

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Cicconi, James W.: Files
OA/Box: Box 15
File Folder: World Population Conference I (3)

Archivist: kdb
FOIA ID: F1997-066/6, D. Cohen
Date: 08/13/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. letter	James Buckley to Becky Norton Dunlop (page 3 only), 1p	5/7/84	B6

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.



HUMAN LIFE INTERNATIONAL

418 C Street, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002 • 202/546-2257

- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE -

for more information, contact:
John Cavanaugh-O'Keefe
202-546-2257

Rev. Paul Marx, O.S.B., Ph.D.
President
Robert L. Sassone, Esquire
Treasurer
Bonnie Manion, R.N.
Secretary
John Cavanaugh O'Keefe
Executive Director

U.S. PRESSURE TO CAUSE LEGALIZED ABORTION IN HONDURAS

Honduras is on the verge of legalizing abortion in response to pressure from an organization funded by the United States Agency for International Development (AID).

The Honduran Congress has scheduled a vote to legalize abortion later this month. The chief proponent of the measure, an affiliate of Planned Parenthood, receives funds from six sources: AID, four donor agencies which receive their money largely from AID, and a contraceptive sales program established and funded by AID.

Planned Parenthood reports that their work in Honduras is resisted by the left, the Catholic Church, students, and military officers. They state that support for their work comes almost entirely from international donor agencies.

AID's population office was developed by an abortionist, Dr. R.T. Ravenholt, and has been a major funder of a global pro-abortion network. Even under the Reagan administration, AID officials have not curtailed funding of groups that advocate abortion.

* * * * *

NOTE: There will be a pro-life demonstration at the Embassy of Honduras, 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, on Wednesday, June 20, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.



American Life Lobby, Inc.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, P.O. BOX 490, STAFFORD, VA 22554
703-659-4171 OR METRO DC (703) 690-2510
GOVERNMENT LIASON OFFICE: 426 C STREET SE, WASHINGTON, DC 20002
202-546-5550

Executive Board

President

Judie Brown

Secretary

Susan M. Sassone

Treasurer

Walter L. Avery

Committee of Special Friends

Pat Boone

Rt Rev. Joseph M. Harte, STD.

Beverly LaHaye

Howard Phillips

Phyllis Schlafly

Rudy Vallée

Christine Westgard

Paul M. Weyrich

Rev. Don Wildmon

National Advisory Board

Ladd Alexander, CLU

Theodore H. Amshoff, Jr., Esq.

Bobbie Ames

Gabrielle Avery

William Brennan, Ph.D.

Paul A. Brown

Gary Crum, Ph.D.

Peggy Cuddy

Eugene F. Diamond, M.D.

Hon. Robert K. Dornan

Michael M. Donovan, MD

Pat Driscoll

Jose C. Espinosa, MD.

Olga Fairfax, Ph.D.

James H. Ford, MD

Mary Jo Heiland

John F. Hillabrand, MD.

Vicky Iwai

Hon. Jim Jeffries

Jacqueline Kasun, Ph.D.

Mary Ann Kuharski

Wilma Leftwich

Bettye J. Lewis

Lore Maier

Fr. Paul Marx, OSB.

Onalee McGraw, Ph.D.

Hon. Walter Mengden

Murray Norris, Ph.D., J.D.

Charles E. Rice

Liz Sadowski

Robert L. Sassone, Esq.

Joseph M. Scheidler

Michael Schwartz

William Sears, M.D.

Leonie Watson, M.D.

June Webb, R.N.

Mary Winter

Hon. Larry P. McDonald
1935-1983

June 16, 1984

For Immediate Release

For More Info: Gary Curran

202/546-5550

PRESS RELEASE.....PRESS RELEASE.....PRESS RELEASE

In an article prepared for the July edition of A.L.L.

About Issues, the American Life Lobby reprints an official memorandum to population control advocate, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Richard Benedict, from U.S. A.I.D.

Administrator Peter McPherson, which documents the "cultural imperialism" of U.S. A.I.D. Population Control programs.

The article explains the bureaucratic memo as meaning, "The first (U.S. A.I.D. financed) conference on population control in the Islamic World...was a failure because Moslems resented the alien sponsorship of that anti-life effort. So with the second conference...A.I.D.'s financial backing was 'very carefully presented', that is, laundered through the U.N.F.P.A."

The article notes that the U.N.F.P.A. (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) is the same laundry machine that is used to provide U.S. foreign aid for the forced abortion

ALL... for God, for Life, for the Family, for the Nation

"But because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold, nor hot, I will begin to vomit thee out of my mouth" (Rev. 3:16)

program in Communist China and the population control program in Iran during the reign of the Shah. The article points out that abortion related population control has stopped in post Shah Iran, raising questions as to whether such U.S. supported activities contributed to the down fall of the Shah and consequent instability of that vital oil producing region.

This article has special significance because President Reagan is now considering a National Security Council policy paper that would change U.S. foreign policy concerning population control.

McPherson and Benedict are described in news reports as having "objected vigorously" to the N.S.C. policy paper.

A.L.L About Issues has a circulation of 100,000 and is published by the American Life Lobby, the largest pro-life, pro-family organization in the United States.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523



THE ADMINISTRATOR

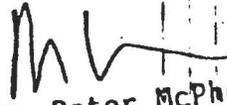
20 OCT 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE RICHARD ELLIOT BENEDICK
Coordinator of Population Affairs
Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT: Population: Possible Cooperation with Arab Donor Countries

Thank you for your note on collaborative efforts in population assistance to Moslem countries involving Arab donors, UNFPA and the Agency for International Development. The subject was briefly raised in our meetings with the Arab Donor Countries, but with no particular conclusions. This is obviously an issue which we want to continue to pursue.

As you may know, A.I.D. has been participating in the planning for a Moslem Congress on Population, Health and Development to be held in Indonesia in late 1982. At the August Executive Planning Committee meeting in Turkey, the participants indicated the desire to avoid the onus of non-Moslem sponsorship which some participants believe limited the usefulness of the 1971 Rabat Conference on Islam and Family Planning. We agree and feel any A.I.D. support must be very carefully presented. We are, however, working closely with UNFPA to encourage their support to the pre-Congress activities.


M. Peter McPherson

SPECIAL WARNING TO ALL ISLAMIC PRO-LIFERS:

*These men are dangerous
to your health!*

The memo reprinted across the page seems innocent, until you read it between the lines. Then it becomes part of the mounting evidence against the cultural imperialism of the anti-life forces, both in government and in the organizations funded by government.

This memo, obtained from a former official of the Reagan administration, was not classified. So it is not a security violation to circulate it, although we are sure that Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), will object, for it reveals some of his covert activities in partnership with Richard Benedick.

Who is Richard Benedick? Probably the single most dangerous anti-life official in the Reagan administration, that's who. A career foreign service officer, he served in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran during the reign of the late Shah, whose imposition of U.S.-devised population control schemes upon the Iranian people was a major grievance in his downfall. With the encouragement of AID and the anti-life groups funded by it, the Shah legalized abortion and foisted sterilization upon his embittered subjects.

Here are just a few atrocities AID perpetrated in Iran: "Menstrual regulation by electric suction pump," "menstrual regulation by Burnett hand pump," "menstrual regulation performed by physicians and nurses" in Isfahan, and experiments upon pregnant women in Tehran to abort

them with prostaglandin.

These particular butcheries came to an abrupt halt when the Shah was toppled, and his opponents were able to blame the U.S. for his population program.

And where was Richard Benedick while this was going on? Since 1978 he was coordinator of population affairs at the Department of State, given the title of Ambassador by President Carter in 1979.

For the past several months, he has been planning U.S. participation in the U.N. Conference on world population, to be held in Mexico City next August. In fact, on May 15 he hosted a day-long coven of the anti-life forces to plot strategy for the U.S. delegation to the Mexico City meeting.

Sharon Camp, vice president of the Population Crisis Committee, was there, with George Zeidenstein, president of the Population Council and Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute.

Of course Rafael Salas, director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA)—which supports Communist China's program of forced abortions—was there, as surely as a barnyard hog returns to its feeding trough.

Philip Claxton, Benedick's buddy from The Futures Group (a major AID contractor), was there, along with AID's Steven Sinding, director of the Office of Population.

And giving his *imprimatur* to the whole proceeding was none other

than Monsignor James McHugh, population advisor to the American Catholic Bishops and in particular to Rome's least favorite member of the U.S. hierarchy, Bishop Gerety of Newark, in whose cathedral McHugh is stationed.

With that in mind, re-read the McPherson memo to Benedick. Translated out of bureaucratese, this is what it means: The first conference on population control in the Islamic world, in Morocco in 1971, was a failure because Moslems resented the alien sponsorship of that anti-life effort. So with the second conference, in Indonesia in 1982, AID's financial backing was "very carefully presented," that is, laundered through the UNFPA.

It's important for all pro-lifers, Islamic, Christian, Jewish and of other faiths, to be aware of this insidious way of operating. AID tries to cover its tracks through third-party sponsorship, funded indirectly by the taxpayers: In Iran under the Shah, in Red China now, in international conferences held under UNFPA auspices.

With that kind of record, can you imagine sending Richard Benedick to Mexico City in August as part of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Conference on Population? That would be like sending Adolph Eichmann to a holocaust memorial gathering.

End Urged to Aiding Population Control

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Staff Writer

A draft White House paper proposes elimination of U.S. support for many international population control programs, saying that "technological advance and economic expansion" should be stressed instead in assistance to developing countries.

The paper, prepared by the White House Office of Policy Development in coordination with the National Security Council, says rapid population growth might even help create jobs if "oppressive economic policies" were overturned in favor of free market policies.

The document also states that the United States does "not consider abortion an acceptable element of family planning programs" and will not contribute to governments or private organizations that pay for abortions with private or non-U.S. money. Present rules permit U.S. contributions to such organizations' family-planning programs but ban use of U.S. funds for foreign abortion services.

The eight-page statement, prepared as a draft position paper for an International Conference on Population in Mexico City in August, is seen by government and interest groups as a dramatic reversal of U.S. policy, responsive in part to demands by anti-abortion groups that have fought the international population assistance program in Congress and the executive branch.

A vigorous lobbying effort is under way by both sides to influence terms of the final document.

"This a war for the heart and soul of the president on foreign policy vis-a-vis population control. The big question is will the president see the National Security Council policy statement before the State Department gets to him with their policy," said Gary Curran of the anti-abortion American Life Lobby.

Curran said right-to-life leaders had assurances yesterday from an

aide to chief of staff James A. Baker III that the "White House is going to hang tough on this one."

Two former senators, Robert Taft Jr. (R-Ohio) and Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), both affiliated with the Population Crisis Committee, decried the White House draft in a recent letter, saying it would represent the "adoption of a 'fundamentalist, know-nothing' political philosophy with respect to population and development in the less developed nations."

They said it "represents a 180-degree reversal" and is "a potential foreign policy embarrassment of serious proportions."

A Population Crisis Committee staff member said implementation of the new restrictions on abortion would "cripple U.S. assistance efforts" by cutting out nearly half of the \$240 million spent annually on population assistance to countries such as India and organizations such as the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The May 30 draft emphasizes that population growth "becomes an asset or a problem only in conjunction with other factors, such as economic policy" and that it is "government control of economies" that change it "from an asset in the the development of economic potential to a peril."

The draft says there has been an "overreaction" to the worldwide population problem and that "population control is not a panacea. It will not solve problems of massive unemployment. Jobs are not lost because there are too many people in a given area But as long as oppressive economic policies penalize those who work, save and invest, joblessness will persist."

There is a question about who will lead the U.S. delegation to Mexico City. Former senator James E. Buckley, a strong abortion foe, is considered by many to be the leading candidate.

Where Population Control Cuts a Different Way

PARIS—At a January 1983 news conference, President Francois Mitterrand declared that France's low birth rate was one of its major problems. From about 2.5 children a couple in 1972, it had fallen to less than two in 1982. But a birth rate of 2.1 is needed to maintain the current French population of 55 million.

France isn't the only West European nation with a declining birth rate. In 1982, the average for the nine Common Market countries was 1.67 children a couple, with

Europe

by Richard Tomlinson

West Germany last at 1.4. Yet only France appears to be worried about it.

The problem of *denatalite*—as the low birth rate is called—is a regular item for both the French press and television. A recent opinion poll in the magazine *Paris Match* revealed that out of 1,000 people questioned, 59% thought the French birth rate was insufficient, while only 32% believed it was adequate.

This French preoccupation with population figures has long historical roots. Although France was the most populous European country in the 19th century, it had by 1940 lost that position to Germany. Marshal Petain, who signed the armistice with Hitler, attributed the French defeat to this population imbalance. And when Gen. Charles de Gaulle liberated France in 1944, he declared a national goal of "12 million beautiful babies in 10 years."

In 1946, with 16% of the population over age 60, France possessed the largest proportion of old people of any nation in the world. As that percentage only increases, the support burden imposed on younger, working French by current law grows more onerous. In fact, the progressive aging of all the European populations threat-

ens the assumptions upon which postwar welfare states were built.

The French further worry that the decline in their population will also mean a decline in their influence. Georgina Dufoix, minister of family affairs, declared in a recent interview that *denatalite* puts at risk France's place in Western civilization, and the French public seems to agree. In a poll conducted by *Paris Match* last November, more than half the respondents thought that if the birth rate continued to fall, France's standing in the world would be undermined. Mrs. Dufoix's preoccupation with this theme is an illustration of how, once in power, the left has borrowed the nationalist rhetoric of Gaullism.

Curiously enough, the French apparently all agree that the birth rate ought to be increased, and so the traditional left-right distinctions do not seem to apply. While deploring the "statism" of the Mitterrand government, for example, the French right advocates direct state intervention to raise the birth rate. The champion of this policy is Michel Debre, De Gaulle's prime minister from 1958 to 1962 and a presidential candidate in the last election.

The left, though concerned about the birth rate, is dubious about the notion of an official policy on birth rates. Mrs. Dufoix argues that most attempts to increase the population by direct means, in Romania and East Germany as well as in France, have failed. The current French government, she says, prefers "to create a favorable environment for family life." The specific encouragements for large families in the government's new program include paying families at the birth of a third child about \$125 a month for two years; in addition, all families will be entitled to an allowance of about \$85 a month from the third month of the mother's pregnancy to the child's third birthday. So the present socialist government now has a *politique de natalite* in all but name.

President Mitterrand's reluctance to ad-

mit this derives from two sensitive and related issues: women's rights and the place of immigrants in French society. Mr. Debre and his supporters are quite explicit in citing feminism as one of the key forces behind the declining birth rate. They would like to restore the role of women as non-working wives and mothers. They also demand a ban on all contraceptives, an end to legalized abortion, and pressure on cohabiting couples to marry (the argument being that unmarried couples have fewer children). As the president who first created a ministry of women's rights, Mr. Mitterrand clearly wishes to dissociate his government from such goals.

The immigrant question is potentially even more explosive. No one knows for certain how many immigrants are in France. According to the French government's statistics service, at the end of 1982 the number of immigrants was about 4.5 million, or 8% of the total population. Other estimates put the figure as high as six million. Yet everyone agrees that the presence of immigrants is increasing, because the government cannot control their entry into the country and their birth rate is much higher than the rest of French society. Some demographers have predicted that within 20 years immigrants will constitute almost 25% of the population.

The reason that President Mitterrand's revised immigration policy is inseparable from his concern about the birth rate lies in a traditional French preoccupation: Not only do they worry about the effect *denatalite* will have on France's world standing, they also fear that it will undermine the nation's "Frenchness." The opposition has been quick to exploit fears of immigration. Last July, Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and an unofficial leader of the opposition, declared that "the threshold of tolerance has been passed" regarding immigrants, and an electoral pact between Mr. Chirac's *Rassemblement pour la Republique* and the racist National Front has raised a storm. Even Mrs. Dufoix, who is also re-

sponsible for immigrant affairs, warned that immigrants had to realize they had duties as well as rights in relation to French society.

At least part of this derives from the traditional claim that foreigners take away jobs from natives. When combined with the other fear—that some ethnic groups simply are unable to become truly "French"—it makes for complex policies. The Mitterrand government itself has opted for a narrow definition of "Frenchness," contradicting a much older tradition that had made the definition as wide as possible. Since Jan. 1, for example, the government has been offering Algerians who wish to return home about \$5,000 to help toward their repatriation expenses. This revives a program of the Giscard regime, which it was estimated "saved" 40,000 jobs at a cost of 700 million francs (currently about \$85 million).

It is also too early to tell what effect—if any—President Mitterrand's population program will have. The figures for 1983, recently released by the government, are not encouraging. Though there was a net increase in the French population of 192,000, the number of births in 1983 fell to 750,000 from 800,000 a year earlier, while the birth rate fell to 1.8 a woman (extrapolated over lifetimes), the lowest ever recorded in peacetime.

Despite the ideological pitfalls of the current program, President Mitterrand can at least take credit for addressing a problem generally ignored in Western Europe. In the next 20 years, however, the other EC nations will either have to face their demographic stagnation or see their much-vaunted social welfare systems disintegrate. Today's experiments in France might hint at what the rest of Europe will do tomorrow.

Mr. Tomlinson is a British historian.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER

FROM: M.B. OGLESBY, JR. 

SUBJECT: Meeting with Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ), Jack Kemp (R-NY), Vin Weber (R-MN) and Henry Hyde (R-IL) on June 21 regarding foreign assistance and population planning programs.

BACKGROUND:

Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) requested this meeting with you during consideration of the DOD authorization bill in order to discuss their concern about the extent to which our foreign assistance program supports population programs which include abortion as a means of population control. They are likely to raise three main issues:

1. While U.S. foreign assistance may not be used directly for abortion, some foreign assistance funds are now channeled through population planning organizations which advocate or support abortion thus having the U.S. government indirectly supporting abortion as a method of family planning. They do not believe the U.S. should either directly or indirectly support abortion.
2. The People's Republic of China reportedly has had a forced abortion program and U.S. assistance for population planning in the PRC would thus indirectly support a policy of forced abortion.
3. The draft NSC policy paper on population policy and international economic development reflects their views on this subject and they are concerned that less acceptable drafts prepared by State or AID will be substituted as U.S. policy statement on this issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER

FROM: M.B. OGLESBY, JR. 

SUBJECT: Meeting with Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ), Jack Kemp (R-NY), Vin Weber (R-MN) and Henry Hyde (R-IL) on June 21 regarding foreign assistance and population planning programs.

BACKGROUND:

Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) requested this meeting with you during consideration of the DOD authorization bill in order to discuss their concern about the extent to which our foreign assistance program supports population programs which include abortion as a means of population control. They are likely to raise three main issues:

1. While U.S. foreign assistance may not be used directly for abortion, some foreign assistance funds are now channeled through population planning organizations which advocate or support abortion thus having the U.S. government indirectly supporting abortion as a method of family planning. They do not believe the U.S. should either directly or indirectly support abortion.
2. The People's Republic of China reportedly has had a forced abortion program and U.S. assistance for population planning in the PRC would thus indirectly support a policy of forced abortion.
3. The draft NSC policy paper on population policy and international economic development reflects their views on this subject and they are concerned that less acceptable drafts prepared by State or AID will be substituted as U.S. policy statement on this issue.

The statement has been softened in several additional ways:

"advocate" has been stricken so as to reduce first amendment objections and "perform or promote" has been inserted;

"population control" has been stricken and family planning inserted;

"direct or indirect" has been stricken

Statement #1 addresses only "organizations" and would therefore blur coverage of UNFPA in the prohibition

Statement #2 addresses only "private voluntary organizations" and would clearly exempt UNFPA from the prohibition

U.S. STATEMENT AT THE UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL
31st Session, Geneva, Switzerland
June 25, 1984

THE UN FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Truncated Draft 6/21/84

President Reagan has set forth the dimensions of our shared concern in his statement to the International Conference on Population -- as he said:

World leaders have come to recognize that the historically unprecedented growth of population now occurring in many countries affects economic and social development and presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities. It is for these reasons that the United States provides bilateral and multilateral assistance in population programs.

Nations have their differences with respect to these matters; as do organized groups within our nations; as do religious groups speaking, in many cases, for world-wide constituencies; as do individuals in our societies. While we have a large area of shared concern, this condition may suggest that all governments and international organizations should respect the judgments of individuals and families, everywhere, in so intimate and personal a matter.

Still, separate governments, and the UNFPA as well, can properly advance toward certain goals respecting family planning, in support of which the United States can join on these principles:

- Coerce no parent, or would-be parent, to abandon their own private plans and convictions in matters of human reproduction. Treat both sociology and demographics, in the end, as exercises in description -- an analysis of the residual product of aggregated private actions.

- Recognize, in the same vein, the essential futility of seeking to advance economic welfare by imposing devices of central command and control.

- Provide, above all, information, on which families can rely to implement their own choices.

- Do not apologize for the view that, just as every nation ultimately bears responsibility for the burdens and restrictions it places on its citizens, each family properly bears responsibility for the choices it makes -- if it makes them after being informed.

- Allow materials, and accompanying information, to be distributed by effective, anonymous, and non-coercive means, viz., through commercial promotion and distribution.

- Consider that the most effective governmental contribution to family planning -- the dissemination of information and affordable materials -- might be toleration (and subsidization, if chosen) of private and commercial distribution.

- Recognize that economic development, clearly best promoted by proven free-market institutions, provides the climate in which families will become both better educated and less inclined, arguably, to over-populate in search of old age support.

- Respect the social institutions, the cultural mores, and the religious convictions of all nations.

As we tolerate and support the institutions that others have developed, we ask for the understanding of others that our nation, in seeking to contribute to the solution of "population problems," will not act in a manner contrary to the dictates of our national conscience.

It is the public policy of the United States, declared by our elected representatives, to generally refrain from tax-supported subsidization of abortion. This is a question as to which we do understand that women and men of conscience and sincerity can differ (and not along lines of gender). We implore understanding, accordingly, for our view that funds identified as having been contributed by the United States to support the worthy activities of concerned international organizations not be dedicated to the termination of fetal life as a technique of family planning.

If the UNFPA can give appropriate assurances that this is its practice, the United States can continue to extend its financial support. We desire neither to mislead nor to equivocate. It should be understood that our determination to follow our conscience is as clear and strong as is our respect for the moral judgments and social solutions that others adopt -- as they too seek to enhance the quality of life, for themselves, and for all of humankind.

President Reagan, in that same statement, gave a summary of our views that captures the broad scope of our intended support, our statement of conscience, and our genuine interest in the welfare of all:

Recognizing the seriousness of environmental and economic problems and their relationship to social realities, the United States places a priority upon technological advancement and economic expansion which hold out the hope of prosperity and stability for a rapidly changing world.

... We believe population programs can and must be truly voluntary, cognizant of the rights and responsibilities of individuals and families, and respectful of religious and cultural values. When they are, such programs can make an important contribution to economic and social development, to the health of mothers and children, and to the stability of the family and of society.

... Together we must strive for a world in which children are happy and healthy. They must have the opportunity to develop to their full mental and physical potential and, as young adults, be able to find productive work and to enjoy a decent and dignified existence.

We will strive, we will work, we will extend our aid. We too are of the Family of Man, and seek but to enhance our common humanity.

U.S. STATEMENT AT THE UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL
31st Session, Geneva, Switzerland
June 25, 1984

THE UN FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Draft 6/21/84 *note page 2*

President Reagan has set forth the dimensions of our shared concern in his statement to the International Conference on Population -- as he said:

World leaders have come to recognize that the historically unprecedented growth of population now occurring in many countries affects economic and social development and presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities. It is for these reasons that the United States provides bilateral and multilateral assistance in population programs.

Nations have their differences with respect to these matters; as do organized groups within our nations; as do religious groups speaking, in many cases, for world-wide constituencies; as do individuals in our societies. While we have a large area of shared concern, this condition may suggest that all governments and international organizations should respect the judgments of individuals and families, everywhere, in so intimate and personal a matter.

Still, separate governments, and the UNFPA as well, can properly advance toward certain goals respecting family planning, in support of which the United States can join on these principles:

- Coerce no parent, or would-be parent, to abandon their own private plans and convictions in matters of human reproduction. Treat both sociology and demographics, in the end, as exercises in description -- an analysis of the residual product of aggregated private actions.

- Recognize, in the same vein, the essential futility of seeking to advance economic welfare by imposing devices of central command and control. Dismantle, accordingly, existing economic disincentives imposed by governments, which have contributed, in many nations:

- to the decay of domestic agriculture,

- to the over-concentration of a possibly otherwise sustainable population in just a few cities,

- to an unwarranted subsidization of influential importers and privileged economic elites,

- to a disruptive control of foreign exchange rates, which control often denies to domestic producers the means they desperately need if they are to flourish,

- to a pervasive stifling of private economic incentives and responsibilities, and

- to a deadening of the sense that the quality of life for one's own family can be improved -- by application of diligence and initiative, and the private exercise of prudent choice.

- Provide, above all, information, on which families can rely to implement their own choices.

- Do not apologize for the view that, just as every nation ultimately bears responsibility for the burdens and restrictions it places on its citizens, each family properly bears responsibility for the choices it makes -- if it makes them after being informed.

- Allow materials, and accompanying information, to be distributed by effective, anonymous, and non-coercive means, viz., through commercial promotion and distribution.

- Consider that the most effective governmental contribution to family planning -- the dissemination of information and affordable materials -- might be toleration (and subsidization, if chosen) of private and commercial distribution.

- Recognize that economic development, clearly best promoted by proven free-market institutions, provides the climate in which families will become both better educated and less inclined, arguably, to over-populate in search of old age support.

- Respect the social institutions, the cultural mores, and the religious convictions of all nations.

As we tolerate and support the institutions that others have developed, we ask for the understanding of others that our nation, in seeking to contribute to the solution of "population problems," will not act in a manner contrary to the dictates of our national conscience.

It is the public policy of the United States, declared by our elected representatives, to generally refrain from tax-supported subsidization of abortion. This is a question as to which we do understand that women and men of conscience and sincerity can differ (and not along lines of gender). We implore understanding, accordingly, for our view that funds identified as having been contributed by the United States to support the worthy activities of concerned international organizations not be dedicated to the termination of fetal life as a technique of family planning.

If the UNFPA can give appropriate assurances that this is its practice, the United States can continue to extend its financial support. We desire neither to mislead nor to equivocate. It should be understood that our determination to follow our conscience is as clear and strong as is our respect for the moral judgments and social solutions that others adopt -- as they too seek to enhance the quality of life, for themselves, and for all of humankind.

President Reagan, in that same statement, gave a summary of our views that captures the broad scope of our intended support, our statement of conscience, and our genuine interest in the welfare of all:

Recognizing the seriousness of environmental and economic problems and their relationship to social realities, the United States places a priority upon technological advancement and economic expansion which hold out the hope of prosperity and stability for a rapidly changing world.

... We believe population programs can and must be truly voluntary, cognizant of the rights and responsibilities of individuals and families, and respectful of religious and cultural values. When they are, such programs can make an important contribution to economic and social development, to the health of mothers and children, and to the stability of the family and of society.

... Together we must strive for a world in which children are happy and healthy. They must have the opportunity to develop to their full mental and physical potential and, as young adults, be able to find productive work and to enjoy a decent and dignified existence.

We will strive, we will work, we will extend our aid. We too are of the Family of Man, and seek but to enhance our common humanity.

The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959) calls for legal protection for children before birth as well as after birth; and the United States does not consider abortion an acceptable element of family planning programs and will no longer contribute to those of which it is a part. Accordingly, when dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the United States government, the United States will contribute to such nations through separate accounts which cannot be used for abortion. ~~But~~ And ~~with~~ the United States ^{will no} ~~any~~ longer contribute to ^{non-governmental} ~~private voluntary~~ organizations which perform or promote abortion as a method of family planning.

availability of resources and to hamper the development of technology, rather than to assist it. Recognizing the seriousness of environmental and economic problems, and their relationship to social and political pressures, especially in the developing nations, the Administration places a priority upon technological advance and economic expansion, which hold out the hope of prosperity and stability of a rapidly changing world. That hope can be realized, of course, only to the extent that government's response to problems, whether economic or ecological, respects and enhances individual freedom, which makes true progress possible and worthwhile."

Those principles underlie this country's approach to the United Nations Conference on Population to be held in Mexico City in August. In accord with those principles, we reject compulsion or coercion in family planning programs, whether it is exercised against families within a society or against nations within the family of man. The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959) calls for legal protection for children before birth as well as after birth; and the United States accordingly does not consider abortion an acceptable element of family planning programs and will not contribute to those of which it is a part. Nor will it any longer contribute directly or indirectly to family planning programs funded by governments or private organizations that advocate abortion as an instrument of population control. Efforts to lower population growth in cases in which it is deemed advisable to do so must, moreover, respect the religious beliefs and culture of each society. Population

The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959) calls for legal protection for children before birth as well as after birth; and the United States does not consider abortion an acceptable element of family planning programs and will not contribute to those of which it is a part. Accordingly, when dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the United States government, the United States will contribute to such nations through separate accounts which cannot be used for abortion. Nor will the United States any longer contribute to organizations which perform or promote abortion as a method of family planning.

The statement has been softened in several additional ways:

"advocate" has been stricken so as to reduce first amendment objections and "perform or promote" has been inserted;

"population control" has been stricken and family planning inserted;

"direct or indirect" has been stricken

Statement #1 addresses only "organizations" and would therefore blur coverage of UNFPA in the prohibition

Statement #2 addresses only "private voluntary organizations" and would clearly exempt UNFPA from the prohibition



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
TELEPHONE: 202-456-2400

MAIL ROOM
F-100

7 May 1984

Mrs. Becky Norton Dunlop
Office of Presidential Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Dunlop:

I am concerned that so much time has elapsed since you asked me if I would assume the chairmanship of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming Conference on Population in Mexico City, but too many matters remain unresolved for me to make any decision in the matter.

Several weeks ago, I commented on a draft policy statement on population prepared by the NSC and the Office of Policy Development. With the modifications I proposed, I believe the paper will represent an appropriate and necessary definition of the American position on population matters. It affirms the President's integrated approach to economic development and, without renouncing any element of current policy, lays the basis for greater flexibility and a sharper focus for the Administration in the future. I believe it is an accurate and convincing expression of the message the Administration wants to present at the Mexico City Conference on Population.

It is my understanding that the statement is now being vetted through bureaucratic channels; a process which, unfortunately, can prove endless if someone doesn't force an early decision. In the meantime, arrangements for the Conference proceed. There have been planning sessions in New York and in Mexico City at which the Conference agenda and the position of the United States concerning its substance have been discussed. I call your attention particularly to the enclosed State Department notice announcing a very public forum concerning the Mexico Conference. This symposium is not likely to enunciate a

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER _____ / _____ LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.



DEPARTMENT NOTICE

April 20, 1984

TO ALL EMPLOYEES
STATE, IDCA, USIA, ACDA

POPULATION AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

May 15, 1984

Foreign Service Institute, Room 101
A Symposium Presented by the
Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs

* * *

MORNING SESSION

- 8:45 - 9:00 Coffee and Registration
- 9:00 - 9:05 Welcome
 - Leo Moser, Director, Center for the Study
 of Foreign Affairs
- 9:05 - 9:10 Introduction
 - Richard Benedick, Ambassador, State
 Department Coordinator for Population
 Affairs
- 9:10 - 9:25 An Historical Perspective
 - Phil Claxton, Project Manager, The Futures
 Group
- 9:25 - 9:40 What Happened at Bucharest
 (1974 World Population Conference)
 - Phil Claxton
- 9:45 - 10:30 Population and Development
 A. Foreign Policy Perspective
 - Edwin Martin, Ambassador (Ret.)
 - Richard Benedick, Ambassador
- 10:30 - 10:45 Coffee
- 10:45 - 11:15 B. Ethical/Human Rights Concerns
 - James McHugh, Monseigneur, Sacred Heart
 Cathedral, Newark, N.J.

(Continued on reverse)

- 11:15 - 12:00 Population and Development
 C. AID's Role
 - Steven Sinding, Director, Office of
 Population, AID
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
- AFTERNOON SESSION
- 1:30 - 2:15 Population and Development
 D. Role of the Private Sector
 - Sharon Camp, Vice President, Population
 Crises Committee, Washington, D.C.
 - George Zeidenstein, President, Population
 Council, N.Y.
 - Phyllis Pietrow, Director, Population
 Information Program, Johns Hopkins
 University
- 2:15 - 2:45 Preparing for Mexico City
 - Werner Fornos, President, Population
 Institute, Washington, D.C.
 - Richard Benedick, Ambassador
- 2:45 - 3:00 Coffee
- 3:00 - 3:45 Mexico City and Beyond
 - Raphael Salas, Exectutive Director, UNFPA,
 and Secretary General of the UN Population
 Conference
- 3:45 - 4:30 Discussion

* * * * *

This symposium will be offered on a tuition-free basis. Call (703) 235-8830 to make arrangements to attend.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D C 20523

June 13, 1984

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT MCFARLANE
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

MR. JACK A. SVAHN
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
The White House

SUBJECT: Mexico Population Conference - U.S. Position Paper

As promised in my memorandum to you of June 7, 1984 on this subject, attached are AID's specific comments on the draft White House position paper for the Mexico Population Conference. To facilitate review, these comments are presented in the form of a revised draft of the White House paper.

We believe the Mexico conference in August will be an excellent forum to develop an understanding of, and begin to build an international consensus on, this Administration's approach to population efforts. We believe the conference should be used for this purpose. This idea has guided the comments we have made in the attached paper.

The White House draft contains many useful ideas; which have been incorporated in our revised draft. We also think a number of other points should be included in the paper, to describe in a positive way this Administration's policies regarding population efforts and the record of accomplishments to date.

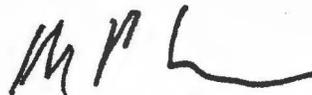
Specifically, the additional points we have added to the draft are:

- reference to the four development policy pillars on which AID assistance is based, i.e. economic policy dialogue, use of the private sector, technology development and transfer, and training and human resource development;

- the market approach to distribution of contraceptives, as a means of assuring broad distribution and voluntary choice. This has been a major thrust of our programs and has grown to about \$25,000,000 a year;
- the use of natural family planning as an important component of population efforts, as it provides the only method that is consistent with the cultural and religious values of a large portion of the world's population. We have increased this program tenfold; and
- an emphasis on access to family planning information and contraceptive supplies rather than establishing numerical goals for population reductions. This is to underscore the U.S. emphasis on voluntarism and free choice by individual family units.

In the individual position papers that will be prepared on specific agenda items, we would plan to include concrete examples in the U.S. statements on the various ideas that the U.S. will be presenting at the conference, so that delegates from countries facing population problems will have ideas that they can follow up on for their own situations.

I would be very happy to meet with you and others to discuss the paper further. Since population is such a large and important component of the AID program, I want to be personally involved in the arrangements for the Mexico conference.



M. Peter McPherson

Attachment: a/s

A.I.D. Position Paper for
the International Conference on Population
Mexico City - August 5-13, 1984

For many years, the United States has supported, and helped to finance, family planning programs in less developed countries. This Administration has continued support for population assistance, but has placed it within a policy context based on the development experience of the past twenty years.

The world's rapid population growth is a recent phenomenon. Only several decades ago, the population of developing countries was relatively stable, the result of a balance between high fertility and high mortality. There are now 4.5 billion people in the world, and six billion are projected by year 2000. Such rapid growth places unmanageable pressures on government when out of equilibrium with productive capacities. The problem is not that population growth, as such, is "evil." Population pressures become a problem only in conjunction with other factors such as: economic policies which constrain economic growth; social and institutional arrangements which prevent individuals or groups from utilizing their full capabilities; and environmental and natural resource

limitations. In this context, the world is experiencing unprecedented population growth in precisely those countries which are already struggling to feed and educate even their current populations.

U.S. support for family planning programs is based on two fundamental principles: enhancing human dignity and strengthening family life. These principles are reflected in our emphasis on voluntarism and informed consent in the acceptance of family planning methods. Our objectives are to enhance the freedom of individuals in the exercise of responsible parenthood and to encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

In our view this will be accomplished when couples are able to decide freely the size of their families. Since surveys show that only 40% of the population of developing countries has access to acceptable contraceptive information and materials, families now find it difficult to make their personal choice. Our goal is to enhance personal choice. As a by-product, given accessible, acceptable and affordable services and adequate information and education, the aggregate result of such individual family decisions will be a declining birth rate.

Thus, our goals are increased accessibility of safe, effective and affordable family planning methods, goals we believe will result in a population growth that places less demands on the economic resources of developing nations. The focus, however, remains on individual choice.

Thus, the Administration has defined the strategic goal of our population program as working for 80% of the population to have access to a wide range of acceptable contraceptive methods. By this phrasing, we emphasize that our focus is on individual voluntary decisions.

During the 1970s, A.I.D. supported fertility surveys in 42 developing countries, representative of nearly one and a half billion people--an initiative that showed that nearly half of all couples wanted no more children, and a much larger percentage wanted family planning services. The rapid population growth being experienced in many developing countries has had significant impact on the lives of families, and it is the family unit which is at the core of every society.

(President Reagan remarked before the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia in 1981 "Trust the people, trust their intelligence and trust their faith, because putting people first is the secret of economic success everywhere in the world." U.S. family planning assistance is built around this idea. In the 1960s and early 1970s, before most government programs were initiated, A.I.D. was assisting family planning efforts by private institutions to meet the family planning needs of couples and individuals.)

Economic Development and Population Programs

Population growth and economic development are closely interrelated. One of the contributing factors to current rapid population growth in developing countries has been declining mortality resulting from health interventions supported by both LDC governments and donor agencies. A tremendous expansion of health services--from simple inoculations to basic preventive health care education--saved the lives of millions of children each year. Also, increases in LDC food production and improved nutrition contributed to the decline in mortality. Emergency relief, facilitated by modern transport, helped millions survive flood, famine and drought. The sharing of technology, agricultural and technical education, the expansion of women's rights and education all helped reduce mortality rates, especially infant mortality, and to lengthen life spans.

Resulting rapid population growth requires heavy investments in schools, health care facilities, and other infrastructures, thus imposing major demands on resources needed for investment; and, provides a challenge which was perhaps not foreseen and addressed early enough as part of an integrated development strategy by LDC governments and donors alike.

The impact of the current rapid population growth is to sorely strain the resources of LDC's which could be used for

investment for economic growth, but are needed for basic infrastructures and services for burgeoning populations. The economic resources of a country, however, are not finite. The economic policies espoused by many governments have hindered economic growth making the rapidly increasing populations an even greater burden on the assets of those countries.

Slowing population growth is no panacea for the problems of social and economic development. It is not offered as a substitute for sound and comprehensive development policies. Without other development efforts and sound economic policies which encourage a vital private sector, it cannot solve problems of hunger, unemployment, crowding or social disorganization.

Population assistance is but one essential ingredient of a comprehensive program that focuses on the root causes of development failures. The U.S. program as a whole, including population assistance, lays the basis for well-grounded, step-by-step initiatives to improve the well-being of people in developing countries and to make their own efforts, particularly through expanded private sector initiatives, a key building block of development programs.

By helping developing countries slow their population growth through support for effective voluntary family planning programs, in conjunction with sound economic policies, U.S. population assistance contributes to stronger saving and investment rates, speeds the development of effective markets and related employment opportunities, reduces the potential resource requirements of programs to improve the health and education of the people, and hastens the achievement of each country's graduation from the need for external assistance.

The U.S. will continue its long-standing commitment to development assistance of which population programs are an integral part. We recognize the importance of providing our assistance within the cultural, economic and political context of the countries we are assisting. We do not and will not condition development assistance on the adoption of particular population programs.

The Private Sector's Role

A distinctive feature of U.S. family planning assistance is its success in engaging private sector U.S. institutions to work with private sector organizations in developing countries to meet family planning needs. U.S. assistance demonstrates the

effectiveness of non-profit and market-oriented private institutions to make family planning services available to people who are beyond the reach of public sector delivery systems, providing services that respect their preferences, and gaining their financial support for the services. The ultimate achievement of self-reliant national service delivery networks is in large part dependent on the extensive growth of these private sector family planning activities.

At the same time, the U.S. will also continue well-designed bilateral assistance programs with governments that request family planning assistance and are ready to make effective use of our assistance. The United States welcomes the responsible leadership of governments such as those of Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, and Mexico in making family planning services available to their people as an integral part of public health programs. Thus, public sector programs and complementary private sector programs will continue to receive U.S. support.

Technology as a Key to Development

The transfer, adaptation, and improvement of modern know-how is central to U.S. development assistance. People with greater know-how are people better able to improve their lives.

Population assistance ensures that a wide range of modern technology related to demographic issues is made available to developing countries and that technological improvements critical for successful development receive support.

The efficient collection, processing, and analysis of data derived from census, survey, and vital statistics programs, contributes to better planning in both the public and private sectors. A wide range of modern family planning technology has been developed with U.S. assistance and made available to developing countries together with operations research that improves the effectiveness of family planning delivery systems. U.S. assistance also helps countries to acquire the technical capacity for contraceptive manufacture.

(The U.S. statement at the Conference should give concrete examples of the variety of technology transfer supported by the U.S., including the African census program and follow-up efforts to ensure the availability of needed software for data collection and analysis, research to improve natural family planning methods, and technology related to improved family planning management.)

Institution Building in Less Developed Countries

A primary thrust of the U.S. program is strengthening local institutions so that less developed countries have the capacity within country to implement population programs. Lessening

reliance on external support, both technical and financial is a goal of the U.S. This is particularly important since the population programs of developing countries must be designed and implemented within their own political, cultural and economic context and therefore should be established and maintained by local entities, either private or public.

Accomplishments of the Reagan Administration

This Administration has emphasized two program areas which represent valuable means of extending the accessibility and acceptability of voluntary family planning in developing countries.

The first program, Contraceptive Social Marketing (CSM): involves the use of market distribution methods for family planning and has grown to about 10% of our population program. Typically, condoms and pills are introduced at the wholesale level at low cost so they can be distributed through the retail system of a country for ultimate consumer purchase. This means of distribution, using market mechanisms, ensures that the consumer has a choice of what to purchase and also extends the availability of contraceptives by increasing the number and coverage of outlets to serve those not adequately reached by other private or public sources. The U.S. has

experienced great success using market distribution channels for contraceptives. In Bangladesh, for example, subsidized condoms and pills are available in over 50,000 retail locations throughout the country and sales of subsidized condoms in that country now exceed 80,000,000 a year and is the most rapidly growing family planning program in the country. In fact, market channels can serve remote rural areas more efficiently than government programs. This method, which actually reduces the effective cost to governments of distribution, enhances voluntarism since the essence of a market sale is choice.

The second area of emphasis has been natural family planning (NFP). It has increased ten-fold in this Administration. It is especially useful where cultural and religious values make other methods of family planning unattractive to large parts of the population. Since the Bucharest Conference, substantial scientific progress has been made in NFP. The U.S. continues to sponsor research designed to further enhance our understanding of the process of human reproduction and is currently giving increased attention to the field delivery of natural family planning methods.

NFP is an important component of world-wide population assistance since it provides a method which is consistent with the cultural and religious values of many individuals

throughout the world. We believe that inclusion of these methods will enhance the effectiveness of the family planning programs we support because they will be able to serve a wider group of people with varying cultural and religious values.

Abortion

U.S. policy prohibits U.S. government support for abortion-related activities in other countries. In fact, we believe that voluntary family planning services are an effective, humane alternative to abortion.

(While abortion is legally permitted, in some degree, in the great majority of the countries taking part in the Conference, none of the draft recommendations before the Conference encourage abortion as a method of family planning. One Recommendation - 13(e) - urges assistance "to help women avoid abortions, and, whenever possible, to provide for the humane treatment and counseling of women who have had recourse to illegal abortion.")

(The U.S. supports Conference approval of Recommendation 13(e). Urging couples to avoid abortion minimally implies that abortion is not encouraged as a method of family planning and that government funds should not be used to provide abortion services. The proposed Recommendation puts a UN intergovernmental population conference on record for the first time as not favoring abortion, a position fully consistent with U.S. policy. Securing an explicit Conference condemnation of abortion, on the other hand, is unlikely because of the legally approved status of abortion in most countries. The U.S. should therefore seek to limit debate on this issue to ensure necessary support for the draft Recommendation.)

(The draft statement provides:

"...and will not contribute to those (programs) of which (abortion) is a part. Nor will (the U.S.) any longer contribute directly or indirectly to family planning programs funded by governments or private organizations that advocate abortion as an instrument of population control.")

(By focusing on what an organization advocates, as contrasted with what it does, the statement will be extremely, and in our view unnecessarily, controversial. We agree that it is important for the U.S. to stand witness for its position on abortion and to make it clear that AID funds must be separate from assistance to abortion-related activities.)

U.S. Strategy for Implementation of Population Assistance

The implementation of U.S. family planning assistance is based on four policy cornerstones.

First, we are working with developing countries to establish policies and programs that are supportive of smaller families and the spacing of births, including:

- increasing schooling for girls;
- increasing employment opportunities for women;
- lowering the high levels of infant mortality that perpetuate the vicious cycle of high fertility, poor maternal nutrition, low birth-weight babies and high infant mortality.

Second, we are helping to strengthen institutions in developing countries themselves so that they can deliver the basic services which their citizens need.

Third, we support the development of promising new technologies and methods of family planning, including natural family planning. We also support research to improve the safety and effectiveness of family planning under actual developing country conditions.

Fourth, we are building on the strength of the private sector by providing a relatively large proportion of our assistance through United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations. We are also encouraging the private sector in developing countries to become involved in family planning service delivery, contraceptive research, and the commercial marketing of contraceptives.