrepancy between fact and opinion creates confusion about the energy situation.

The presentation concludes with recommendations of a course of action which we must adopt in order to make a smooth, rather than a painful, transition to a future of reduced population and reduced energy usage.

The talk takes 60 minutes and requires an overhead projector and screen. The talk is easily divided into two parts for groups where time is limited or you may order a video of the presentation.

Dr. Al Bartlett may be reached at:
 Department of Physics
 University of Colorado at Boulder
 Boulder, CO 80309-0390
 e-mail: albert.bartlett@colorado.edu

RIFPD Annual General Meeting Buenos Aires June 5, 2000

RIFPD will hold its Annual General Meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, during Rotary International’s Annual Convention. The meeting will be on Monday, June 5th, at the Marriott Plaza Hotel in the Florida Room at 1:30 pm. The Marriott Plaza Hotel is located within walking distance of the Convention Center. All RIFPD members and friends are invited to attend.

RIFPD plans will be reviewed, reports delivered by Country Chairmen and a feature speaker will address the gathering. The Nafis Sadik Award for Courage will be presented at the Annual General Meeting. Project updates will be provided on various population and development projects, including the Integrated Family Welfare Centers in India and the 3-H Child Spacing Grant in Northern Nigeria.

IMPORTANT DATES
 ■ RIFPD Annual General Meeting
 ■ June 5, 2000 Buenos Aires
 ■ Rotary/UNFPA Conference
 ■ July 28-30, 2000 Zurich

Roster of RIFPD Country Chairs

Argentina		Guatemala	Steve Dudenhoefter	Romania	Cezer Belteu
Australia	Glenda Hedley	Guinea	Amadou Diarra	Russia	Alexandre Makatsaria
Austria	Karl-Heinz Wolff	India	Hari Reddy	Samoa	Marco Kappenberger
Bangladesh	Habin Khan	Indonesia		Senegal	Alassane Mar
Belgium	Hessell Danser	Ireland		Scotland	
Belize	Marcelo Coyi	Israel	David Neumann	Singapore	Rosy Nakhooda
Bermuda	Charlie Batson-Sylan	Italy	Piero Marcenaro	Spain	Victor Auz
Botswana		Japan	Tario Kanno	Sri Lanka	Janaka Edirisinghe
Brazil		Kenya	Eric Krystall	Sweden	Rolf Svensson
Canada	Rob McLeod	Korea	Kee Hyong Kim	Switzerland	Peter Gut
China (Taiwan)		Lebanon	Gilbert Boghossian	Tanzania	J. K. Chande
Congo	Victor Kanyinda	Malaysia	Kewg-Bin Lee	Thailand	
Cote d’Ivoire	Claude Danho	Mali	Amategue Dolo	Turkey	Turgut Gokyigit
Denmark	Niels Falkenberg	Mexico	Andres Robles	Uganda	Jotham Musinguzi
Ecuador	Hector Plaza	Mozambique	Ismael Amade	Ukraine	Anatolly Shyrovok
Egypt	Salem Mashhour	Nepal	Lachhe Bahadur K. C.	USA	Buck Lindsay
England	Alan Bruce	Netherlands	Warner de Putter	Venezuela	Petro Figuero
Finland	Yrjo Helanen	New Zealand	Mark Tregidga	Zambia	Patrick Chisanga
France		Nigeria	Adedolapo Lufadeju	Zimbabwe	Robin Evans
Germany	Robert Zinser	Norway	Christian Eitzen		
Ghana	Mike Asafo-Boakye	Panama			
		Pakistan	Mohamad Akbar		
		Phillippines	Joseph Arias		
		Portugal			

Blanks indicate Country Chairmen are needed. If you are interested in serving or have a recommendation of an individual to serve as Country Chairman, please contact RIFPD at address listed on page 8.



A Gift to the World's Children



The United Nations Foundation recently announced the largest round of grants yet from the \$1 billion gift to the U.N. from businessman Ted Turner: \$51 million dollars in grants dedicated primarily to improving the health of children around the world.

The list of grants was announced at the Foundation's annual board meeting in Mozambique. A representative of the board identified children's health as one of the few areas where the Foundation could make a difference. To date, the Foundation has disbursed \$200 million. Turner will donate \$100 million dollars a year for ten years to the United Nations Foundation.

Former Colorado Senator Tim Wirth, the Foundation's president, cited the large number of the grants as necessary due to the proposals being more in line with the Foundation's desire that they be innovative and promote cooperation between different U. N. agencies.

All of the new grants will go to one or more U.N. agencies. The areas covered by the grants are children's health, environmental protection, helping women and controlling population.

The children's health grants were:

- ◆ A total of \$8.2 million to five interrelated projects to prevent the leading causes of death for children younger than 5 in Africa.
- ◆ \$5 million to strengthen monitoring of vaccine-preventable diseases, primarily in West Africa. Three additional grants totalling \$3.1 million were also provided to strengthen delivery of vaccinations in African countries.
- ◆ \$4.4 million will go to three projects to supplement the diet of children in Africa with micronutrients, including Vitamin A, iron and zinc.
- ◆ \$1.3 million in two programs to fight HIV infections and AIDS in Africa.
- ◆ \$2.7 million to protect young people from tobacco.
- ◆ \$1.5 million to help eradicate Guinea worm in Africa.

Environmental Grants were:

- ◆ \$2.9 million to help protect the biodiversity from the ravages of war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- ◆ \$3 million to support community efforts to conserve biodiversity at six to eight

- ◆ \$1.8 million to protect the tropical forest wilderness in the newly created Central Suriname Nature Reserve.
- ◆ \$2 million to establish an alliance to develop and finance clean, self-sustaining energy enterprises in rural Africa.
- ◆ \$50,000 to study ways of reducing the environmental impact created by fossil fuel subsidies.
- ◆ \$3 million to standardize the way companies around the world report on their environmental and social performance.
- ◆ \$1.6 million to speed development of energy efficiency standards and labels for appliance, equipment and lighting in developing countries.
- ◆ \$264,000 to help developing countries gain the ability to negotiate more effectively over sustainable development.

Grants relating to women's issues and population control included:

- ◆ \$3.1 million for adolescent Jordanian girls. One program will promote their health and encourage them to participate in "reproductive health activities".
- ◆ \$2.1 million to two different programs

- adolescents in the Russian Federation.
- ◆ \$2.3 million to improve adolescent reproductive health in the Pacific region.
- ◆ \$917,000 to help non-governmental organizations (NGO) from developing countries participate in various global conferences.
- ◆ \$2.1 million to enhance the abilities of non-governmental organizations to support human rights.
- ◆ \$500,000 over three years to help train U.N. workers to build partnerships with the private sector.
- ◆ \$2 million to strengthen the ability of the U.N. Development Program to "tell the story of the U.N.'s overall efforts on behalf of development and progress around the world."
- ◆ \$2 million in humanitarian aid in Serbia and in East Africa.

Further information regarding the United Nations Foundation may be obtained at their website: www.unf@unfoundation.org. The organization does not accept unsolicited grant applications. Turner, previously a Rotarian, is a multiple level Paul Harris Fellow.



The Horrible Practice of Female Infanticide

Some practices are so horrendous and unfathomable that many in developed countries cannot imagine the practice occurring, while it is commonly accepted in developing countries. Customs such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) have recently been brought to light by many articles, news reports, etc. But a more common practice has gone relatively unnoticed due to the sheer horror of the act.

Infanticide is a word that the mere mention of causes shudders. The word quite simply means the killing of an infant. Infanticide is a unspoken of practice in Asia, mainly in India. Infanticide is a female biased practice. The girl child — often described as ignored and not valued — holds so little value in these countries that they are often aborted or worse, killed within days of her birth. Why?

Pure and simply: money. Custom dictates three largely monetarily habits for female children. Investment in girl children, as dictated by social, cultural and governmental norms, is calculated by parents to be in excess of returns that the girl child can provide, either as a child or as a grown woman. In India parents cite the ear piercing ceremony in childhood, the puberty ceremony and dowry, as just some of the expense incurred with a girl child.

The largest of these expenses is the dowry. While this custom was outlawed in 1961 and is formally frowned upon, it is still widely practiced in India. Whereas the practice was once practiced only by the higher classes, it is now common throughout Indian society. The class system of India also dictates that a woman be married to a man of higher, or at least equal, status. The man's family often uses this as a tool to obtain otherwise unaffordable luxuries such as a television or some other modern convenience. The dowry practice affirms the woman's lowly status in Indian society, by "paying" for someone to take their daughter. While marrying off a daughter is not considered sinful, it is considered a lesser evil to killing her at birth or preventing her from being born.

The girl child is also valued less because she does not provide for the family line to be carried on as a boy child does. She does not remain part of the family, as a boy child does. Nor will she light the funeral pyre upon her parents' death. The value of a son is reflected in a common blessing of "May you be the mother of a hundred sons." Mothers of sons are treated

better, given more food, more time to rest and more respect by their husbands and in-laws. Preference for sons exists in both Hindu and Muslim communities, which suggests that the preference is based upon economic rather than religious reasons.

A survey of 1,250 women in the Salem district of India found that "only" 111 (9%) admitted to having committed infanticide. However, 38% said they would have to resort to murder if more than one girl was born to their family. In one district of Northern India, out of 600 female births, 570 vanished. Hospital staff estimated that 450 had been killed. In another survey in the same community, 51% of 640 families admitted killing a baby girl within a week of her birth.

New technology has brought new means to kill the girl child. With the arrival of sex determination technology in India, almost 98% of all abortions performed today are aborting female fetuses. In 1993, the Government of India banned the aborting of female fetuses strictly for sex selection, in all Government of India Hospitals. However, private doctors continue to provide sex selection abortions, saying they are "helping" by protecting the

abuse, for bearing a girl child and by preventing the early deaths of unwanted girls.

Legislative efforts have been made to curb female feticide but they are riddled with loopholes and enforcement difficulties. Many Indian states have passed legislation against the use of sex determination tests, except for the identification of genetic abnormalities. However, sex determination tests are still being performed under the pretext of screening for genetic abnormalities. It seems the only effect of the law is an increase in the cost of the tests.

What can be done to stop this horrendous practice? Indians generally oppose the practice of female infanticide and feticide. To improve the social status of women would require dramatic and extensive changes to deeply rooted traditions, attitudes and cultural beliefs. This horrific practice is the extreme form of gender discrimination.

Rotarian projects such as the Integrated Family Welfare Centers currently under way in nine rural areas of India are starting to empower women and end this vicious cycle of discrimination in India.

Rotarians on Population Institute Board of Directors



Six Rotarians currently serve on the Population Institute's Board of Directors: From left to right: Dr. Bruce Halliday, R/C of Travistock, Ontario, Canada; Werner Fornos, President, The Population Institute, R/C Washington, D.C.; PDG Dr. Bill Leonard, R/C New Tampa, FL; PDG Buck Lindsay, R/C Gwinnett County, GA; James Fri, R/C Memphis, TN; and Nathan Schafer, R/C Flint, MI. The Population Institute is based in Washington, DC, and advocates balance between population numbers and resources. The Population Institute may be reached at: www.populationinstitute.org.

Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women

The need for women's equality is stressed throughout the 1994 International Conference on Population & Development's *Programme of Action*. The *Programme of Action* declares equality to be an ethically mandated end in itself. Improving women's political, social, and economic status and improving women's health are also essential for slowing population growth and achieving sustainable development.

Women's empowerment also means that men must take responsibility for their own fertility, for their part in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and for the well-being of their partners and children

Education

While levels of education have risen a great deal during the last twenty years an estimate 960 million people are illiterate today: two-thirds of these people are women. Because education is one of the most important means of achieving self-determination for women, the *Programme of Action* urges countries to ensure that girls and women have the widest and earliest possible access to, not only primary education, but secondary and higher levels of education as well, including technical and vocational training if they so desire.

Effects of Discrimination

The effects of discrimination against females are pervasive. Women perform much of the world's labor and receive very little of the pay. They bear the chief burden of childrearing, often alone (one-third of all families worldwide are

headed by women). They are frequently the financial mainstay of their families.

Their lack of education can mean that ignorance is passed on to future generations. They often have little or no say in the number, spacing and timing of their children, which puts them at the risk of disease and death.

Less obvious, but also damaging, a kind of gender-blindness has led researchers to ignore the special needs of women, so that the resulting policies do not serve their needs. Projects that women want and need badly, such as piping water into villages, thereby saving women thousands of hours of water-carrying, tend to be ignored.

Discrimination against girl children starts even in the womb. Untold numbers of female fetuses are aborted in prenatal sex-selection. Their mothers do not always get the nutrition or care they need when pregnant. In many societies, girl children are valued less, fed less and educated less or not at all. Many are married off when they are too young, physically and emotionally, to be wives and mothers, and they have more children and poorer health as a result.

These problems afflict half of the human race, and their families and societies as well. They therefore affect us all.

In the name of human rights, the *Programme of Action* calls on all societies to eliminate practices that discriminate against women, to

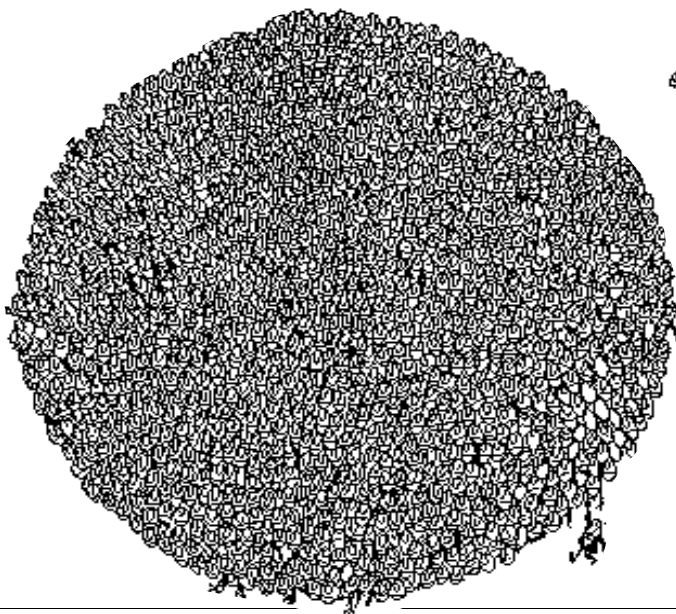
ensure women's full involvement in policy-making, and to improve their ability to earn income and achieve economic self-reliance. Discrimination against girls must also cease: girls and boys should be treated equally in their nutrition, health care, inheritance rights, education and social, economic and political activity — in short, in every facet of life.

The *Programme of Action* proclaims the need to promote gender equality in the family, noting in particular that men should take more responsibility for their own fertility and for parenting. Children, it declares, must be taught the male responsibility in family life from the beginning of their education. Parents and schools are also urged to see that attitudes are respectful of women and the idea that girls are to be regarded as equals are instilled in boys from the earliest possible age.

In addition, countries are called on to facilitate the equal participation of women in the political process; eliminate violence against women, enforce laws requiring marriage to be based on free and full consent, and prohibit female genital mutilation, infanticide, prenatal sex selection and child prostitution. Dealing with these problems will require nothing less than a social transformation. Rotary can help.

“Unlike plagues of the dark ages or contemporary diseases we do not yet understand, the modern plague of overpopulation is soluble by means we have discovered and with resources we possess. What is lacking is not sufficient knowledge of the solution, but universal consciousness of the gravity of the problem and education of the billions who are its victims.”

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



STAHLER.
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3-H Child Spacing Grant Approved for Nigeria

(continued from cover)

The Three Golden Keys Population Degrowth, Economic Growth and Environmental Regrowth

PDG Adedolpao Lufadeju will guide the planning, logistics and organizing of the project. PDG Stephen Kitchener will coordinate all activities of the 3-H Project. Rotarian Bonniface Ikimeh will assist in printing all prospect publications and PDG Joshua Hassan and PDG Tunji Funsho and current District Governor M. A. T. Gbande will supervise work with local government health clinics.

The German delegation from District 1840 will work to support the project in a variety of ways. PDG Ulrich Sprandel will coordinate funding from other sources. He will also establish a district committee of gynecologists and other medical doctors, public relations experts and general managers, to act as consultants through the duration of the project. Sprandel will also monitor and supervise the budget and complete all required

for the educators and the population who can read.

"We have tried to cover all bases when planning and applying for this grant," stated PDG Kitchener. "A project such as this with the potential to make a real, lasting effect on the health, well-being and basic dignity of our population deserves our most focused attention. The people of Nigeria will reap the benefits of this project for many generations to come. Upon completion of the three-year grant period, agreements are expected to be made with state and local governments to continue the work."

Testominal:

"I am Jummai Mohammed, a 36-year-old woman living in the northern part of Nigeria. I live with my husband of 24 years in Zaria. When time allows, I trade small goods to help make ends meet. We have 12 children, 8 of them alive. In my neighborhood lives Hajai Hauwa who is a traditional birth attendant. She has been trained in counseling and Child Spacing through the Rotary Child Spacing project. At the local Government Health Clinic, a nurse examined me and suggested an IUCD (intra-uterine contraceptive device). This service has completely turned my life around for the better. Socially, there are better relations with my husband, now that we know that not every intercourse will result in a pregnancy. My health is better now, and I always say thanks to God and to Hajai Hauwa."

"Interest is strong among the population in improving maternal and infant health and family welfare in general"

financial reporting.

The grant provides funding for such needed medical supplies as urine test kits, vitamins and contraceptives. Ultrasound, laparoscope, stethoscopes and other medical equipment will also be purchased with funds from the grant. Video cassette players and television will be used purchased to show educational materials to health care workers and to the female population.

"The public awareness campaign strategies will convince a lot of people," said PDG Lufadeju. "The interest is strong among the population in improving maternal and infant health and family welfare in general. The intensive public awareness campaign will allow us to reach the 42% of the population who are rural dwellers."

The grant will also provide for two vehicles which will be equipped with video players, monitor and video camera. These mobile classrooms will enable the educators to reach those who live in outlying areas. Even the gasoline to power the vehicles has been included in the grant budget. Forty bicycles will be purchased for educators to travel to training sessions.



Rotarian Dr. Robert Zinser (right) with Rotary Field Officer, Ms. Kantiyok (left) supervisor of child spacing services in Health Centers and Clinics in Nigeria.

"I believe that all of us should seek practical ways to bring about health, happiness, human dignity and above all understanding, goodwill and peace among all men everywhere, regardless of race, color or creed."

Third generation Zimbabwean, and legal practitioner, Bob Stumbles, wrote this in his recently published book, "The Three Golden Keys".

His book addresses three of these practicalities: population degrowth, economic growth and environmental regrowth in a series of compelling arguments based on his own experience and developments in Zimbabwe.

He is a firm believer in the rule of law and ethics in all aspects of life. "Unethical practice at any level is a menace to ethical practice at every level", he said speaking to the Chartered Institute of Secretaries in 1995. On population growth, he believes that the supreme crisis, surpassing all other sins of the world today, is that of over population. "There is a compelling obligation on all governments in all the developing countries to activate now and implement a broad population awareness program."

"Failure to do this will mean that in a world of tomorrow, younger generations will inherit dust bowls and squalid living conditions, not confined to territories like Somalia, but throughout whole continents of the earth. It would be criminal to impose such a life sentence on our children."

He believes too that each nation is part of the world monetary system and cannot survive in isolation. These and other logical, forceful arguments make up his book "The Three Golden Keys".

The book may be ordered by sending US\$10 plus US\$2 for shipping and handling to:

"The Three Golden Keys"
Rotarian Bob Stumbles
PO Box 495
Harare, Zimbabwe

Lifetime Membership Now Available

A Lifetime Membership in the Rotarian Initiative for Population & Development is now available, due to popular demand.

The Lifetime Membership category, introduced in November of 1999, has been hugely successful with over 15 lifetime members joining in the last two months.

Please join us in thanking the following RIFPD members for their lifetime memberships:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Kris Cantrell | Brad Kendall |
| Jim Fri | Jim Kent |
| Lyons Heyman | James Manis |
| Charles Hight, Jr. | Ernie Niederer |
| David Hunter | Chip Siegel |
| Elisabeth Jonas | James Smulian |
| Ray Wells | Peyton Woodson |

Call for Nominations for the Nafis Sadik Award

Nominations for RIFPD's **Nafis Sadik Award for Courage** are currently being accepted. The award is presented each year at the Annual General Meeting of RIFPD at the International Convention, to an outstanding individual who demonstrates boldness and courage in their actions to sponsor change to the conditions of over population. The award is named for Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA and leading spokesperson in the population arena.

Nominations must be received at RIFPD offices no later than May 15, 2000. The award is open to all individuals involved in the population and development movement. The winner will be selected from nominations received. If you know of a person deserving of this prestigious award, please write an explanation of qualifications and mail to:

Nafis Sadik Award Nominations
RIFPD, 270 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville GA 30045 USA
e-mail: lpbatlanta@aol.com

*“Whatever God’s will for
humans may be,
surely it is not that population is
best controlled by starvation,
disease and nuclear holocaust.”*
Clare Booth Luce

*“Human history becomes
more and more a race between
population education &
catastrophe”*

Jacques Cousteau

Fragile Earth

Rotarian Initiative for Population and Development
270 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville GA 30045 USA

To join RIFPD, send US \$10 for Annual Membership or US \$100 for Lifetime Membership along with name, address, phone & fax numbers, Rotary Club/District to address above.

Homepage: <http://www.rifpd.org>
e-mail: lpbatlanta@aol.com
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