

**Canadian Women's Movement Archives /
Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes**

P.O. Box 128, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7 (416) 597-8865

Please send me _____ FEM-DIRECT database package(s) for \$170.00 each.
(\$120.00 for groups listed on the database.) Shipping and handling included.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____

Postal Code _____ Phone _____

My cheque money order is enclosed. Ontario residents please add 7% sales tax.

**Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes /
Canadian Women's Movement Archives**

C.P. 128, Succursale P, Toronto (Ontario) M5S 2S7 (416) 597-8865

Veillez m'envoyer _____ copies de FEM-DIRECT à 170,00 \$ l'unité.
(120,00 \$ pour les groupes participant à FEM-DIRECT.) frais de transport & manutention compris.

Nom _____

Adresse _____

Ville _____ Prov. _____

Code Postal _____ Téléphone _____

Ci-Inclus mon chèque mandat de poste. En Ontario veuillez ajouter la taxe de vente de 7%.

**Canadian Women's Movement Archives /
Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes**
P.O. Box/C.P. 128, Station/Succ. P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7

February 19, 1988

Dear Sisters:

We have written to you over the last few months to tell you about FEM-DIRECT, the Canadian Women's Movement Archives computerized directory of Canadian women's groups. Over 1,000 women's groups responded to our mailings, and we continue to receive responses.

Enclosed is a copy of your listing as it appears on the database. If you find an error, please contact us. If we don't hear from you, we will assume that there are no corrections to be made to your listing.

The FEM-DIRECT database package is \$170.00, but you may have noticed that there is a discount for groups listed on the database. This gives your group an opportunity to buy FEM-DIRECT, or labels and lists at a reduced rate.

Thank you for your cooperation in making this project a success.

Sincerely,



Catherine Kellogg
for the Canadian Women's Movement
Archives / les Archives canadiennes du
mouvement des femmes

le 19 février 1988

Chères consœurs,

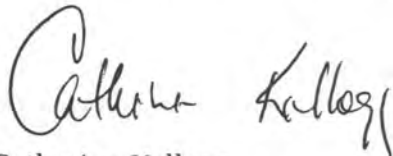
Depuis quelques mois, nous vous écrivons pour vous parler de FEM-DIRECT, le répertoire informatisé des groupes de femmes établi par les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes. Plus de 1000 groupes des femmes ont déjà répondu à nos envois, et nous continuons à recevoir des réponses.

Veillez trouver ci-joint une copie de vos coordonnées telles qu'elles paraissent à la base de données. Si vous trouvez une erreur dans les renseignements, vous devrez communiquer avec nous dès que possible. Si, au contraire, nous ne recevons pas de réponse, nous prendrons comme acquis que les informations indiquées sont correctes.

Le prix de l'ensemble de la base de données FEM-DIRECT est 170,00 \$, mais vous avez peut-être pu constater qu'il y a un rabais pour les groupes répertoriés. Ainsi, votre groupe peut profiter de l'occasion pour acheter soit FEM-DIRECT, soit des étiquettes ou des listes à un prix réduit.

Merci beaucoup de votre collaboration, qui a rendu possible la réussite de ce projet.

En vous adressant nos meilleurs sentiments,



Catherine Kellogg
pour les Archives canadiennes du mouvement
des femmes/Canadian Women's Movement Archives

Canadian Women's Movement Archives/
Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes

P.O. Box/C.P. 128, Station/Succ. P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7

Record No. 2265

NAME: COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ADDRESS: 11019 90th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2E1

TELEPHONE: (403) 432-3093

LANGUAGE: E (E = ENGLISH, F = FRENCH, B = BILINGUAL)

CATEGORIES

*N.B. Please make only the essential changes.

ABORTION	NO
ARTS	NO
BUSINESS-NON-PROFIT	NO
BUSINESS PROFIT	NO
CENSORSHIP	NO
COALITION	NO
CHILDCARE	NO
EDUCATION	YES
ENVIRONMENT	NO
FARM WOMEN	NO
HEALTH	NO
HOMEMAKERS	NO
HOUSING	NO
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY	NO
IMMIGRANT WOMEN	NO
LEGAL REFORM	NO
LESBIANS	NO
MEDIA	NO
MOTHERS	NO
NATIVE WOMEN	NO
PEACE	NO
PERIODICALS	NO
PORNOGRAPHY	NO
POVERTY	NO
PROSTITUTION	NO
PUBLIC POLICY	NO
RACISM	NO
RELIGION	NO
REFERENCE AND REFERRAL	NO
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	NO
RURAL WOMEN	NO
SEXUAL ASSAULT	NO
SHELTER/TRANSITION HOUSE	NO
SPORTS/RECREATION	NO
STUDENT	NO
UNION	NO
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	NO
WOMEN OF COLOUR	NO
WORK	NO
YOUNG WOMEN	NO

FEM-DIRECT



THE
CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES
COMPUTERIZED DIRECTORY
OF
CANADIAN WOMEN'S GROUPS



WHY A DATATABASE?

The Canadian Women's Movement Archives has just completed an extensive computerized list of women's groups in Canada. This list is unique -- groups are indexed by location, and by area of interest and concern. You can access information by city, province, postal code, or by subject. Because we believe feminists can be more effective when we are in touch with each other, we are making this information available to other groups.



WHAT IS IT?

- 1 A directory of Canadian women's groups on computer disks;
- 2 A programme which allows you to make your own lists or mailing labels;
- 3 A user's manual that tells you everything you need to know to use both the programme and the data disks.



WHY USE IT?

- To locate women's groups active in your area
- To find other women's groups working on the same issues
- To generate mailing labels for fund-raising, or for conferences
- To draw up lists of groups and organizations for research or quick reference



It's EASY!

The database has been designed specifically for people who have little or no experience with computers. All you need to use the database is an IBM or IBM-compatible computer with two disk drives. The software is based on Dbase III+, however, you do not need to own Dbase III+ to use the database.

KNOW NOTHING ABOUT COMPUTERS?

You will be reassured to know the database comes with a programme designed specifically for people who have little or no experience with computers. The User's Manual explains everything from how to turn the computer on to how to insert the floppy disk.

IF

YOU DON'T HAVE A COMPUTER:

The CWMA can make **labels** for you. We can also draw up **selective lists** for you from our database.



TO ORDER:

For further information or to order the database, contact: Catherine Kellogg at:

The Canadian Women's Movement Archives
P.O. Box 128, Station P, Toronto, Ontario,
M5S 2S7

FEM-DIRECT



REPertoire INFORMATISE DES GROUPES DE FEMMES AU CANADA

LES ARCHIVES CANADIENNE DU MOUVEMENT
DES FEMMES
CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT
ARCHIVES

POURQUOI?

Les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes /Canadian Women's Movement Archives ont dernièrement mise sur pied un répertoire sur ordinateur des groupes de femmes au Canada. Les groupes inclus sont indexés selon leur emplacement et leur principal sujet d'intérêt ou préoccupation. Vous pouvez avoir accès à l'information selon la ville, province, code postal ou sujet. Nous croyons qu'il est important d'établir un réseau de liaison permettant l'échange d'informations touchant les féministes.

DE QUOI S'AGIT-IL?

- 1 Répertoire informatisé (sur plusieurs diskettes);
- 2 Programme sur logiciel qui vous permettra de préparer vos propres listes ou étiquettes d'envoi;
- 3 Guide d'instructions à l'intention des utilisateurs.

POURQUOI L'UTILISER ?

- Pour identifier d'autres groupes de femmes qui sont actifs dans votre région;
- Pour trouver groupes des femmes qui s'intéressent aux mêmes questions que vous;
- Pour préparer des étiquettes d'envoi, pour lever des fonds ou pour préparer une conférence;
- Pour faire des listes de groupes de femmes et d'organismes à fin de faciliter la recherche ou la référence rapide.

RIEN DE PLUS FACILE!

La base de données a été conçue à l'intention des personnes qui ont peu ou qui n'ont aucune expérience en ce qui concerne les ordinateurs. Vous avez seulement besoin d'un ordinateur IBM or ordinateur compatible avec IBM. Le logiciel utilise Dbase III+, mais vous n'avez pas besoin d'avoir Dbase III+ pour utiliser la base de données des Archives.

AUCUNE EXPERIENCE?

Nul besoin de s'y connaître en informatique pour utiliser ce répertoire. Une guide d'instructions a été conçue particulièrement à l'intention des personnes qui ont peu ou qui n'ont aucune connaissance en informatique.

ET SI ON N'A PAS D'ORDINATEUR....?

Nous pouvons préparer des étiquettes pour vous, ou des listes à l'aide de la base de données.

POUR L'OBTENIR

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements ou pour commander le répertoire, veuillez communiquer avec Catherine Kellogg aux:
Les Archives canadienne du mouvement des femmes/ The Canadian Women's Movement Archives

C.P. 128, Succ. P/ Box 128, Station "P"
Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S7

Sent JAN. 4/88

questionnaire

Name of Organization COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Address: Street 11019 90 AVE

City EDMONTON

Province AB. Postal Code T6G 2E1

Telephone Number (403) 432-3093

Which languages does your group offer services in? ENGLISH

Does your group produce a publication or a newsletter? (Please specify)

NO

What is the approximate membership of your group? 15

Under which of the following categories does your group fall?

Please check all that apply.

- Abortion
- Arts/Culture
- Business-profit
- Business-non-profit
- Censorship
- Coalition (Please specify)
- Childcare
- Education
- Environment
- Farm Women
- Health
- Homemakers
- Housing
- International Solidarity
- Immigrant Women
- Legal Reform
- Lesbians
- Media
- Mothers
- Native Women
- Peace

- Periodicals
- Pornography
- Poverty
- Prostitution
- Public Policy
- Racism
- Religion
- Reference and Referral
- Reproductive Rights
- Rural Women
- Sexual Assault
- Shelter/Transition House
- Sports/Recreation
- Student
- Union
- Violence Against Women
- Women of Colour/Black Women
- Women's Centre
- Work
- Young Women
- Other (Please specify)

RESEARCH - The Committee is currently working on establishing a Women's Research Centre at the University of Alberta.



CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ARCHIVES

1987

THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ARCHIVES was founded in 1977 to collect material from the contemporary (post 1960) Canadian women's movement. Collective members and volunteers of the CWMA are feminist activists creating an independent community based archives, research and resource centre. The CWMA would like to be a part of a national network of women's archives. To this end, we encourage and support the establishment of regional women's archives. We endeavour to offer services in French and English.

What's in the Archives

- records from over 2,000 women's groups, coalitions, conferences, demonstrations and cultural events from across Canada.
- over 750 different feminist periodicals, newspapers, newsletters and magazines.
- substantial collections of lesbian material.
- sound recordings, posters, buttons, photographs, slides, banners and t-shirts.

As Canadian feminists we need our own Archives:

- because it acts as our collective memory
- to provide resource material for activists and researchers
- to celebrate our history and our achievements

How you can help

- The CWMA does not receive core funding and relies on donations for financial support. As a registered non-profit, charitable organization, the CWMA provides receipts for income tax purposes
- We are also happy to accept donations or bequests of material. Flyers, newsletters, periodicals, minutes of meetings and correspondence are important records of feminist activities.

Canadian Women's Movement
Archives
P.O. Box 128
Station P
Toronto, Ont.
M5S 2S7
(416) 597-8865

Français au verso



ROADSIDE
LA
WOMEN IN TRADES
OFF THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE

SPRING 1981
Healthshare
A CANADIAN WOMEN'S HEALTH QUARTERLY



ARCHIVES CANADIENNES DU MOUVEMENT DES FEMMES

1987

Depuis 1977, les **ARCHIVES CANADIENNES DU MOUVEMENT DES FEMMES** récoltent les documents historiques du mouvement contemporain (à partir de 1960) des femmes au Canada. Nous sommes un collectif de militantes féministes qui oeuvre, avec l'aide de volontaires, pour faire vivre un centre de ressources indépendant, à base communautaire. Nous encourageons et appuyons toute initiative qui mènerait à l'établissement d'archives régionales du même genre, et espérons éventuellement faire partie d'un réseau national d'archives féministes. Nous offrons, autant que possible, des services en français et en anglais.

Les Archives contiennent

- des documents de plus de 2000 groupes, coalitions, conférences, manifestations et événements culturels organisés par des femmes d'un bout à l'autre du pays
- plus de 750 périodiques, revues, et bulletins de nouvelles publiés par des féministes au Canada
- une forte représentation lesbienne
- bandes sonores, affiches, macarons, photos, diapositives, banderoles, t-shirts

Il nous faut nos propres archives

- parcequ'elles sont notre mémoire collective
- afin de fournir aux chercheuses et aux militantes le matériel nécessaire pour documenter notre histoire
- pour que nous puissions fêter nos luttes et nos victoires, et profiter des leçons du passer

Donnez-nous un coup de main

- Les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes ne reçoivent pas de financement de base et dépendent de la générosité de particulières. Nous sommes une société de bienfaisance sans but lucratif et offrons donc des reçus pour fin d'impôts.
- Les dons ou legs de documents sont acceptés avec plaisir. La paperasse féministe est une ressource historique importante—envoyez-nous la vôtre.

Archives canadiennes du mouvement
des femmes
C.P. 128
Succursale P
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 2S7
(416) 597-8865



English on reverse.

**Canadian Women's Movement Archives/ Les
Archives Canadiennes du mouvement des femmes**

P.O. Box/C.P. 128, Station/Succ. P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7

December 14, 1987

Dear Sisters:

The Canadian Women's Movement Archives/les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes, is preparing a computerized data base of women's groups in Canada. These groups will be indexed on the data base by area of concern, and by geographical location.

We recently wrote to you asking for information about your group and have not yet received a response to our questionnaire.

The results of this survey will soon be available in three forms. You might order a computer diskette from which you could generate mailing labels, or find out about the activities of women's groups in Canada. You could also have the CWMA print mailing labels for you. It would also be possible to obtain a printed copy of the list. You could order all of the list or a portion of it, depending on your needs. You may, for example, be interested only in those groups active in your region of in your area of concern.

If you would like to be included in our data base, please fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it to us as quickly as possible.

For further information, please call Catherine Kellogg at (416)-597-8865. We are looking forward to receiving your completed questionnaire.

Catherine Kellogg

Catherine Kellogg
for the Canadian Women's Movement Archives/
les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes

**Canadian Women's Movement Archives / Les
Archives Canadiennes du mouvement des femmes**
P.O. Box / C.P. 128, Station / Succ. P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7

Le 14 décembre 1987

Chères collègues,

Les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes préparent un répertoire sur ordinateur des groupes de femmes au Canada. Les groupes seront indexés selon l'endroit et le sujet d'intérêt. Nous vous avons écrit dernièrement pour vous demander des renseignements au sujet de votre groupe, mais nous n'avons toujours pas reçu votre réponse.

Les résultats de ce sondage seront bientôt disponibles en trois formats. Vous pourrez commander la disquette entière, vous permettant, par exemple, de tirer vous même des listes d'adresses sur étiquettes. Si vous n'avez pas accès à un ordinateur, les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes pourront préparer les étiquettes pour vous. Il serait aussi possible de faire imprimer une partie de la liste ou la liste en entier, selon vos besoins.

Si vous désirez que votre groupe soit inclus dans cette base de données, veuillez s'il vous plaît répondre au questionnaire ci-joint et nous le remettre dans le plus bref délai.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, n'hésitez pas de communiquer avec moi au (416)-597-8865.

Catherine Kellogg

Catherine Kellogg
Pour les Archives canadiennes du mouvement des femmes /
Canadian Women's Movement Archives



IVEY LIBRARY
NEW COLLEGE

University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1

WOMEN'S STUDIES COLLECTION

20 Willcocks St.
Oct. 15, 1986

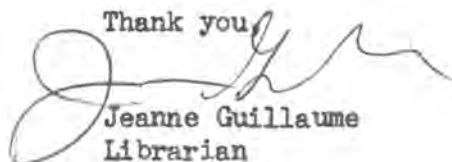
Advisory Committee on Women's Studies
Dept. of Physical Education and Sport Studies
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 2H9

Dear Madam:

We are interested in acquiring copies of lectures given in the Women's Studies Lecture Series.

Can we arrange an exchange whereby you receive copies from our series? Otherwise, send appropriate order information.

Thank you,



Jeanne Guillaume
Librarian



to: Leslie Stewart
Adminstrative Assistant to
the Advisory Committee on Women's Studies

from: Bridget Elliott
Assistant Professor
Art & Design

subject: Advisory Committee on Women Studies

Nov. 4, 1986

date:

our file:

your file:

I am interested in learning more about the activities of the Committee on Women Studies. As a new faculty member this year, I would like to find out more about the proposed expansion of the programme, the organization of visiting lecturers, and the allocation of resources to the programme. For the past few years, I have been involved with both feminist research and teaching in women studies programmes in Canada and Britain. I was wondering who one should approach, if one had proposals for guest speakers, library resources, or wanted to organize events (e.g. symposia, lectures or possibly a conference) pertaining to the area of Women Studies. I realize that budgets are probably depressingly meagre at the present time, but nonetheless would appreciate knowing what is currently available and being planned.

March 31, 1987

Coordinating Committee on Women's Studies
University of Alberta
11019 90 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1
(403) 432-3093

Jeanne Guillaume
Ivey Library
New College
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

Dear Jeanne;

Please excuse my extreme tardiness in responding to your letter of October 15, 1986. You were interested in acquiring copies of the lectures given in the Women's Studies Lecture Series at the University of Alberta.

While there is nothing available in written form, the Coordinating Committee does have audio tapes of all of the lectures, as well as tapes of a few additional lectures in the area of women's studies. I have enclosed a list of the tapes and their cost (there would also be an additional charge for mailing). Please contact me at the above address if you are interested in purchasing any of the tapes.

Sincerely;

Leslie Stewart

Leslie Stewart
Administrative Assistant

Minister Responsible for the
Status of Women



Ministre responsable de la
Condition féminine

JAN 20 1987

Advisory Committee on Women's
Studies
Department of Physical
Education and Sport Studies
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2H9

Dear Members:

I am pleased to invite you to submit the names of one or more nominees for the 1987 Persons Awards.

The Persons Awards were established in 1979 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Persons Case. On October 18, 1929, Canadian women were granted the constitutional status of 'persons' and thus became eligible for appointment to the Senate. This victory was achieved through the efforts of five now famous women activists from Alberta - Emily Murphy, Louise McKinney, Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby and Henrietta Muir Edwards - who signed a petition demanding that the British North America Act be amended to give women status as 'persons'.

The Persons Award is given in recognition of outstanding social, economic or legal contributions made by Canadians toward improving the status of women. An engraved medal representing the five Albertan women named above is presented to each recipient at a ceremony held every fall in Ottawa.

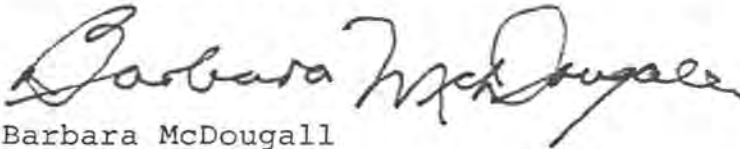
Selection criteria and nomination instructions for the Persons Awards are attached. All documents are to be submitted to Status of Women Canada by April 15, 1987. A national selection committee will examine all nominations and choose the recipients.

.../2

Since this award was created, the nominations submitted by organizations and individuals have revealed the diversity of talents of women who have worked toward advancing the status of women. Forty-four women have been honoured with the award since 1979. Recipients in 1986 were: Elizabeth Carr of Don Mills, Ontario; the Honourable Muriel McQueen Fergusson of Fredericton, New Brunswick; Denyse B. Rochon of Montpelier, Quebec; Berenice Sisler of Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Helen Yeo of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

I look forward to your continued cooperation in submitting names of people from your region or your organization who have devoted time, talent and energy to improving the status of women.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara McDougall". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Barbara McDougall

Enclosures

CALLS FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1987 PERSONS AWARDS

CRITERIA

1. Candidates for this award must be Canadian citizens.
2. Candidates must have worked much of their lives to improve the status of women, and not necessarily have been recognized for their accomplishments.
3. Candidates must have actively given of their time, talent and energy in working for changes in the social, economic and/or legal status of women.
4. Candidates must have undertaken activities on behalf of women on a mostly volunteer basis.
5. Candidates must be past mid-career -- 60 years of age and over.

N.B. Groups are not acknowledged as candidates.
There are no posthumous awards.

The following are not eligible: Senators, Members of Parliament, Members of Provincial Legislatures and Territorial Councils, and Judges.

NOMINATION PROCEDURE

Nominations should be typed and sent no later than April 15, 1987, using the attached form. The following guidelines will help you to provide the kind of information needed in order to facilitate the selection process:

.../2

Part I - General Information

It is important to fill out this section completely, including the date of birth, as well as to indicate if honours and decorations have been previously received.

Part II - Involvement in Status of Women Activities

For candidates who have worked on behalf of women through groups and organizations, indicate for each activity the following information:

- the precise function and role of the candidate within the group or organization, so as to indicate the level of responsibility and leadership assumed; and
- the time spent within the group or organization.

Also indicate if the candidate has taken on responsibilities in the following areas:

- public education and information (i.e. seminars, public speaking, publications etc.);
- advocacy and lobbying for groups and services; and
- monitoring and critical evaluation of existing services and legislation.

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Part III - Reasons for Nomination

Identify the improvements to the status of women which the candidate has advocated. Give evidence of the effectiveness of the action taken. Indicate the innovative quality of the candidate's achievements, and the nature of the obstacles which had to be overcome.

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Attach to the nomination sheets a concise curriculum vitae (no more than 3 pages) of the candidate which specifies such information as education, training, occupation and work experience. Select information which may throw light on the candidate's activities on status of women issues.

SELECTION

A national selection committee considers each nomination submitted in making the annual selection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, contact Lisa Lavoie, Status of Women Canada, 613-995-3783.

1987 PERSONS AWARD NOMINATION FORM

Part I - General Information

(Name of the candidate) (Date of birth)

(Address)

(City/Town) (Province) (Postal Code)

(Area Code) (Telephone)

(Honours and decorations previously received)

Nominated by:

(Name of organization and contact person/Name of individual sponsor)

(Address) (City/Town) (Province) (Postal Code)

(Area Code) (Telephone-Business) (Residence)

.....

Part II - Involvement in Status of Women Activities

Part II - Involvement in Status of Women Activities (continued)

Part III - Reasons for Nomination

USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY

ATTACH BRIEF CURRICULUM VITAE TO THIS FORM

MAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: Status of Women Canada
Communications Unit
151 Sparks Street
10th Floor, Room 1005
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C3

Marilyn I. Assheton-Smith,
Department of Educational Foundations,
Faculty of Education, University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2G5
(OR11005 University Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 1Y4)
October 23, 1986

Dr. Doreen Smith,
Associate-Professor,
Department of Sociology,
University of Winnipeg,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Doreen;

This is in the category of a brief business letter, but it is nice to be writing to you even so. I had very much hoped to get to Learned's in Winnipeg and simply got swamped here again....maybe next year in Hamilton. I changed houses in the middle of June, which had a lot to do with my feeling of being swamped.

Anyway, the business. I am sitting on the U. of A's Advisory Committee on Women's Studies, and currently co-chairing it with Jean Lauber. We keep getting bits of information that the Women's Studies proposal and chair at Winnipeg and U of M is in some difficulty. We know there have been approaches to the Government of Alberta for funds, and it is our understanding they were not favourably received. We also know there was some attempt to set up a regional meeting of some sort at Learned's, but notice was very short and I don't think any meeting actually happened.

I guess I am partly asking you what is going on there, but my question is asked in the tenor of "are there any solutions which we might be able to assist with from here?" I do not think there is much chance of getting money from here (Alberta at least claims that it is no longer rich and Alberta Universities are now trying to build women's studies programs), but if we could begin to build a regional net there may be dollars somewhere at the end of it. For example, could we even now do anything to invite a speaker into the prairie region sponsored by your chair committee but invited to universities in all three provinces? It might need some coordinating and mutual agreement as to who the speaker should be, but perhaps each of us could use our own visiting speaker dollars and still give the chair a boost.

(I am not committing us, because we have few dollars and I have no authority in any case; rather I am trying to think of something which might begin to build a base for the chair as a regional chair).

There must be a number of ways the women's studies scholars in the prairies can begin to identify each other better and do some sharing of our work. I will be at CRAIW in Moncton in two weeks and I will look for anyone from Manitoba/Winnipeg to talk to. Hilary Lips should be there at least. I think Hilary is proposing that the next CRIAW meeting be in Winnipeg which is about the right lead time to plan something related to regional chair discussions.

Incidentally, we are doing the Title Words in Context Index for CRIAW here. I don't know if you have seen it but it would be helpful if some academics doing women's work would advise us of relevant articles in the journals they regularly read. It is another example of something that could "build a regional net of women", and the work required by each woman would be very little. You may hear about this idea again, as we will be writing some letters on it, but my main purpose in this letter was to express my concern for the chair.

Are you using a main-frame computer regularly? I sign on here at least twice a week and it would be a faster means of communication than the mails. My name is in the user-directory of our computer, or my CSID is ASSH if you want to make contact using electronic mail. Otherwise I will look forward to hearing from you..even a short note.. through the usual means!


Marilyn.



fiddlehead poetry books

goose lane editions

132 Saunders St., Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 1N3 Telephone: (506) 454-8319



September 29, 1986

Dear Coordinator of Women's Studies,

Enclosed is a press release for a new publication, Whispers From The Past by Elizabeth Mc Gahan.

We feel this book will be useful to you, and others, in the Women's Studies Programme.

You may order the book by calling me called at (506) - 454-8319.

Sincerely,

Marilee Little

WHISPERS FROM THE PAST: Selections from the Writings of New Brunswick Women, edited by Elizabeth McGahan, brings to life the unspoken words of N.B. women.

In researching *WHISPERS FROM THE PAST*, Dr. McGahan delved into the intimate writings of 'everywoman' in New Brunswick during the past 200 years.

The collection represents women's universal hopes, fears and dreams as well as reflecting the divisions of the society in which they lived.

WHISPERS FROM THE PAST draws heavily on excerpts from personal letters, journals, travelogues, schoolgirl compositions, and even the minutes from what must have been the first women's support group in New Brunswick.

Although born in Boston, Dr. McGahan has lived in New Brunswick since 1970 where she's taught history at the University of New Brunswick, both in Fredericton and Saint John.

WHISPERS FROM THE PAST reflects one of Dr. McGahan's chief interests--the history of Atlantic Canada and New Brunswick in particular.

In 1982, the National Harbours Board published her first book--*The Port of Saint John (1867-1927)*, Volume I. She has recently completed a second volume.

Dr. McGahan's articles have appeared in *Urban History Review*, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, and *the Canadian Encyclopaedia*.

WHISPERS FROM THE PAST sells for \$9.95 and is available at all local book stores or may be ordered direct from Goose Lane Editions.

Dr. McGahan is available for interviews and may be reached at 1107 Rothesay Road, Saint John, N.B. Tel: (506) 633-2997.

Contact person at Goose Lane Editions: Marilee Little. Tel: (506) 454-8319.

Networking in Edmonton
c/o Julie Anne Legras
10737 - 71 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 0X5

NETWORKING IN EDMONTON

DEAR GROUP:

We are contacting you to ask for your involvement in an effort to bring Edmonton women's groups together.

We are a small group of women who believe that women's groups in Edmonton, although they are widely diverse, have a unity of interest. Women's groups vary in size, in objectives, in structure, and so on, but have in common the fact that they are organizations of women for women. Despite the underlying commonality, many women's groups work alone and have few contacts with other women's groups.

We believe that there is much we can learn from each other. We propose the establishment of a linking mechanism among groups to provide a forum for discussion of matters that are of concern to members of our respective groups.

We do not expect that there will be unanimity on any issue, nor do we believe that there must be agreement. However, a linking mechanism will help a group to identify other groups which hold similar views; to exchange information; and to discuss common approaches to common interests.

We are asking you to participate in the formulation of a discussion paper. This paper can be the basis for your group to look at itself and examine objectives, structures, and needs. It can also serve as a basis for other groups to learn about who you are and how they can learn from you.

To assist you in formulating your feedback to us, we are enclosing a number of questions. They are a guide only. There are no right or wrong answers. The information we seek should reflect your group's experience. Some of the questions may not relate to your group. Please do not feel compelled to answer them. If there are other questions which arise in your discussion, please record them, as well as your answers.

Please send us your feedback by mid-October /86. If we have not received your response by then, we may call you. We will then collate the information and prepare a discussion paper which will be circulated to all participating groups.

We are planning a social around the end of January/87. At this time, members of your group can meet members of other groups and exchange thoughts on the discussion paper, not to mention drinks and snacks at this "pot-luck". We will also consider future directions.

This promises to be an important new venture for Edmonton Women. We know our request and letter sound very serious, but one of the strengths we have as women is to celebrate together. Join us for work and play, by participating in this venture.

Sincerely,

Zohra Husaini
Halyna Freeland
Julie Anne Legras
Louisette Villeneuve-Arnal
Sylvia McKinlay

GUIDE FOR GROUP QUESTIONS

Please elaborate on all questions

1. Why are you a group?

In many situations, group action is preferable to individual action.

- Why did your group form?
- Why are you a women's group?
- Do you have a written statement of purpose? What is it?
- Do you review your statement periodically?
- If you do not have a written statement, how do you decide on your group's purpose(s)? What are they?

2. Give us a brief "snap shot" of your group.

- When did you form?
- How many members do you have?
- Do you have a Board? An Executive?
- If not, what is your organizational structure?
- How does one become a member?
- How would you describe your membership?
- Is the group strictly local to Edmonton? Provincial? National? International?

3. Accomplishments

Groups form for different reasons and, therefore, have different accomplishments. Some groups are mainly social in nature, others are service groups. Still others are political or action-oriented. Many groups combine some or all of these orientations. We are asking you to consider your work in the period January 1985 to present.

- Please describe your main goals during this time, and your main accomplishments.

4. Problems

In achieving goals, groups encounter many obstacles. Some may be internal to the group, others may be external.

- Please describe the obstacles and indicate strategies that you have formed to overcome these obstacles.

5. Linking beyond your group

Many obstacles groups face arise from their relative isolation. As a result, groups may not have enough information, money, political clout, time, numbers or ideas. Working in isolation may cause groups to spend needless time and energy on finding solutions which may exist already.

- Please describe when and how your group has felt (or feels) isolated.

5. cont.

- Please describe ways in which you could have worked with other groups to achieve your objectives and to overcome problems. _____

- What would you seek from other groups? _____

- What would you be willing to give to other groups? _____

6. Other questions

- What other questions did your group consider? _____

- What were the responses to these additional questions you raised in your group? _____

- How did your group answer both our, and your questions?
for example, did you discuss the questions and answers at a full meeting? _____

did you form a committee? Yes ___ No ___

did you delegate a member? ___ ___

7. Other Comments

Please include any comments you may have.
for example, _____

- Do you agree with the steps we have described in our letter? _____

- Do you have helpful suggestions about this process? What are they? _____

7. cont.

- Were the questions useful?
In what way?
- Were they not useful to you?
Why?

Thank you for your participation. Please remember to send us your response before the middle of October, and please tell us if you are interested in further participation.

If you require any further information, please contact: Networking in Edmonton
c/o Julie Anne Legras
10737 - 71 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 0X5
phone: 438 - 8069

Name of your group:

Address:

Postal Code

Phone #

Contact Person:



At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Women's Studies on August 6, 1986, the following officers were appointed as signing authorities: Jean Lauber and Marilyn Assheton-Smith to replace Dallas Cullen and Ann Hall.

Leslie Stewart will remain as a signing authority.

Ann;
Would you please sign
this + send it along to
Dallas. Thanks.
LSP

Marilyn Assheton-Smith and
Jean Lauber
Co-chairs, Vice-President's
Advisory Committee on
Women's Studies
c/o Women's Program
Faculty of Extension
University of Alberta
11019 - 90 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6J 2E1

10647 - 125 St.
Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1T7

August 19, 1986

Dear Marilyn and Jean:

This is to follow up on my telephone conversation with you, Marilyn, about the potential for funding to enable me to participate in the CRIAW Conference, November 7 - 9, 1986, in Moncton, N.B.

CRIAW has accepted my proposal to deliver a 10-minute paper on: "Rejection and Transformation: Feminists' Struggles with Partisan/Electoral Politics". I am especially pleased with this acceptance because of CRIAW's openness to including action-oriented research.

The Conference Committee has applied to SSHRC for a grant to cover expenses for presenters. Recently, CRIAW wrote to say that an SSHRC answer was not expected until September 30, and that if funding was granted, the amount would probably not cover the expenses for all presenters. CRIAW suggested local fundraising.

As a free-lancer, my income is fairly low. Financial support would be very welcome. I have already contacted Sec. State - no money. The Women's Secretariat also has no money, and would not fund anyway because they don't want to set precedents. Someone suggested I contact the Vice-President's Committee.

CRIAW has already made reservations. These are the costs:

Airfare (lvg Nov. 6, returning Nov. 10)	\$585.00
Accommodation: 4 nights @ \$53.00	212.00

	\$797.00
	=====

...2

I would like to apply to the Vice-President's Committee for this amount (\$797.00), with the condition on my part that if SSHRC funding comes through, in whole or in part, I return unused funds to the Vice-President's Committee. In addition, I will personally be responsible for expenses such as needed to get to and from airports, meals, and other etceteras.

I understand that the Committee will be meeting some time in September, that funds may be tight, and that guidelines for funding requests such as mine must be developed. I would appreciate it if you would discuss my request with the Committee, and let me know your answer as soon as possible after your meeting. Please contact me if you need more information.

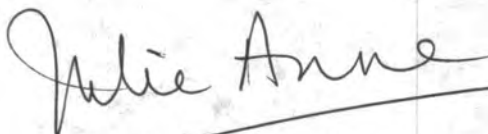
I will be moving in late August or early September, to:

10737 - 71 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 0X5.

I don't have a new phone number yet, but Information will have that by the time you have made a decision.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Julie Anne Le Gras.



September 7, 1985

Dr. Eliane Leslau Silverman
Associate Professor
Coordinator, Women's Studies
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Dear Dr. Silverman,

Thank you for your letter of July 9 and the course outlines from Women's Studies 305 and 307. You mentioned that you and others teach additional courses which fall under both the Women's Studies and departmental rubrics. By this do you mean such courses as Social Work 317 and History 387 which are listed in the 1985-86 calendar under Women's Studies? If so, I think I understand the structure of your Women's Studies program, but if you are referring to something else, I would appreciate hearing more about it.

I am not sure whether you would have heard about Dale Spender's visit to the University of Alberta. I have enclosed a flyer which highlights her public appearances as well a copy of her complete itinerary. I have also included a brochure which lists the "Women's Studies" courses that are available at the University of Alberta.

Thank you for your offer to meet with the committee to discuss your experiences with the Women's Studies program at Calgary. I will inform the committee of your offer when regular meetings resume in September or early October. I hope you and/or some of your colleagues will be able to attend some of Ms. Spender's lectures.

Sincerely,

Leslie Stewart
Administrative Coordinator
Advisory Committee on Women's Studies

Encl: copy of flyer, itinerary, 1 brochure.

To: Operations Committee
Women's Research Centre

From: Nanci Langford
Doris Robbins

Doris Robbins and I have compiled a list of all the women we seriously considered for naming the research centre. I understand the Operations Committee would like to throw it open again to public input, so it would be helpful if this list was shared by being placed near the suggestion box etc. I might add that suggestions were solicited over the summer through the newsletter and in person by Doris and myself and no one offered us any names other than the two that had originally been put forward (Irene Parlby and Jenny Margetts). Doris and I proposed Geneva Misener's name (and Jenny Margetts for the meeting room) for several reasons. One, Dr. Misener seemed the most logical person, among those outstanding, in terms of the purpose of the Centre; secondly it is, we believe, politically wise to have a deceased person who has made a significant contribution to the university, if you take the tradition and guidelines of the university's names committee into account. While their guidelines should not be viewed as binding and non-negotiable, it seems prudent to recognize that suggesting someone who does not fit any of their criteria may produce a long, difficult and fruitless campaign to have the Centre named at all. Further to that point, Geneva is one of the forgotten women of the academic community when in fact she should be one of the well remembered. Others are memorable in their own special ways, and we provide this list of those here, with the hope that if a more suitable choice than Geneva Misener can be found, that someone will find it. *ht.*

Maimie S. Simpson
Grace Duggan Cook (Dr.)
Lila St. Clair
Irene Parlby
Katharine Hughes
Miriam Elston
Marjorie Barker
Hazel Magee

Georgina Sackville (we stretched our geographical guideline to include
Louise McKinney these three)
Henrietta Muir Edwards

Mary Ellis Conlin Sterrit
Dr. Mary Percy Jackson
Jenny Margetts
Dr. Geneva Misener
Susan Gunn
Eva Hasell
Monica Storrs

Handwritten notes:
H.M. 1007
MS

Women's Research Centre,
Athabasca University/University of Alberta,
11043-University Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6G 2E1

Mr. Wayne McCutcheon
Physical Plant Department
420 General Services Building
University of Alberta

Dear Mr. McCutcheon,
As we discussed on the phone, I am writing to request a sign
for the Women's Research Centre, at the above address.

We would like the sign to be as follows:

Women's Research Centre
AU/U of A

The spacing of "U of A" should be more tightened up than my
typewriter will permit but the idea is to indicate that it
is a joint centre with Athabasca University.

As the other sign on the house is (if I remember correctly) dark
print on light background I thought that our sign might look
nice if it were the opposite: light print on a dark background.
You might think that this will not be distinguishable enough--
in which case I would accept your long experience of making
such decisions.

If there are several possibilities that you would like to cons-
ider, could you please phone me and perhaps we could make a joint
decision. My phone number is 433-1525.

I appreciate your trouble with this.

Yours sincerely,



Diana Chown
for the Women's Research Centre

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

11043 - 90 Avenue
492-2914
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G1

10 August 1989

Dr. Marilyn Assheton-Smith
Director,
Women's Research Centre
c/o Dept. of Educational Foundations
Education North

Dear Marilyn;

We met with you last Tuesday and I thought I would follow up with a summary of our concerns about the shared space we have. The two main ones were that about August 1st a desk and sets of shelves were moved into the large meeting room on the main floor with the apparent intention of making this room into an office. The second concern was the disappearance, about the same time, of two teak veneer tables from this room. Our Association, when we were assigned space in the house, undertook to remove some of the jumble of broken and ill-suited furniture in this room and replaced it with these tables and some other items which made it more usable as a conference room and I think it served both our groups well.

I want to reemphasise that our position on these matters is not negotiable. We want that room to remain as a conference or meeting room to be used by both of our groups. The desks and shelves must be removed and the teak tables replaced. I agree with you that we should meet with you periodically to discuss the decoration of this room (pictures etc.)

We were a little astonished to find that the authorization for installation of these bookshelves and desk came from Ms. P. Leginsky of Extension and that you knew nothing of it. Ms. Leginsky says she knows nothing about the tables being missing but states, categorically that four tables were still here upon completion of the move. However, my own observation is that they were gone before the desk and shelves were installed. We have complained to Security who are attempting to locate them. This raises our concern about the security of the building and who has keys. We have a very limited number of keys to the front door and limit them to the executive. Since we have some expensive computer and office equipment we are concerned about who has access to the building.

The whole matter has made us review our relative space in the building. When we were assigned space in the building your group already occupied the two best and largest of the office rooms on the south side of the first

and second floors. We were assigned the two offices on the north side of the second floor. Your rooms, 144 square feet on the first floor and 120 square feet on the second add up to 264 square feet. The offices assigned to the Association of Professors Emeriti are 79 square feet and 132 square feet for a total of 211 square feet. We feel that this is not equitable since you have the two best and brightest rooms. Our observation is that the second floor room has been virtually unused for the past year. Therefore we would propose that we take over the south room on the second floor and relinquish to you the smaller room on the north side. This would give you 223 square feet and us 252 square feet which would be a more even division.

Sincerely,



Lloyd G. Stephens-Newsham
Professor Emeritus
President

cc. Ms. P. Leginsky
Ms. Mary Potrebenko
Vice President P. Meekison
Prof. G.S. McCaughey, Vice President, A.P.E.
Prof. T. M. Nelson

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

11043 - 90 Avenue
492-2914
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G1

Aug. 22, 1989.

Dr. M. Assheton-Smith,
Department of Education Foundations,
Faculty of Education.
CAMPUS.

Dear Dr. Assheton-Smith:

I do believe I owe you a most abject apology over the subject of "missing tables" from our Mutually Held Territory. I had been led to believe that we had four Teak Tables in the Common Room, and that two had somehow gone astray in conjunction with a moving in there of some furniture about August 1. Of course, when anyone else said: "four tables" they were undoubtedly thinking of the total there, not the Teak Tables in the centre of the room.

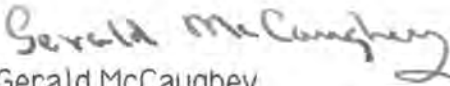
When Mary Potrebenko returned from Toronto a few days ago, and especially after she and I re-arranged the tables in their original format, it was quite clear to me that we must never have had more than two of the large Teak Tables in there, from the start (which, of course, Mary knew from her experiences in decorating the room, etc.). I have now had that fact confirmed by the suppliers of the tables.

Given that I, personally, called in Campus Security, it really is my obligation to offer you and your group my most sincere apologies. What I had understood to be "fact" was not that at all. No tables are missing, and I am most sorry for bringing this issue up at all.

Please accept my most sincere apologies. I will forward a copy of this letter to Campus Security (to straighten out their records on the matter), and to Dr. Meekison, who was a recipient of our President's letter about this matter.

I'm truly sorry to have caused you distress about this "non-issue."

Sincerely,


Gerald McCaughey,
Vice-President, A.P.E.

cc. Dr. Peter Meekison,

**Women's Research Centre,
Athabasca University/University of Alberta,
11043-90th Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6G 2G1
August 23, 1989.**

Professors
Lloyd Stephens-Newsham and
Gerald McCaughey,
Association of Professors Emeriti
University of Alberta
11043-90 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2G1

Dear Lloyd and Gerald;

This letter is in reply to your letters of August 10 and August 22, 1989. You may not be aware that the Women's Research Centre is a joint project of Athabasca University and the University of Alberta, and the Centre executive representatives report to their respective Vice-Presidents Academic. Therefore although the physical space of the centre is located on the University of Alberta campus, it is a joint space and any difficulties that arise in its use have implications for inter-university agreements. It is for that reason that this letter is written by representatives from both universities.

Athabasca University will very shortly be placing computer equipment in the Research Centre for use of Centre researchers. Therefore concerns about security in the Centre take on a particular importance at this time. Sometime during the first week of August there was an unauthorized entry of the upstairs Research Centre office currently being used for one of our projects. All of the accounting and other materials for the project were removed from the office and left in the common room downstairs. We were neither informed that this entry was planned nor advised that it had taken place. University of Alberta representatives who found this material assumed, perhaps wrongly, that members of the emeriti were responsible for this action. It was hoped that this unfortunate action was the result of a misunderstanding; consequently Campus Security was not called. However, the Athabasca University representative on our executive wants written assurance that persons not affiliated with the Research Centre will not access office space which is designated as Centre space.

We do need to discuss the pictures and other decorative items around the common rooms. In particular the print of the Emily Murphy commemorative stamp, which was given to the University by the Federal Minister responsible for the post office, and then given to the Women's Research Centre by President Horowitz, seems to us to deserve a place of display. We were sorry to see that it had been removed. At this point, we are not sure of the best way to deal with these and other concerns, and we would welcome suggestions. We have proposed that a designate of each group meet or converse on a regular basis; we anticipate that that or some other plan will go far to resolve various aesthetic or practical difficulties which have arisen in the sharing of this building. Do you think this is adequate, or would you prefer some more formal method?

Thank you for letting us know in your letter of August 22 (copy attached) that you have discovered that none of the tables is missing. It is unfortunate that campus security was called prior to Mary Potrebenko's return the following week, despite the fact that Marilyn Assheton-Smith did tell you in discussion that Mary was in the building regularly and would know in detail what the situation was.

We are sorry you do not like the bookshelf and desk in the common room. Since you had taken the initiative to place functional and attractive tables and chairs and so on in the front common room and the kitchen, which we all use and appreciate, we assumed that you would have no objections if we added the shelf and desk. We have no intention of converting the common room to another purpose, but rather to make it comfortable for an even broader range of activities. We thought that you too would enjoy the golden pine bookshelf. Whatever the case, we do want to correct your misapprehension that Pat Leginsky authorized the installation of the shelf and desk. In fact, she merely opened the door for the workers, as Mary Potrebenko was not available on that occasion.

This brings us to the question of keys as an aspect of building security. As you know, the back door lock was recently changed so it is the same as the front door lock; now our two groups have the same key to the building. In our case, distribution is carefully controlled by Mary Potrebenko. Mary has one key, Marilyn Assheton-Smith has another, and the researchers working on a Research Centre Project in the second floor office have a key. One key is kept at the neighbouring Women's Program house (Faculty of Extension) so that emergency access to the building can be assured. For reasons of security no other members of our executive hold individual keys, not even Barbara Roberts. Therefore there is virtually no opportunity for anyone to enter the building without authorization and this should answer your concerns about

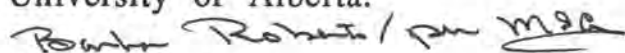
the security of your computer equipment. But as the Research Centre develops there will be expensive equipment in the building (in addition to the Athabasca University equipment mentioned above), and it is imperative that the Research Centre can be confident of the integrity of its office space.

In Lloyd's letter of August 10 (copy attached), you indicate that you would like to exchange one of your second floor offices for our second floor office. This is an example of some of the issues which we might need to discuss. In any case, we think it is clear to each group that our space in the building is inadequate and we both need additional space, especially at peak periods. Perhaps we could discuss some joint effort so that each group could meet its space needs in more appropriate facilities.

Yours truly,



Marilyn I. Assheton-Smith
Associate Professor,
Department of Educational Foundations,
University of Alberta.



Barbara Roberts
Associate Professor,
Women's Studies,
Athabasca University

c.c.

Vice-President Academic, University of Alberta
Vice-President Academic, Athabasca University
Professor T.M. Nelson, University of Alberta
Lorraine Courterille, Researcher, Women's Research Centre

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

11043 - 90 Avenue
492-2914
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G1

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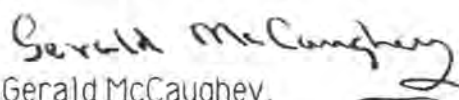
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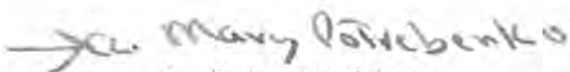
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Sincerely,


Gerald McCaughey,
Vice-President, A.P.E.


cc. Dr. Peter Meekison,

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

11043 - 90 Avenue
492-2914
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G1

10 August 1989

Dr. Marilyn Assheton-Smith
Director,
Women's Research Centre
c/o Dept. of Educational Foundations
Education North

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Sincerely,



Lloyd G. Stephens-Newsham
Professor Emeritus
President

cc. Ms. P. Leginsky
Ms. Mary Potrebenko
Vice President P. Meekison
Prof. G.S. McCaughey, Vice President, A.P.E.
Prof. T. M. Nelson

Distribution:
 White: Budget approval; Action
 Blue: Budget files
 Pink: Data entry; Master file
 Yellow: Retained by originator
 Green: (if present): Department's information
 Gold (if present): Physical Plant circulation



Department of Physical Plant
 University of Alberta

AR #	DIV. N2	REQUISITION No. 257 T
No.:	JOB NUMBER	
STATUS * CHECK () AS REQUIRED		TYPE OF JOB
H <input type="checkbox"/> = HOLD; S <input type="checkbox"/> = STANDING OPEN		

WORK REQUISITION

ORIGINATING DEPT.: DO NOT FILL SHADED AREAS

ORIGINATING DATE **May 21/92**

(Department)

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Mail to :

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Centre :

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معهد الشؤون الثقافية
(الشرق الأوسط و شمال إفريقيا)



The Institute of Cultural Affairs
(Middle East & North Africa)

عنوان المراسلة :

١٠٧٩ كورنيش النيل - الدور الثاني - جاردن سيتي - القاهرة

فاكس : ٣٥٠ ٤٠٥٥

تلخس : ٩٢٣٤٥

مكتب القاهرة :

ت : ٣٥٢٢٥٨٤

٥ ش ٢٦١ المعادى الجديدة

مركز التنمية :

قرية بياض العرب - بني سويف ت مباشر : (٠٨٢) ٢٢٤٢٦٩

(٠٨٢) ٣٢٧٨٢٣

January 29, 1992

CRIAW.ICREF

c/o Misener/Margetts Women's Research Centre,

11043-90 Avenue,

Edmonton,

Alberta, T6G 1E6,

Canada.

Dear Madam,

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is a private not-for-profit organization chartered in 1973 by royal decree in Brussels, Belgium. The Institute was established to assist in economic and social development in rural and urban communities in approximately twenty-four nations. ICA has been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations (category 11) and by UNICEF.

ICA Egypt began work in 1976 and since that time has assisted rural villages with economic and social development through extensive training programs and self-effort projects.

Our media department was formed early in 1991 and since then we have published two issues of Ru'ya (copy enclosed for your information). Our forthcoming issue will be geared towards women and the issue after that, expected to be in June, will be centred solely on the environment.

Accordingly, we would very much appreciate any sort of documentation, working papers etc. that you could send us on women and/or the environment. Additionally, it would be extremely helpful if we could receive a list of your publications and of course if you have any monthly or quarterly magazines we would be delighted to receive them.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Julie Issa

Julie Issa

" يهتم المعهد بالعنصر الانساني "

" Concerned With The Human Factor in World Development "

From: Barb Shokal (8/28/92)

To: Marilyn Assheton-Smith

Reply to: RE>Women's Research Centre, my absence

I'll ensure that the computer sheets are sent to Noreen. I suggest that a letter be written to Special Funds and Research Accounting indicating Noreen as alternate signing authority (the letter should include an example of Noreen's signature). Sometimes forms may be stopped because someone checked the signing authority on the account. This would lead to unnecessary problems (especially while you are away). Best to deal with this possibility while you are still here. Barb

Date: 8/28/92 7:43 AM

To: Barb Shokal

From: Marilyn Assheton-Smith

Barb, while I am away Noreen Bell will be tending to administration of the centre. Could you ensure that the financial statements go directly to her? (from here). I usually read them first and send them to her, but she will transfer money into the account if needed. Should we do anything about signing authority? The system is accepting her signature on p.o's etc, as it should, and she is not on university payroll... we can do some kind of "work-arounds" but if you can think of pitfalls, let me know.

=====

COPY

**Misener/ Margetts Women's Research
Centre**

**Athabasca University/University of Alberta
11043-90th Avenue Edmonton, Alberta**

September 9, 1992

Office of the Comptroller
Special Funds and Research Accounting
University of Alberta

To Whom It May Concern:

I am signing authority for the Research Centre however I will be on leave until December 31, 1992. Noreen Bell will act as interim signing authority in my absence. Ms. Bell's signature is recorded below:

Thank you.

Marilyn Assheton-Smith

Dear Friend,

Sometimes experiencing the full potential of living in the mainstream of community life is not easy for persons with disabilities. Even today, as society stands on the brink of the 21st century, many barriers still exist for those who simply want the opportunity to control their own destiny.

The Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities is driven by the firm conviction that all Albertans should be empowered to lead fulfilling, independent lives, and is committed to the principles of *Individuality, Accountability, Equality, Integration and Full Participation*.

Since its inception in 1973, Alberta Committee's volunteer board of Directors has worked with concerned individuals, consumer groups and service organizations throughout Alberta, and beyond the province's boundaries, to work towards full community participation for people with disabilities. We provide the framework for consumers to represent themselves to policy makers and service providers. Historically, Alberta Committee has been a vocal and visible group of persons with disabilities, contributing to legislated policy changes that impact on person with disabilities, including the Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH), Alberta Aids for Daily Living (AADL), The Individual Rights Protection Act (IRPA) and the Alberta Home Adaptation Program (AHAP).

Of equal importance is the work we do today. We liaise with our members, visit their communities and learn more about their issues; our primary objective is to include as many consumers as possible in the policy formulation process. We gather and study data on the issues, assess relevant provincial and national policies, provide that information to our members and publish and distribute the resulting documents to appropriate audiences.

Unquestionably, Alberta Committee and the consumer movement have created change in Alberta in the past, *but what now?*

Alberta Committee will continue to develop strong partnerships with other community interest groups to work toward full citizen participation in social policy. As an organization, we will strive for universal access to all public services, support initiatives that encourage community re-investment in health services and leadership development, monitor policies, and encourage activities that empower individuals and communities.

MEMBERS ARE THE LIFE-BLOOD OF ALBERTA COMMITTEE. It is for this reason that we ask you to join our organization to show your community you support people with disabilities.

**HELP ALBERTA COMMITTEE BREAK THE SOCIAL CHAINS
THAT HAVE KEPT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES FROM FULL
AND EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN SOCIETY.**

Alberta
Committee of
Citizens with
Disabilities

MEMBERSHIP FORM

#242, 10010 - 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1C4
Phone: 425 - 8833



Date: _____

I am interested in:

becoming a member of the Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities

- \$10/individual
- \$15/family
- \$20/organization

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____

A cheque in the amount of \$ _____ is enclosed for the category indicated below.

- Donation under \$100
- Sponsors \$100 to \$499
- Patrons \$500 to \$999
- Benefactors \$1,000 and over

Contributions are gratefully accepted.

Please make cheques payable to the **Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities**
Your support assures the continued success of the
Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities.



WOMEN'S LEGAL EDUCATION AND ACTION FUND EDMONTON CHAPTER

The LEAF Edmonton Chapter

is holding a public evening on

"WOMEN COURTING EQUALITY"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1992: 7:30 P.M.

Colin Low Cinema

National Film Board of Canada

120 Main Floor, Canada Place, 9700 Jasper Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

Wheelchair Accessible

PROGRAM

- Screening of the LEAF video, "Courting Equality": information on LEAF, and LEAF's involvement in sexual harassment cases
- Panel: **Jean McBean**, moderator
Sheila Greckol: Sexual Harassment: Ramifications for Alberta of the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill controversy in the United States
Pat Paradis: The Provost (KKK) Inquiry: LEAF's intervention
- Discussion

Endorsed by: Elizabeth Fry Society of Edmonton, Catherine Hedlin, Jane Karstaedt, Options for Women, Support and Awareness Program for Battered Women

- Admission is free, but donations to off-set costs will be gratefully accepted.
- Please help us advertise through, for example, newsletters, telephone trees, agency and group networks, and at meetings.

With thanks to the Alberta advisory Council on Women's Issues and the National Film Board of Canada, Women's Film Program for their generous support.



ACCD

ALBERTA COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES

HEAD OFFICE

#242, 10010 - 105 STREET
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T5J 1C4

Phone: 1 (403) 425-8833
Fax: 1 (403) 420-6613
T.D.D.: 1 (403) 425-8835

SOUTH OFFICE

424A - 8th AVENUE S.E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2G 0L7

Phone: 1 (403) 237-5815
Fax: 1 (403) 261-3796

January 1992

Dear Friend:

Many barriers still exist which prevent people with disabilities from full participation in their communities.

Women with disabilities face double discrimination by being both women and disabled. For example, in the area of employment, women, including women with disabilities, are less likely to find work than men, and when they do find work they earn less ("Compass", Dec. 90, p.11). Often women with disabilities lose out on job opportunities because of a lack of accessible public transit. Many women with disabilities spend their lives working in sheltered workshops earning less than minimum wage because they have been labelled mentally handicapped.

In order to encourage women with disabilities in Alberta to identify and assert control over their concerns, Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities is embarking on the initial phase of a project which will address the development of a provincial network for women with disabilities in Alberta.

Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities is a consumer driven provincial organization of and for persons within the cross-disability community. Alberta Committee supports the rights, freedom and responsibility of individuals to determine their own destiny.

We need your help!

Are you connected with a group involving women with disabilities or do you see the need for and/or are you interested in developing a group involving women with disabilities?

If you answered yes to either of the above questions, would you please complete the form below and send it by February 21, 1992 to:

**Southern Director
Alberta Committee South
424A - 8th Ave. S.E.
Calgary, Alta. T2G 0L7**

We would like to send you a brief questionnaire. We need your input and ideas about the leadership needs and organizational issues that groups of women with disabilities might encounter. Thanks in advance for your contribution!

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY AND CODE: _____

PHONE NUMBER: (DAY) _____ (EVENING) _____

Rural Institute For Social Development Society

(Registered Under Societies act 1860 Regd. No. 222/88)

CUMBUM - 523 333. Prakasam Dt. A. P. South India.

To

Date 03-01-1992.

CRIAW/ICREF Conference Committee,
c/o Misener/Margetts Women's Research Centre,
11043-90 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 1E6,
CANADA.

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is D. Devasahayam and I am the President and Programme Co-ordinator for the "Rural Institute for Social Development Society" Cumbum .

The Rural Institute for Social Development Society is a Voluntary non-sectarian non-political, non-profitmaking non-Governmental organisation working in two blocks of prakasam District Andhra Pradesh, South India.

We are nine people elected as executive members of this society and we registered our organisation under societies registration act 1860-in-1988. We formed this organisation only to uplift the people of our area who are downtrodden, passive, apathetic and destitute. Our target people are scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe. (Untouchables)

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TARGET GROUP: The people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe are socially and economically backward and for most of the year they hardly take one square meal a day. Living for them is continuous struggle for survival and continuous dependency on others. About 90% of these two communities and destitute and practically all of them are agricultural labourers.

Cont..... 2nd page..

Scheduled caste and tribals by very fact of their birth into these particular communities are considered by the society as large as un-touchables and poor. It is because of caste system in India. From generation to generation they are trained and tamed to live on the left-overs of the rich and high caste people. They were slaves to the upper caste and they do not possess any movable or immovable property though they are freed from the bonded labour by the Government of India, but since they are provided any alternative means of living the same is continued in different manner.

The Rural Institute for Social Development Society, Cumbum has come in to existence with the initiation of some educated harizans and tribals in the Mandal to facilitate their fellow men for a full and abundant human life. To provide equal possibilities for harizans and tribals to develop themselves all the infrastructures have to be changed in the society/country which is impossible for a weak and humble organisation like RISDS. It may also be difficult for the Government in power to transform the social structures. Hence a voluntary organisation can only do what is within its scope. It is to facilitate the scheduled caste and tribals to improve their living standard and to live an independent and dignified human life.

Adult and children are suffering from various ~~frn~~ diseases like Diarrhoea, Dysentery Hepatitis Typhoid, Malnutrition, Anemia, Worms, T.B. and Amebiya.

We are conducting major projects " Health and Community Development " in 15 villages, of Ardhavedu Block and Social Forestry project in two villages. [May other small programmes are also included in the projects]

The RISDS is working with women [75%] as women are having a lot of problems, and crisis regularly and the problems are increasing gradually day by day. They are facing lot of atrocities from their husbands. Women work both in the field as well as in the house, for more than 15 hours per day. But they get meagre wages. When we compare with men. In our area men are getting per head Rs.10/- only per day as an agricultural

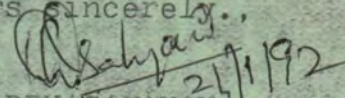
labour. But women are getting Rs. 6/- per day like this there are
contridiction in many things. Women are illitrate -passive
ignorant apethetic like men. They are exploited by their
husbands as well as the land Lords. The Land Lords are enjoying
with ~~the~~ there bodies. I hope that you may understand well.
The dowry is big and Burning problem in our country.

Especially rural women contribute, atleast 50% of the total
food production, receive little and no agricultural training
or any kind ignorance of a more balanced dite to family planned
to hygine in the home and toother ways. Improving family health
and the quality of life is particular a result of illiteracy
The status accureded to women is still not equal to that of men.
Women continue to victims of a process of economic, social
cultural and political marginilisation. Like this there are so
many crisis in ^{this} area. Women are facing more than men.

RISDS. is interest ed to develop women in all the grounds.
Hence we humbly request you to kindly send you brouchers
and other literature which concern to women.

Thanking you ..

Yours sincerely.,


[D.DEVASAHAYAM] 21/1/92

President / Programme Co-ordinator.

Ru'ya

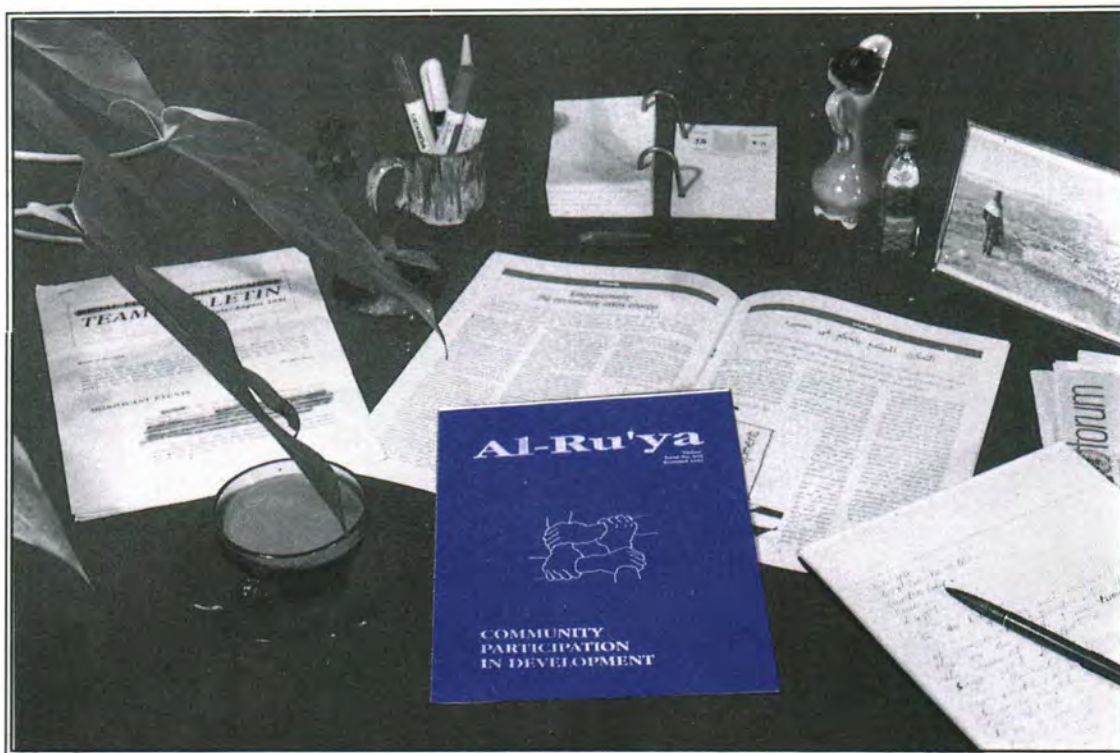
'Vision'
Issue No.1
Autumn 1991

NOT FOR SALE



**Child
Development**

- Toward the realization of a vision
- Toward more understanding
- Toward a better quality



Ru'ya

The magazine of development

Your chance to participate

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Ru'ya is a not-for-sale irregular newsletter published by the Institute of Cultural Affairs, Egypt.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a private, non-profit, non-government organization concerned with self-help economic and social development.

Editors: Hala el Kholi,
Ahmed Badawi
Design & printing: The Palm Press

Ru'ya welcomes unsolicited material, but is not responsible in cases of loss or damage.

Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily imply endorsement by the Institute of Cultural Affairs or *Ru'ya* staff.

For more information, suggestions, and contributions, please contact:

Ru'ya
The Institute of Cultural Affairs
C/o IBA
1079 Corniche el Nil, Garden City,
Cairo, Egypt.
Tel.: (02) 3522584

COVER PHOTO: AHMED BADAWI

From the Editors

We are pleased to report a most favourable reaction to the experimental issue of *Ru'ya*. We would like to thank those of you who made time, amidst their busy schedules, to give us feed their back. Your enthusiastic support fuels our determination to stride forward.

This, officially, is the first issue of *Ru'ya*, not *AI-Ru'ya* mind you. It is in no way the end of our serious endeavours, only the beginning. Although yet a modest effort, this first issue hopes to establish the publication's character, policy and format.

Other style improvements will unfold as you read through. Plans to expand *Ru'ya* in size, content and circulation are under way. We assure you that no effort will be spared to create, slowly but surely, an effective publication for the dissemination of information, the exchange of ideas and the sharing of experiences.

As mentioned in the experimental issue, *Ru'ya* is an attempt to serve as a network involving a cross section of the development community. This of course remains our mission. *Ru'ya* is intended to serve development efforts at large.

Content will, to a large extent, be dictated by the readers: development professionals, field-workers, researchers, and above all, members of those communities to which all development endeavours are directed.

We believe your contributions, comments, suggestions and feed back are the foundations upon which *Ru'ya* will grow and develop its full potential to become an effective vehicle of communications in the field of socio-economic development.

The next issue of *Ru'ya* will be dedicated to women. We hope to examine their status in society, the important role they have to play in the integrated approach to development and efforts to improve their abilities and expand their role as an integral part of the community. Again, your valuable input will be most welcome.

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KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING WHEN DEALING WITH CHILDREN

Awareness of attitudes and consequences means the difference between success and failure

by Ahmed Badawi



How many grazed knees does this asphalt playground cause each school year?

In Egypt, huge amounts of money are spent on children and child related projects every year. However, the results are not always congruent with the money spent and the efforts accompanying the process of spending. Why? Lots of reasons, but foremost of all is lack of awareness.

Awareness, as far as children are concerned, is the simple realization on behalf of those in control, whether parents, teachers, planners, even older siblings, that it takes more than just "stuffing the child with food" in order for him to grow, that is grow properly. "We used to think that a child grows on its own and that of course proved to be untrue. There are motor, psychological, and mental aspects to the process of growth, and the child has to be guided in exercising all those abilities in order for them to develop," articulated Dr. Fatma Khafagy, Pro-

gramme Officer for Women's Development and Education at CRS.

Unfortunately, this lack of awareness is evident everywhere and at all levels: at home, in school, and in the media, to name just a few arenas.

"Consider for instance some of the toys parents give to their children. Pistols, model vehicles, guns. The idea behind toys is that they teach the child something, to evoke an emotional response that would develop certain abilities. Cubes, for instance, do that. When the child organizes them, one of the things he learns is the relationship between space and matter which develops his mental abilities. Toys such as guns are amusing, but they do not evoke the right kind of response." explained Hala Shoukallah, Deputy Projects Manager at the Catholic Relief Services (CRS/Egypt).

A common example of how parents, particularly mothers, still fail to interpret certain patterns of child behaviour, is their attitude regarding nutrition. It is not unusual to find a well-educated mother complaining to whomever she meets that her child is not eating properly, and how his cheeks are not as fleshy or as rosy as the kid next door. Then she would go on citing proofs that her child is suffering from a severe case of malnutrition.

"The solution is simple," might retort a knowing neighbour or a friend. "Force him or her to eat." Simple indeed but unfortunately wrong.

"When a child abstains from eating regularly, we used to think that it was just physical. Actually, in most cases it is not. It is probably because of psychological or emotional reasons," says Dr. Khafagy.

The situation at many schools is not any better. According to Ms. Shoukallah, the mental capabilities of Egyptian children are not taken into consideration. There is no curriculum to develop those abilities and the concentration lies solely on the ability of the child to memorize.

Dr. Mohamed el Ghorab, Nutrition Consultant at CRS/Egypt takes the case of schools a bit further and discusses the subliminal messages received by children when they encounter, for the first time, an institution other than home:

"When a child goes to school for the first time, he discovers that things are really bad. He might sit on a broken desk, in a class where most of the windows are also broken. Facilities are not comfortable. And, among hundreds of other children, he is no more

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Cover Story

the centre of attention. His small, simple world has suddenly grown into uncontrollable proportions. So, after he has lived freely at home, school seems like a prison. To the child, this is like a clear message that he deserves nothing better. He feels degraded and humiliated and starts to rebel, first against his school, his family, and then against society at large. He also loses his respect for the symbols of social authority, starting from teachers all the way up to policemen and clergy."

A third arena is the media. According to the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, only 1% of total radio broadcasting time in Egypt is dedicated to children who, according to the 1986 National Census, represented 14.9% of the total population. Children's cinema and theatre are in a bad shape due to lack of specialists; and the films and plays produced for children are both inadequate in number and inappropriate in quality.

As for television, the most popular means of communication, it is, according to Hala Shoukallah, mostly destructive. There is no clear philosophy regarding children's programmes and no specialists. This renders whatever is produced for children futile and lacking any clear message.

Home, schools, and the media play a very important role in the development of the child. Any shortcoming could cause severe damage. But also, if the correct steps are taken, success is often far-reaching.

An illustration of this is the famous Project for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases in Egypt. Many factors contributed to the success of that project, but perhaps the most important factor is the spread of awareness.

Lack of awareness was one of the main obstacles facing the project. A public education campaign was launched and it exploited all channels of communication, as well as relying heavily on per-

son-to-person contact through volunteers, doctors, and community leaders. By 1988, the percentage of mothers who could prepare Oral Rehydration Solution has jumped to 96% from 53% in 1984.

This resulted in a 30% decrease in infant mortality rate, and 58% in diarrhoea-related cases.

A lot of people, institutions, and organizations started to realize the vital importance of awareness. For instance, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Egyptian Government and various non-government organizations, is now working on a huge child development project of which a great portion will be dedicated to tackling the problem of awareness at all levels.

Awareness can save lives. It can also make the quality of life much better. On the other hand, lack of it could be fatal and that is a very serious problem indeed. □

PHOTO: ADHAM NABIL

Masks used in a children's TV show: the kids love it – why can't we have more of it?



HOME BASED CHILD CARE

A model successfully applied in the West – but can it be adapted to Egyptian needs?

by Hala El Kholy

One of the many challenges facing both developed and developing societies is the quality of care they provide for children. Child care has become increasingly prominent on the agendas of most policy makers. More so today, as development efforts begin to shift away from the emphasis on economics and takes on a more humane face.

By way of exploring new means of improving and developing the care we provide our youngsters, and in a conscious effort to investigate a method of child care that has been successfully applied elsewhere, The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD) hosted a conference last July entitled "A New Model for Community Child Care"

The two-day seminar, held in collaboration with the Support Centres of America, the Hanz Seidel Foundation, and The Institute of Management Development of the American University in Cairo, was attended by 30 child care specialists including some from Arab countries as well as representatives from various non-government organizations.

Ms. Nancy Travis, Executive Director of the Child Care Support Centre in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A, and Director of the Demonstration Project there, explained that "Family Day Care" means child care on a part time basis (less than 24 hours) for six or fewer children from infancy to five years of age in a caregiver's home, in the same neighbourhood, for a fee. In the course of the two-



Participants in a conference to discuss Home Based Child Care.

day discussions, it was agreed that a clearer name for this model would be Home Based Child Care.

According to Ms. Travis, the model offers parents a very flexible time frame, especially those who require care for their children out of the regular working day schedule, service infrequently available with other forms of child care. In addition, it ensures strong personal relationships between the parents and their children with their cho-

Home Based Child Care provides the parents with an appropriate place for their children within the neighbourhood

sen care-givers. The benefit for the child lies in a simulated home environment and individual attention because of the small number.

On the other hand, the varying ages of children in the same group enhances interaction and is yet another simulation of family life. This model could also accommodate special and disabled children. Home Based Child Care provides the parents with an appropriate place for their children within the neighbourhood thus maintaining similar cultural and value codes.

"This makes it one of the cheapest forms of child care or one of the most expensive depending on the area" said Ms. Travis.

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Reports

Ms. Estelle Brock, Assistant Director of the Child Care Support Centre in Atlanta, assisted Ms. Travis in presenting the American model in detail and addressing the participants' different questions and reservations. Dr. Osman Farrag, Professor of Psychology at the American University in Cairo and the coordinator of the conference, presented a working paper on the development of Home Based Child Care. His paper discussed the difference between this form of care and other available forms.

Varying child care methods have evolved and been utilized based on the changing needs of different societies. The need to investigate new methods, as well as to improve existing ones, continues to grow as more

"Child care givers" is not really a new concept. It has been applied in other countries but its rather new to Egypt. What needs to be done is formalizing it and providing training".

mothers, the basic child care-taker, go out to work. In response to such needs, institutionalized care like day-care centres, preschools and nurseries have surfaced. Many of these forms of child care have left much to be desired.

The Arab population alone boasts 40 million children under the age of six. Care through the above-mentioned institutions accommodates only 1.8%. Research tells us that the reasons for such shortcoming mainly revolves around lack of financial resources and preoccupation with providing elementary school facilities for the older child. Care facilities for the under six thus mainly falls to the responsibility of private efforts, in most cases insufficient in quantity and beyond the financial means of average families.

"Child care givers is not really a new concept", says Ms. Travis. "It has been applied in other countries but it's rather new to Egypt. What needs to be done is formalizing it and providing training".

There was a general consensus among the participants that although there was need for the suggested model of child care, they had no doubts that further study, research, and experimentation was necessary to adapt the model to the different cultural values and norms of Arab societies. The participants agreed that well defined criteria and methods of supervision are a must.

Ms. Travis noted that standards or regulations set minimum levels required of all care givers in the areas of safety, health and hygiene, nutrition, and care. There are also certain minimum standards in terms of space. Training in these areas, together with the area of simple business management is a necessity.

In a prompt response to the conference, The Egyptian State Authority for Information recommended that Home Based Child Care should be tried out in two of Cairo's neighbourhoods as well as further north in the Governorate of Matrouh. □

Where can they go? Adequate child care facilities are the right of every child

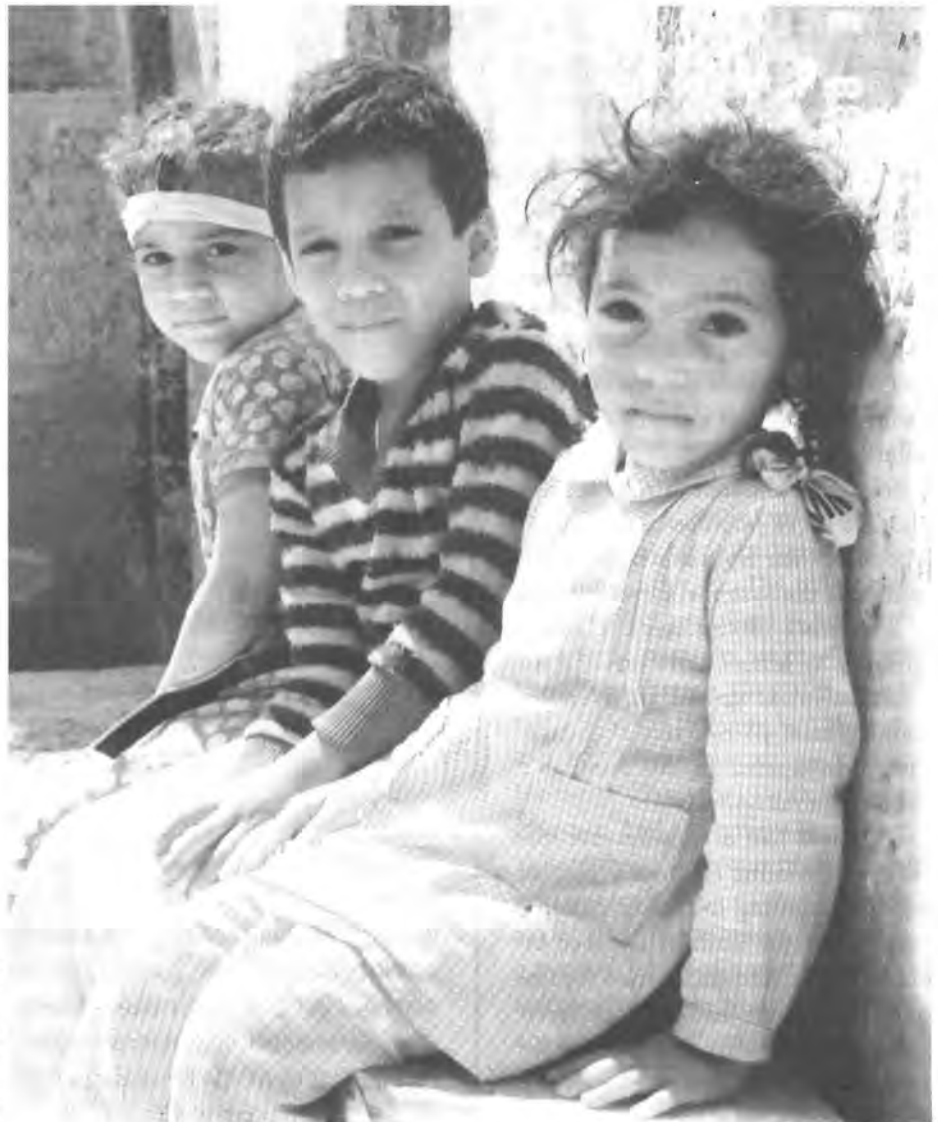


PHOTO: ADHAM NABIL

READING FOR ALL

A campaign to promote reading

By: Angelina Eichorst

Throughout the various development organizations, councils and committees in Egypt, there is a growing consensus about the importance of reading for children and even the improvement of the country's education system as a whole.

Reading implies dealing with new information and ideas, it instils a sense of values and makes people functional in relation to the environment and the community.

"We should teach our children how to think and reason by themselves, and the importance of being educated. Forty years ago we had qualified teachers and those who had the chance to go to school loved it. They really did learn something. I regret the downturn of education which is one of the major reasons for the numerous difficulties in society we face nowadays", says Aida Guindi, member of the executive board of the Integrated Care Society (ICS).

Founded as a non-profit organization in 1977, ICS focuses on dealing with the many aspects of a child's development.

Encouraging children to read is high on ICS's list of priorities. Subsequently, one of their biggest achievements to date is the systematic establishing of a network of children's libraries. Around 33 school libraries and 16 public libraries spread all over the country meet part of this challenge. They participated in this summer's Reading for All festival.

The festival had a considerable impact in alleviating children's 'fear' of books. According to Ghada Camilia, librarian of the Sixth of October Library Club in Agouza, "Before the festival started, we had 2000 children members, now after two months we have around 4000. Most are between 6 and 15 years. The fee is only five

pounds a year."

The setting up of libraries is being taken seriously by ICS. By means of regular monitoring, the members of the board ensure that top quality librarian service is provided for the young readers. The board does its utmost in providing children with suitable books and accommodation. "Most of the librarians are very enthusiastic. They have been highly trained upon the personal request of

ing number of drop outs from regular schools every year?

Aida Guindi says: "We are well aware of the limitations, but we have to start somewhere. The problem of school drop outs and the elimination of children's illiteracy is considered by all of us as the main obstacle to development. This is where, for instance the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Council for Childhood and currently Motherhood concentrates its efforts.

"The Committee does all the preparatory work. We organized a seminar last year, but we have to wait for the

Ministry of Education to implement new policies. The recently installed Minister of Education, Dr. Hussein Kamel Bahaa el-Din, seems willing to benefit from all national and international studies and experiences, in order to address the sources of illiteracy in the education system. Our real concern, however is implementation and follow up."

Some of the necessary ingredients for an effective reorganization of the education system are present: the financial means through international funds and the blessing of the government. Still it

will probably take quite some time before parents and children start to realize the importance of reading and education. □



One of the many posters to publicize the festival

ICS's Chairwoman Susan Mubarak," adds Ms. Camilia.

So far so good, but is it really worthwhile to establish libraries, when, according to UNICEF reports, 20% of children are illiterate with an increas-

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A PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN AS A TEACHER

Be a mother: that's all it takes... and a few things more

By: Ahmed Badawi

In 1946, in his classic, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*, Benjamin Spock, wrote: "The more people have studied different methods of bringing up children, the more they have come to the conclusion that what good mothers and fathers instinctively feel like doing for their children is the best after all."

Ms. Naema Mabruk is not a mother, and no one can really judge her as good or bad: good is a highly judgemental word; but she instinctively feels like doing a lot for children.

"I have so much to give them, and that's why I became a teacher."

Hajja Naema, as she prefers people to call her, is a 55 year old woman. She works as a preschool teacher in Tel Abu Narooz, a small village in Beni Suef, in Upper Egypt. Originally from Tel Abu Narooz herself, she moved to Cairo in 1957 with her husband.

"When my husband died in 1982, I moved back to the village. I built my own house, and I live there alone ever since."

However, Mama Naema, as she loves children to call her, is never lonely. She is always involved with one thing or the other that has to do with kids. She recalls that a couple of years ago "during preparations for the Mother's Day festival, I issued invitation cards for all parents to come and attend the celebrations in which their sons and daughters would participate. I gave the cards to the children to hand them to their parents. A day later, a child came, his name is Ahmed, and handed me back the card saying that he could not give it to his father.

When I asked why, the answer was spontaneously simple: his father had left home.

"When I heard that, to tell you the truth, my heart sank to my feet. I know Ahmed's family rather well and for such a thing to happen ... anyway, to cut a long story short, I managed to bring Ahmed's father to the festival, and eventually the man moved back home, no credit to me but to the spirit of the day!"

Hajja Naema believes in no particular method of bringing up children, or for that matter, parents. She just follows her instincts, a very distinctive feature in her character.

"When a child goes to a preschool, he leaves his mother, together with a lot of other familiar things, for the first time in his life. And during the hours he spends at the preschool, he thinks of me as a substitute for his mother, or at least he expects me to be. This is added pressure, you know it is very bad to let a child down".

Deprived of children herself, Hajja Naema's motherly instincts are sharply tuned. According to her, children have to be taken easily. No one can expect a child of 3 or 4 to master reading and writing as a grown up. This is pushing too far. On the other hand, children at that age are never too young to learn. They are old enough to learn lots of things. What should be done then is to pick from among those things what the child is really interested in; and children could be interested in virtually any thing only if you know how to guide them.



Naema training one of her pupils to match cloth squares

When Hajja Naema moved back to the village she remained jobless until 1985 when the preschool was established. Before that she never worked and never had any formal training on how to be a teacher. But, "I was so interested in any thing related to children, even children's magazines."

In her class you always find a bunch of magazines and story books scattered around. All her pupils love reading, a thing that pleases her so much.

"Children, as you know, are highly imaginative. They love to identify themselves with the characters they read about. This is one of the ways through which they grow."

Most of the male children dream of being army officers when they grow up. She encourages them but always with the advice that "you can always be an officer and a farmer at the same time. This way you'll guard your land and your people even better."

Hajja Naema's advice has not stood the test of time yet. The oldest child she taught at preschool is just entering the preparatory stage of education. Even though, they still rush to her whenever they see her; they still call her Mama Naema; and, every Mother's Day, they still give her presents. And she returns the favour.

"Motherhood is a concept. You don't get paid for being a mother. In school, at any stage of education, if you aren't a mother, you're doomed to fail as a teacher. If you are, your children will always call you mama, even when they're mothers and fathers themselves." □

CANADA FUND

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives has recently approved a weaving project in a pioneering effort to assist the people of Naquada restore their collapsing traditional handicraft to its past glory. Naquada, a major *markaz* in the southern governorate of Qena consists of 4 villages. Its 35,000 inhabitants' major economic activity is the production of "Al Ferka", a silk and cotton blend considered vital by Sudanese women for good fortune on three major occasions: marriage, childbirth, and male circumcision. More than 50% of the inhabitants of Naquada are weavers while the rest provide related services.

A cultural heritage since the beginning of the century, the Naquada community maintained a prosperous business which reached its peak between 1984-1987. Sales reached 700,000 pieces of "Ferka" bringing in a total of U\$.4 million.

A sharp downfall occurred when all Naquada's exports of "Al Ferka" stopped in 1988 mainly due to economic problems in Sudan. With no alternative source of income, poverty prevailed. The 8,000 hand-loom that still exist were abandoned and many families started selling off their belongings.

The LE. 150,000 Canadian contribution, together with the enthusiasm and promised support of the Governor of Qena and a team of weaving consultants, aims at bringing Naquada out of its crisis through the many activities proposed in the project.

In the course of the next 11 months, the duration of the project, there will be a two month period of applied research to test the abilities and skills of a selected sample of weavers and identify technical weak points. Other proposed activities will include development of weaving and related skills through theoretical and practical training sessions as well as the development of production tools.

A crucial component to the success of this project is the opening of new marketing channels for Naquada's products. Cairo and Luxor can provide such channels. Exhibitions to display the

products are scheduled for September, 1992, which marks the end of the project as well as the peak season for tourism in both Luxor and Cairo.

In addition to its economic importance, this project is considered the first of its kind in Egypt. It preserves skills and handicrafts threatened by extinction, as well as helping a segment of the population restore its profession and standard of living.

Naquada's most precious tool of trade, the loom



A seminar is to be held in Cairo to discuss the results of the project. This seminar will be of utmost importance especially if the project succeeds in solving this cultural and economic problem.

For more information, contact:

*The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
4, Latin America St.,
Garden City, Cairo.
Tel.: 3551913-3560741*

UNICEF

UNICEF's programme of cooperation in Egypt for the period 1990-1994 involves ten major projects currently underway. The overall strategy tackles the complexities of child survival and development problems through mutually reinforced actions in multiple fields. The aim is to ensure not just basic survival, but an improved quality of life for children, enabling them to develop to their fullest potential. UNICEF continues to support both the commitment and effort of the Egyptian government to accelerate action for children set out by the designation of the years 1989-1999 as a "decade for the protection and development of the Egyptian child".

In the health field, one of the more ambitious projects should lead to the full immunization of some 1.8 million infants each year, thereby eradicating

EQI

polio and reducing measles deaths by 95%. In addition, the target immunization of 80% of pregnant women against tetanus by 1994 will be a major step towards eliminating neonatal tetanus deaths. To achieve such goals UNICEF is actively involved in vaccine production and supply, cold chain improvement, training, mobilization behind targets, communication, and information surveillance to monitor disease reduction. Other related health projects include: control of diarrhoeal diseases, maternal and neonatal health care, nutrition, and acute respiratory infections. To complement its health projects, UNICEF is engaged in a drinking water and sanitation project as an environmental preventative measure since the assurance of potable water and basic sanitation is vital to the well being of children and their communities. According to the 1990-1994 programme UNICEF advocates a selective focus on a limited range of technologies which have proved most suitable in the Egyptian context. As a long-term investment in preventive health, UNICEF is supporting the adoption of small scale systems which have proved more reliable in rural Egypt. The programme calls for the installation of 50 hand pumps per year, accompanied by operation and maintenance training for community members and heavy promotion of diarrhoea prevention measures. Another closely related project is targeted at women, the traditional child caretakers and guardians of family health in Egypt. Over the period of the programme 10,000 women will have received loans and 15,000 children aged three to six years will have joined day-care centres in 204 villages.

For more details on UNICEF Programmes in Egypt, Contact UNICEF Egypt office at: 8, Adnan Omar Sidki St., off Mussadak St., Dokki-Cairo. Tel:704857, 710578

Reaching Out is a thirty-minute video shot on location in the cities of Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt. The film presents an overview of the Egypt Small and Micro-enterprise (SME) project, financed by USAID and operated by two non-profit foundations, the Alexandria Businessmen's Association and the Egyptian Small Enterprise Development Foundation. The Objective of this project is to expand the economic output of the micro and small-scale enterprise sector, promoting the absorption of labor, and the creation of new job opportunities.

The project provides short term working capital to existing small businesses for the purchase of raw materials. It also offers technical assistance services to small entrepreneurs.

The film serves to introduce selected small and micro-enterprises in Egypt, the economic role played by SMEs, the problems faced by this informal sector, the goals and achievements of the project, and its impact on clients. It details loan procedures, and illustrates project process and administration.

The film features indepth interviews with project staff and administration, experts in small and micro-enterprise support programmes, in addition to small and micro-enterprise owners who have participated in the project.

EQI recommends the film for general viewing by those interested in development and small-scale credit programmes.

It is designed primarily for use as an educational tool, targeted to SME project staff, potential project clients, banks, the local business community, and government officials.

The film is available both in Arabic and English versions and was produced by Environmental Quality International (EQI) in September 1991.

For more information contact EQI 18 El Mansour Mohamed St. Zamalek, Cairo. Tel: 3401924 - 3408628

SFD

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) surges on with a strong commitment to enhance developmental efforts in Egypt, according to the July / August Team Bulletin. The SFD's Board of Directors has effectively approved, in principle pending final appraisal, a Productive Family Programme, a Handicrafts Programme, the Alexandria Businessmen's Association (ABA) Entrepreneurship Programme and a youth training programme in the field of Hotel management and tourism. The Board has also reviewed allocations, contributions and soft loans made to the SFD, to define the Funds' total planning budget together with the mechanisms and criteria set for credit facilities. The SFD will, moreover, appoint a technical consultant group to serve as a link between itself and the

executing agencies.

In addition, a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Block Grant Programme is being prepared to be implemented through Community Development Associations (CDAs) under the umbrella of the SFD Community Development and Municipal Services Programmes. Draft outlines for training/ Institution building programmes for PVOs have already been prepared.

In August, The Commission of the European Community agreed to allocate L.E. 450-500 million to the fund. The SFD is currently finalizing a U. S. contribution of L.E. 180 million.

For further information contact :
the Social Fund for Development
43, Mohamed Mazhar St., Zamalek,
Cairo. Tel: 3413619

NCMC



The National Council for Motherhood and Childhood is drafting an experimental literacy programme for children and women of child bearing age. The programme will take place in selected areas of five governorates, in accordance with Egypt's commitment to eliminate illiteracy by the year 1999. It is designed as a foundation for a more integrated and comprehensive nationwide programme that will draw on all

aspects identified during the two - year initial experimental project (1991-1993). The project is to target 100,000 children between 8 and 14 who have either never been to school, are school drop outs or, having finished elementary stage are still illiterate. In addition, the experiment will target 50,000 women of child bearing age (16-35) who have either never been educated or have not completed the elementary stage.

Among its other recent accomplishments, the Council has published the first complete bibliography of child related research papers. In collaboration with the Arab Centre for Research Documentation in Social Sciences, the Bibliography covers materials published up to 1987.

The invaluable documentation is available at the Council's library for all interested parties to use.

For more information
contact: The National Council
for Motherhood and Childhood
Corniche Al Maadi, Cairo.
P.O.B.11 Misr Kadima

CRS

In April, 1991, the Catholic Relief Services, Egypt (CRS), in collaboration with the University of Tanta, opened a Model Day-care Centre in Tanta, Gharbiya, about 100 km north of Cairo. The project is aimed at training graduates of the Child Education Department, as well as students, on how to work as supervisors in day-care centres, and also on how to handle the various needs of children.

The centre also serves the community in Tanta. With a monthly fee of only LE.10, to be raised later to LE.15, the centre provides a professional, well managed, day-care service to children.

The maximum capacity of the centre so far is 50 children divided into two classes of 25 each. The teacher-to-

child ratio is 1:12.

Another very important service provided by the centre is the training of staff from other centres as well as producing child education materials under the supervision of professors from Tanta University.

For more information, contact:

*Dr. Mohamed Salama
Dean of the Faculty of Education,
Tanta University.*

or

*Dr. Mohamed Kandil
Director of the Model Day-care Centre.*

Moreover ...

CRS is about to launch a major child development project in Sohag, in Upper Egypt.

The project, which is co-funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is an integrated centre that would include a training centre for workers in the field of child development, a day-care centre, and a toy factory using indigenous materials. The first part of the project concentrates on aspects of training. Training sessions will be held to train trainers in the field of family and child care.

The second part, implemented in collaboration with the National Federation of Private Voluntary Organization, will deal with devising new schemes for income-generating projects that could be implemented by local day care centres to increase their financial resources, which is considered one of the major obstacles facing those centres.

The project, which will be implemented over a period of 4 years, is expected to benefit 45 day care centres in Sohag governorate. It should cover its costs through the sale of toys and fees. Evaluation of the project will take place annually, and if the results are satisfactory, it will be replicated throughout Egypt.

For more information, contact:

*Dr. Mohamed El-Ghorab
Catholic Relief Services/Egypt
Tel.: 3558034, 3541360, 35541354*

ICA's Development Field Worker Exchange Programme 13th. - 25th. October, 1991



Guest speakers at a panel discussion on "The changing role of NGO's, Past Present and Future". Speakers from left to right: Nancy Terreri, Deputy Representative, Unicef/Egypt; Dr. Abdelsalam el Banna, Consultant, Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs; Iman Bibars, Programme Manager, Catholic Relief Services/Egypt; Attalah Kuttub, Programme Manager, Save the Children/USA in Egypt. The panel was a part of the 12-day residential programme attended by participants from Egypt, Kenya and Sudan. The Development Field Worker Exchange Programme has been organized annually by the ICA since 1986.

KUWAIT: DEVASTATION OF WAR EXTENDS TO CHILDREN

By Nadia Abu El Magd

Wars are bad. What they leave behind is much, much worse. Devastation, destruction, famine and the death of those one loves and cares for. After a war is over, another battle begins. Reconstruction is more difficult than destruction. Rebuilding the land is a back-breaking, painstaking task. yet, eventually, the job gets done. Rebuilding the people, however, is a completely different matter. Living for hours, days, and months in fear and anticipation can traumatise a child's psyche, sometimes permanently.

Children, being the most vulnerable group in any society, usually suffer the worst. During the latest Gulf Crisis, many children died, and others were wounded. Now, more than a year after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, those children who managed to survive are in no better situation than their dead or wounded counterparts, not just in Kuwait, but in Iraq as well (see box).

In Kuwait, the results of a primary study conducted by a group of researchers from UNICEF, on the psychological effects of recent events on children are very negative. As Dr. Mona Maqsud, Director of Childhood Project Under Wars explains, Kuwaiti children in general are suffering from severe psychological trauma because of nervous pressures they have experienced for seven months continuously. A host of Kuwaiti psychologists, teachers working in the Ministry of Education, as well as parents are currently undergoing training on how to deal with their children in this critical period. Dr. Maqsud believes that these psychological shocks should be attended to immediately with the cooperation of the psychiatrist, the school, and above all, the family.

One of the worst cases Dr. Maqsud is treating is the case of a child, whose name she refused to disclose, who was able to describe in detail how soldiers



Tears of fear: A Kuwaiti child lives the war

broke into his house, raped his mother in front of him and his father, killed the father, and prevented anybody from burying him until the next day. She says this child is suffering from a multitude of psychological problems that will disrupt his personality and cause it to be abnormal unless he is treated promptly and properly.

Another Psychiatrist, Dr. Jassim Mo-

hamed of Child Reformation Centre who is currently working as a volunteer in War Victims' Association says that, "Severe aggressive attitudes are now common in children between the ages of 8 and 12".

"However," he adds, "those children who cannot express their feelings are the ones who need immediate attention."

According to Dr. Mohamed, parents must be instructed by specialists on how to pay effective attention to the needs of their chil-

dren at this time.

Dr Mohamed concludes that "This is a serious problem because we are contributing to the personalities of our children and we must bring up psychologically balanced children free from psychological disease. This will not be easy, yet we have no alternative but to try as hard as we can." □

... And in Iraq

The situation of Iraqi children is just as bad as that of the Kuwaitis, if not worse. According to a report by a medical team from Harvard University, published last summer, 175,000 Iraqi children would be dead by the end of summer due to malnutrition, in addition to 55,000 already dead since the beginning of 1991. The report adds that, in some areas, the deaths among premature births has reached a staggering 100%.

THE STATE OF YEMENI CHILDREN

A personal experience

By Fayrouz Kamal Yanni

Yemen is a beautiful, mostly mountainous country. It lies on the southwest tip of the Arabian Peninsula. Unlike its Gulf neighbours, the country faces severe economic problems that cast their bleak shadows on all aspects of living. Life expectancy at birth is close to 50 years and GNP per capita does not exceed \$520. This deteriorating economic condition, especially after tensions with its northern patrons, has lent its impact on all sectors of Yemeni society, particularly children.

Healthwise, infant mortality is high. Severe malnutrition, diarrhoea, dehydration, and anemia impair any child's immunity to other simple infections. That results in deadly complications.

Many children die without their parents recognizing the cause of death. Only until they are introduced to a vaccination programme, do they recall that their child had suffered the same symptoms. In many scattered villages away from health centres, children suffering from severe diarrhoeal diseases are rarely taken to health service facilities until it's too late to save their lives.

As for nutrition, the intensity of the problem varies according to the distance from the closest *Suq* (Market place). Distant villages, where quantity and quality of food is often restricted, a child eats small amounts of food, if any. Whereas in the more conveniently located villages, the problem lies in the lack of awareness of the weaning age and foods.

Bottle feeding is a major factor leading up to severe cases of malnutrition. Most mothers bottle-feed their children from birth up to 3-4 years of age. As if not enough to hamper the physical development of a child, these bottles, the child's sole source of food, are almost always dirty. Not only that, the milk prepared at the beginning of the day is left until it curdles.



A health worker feeding a malnourished child

One of the things that I'm unlikely to forget is the sight of a 4-year-old girl weighing 4 Kilograms (9 lb). All that her poor mother was aware of was that she was sick and could not move. This child was simply severely undernourished. She died shortly afterwards.

The mother's health is yet another factor affecting child development. Maternity mortality is high. Some of the prominent reasons are severe anemia as a result of repeated preg-

nancies; lack of good nutrition during pregnancies; unhealthy delivery conditions; together with pregnancy poisoning due to lack of awareness of pre- and post-natal care. The natural outcome then is the birth of weaklings or even still births.

Faced with such a situation, child development must start with ensuring the child's survival. Health education and creating awareness of health risks and ways of overcoming them is one approach. □

COMMUNITY-BASED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT:

Refocus on the development of the child

by Atallah Kuttab

Development agencies and their counterpart communities agree that children are the priority group which most needs targetting. Generally, children constitute the most vulnerable group in any community. Also, a focus on children forms a rallying point around which the community could organize itself for a wide range of participatory activities. Many agencies, such as Save the Children, are specifically child-oriented.

For Save the Children, from as early as the 1950s, there was a clear shift from the "cheque to child" approach (in which direct financial support was provided to sponsored children) to improving the conditions of the community in which the child lives. It was correctly concluded that problems facing individual children could not be successfully addressed without tackling the causes of those problems in an integrated manner at the level of the family and community. Over time, however, the understanding of this basic reality led community workers away from the earlier clear focus on children. Increasingly, enhancing community well-being and self-reliance has come to be equated with improving the quality of a child's life, so that almost any community development project can be rationalized as serving the needs of children. As a result, the earlier clear focus on meeting the needs of children through development work was lost.

The type of intervention needed in a community to alleviate poverty, posed a challenge to all organizations. Some have sectorial interventions which in most cases have made no tangible impact in the target community. For example, an intervention to deal with malnutrition using health tools only, could be rendered futile if the earning power of the family is not increased. Similarly, the intervention to enhance the use of the oral rehydration solution falls short of inducing a sustainable impact if the incidence of diarrhoea is not reduced by proper drainage of sewerage, reduction of flies, etc.. For this reason, some agencies have adopted the concept of *integrated development*. This means that the process of improving conditions in a certain community will take the form of intervention in more than one sector. Key elements of this approach are reliance on the community to identify project goals and implement projects, transfer of skills and capacities, self-help and maximum use of resources available in or to the community, and sectorally-integrated development interventions.

However, agencies insisting on an integrated approach undertake interventions in all sectoral activities and therefore in many cases stretch their resources thinly. The impact of such work will target part of the community and sometimes fails to have an impact on the community as a whole. It also risks losing focus on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable group,

sources available in or to the community, and sectorally-integrated development interventions.

However, agencies insisting on an integrated approach undertake interventions in all sectoral activities and therefore in many cases stretch their resources thinly. The impact of such work will target part of the community and sometimes fails to have an impact on the community as a whole. It also risks losing focus on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable group, the children. Not a single development agency has ever had the resources or technical capacity to respond to *all* of a community's expressed needs. Choices have always had to be made, reflecting those aspects of need that most closely fit the sometimes competing imperatives of community-determined factors such as institutional mission, financial resources and technical capacities of the development agency, and informed judgements of field staff, in collaboration with the community, about the project feasibility in the local social, cultural, economic, and political contexts.

I believe that the solution to this dilemma, of maintaining community-based development and keeping the child as the main focal point, is more partnering of various development agencies in discrete sectoral activities but with an integrated approach. Sectoral emphasis does not contradict the awareness that the problems of poverty and its solutions are interrelated and multi-disciplinary. Instead, defining sectoral emphasis is a response to make more effective use of limited financial and staff resources. This is extremely important in view of the changed international development context of the 1990s which is characterized by more competition for funds, new areas of interest for funders (Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union), the end of the cold war which emphasizes cooperation rather than competition, etc.. Essentially, development agencies should be partnering with each other to complement each other's work and develop demonstrated sectoral expertise. Also, the various agencies should agree on project selection and assessment criteria that will enable them to better document and measure the impact on children. □

These ideas are based on the International Programmes Strategic Plan of Save the Children / USA.

Atallah Kuttab holds a doctorate in Civil Engineering and is program manager of Save the Children / USA in Egypt.



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P. 1 Table of Contents Col. 2 Line 6: NCCM

P. 2 Col. 2 Line 2 : Dr. Fatma Khafagy is programme Officer for Women's Development and Education at UNICEF/Egypt.

P. 7 Col. 1 Line 20 : She works as a pre-school teacher in the village of Beni soliman.

Line 22 : Originally from Beni Soliman....

P. 10 : The Headline in the lower part of the page should read : NCCM

Col. 1 Line 1 : The National council for Childhood and Motherhood...

P. 14 Col. 1: Delete the last paragraph at the end of the column.

Col. 1 Line 20 : As a result, the earlier clear focus on meeting the needs of children through development work was lost.(1)

Col. 2 Line 24 : ... about the project feasibility in the local social, cultural, economic, and political contexts.(1)

تصحيحات

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المحتويات عامود ٢ سطر ٥ :
المجلس القومي للطفولة والأمومة .
عامود ٢ سطر ٧ :
الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية .

ص ٢
عامود ١ سطر ١٦ :
... هي قرية بني سليمان .

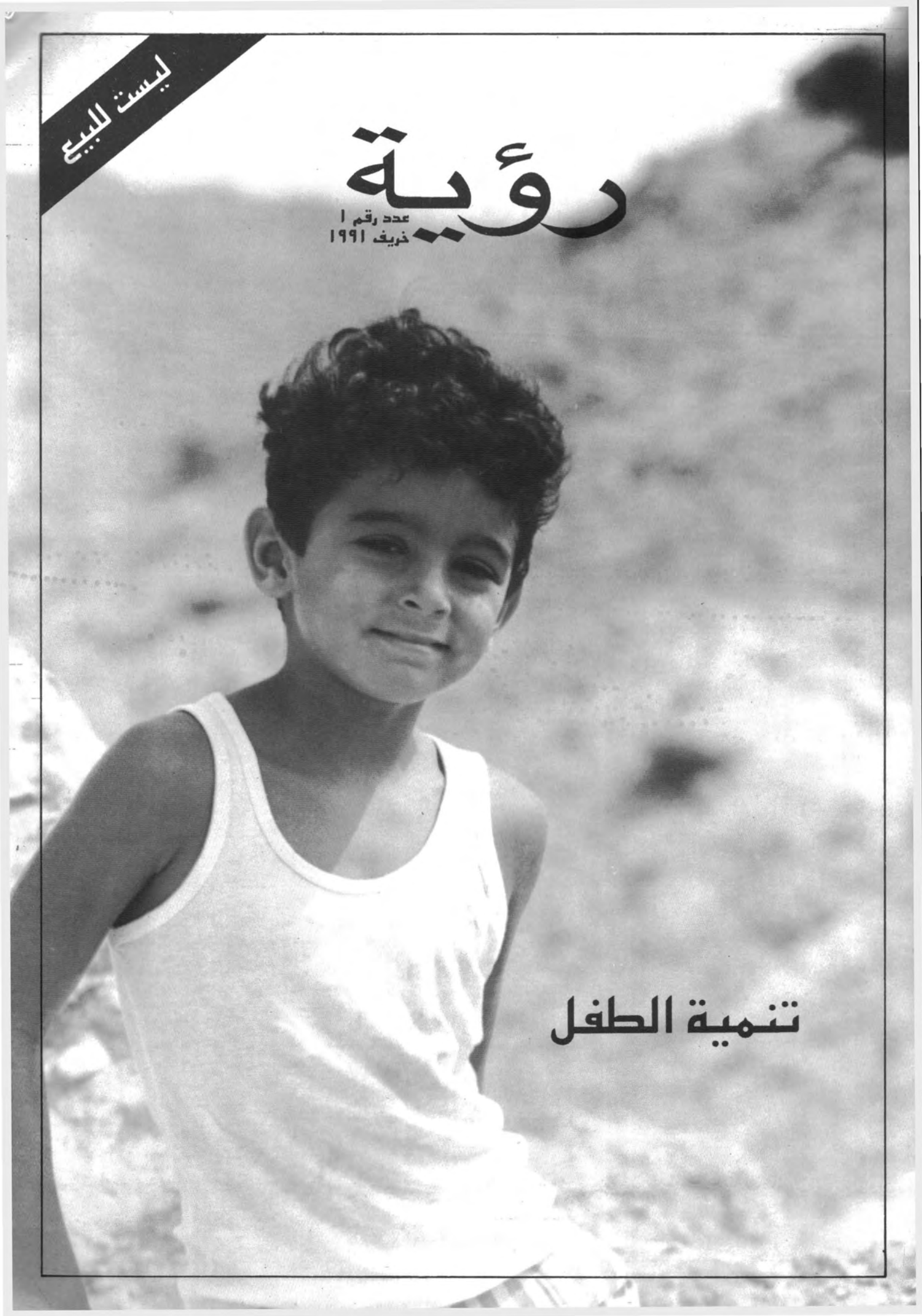
ص ١٠
عنوان الجزء الأسفل
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ليست للبيع

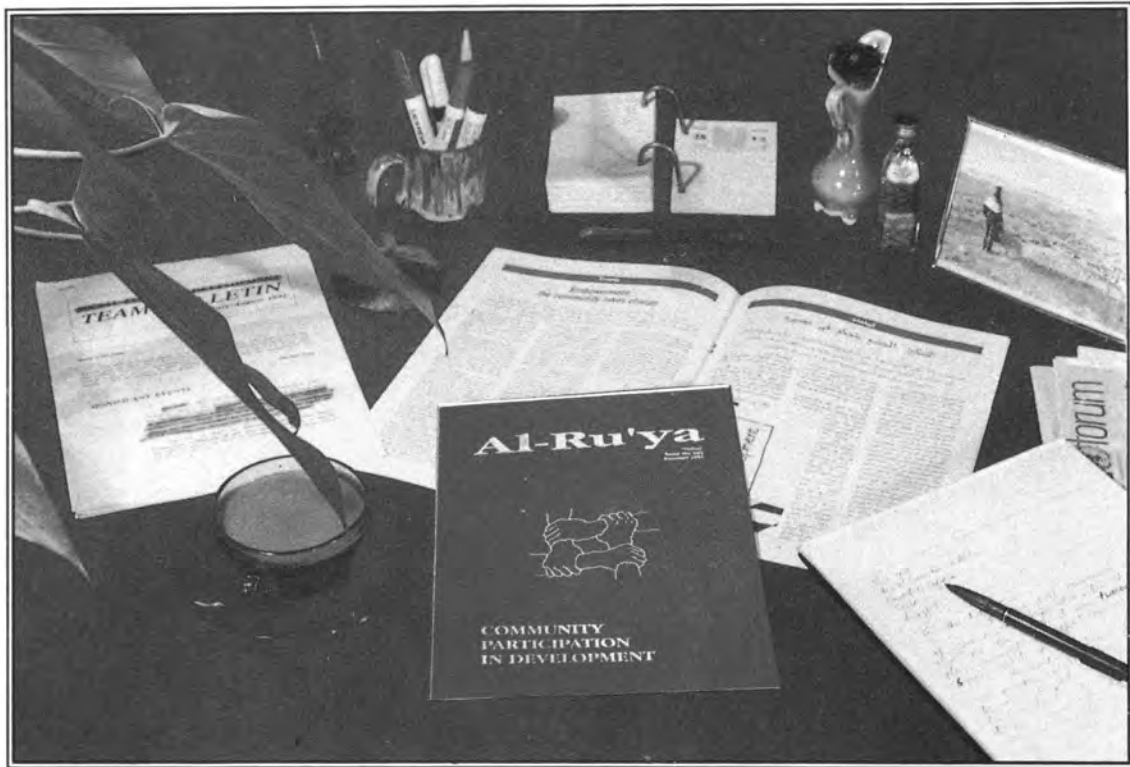
رؤية

عدد رقم ١
خريف ١٩٩١

تنمية الطفل



نحو رؤية أشمل
نحو فهم أعمق
نحو الأفضل



رؤية
مجلة التنمية
فرصتك للمشاركة

من المحررين

يسرنا إفرادكم بان العدد التجريبي من رؤية قد لاقى نجاحاً كبيراً، ونود أن نشكر كل من تطوع بجزء من وقته وتفضل بإبداء رأيه حول هذا العدد، كما أن مساندتكم الفعالة تزيد من عزيمتنا على المضي دالماً إلى الأمام.

وعلا هو العدد الأول من رؤية وليس الرؤية، ولا يعتبر ذلك بأي حال من الأحوال نهاية مساعينا الجادة ولكنها فقط البداية. وعلى الرغم من تواضع مجهوداتنا فإننا نود أن يكون العدد الأول ممثلاً لخصائص النشر والأسلوب والشكل الجديد للمجلة.

وسوف تظهر تطورات أخرى من خلال قراءة المجلة؛ حتى آخر صفحة فيها وجرى حالياً العمل على زيادة حجم رؤية ومحتوياتها وتزيينها. ولكننا نؤكد أننا سوف نبدل قصارى جهدنا لنشر المقالات ونبادل الآراء ومشاركة الخبرات بصورة فعالة.

وكما هو مذكور في العدد التجريبي فإن رؤية هي محاولة لإيجاد شبكة تربط القاعدة المريضة للمجتمع التعمري، وبطل هذا هو الهدف الأساسي لمهتنا حيث تهدف رؤية إلى خدمة جهود التنمية على أوسع نطاق.

ويعتبر السمات الأساسية لمحتويات رؤية مهداة من قبل القراء: متخصصون في التنمية، قائمون بالأعمال الميدانية، باحثون، علاوة على أعضاء المجتمعات التي توجه إليها مساعي التنمية. ونحن على ثقة من أن مساهماتكم وأراكم ومقترحاتكم هي الأساس الذي سوف يسهم في نمو وتطوير رؤية لتكون أداة تواصل في مجال التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية.

والعدد القادم من رؤية سوف يخصص للمرأة وهو موضوع رقيق ولكنه لا يزع في بعض الأحيان. ونحن نأمل أن نتعرف على موقف المرأة في المجتمع والردود الهام التي يجب أن تلعبه في الاتجاه المتكامل نحو التنمية، والمجهرات التي تقوم بها لتطوير قدراتها وزيادة دورها كعضو أساسي فيه. ونؤكد مرة أخرى على أن مقترحاتكم القيمة سوف يكون لها أعظم الأثر لدينا.

رؤية نشرة غير دورية بصورها معهد الشئون الثقافية / مصر.

معهد الشئون الثقافية منظمة غير حكومية لاتتلقى الربح تهتم بالجانب الإنساني في مجال التنمية الذاتية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية.

أسرة التصوير:

عائلة النورلي

أحمد بديوي

تصميم وطبع:

دار النخيل

رؤية ترحب بأي مادة قابلة للنشر ولكنها لا تتحمل أي مسئولية في حالة الفقدان أو اللطف.

الآراء التي تأتي في مقالات نشرة المعهد لا تحمل مساندة ضمنية من قبل المعهد ولا يمكن بالضروة أن بالمعهد أو أعضائه. ولزبد من المقالات وإبداء أي اقتراحات أو مساهمات.

ترجو الإرسال :-

رؤية

معهد الشئون الثقافية

١٧٠٩، كورنيش النيل - جازين سيتي

القاهرة، جمهورية مصر العربية

ت: ٣٥٢٢٥٨٤ - ٢

صورة الغلاف: أحمد بديوي

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فلتعلم ماذا تفعل حينما تتعامل مع الأطفال

الوعي قد يعنى الفرق بين الفشل والنجاح في تنمية الطفل

بقلم أحمد بوى



كم من الأقدام تجرحها تلك الأرض الأسفلتية كل عام برأسه؟

تتفق في مصر كل عام اموال طائلة على الاطفال وعلى المشروعات المتعلقة بهم ومع ذلك فان النتائج لا تتناسب مع الاموال التي يتم انفاقها ومع الجهود المصاحبة لعملية الاتفاق . ويرجع ذلك الى اسباب عديدة اولها واهمها نقص الوعي .

والوعي في مجال رعاية الاطفال هو ادراك المسئولين عن الاطفال سواء كانوا الوالدين ام المدرسين ام القائمين على التخطيط او حتى الاجرة الكبار ان رعاية الطفل لا تقتصر فقط على تغذيته بالطعام اللازم كي ينمو ، والتصود هنا ان ينمو بصورة صحيحة

وتتكرر . فاطمة خفاجي ، المسئولة عن برامج تنمية وتعليم المرأة باليونيسيف اتنا قد اعتدنا على فكرة ان الطفل ينمو من تلقاء نفسه ولكن ثبت خطأ هذه الفكرة نظرا لوجود عوامل حركية ونفسية وعقلية وانه يجب توجيه الطفل

الوالدين وخاصة الامهات لانماط معينة لسلوك الاطفال الا و هو موقفهم تجاه التغذية فليس من النادر ان نجد اما متعلمة تشكو لكل من تقابله ان طفلها لا ياكل جيداً وكيف ان وحيثية غير مطلبتين ومتوربتين مثل الطفل الذي يسكن بجوارهم ثم تبدأ في تذكر ما يثبت ان طفلها يعاني من سوء التغذية فيجبها احد المعارف او الجيران ان الحل بسيط ويصحها باجبار الطفل على الطعام . وهذا الحل سهل بالطبع ولكنه للأسف خطأ .

وتقول الدكتورة خفاجي ان امتناع الطفل عن الطعام يرجع عادة الى اسباب نفسية و عاطفية و ليس اسباب عضوية كما كنا نعتقد .

و الوضع في بعض المدارس ليس في حد ذاته افضل حيث تقول السيدة هالة شكر الله ان الموقف في العديد من المدارس سيء للغاية حيث لا تؤخذ القدرات العقلية للطفل المصري في الاعتبار و لا توجد مناهج لتنمية هذه القدرات حيث يتم التركيز فقط على قدره الطفل على الحفظ .

ويتاقض الدكتور محمد الغراب مستشار التغذية بهيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية موضوع المدرسة و يوضح الاحساس الذي يشعر به الطفل عندما يواجه و لأول مرة مجتمعاً اخر بخلاف المنزل ، و يقول ان الطفل عندما يذهب للمدرسة لأول مرة يشعر ان كل الاشياء سيئة فهو قد يجلس على مقعد مكسور في فصل به نوافذ مكسورة و التسهيلات الموجودة بالمدرسة غير مريحة ، كما يشعر و هو بين مئات الاطفال انه لم يعد محور الاهتمام و ان عالمه الصغير البسيط قد نما فجأة بنسبة غير محبودة ، و المدرسة تبدو له كالسجن اذا ما قورنت بحديقة

في المنزل
صريحاً
فيشعر
المدرسة
إحترامه
بدأً بال
وفي مـ
الجلس
فقط
مخمد
السكاز
الكلى لا
الأطف
التنخه
والسر
ملائمه
وهي ال
لا تقم

قصة الخراف

١٩٨٨ ارتفعت نسبة الامهات اللاتي يمكنهن تحضير محلول معالجة الجفاف إلى ٩٦٪ بعد ان كانت ٥٢٪ في عام ١٩٨٤ .

وقد تسبب ذلك في انخفاض معدل وفيات الاطفال بنسبة ٣٠٪/ويعادل ٥٨٪ للحالات المتعلقة بالاسهال .

هذا وقد بدأ عدد كبير من الافراد والمنظمات والهيئات في ادراك مدى اهمية الوعي فطلي سبيل المثال بدأت منظمة اليونيسيف بالتعاون مع الحكمة المصرية والعديد من المنظمات غير الحكومية العمل في مشروع ضخم لتنمية الطفل وتم تخصيص جزء كبير من هذا المشروع لمعالجة مشكلة الوعي بكافة مستوياتها .

ان الوعي قد يتخذ انسان من الموت ويخلق حياة افضل . وفي المقابل فان نقص الوعي يعتبر مشكلة في غاية الخطورة ، هذا اذا لم يتم معالجتها بأسلوب سليم . □

فلسفة واضحة تجاه برامج الاطفال ولا يوجد متخصصون ويشيب ذلك في عدم جدوى وقصور اغلب ما ينتجه التلفزيون للاطفال .

ويلعب كل من التزل والدرسة ووسائل الاعلام دورا هاما في تنمية الطفل واي قصور في اى من هذه المجالات يتسبب في حدوث اضرار بالغة ولكن اذا ما تم معالجتها بصورة صحيحة فاننا يمكن ان نحقق نجاحا مضمونا بعيد الاثر .

والمشروع الشهير الخاص بمكافحة مرض الاسهال في مصر يعتبر مثالا واضحا لانك حيث ساعدت عوامل كثيرة على نجاح هذا المشروع ولكن اهم هذه العوامل هو انتشار الوعي .

وقد كان نقص الوعي من احد العقبات التي تواجه هذا المشروع حيث تم اعداد حملة تعليمية للجماهير باستخدام كافة وسائل الاعلام بالاضافة إلى الاعتماد بمسغه اساسية على الاتصالات القوية من خلال التلفزيون والاطباء والمستورين عن المجتمعات المحلية ، وفي عام

في المنزل . ويعتبر الطفل ان هذه رسالة صريحة بانه لا يستحق ما هو افضل من ذلك ، فيشعر بالتذني و التال و يبدأ في التمرد تجاه المدرسة ثم عائلته ثم المجتمع ككل . كما يفقد إحترامه للرموز التي تمثل السلطة الإجتماعية بدأ بالدرسين ثم رجال البوليس و رجال الدين.

وفي مجال الاعلام، و بناء على بحث نشرت في الجلس العربي للطفولة و التنمية، نرى ان ١٪ فقط من وقت الإرسال الاذاعي في مصر مخصص للاطفال الذين يتكون طبقاً للتعداد السكاني لعام ١٩٨٦ - ١٩٤٩٪ من التعداد الكلي للسكان، أيضاً فإن سنيما ومسرح الاطفال في حالة سيئة نظرا لنقص المتخصصين في هذا المجال كما ان الافلام والمسرحيات التي يتم انتاجها للاطفال غير ملائمة كما وكيفا . وفيما يخص التلفزيون وهي الوسيلة الاكثر شيوعا واكثر تدميرا طبقا لآ تقواه السعيدة حالة شكرالك فهو ليس لديه

عسة ادم سبيل



اتمنة في برنامج تلفزيوني للاطفال: الاطفال يحبون ذلك ولما لا يكون لدينا المزيد؟

رعاية الأطفال فى المنازل

نموذج مطبق بنجاح فى الغرب، هل يمكن تطبيقه فى مصر؟

بقلم : هالة الخولى



المشاركون فى مؤتمر "الرعاية النهارية لطفل ما قبل المدرسة" الذى عقد فى يوليو الماضى

تواجه المجتمعات المتقدمة والنامية على حد سواء واحدة من أكبر التحديات الا وهى الرعاية التى تقدمها للأطفال وأصبحت رعاية الأطفال من أهم الموضوعات المدرجة فى جداول أعمال صانعى السياسة. وقد ازداد هذا الإتجاه حالياً نظراً لتحول مجهودات التنمية من التركيز الإقتصادى إلى الجانب الإنسانى.

ومن خلال إستكشاف طرق جديدة لتطوير وتنمية الرعاية التى نقدمها لأطفالنا ومن خلال جهودنا للتعرف على أنظمة رعاية الطفولة التى أثبتت نجاحها فى مناطق أخرى قام المجلس العربى للطفولة والتنمية بإستضافة حلقة بحثية عقدت فى يوليو الماضى باسم "الرعاية النهارية لطفل ما قبل المدرسة فى المجتمع"

وقد إستمر هذا المؤتمر لمدة يومين وعقد بالتعاون مع مركز المساندة الدولى ومؤسسة هانز زايدل ومعهد التنمية الإدارية بالجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة، وحضره ثلاثون باحثاً فى مجال رعاية الطفولة بعضهم من الدول العربية إلى جانب ممثلون عن عدة منظمات غير حكومية.

هذا وأوضحت السيدة نانسى ترافيس، المدير الإقليمى لمركز تدعيم الطفولة بأطلانتا، جورجيا، بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ومديرة مشروع الرعاية هناك "معنى الرعاية النهارية اليومية" بأنها رعاية الأطفال لفترة من الوقت (أقل من ٢٤ ساعة) لعدد ستة أطفال أو أقل من مرحلة الطفولة وحتى سن الخامسة فى منزل مشرفة على الأطفال فى نفس المنطقة السكنية لقاء أجر.

وقد تم الإتفاق خلال المناقشات التى استمرت

وأطفالهم من ناحية وبين القائمات بالرعاية اللاتى يتم إختيارهن لرعاية الأطفال من ناحية أخرى. كما يستفيد الطفل من تواجده فى بيئة مشابهة للمنزل ومن الرعاية الفردية نظراً لقلة عدد الأطفال. ومن ناحية أخرى فإن إختلاف أعمار الأطفال فى نفس المجموعة يقوى التفاعل بينهم وذلك يماثل أيضاً الحياة العائلية. كما يمكن أن يضم هذا النموذج الأطفال الذين لديهم مشكلات خاصة أو المعاقين. ويوفر نموذج رعاية الأطفال فى المنازل مكاناً ملائماً لرعاية الأطفال فى نفس الحى الذى يسكن فيه الوالدان وبالتالي الحفاظ على القيم والأنماط الثقافية المتشابهة.

وذكرت السيدة ترافيس أن هذا النظام سوف يخلق أرخص أو أعلى نموذج لرعاية الأطفال

لمدة يومين على مسمى أكثر إيضاحاً لهذا النموذج وهو "رعاية الأطفال فى المنازل".

وهذا النموذج - طبقاً لما ذكرته السيدة ترافيس - يوفر للوالدين خدمة مرنة خاصة هؤلاء الذين يحتاجون رعاية لأطفالهم فى غير أوقات العمل العادية وهذه خدمة غير متاحة فى الأنماط الأخرى لرعاية الأطفال. كما أنها تعمل على توثيق العلاقات الشخصية بين الآباء والأمهات

**يوفر نموذج رعاية الأطفال فى
المنازل مكاناً ملائماً لرعاية
الأطفال فى نفس الحى الذى يسكن
فيه الوالدان**

تقارير

على ضرورة تعريف القاييس ونظم الإشراف. وذكرت السيدة ترافيس أن القاييس والوراخ تحدد أقل مستوى مطلوب في القوائم بال رعاية وذلك في مجالات السلامة والصحة والطاقة الصحية والتغذية والرعاية وهناك أيضاً الحد الأدنى لمواصفات المساحة اللازمة والتدريب في هذه المجالات بالإضافة إلى مجال الإدارة البسيطة لهذا العمل.

وكاستجابة سريعة لهذه الطقة البحثية أوصت هيئة الإستعلامات المصرية بأن يتم تجربة نظام رعاية الأطفال في المنازل في منطقتين من الاحياء السكنية بالقاهرة بالإضافة إلى محافظة مطروح. □

كافية وتفوق القدرات المادية للأسر ذات المستوى المتوسط.

وأكدت السيدة ترافيس أن نظام رعاية الأطفال بالمنازل ليس نظاماً جديداً وتم تطبيقه في الدول الاخرى ولكنه يعتبر نظاماً جديداً في مصر. يحتاج أن نجعله رسمياً ونوفر له التدريب.

واتفق المشاركون بالإجماع على انه بالرغم من الحاجة إلى هذا النموذج المقترح إلا أنه ليس لديهم أي شكوك في أن مزيد من الدراسة والأبحاث والتجارب تعتبر ضرورية لتوثيق هذا النموذج مع القيم الثقافية والعادات المختلفة في المجتمعات العربية. كما إتفق المشاركون

تبعاً للمنطقة والحي.

وقد ساعدت السيدة أستيل برون المدير المساعد لركز تدعيم رعاية الطفولة بفلادانطا السيدة ترافيس في توضيح النموذج الأمريكي بالتفصيل والإجابة على أسئلة واستفسارات المشاركين. وقدم الأستاذ الدكتور عثمان فريج أستاذ علم النفس بالجامعة الأمريكية ومقرر الحلقة ورقة عمل حول تطور اتجاهات الرعاية النهارية للطفل. وناقشت هذه الورقة الفرق بين هذا النموذج ونماذج رعاية الأطفال الأخرى.

هذا وقد تطورت وسائل رعاية الأطفال طبقاً لإحتياجات المتغيرة لمختلف المجتمعات. وتزايد الحاجة إلى إستحداث أنظمة جديدة وتطوير الأنظمة الحالية كلما إزداد خروج الأم -

أين يذهب هؤلاء الأطفال؟ إن الرعاية الملائمة حق لكل طفل



أن نظام رعاية الأطفال بالمنازل ليس نظاماً جديداً وتم تطبيقه في الدول الأخرى ولكنه يعتبر نظاماً جديداً في مصر يحتاج أن نجعله رسمياً ونوفر له التدريب.

المشرف الإيماسي على رعاية الطفل - إلى العمل. ولهذا ظهرت العديد من مراكز الرعاية التابعة للمؤسسات مثل مراكز الرعاية اليومية والحضانة. والعديد من هذه النماذج يحتاج إلى مزيد من الإهتمام.

ويصل تعداد الأطفال دون السادسة في العالم العربي إلى حوالي ٤٠ مليون طفل. في حين أن مراكز الرعاية المذكورة أعلاه تستوعب فقط ٨,٠٨٪ من هذا العدد. وتؤكد الأبحاث أن السبب وراء ذلك النقص يرجع إلى الحاجة إلى الموارد المالية والإهتمام بتوفير المدارس الإبتدائية للأطفال الأكبر سناً، وبذلك تقع مسئولية رعاية الأطفال دون السادسة على عاتق الجهد الخاصة التي تكون غالباً غير



اللاتي
خرى،
شابهة
عدد
أعمار
يتهم
كن أن
مكلات
أطفال
نفس،
مفاظ
سرف
أفال

القرائة للجميع

حملة لتشجيع القراءة

بقلم: أنجيلينا إيكهورست

هناك إجماع متزايد بين مختلف المنظمات والجانس والجان التعمرية على أهمية القراءة بالنسبة للأطفال إلى جانب إصلاح نظام التعليم في النرويج بشكل عام.

تعنى القراءة التفاعل مع المطبوعات والأفكار الجديدة، كما أنها تفرس الإحساس بالقيم وتجعل المواطنين ناقلين لقيمتهم ومجتمعهم.

وتقول السيدة / عابدة جندى، عضو المجلس التنفيذي لجمعية الرعاية التكايلة: "يجب أن نعلم أطفالنا كيفية التفكير لأنفسهم وأهمية التعليم بالنسبة للفرد. فمعداً أربعون عاماً كان لدينا المدرسون المثلثون، ولقد أقبل على التعليم من كانت لديه فرصة الالتحاق بالدراس أنتذاك، ولقد نال هؤلاء قسماً من التعليم بالمثل، نأني لأسفاه لندهور الظروف والذي يعتبر أحد الأسباب الرئيسية للمصاعب العديدة التي يواجهها مجتمعنا الآن".

تأسست جمعية الرعاية التكايلة عام ١٩٧٧، وهي جمعية تطوعية تركز على الجوانب المختلفة والخاصة بتنمية الطفل.

ويعتبر تشجيع الأطفال على القراءة من أولويات الجمعية، وبالتالي فإن من أكبر إنجازات الجمعية حتى الآن إقامة سلسلة من مكبات الأطفال بصورة منتظمة وقابلة جزء من هذا التحصلي أنشأت الجمعية ٢٣ مكتبة مدرسية، إلى جانب ١٦ مكتبة عامة منتشرة في أنحاء الجمهورية ولقد شاركت هذه المكبات في المهرجان الصيفي للقراءة للجميع، ولقد كان للمهرجان أثره الكبير في التخفيف من "خوف" الأطفال من الكتب، وتقول السيدة / غادة كاميليا، أمينة مكتبة نادى السياس من أكتوبر بالعجوزة: "كان عدد الأطفال الأعضاء بالكثبة قبل بداية المهرجان ٢٠٠٠ طفل، أما الآن، وبعد مضي شهرين على المهرجان فليقد زاد عددهم ليصل إلى ٤٠٠٠ ويترشح سن الأعفصاء من الأطفال بين ١، ١٥ سنة، إلا أننا نأمل في إفتتاح

الاطفال أميين وأن عدد الاطفال الذين يتكرون المدارس النظامية يتزايد كل عام؟

تقول السيدة / عابدة جندى: "إننا متكون تماماً للمصاعب الموجودة، إلا أنه يتحتم علينا البدء من نقطة ما. كما أننا نترك أن مشكلة ترك الأطفال للمدارس وإزالة أسباب الأمية هي المدخل الأساسي لتحقيق التسمية الكاملة، ولذاك تقوم حالياً اللجنة الفنية الإستشارية بالجلس القومي للأمومة والطفولة بتركيز جهودها على هذه المشاكل.

كما تقوم اللجنة بكل الأعمال التحضيرية، وفي العام الماضي قمنا بتنظيم ندوة لهذا الغرض، إلا أنه يجب أيضاً أنتظار مورد وزارة التعليم في تنفيذ السياسات الجديدة، ويستعد الإستاذة من كل الراسات والخبرات القومية والولية من أجل تناول مصادر الأمية في نظام التعليم بالبحث. وإلا أن إهتمامنا الحقيقي ينصب على عملية التنفيذ والتابعة. إن بعض المقومات الضرورية لإعادة تنظيم المهكل التعليمي بشكل فعال متاحة، فنحن لدينا الإمكانيات المادية المتوافرة من خلال المعونات الولية بإضافة إلى تشجيع الحكومة. ومع ذلك فسيحتاج الأمر إلى بعض الوقت قبل أن يبدأ الأوراء والأطفال في إدراك أهمية القراءة والتعليم.



أحد المصقات العديدة لإعلان عن المهرجان

على طلب رئيسة الجمعية السيدة / سوزان مبارك شخصياً".

إلى هنا فإن كل حاسيق يعتبر جيداً ولكن هل من الجيد إقامة مكبات في الوقت الذي تشير فيه تقارير منظمة اليونيسيف إلى أن نسبة ٧٢٪ من

ص

"كو"

ويض

بقلم:

قال يثا

في رة

كلمة:

الطفل

الوصد

والأمم

إن الس

يحكم

تغيير

على

أنا ك

لهبة ا

إن ال

سين:

كمن

هي ة

في ط

الوقاه

تي.

الوقاه

التار

إلا إز

يتأني

دائم

بالاط

وأثنا

بملاء

الإحد

قام

بشما

إسما

١



الحاجة تنمية تدريب أحد التلاميذ على مقارنة مبرعات من النسيج

إذا استطعت شد إنتباههم إليه، عندما إنتقلت الحاجة تنمية السكن في قريتها ظلت بدون عمل حتى عام ١٩٨٥ عندما تم بناء الحضانه، ولم تعمل الحاجة تنمية قبل ذلك أبداً، كما انها لم تنطق أى تدريب رسمي وتعلمها لتصبح مدرسة، إلا انها تقول: "لقد كنت مهتمة بكل ما يتعلق بالاطفال، حتى مجلات الاطفال وبالمثل يجد كل من يزرعها العديد من الجلات والقمصن المتناثرة في أرجاء الفصل، ووجب كل تلاعبنا القراءه مما يسمعها بصوره كبيره.

"إن الاطفال كما تعلم لديهم خيال خصم للغاية، إذ يتمتعون بتخيل أنفسهم كأحد الشخصيات التي يقرأون عنها، وتلك إحدى السبل التي يتعودون من خلالها".

ويطم أغلب تلاميذ الحاجة تنمية التكرير بأن يكبروا ليصبحوا ضباطاً، تشجيعهم الحاجة تنمية دائماً وتصححهم بقولها: "يمكنكم أن تصبحوا ضباطاً وفلاحين في نفس الوقت، وبهذا يمكنكم أن تحصوا بلدكم وأهلكم بصورة أفضل".

ولم تثبت جدوى تنمية الحاجة تنمية بعد إذ أن أكبر الاطفال الذين قامت بالتدريس لهم في الحضانه قد دخل لتوه المرحلة الإعدادية، وبالرغم من ذلك فإنهم ما زالوا يهرعون للقائهم كما رأوا وما زالوا يلتقيونها بماذا تنمية، كما يقدمون لها الهدايا في كل عيد أم.

"إن الامومه مفهوم، وللتقاضي أى امرأة اجراء لكونها أم، وفي المدرسه أو في أى مرحلة من مراحل التعليم، إن لم تكن المدرسه أما فإنها محكوم عليها بالعمل كمدرسة، ولكن إن إتسمت بسمات الأم فإن الاطفال سيتألمونها دائماً بماذا، حتى بعد أن يصبحوا هم أنفسهم أباءاً وأمهاً". □

صورة للمرأة كمدرسة

"كوني أما، هذا كل ما في الأمر..."

ويضعه أشياء أخرى "

يقلم: أحمد بوى

يستطيع تسليم الامومه لايه، وعندما سألته ساما تنمية عن السبب قال ببغويه وبساطه: لقد تركت أبنى المنزل، وسترسل ساما تنمية قائلة: اصارك القول، عند سماعي هذا الراد هبط قلبي بين قنفي. فلما اعرف عائله احمد معرفه جيده إلى حد ما، بأن يحدث ذلك لهم ... على أى حال وحتى لا أطيل عليك، لقد نجحت في إقناع والد احمد بحضور الاحتفال، وفي النهاية عاد الرجل إلى منزله، ولا يرجع للفصل في ذلك لي، بل إلى الريح التي سادت الإحتفال بهذه المناسبة".

ولاتباع الحاجة تنمية أسلوب محدد لتربية الاطفال، أو حتى الأول، إنها تتبع غريزتها فقط، وهي إحدى السمات الواضحه في شخصيتها.

"عند دعاب الطفل إلى الحضانه، فإنه يترك بالأول مرة في حياته أمه ومعها أشياء أخرى حميمه، وخلال الساعات التي يقضيها في الحضانه يعتبرنى البديل الأمه، أو هو يتوقع منى على الأقل أن اكون كذلك، ويُعتبر ذلك صغفماً إيجابياً على إذ انه من العار جداً أن تتفل طفلاً".

وعلى الرغم من أن الحاجة تنمية محرومه من الاطفال، إلا أن غريزه الامومه لديها قويه جداً، وهي تقول أنه يجب عدم الصمط على الاطفال، إذ لا يمكن لأحد أن يتوقع من طفل في الثالثة أو الرابعة من عمره أن يجيد القراءه والكتابه مثل الأكبر منه سناً، إذ يعتبر ذلك صغفماً قاسياً على الطفل، ولكن من ناحية أخرى فإن الاطفال في هذه السن لايعتبرون صغراً للرجه لا تسمع لهم بالنظم إذ أنهم في سن تسمع لهم يتعلم الكثير، والمطلوب إن من إختيار الشيء الذي يهتم به الطفل بالفعل من بين الأشياء الأخرى عديمه، وفي الواقع فإن الاطفال يهتمون بشئ، ولكن فقط في حالة ما

قال نيتامين سبروك في كتابه الكلاسيكي "الغريزه في رعاية الرضع والاطفال" والمصادر عام ١٩٤٦: "كلما إزداد الناس دراسته لحظف أساليب تربية الطفل، كلما إزدادت قناعتهم بالنتيجه التي تم الوصول إليها وهي أن كل ساحليه غريزه الآباء والأمهات مع الإبناء هو الأفضل في نهاية الامر".

إن السيدة تنمية مبروك ليست أم، ولايمكن لأحد أن يحكم ما إذا كانت سيده جيده أم سيئمة: إذ أن تغيير "جيدة" مقل بالمعاني الاخلاقيه ولكنها تعتمد على غريزتها في تحقيق الكثير من أجل الاطفال، "إن لدى الكثير لاقمه لهم، وهذا هو سبب إجتيازي ليهية التدريس".

إن الحاجة تنمية، كما تفعل أن يلعبها الجميع، سيده بلغت الخامسة والخمسين من العمر وتعمل كمدرسه في حضانه قرية صغيرة في بنى سويف هي قرية تل أبو تاروز في صعيد مصر، ولقد نشأت في تلك القرية نفسها، إلا أنها إنتقلت عام ١٩٥٧ للإقامة في القاهرة مع زوجها.

"في عام ١٩٨٢ وبعد وفاة زوجي، عدت مرة أخرى للإقامة في القرية وقمت ببناء منزلي، وهذا ذلك التاريخ وأنا أعيش وحدي في هذا المنزل".

إلا إن ساما تنمية، وهي الاسم الذي تفضل أن يتأنيها به الاطفال، لا تشعر بالوحده أبداً إذ أنها دائماً ما تشارك في أحد الانشطة الخاصه بالاطفال، وتتذكر ساما تنمية أنها منذ عدة سنوات وأثناء التحضير لإحتفالات عيد الأم قامت بكتابة بطاقات دعوه لكل الآباء تدعوهم فيها لحضور هذه الإحتفالات التي يشارك فيها أبنائهم وبناتهم، ثم قامت بتسليم هذه الدعوى للأهل ليأقروا بتسليمها لأبنائهم، وفي اليوم التالي أتى إليها طفل اسمه أحمد وأعاد إليها الدعوه قائلاً أنه لم

يعتبر الأول من نوعه في مصر، فهو يسهم في الحفاظ على المهارات والحرف اليدوية المهددة بالانقراض كما يساعد عدداً كبيراً من السكان على إستعادة أعمالهم ومستوى معيشتهم. وسوف يتم عقد حلقة بحثية في القاهرة مناقشة نتائج هذا المشروع والتي سوف تكون على جانب كبير من الأهمية خاصة إذا نجح المشروع في حل هذه المشكلة القائمة والإقتصادية.

لزيد من التفصيل رجاء

الإتصال بـ:-

الصندوق الكندي للمشروعات

المطية

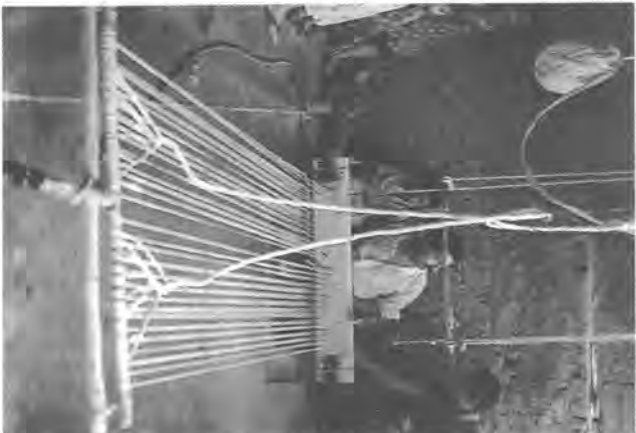
٤ ش أمريكا اللاتينية

جاردن سيتي

القاهرة

تليفون: ٢٥٥١٩١٢-

٢٥٦٠٧٤١



أهم زارة إنتاجية في نقادة: النول

إعتمد الصندوق الكندي للمشروعات المحلية مؤخرأ مشروعا للنسيج وذلك من خلال جهد وراى لمساعدة سكان مركز نقادة في إستعادة حرفتهم اليدوية التقليدية المنهارة مجددا السابق، ويقع مركز نقادة في جنوب محافظة قنا ويككون من ٤ قرى، والنشاط الإقتصادى الوحيد لسكان المركز الذين يبلغ عددهم ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ نسمة هو إنتاج "الفركه" وهم نسيج مكن من الحرير والعطن تتسبارك بإستخدامة المرأة السورانية في ثلاث مناسبات وهى الزواج والولادة وختان الذكور، ويعمل مايزيد على ٥٠% من سكان مركز نقادة كتساجين ويعمل بقية السكان في تقديم خدمات مرتبطة بأعمال النسيج.

ويوجد هذا التراث القومى الذى بدأ في ازال هذا القرن إزدهرت تجارة مجتمع مركز نقادة ووصلت إلى قمة الإزدهار في العشرة مابين عام ١٩٨٤، ١٩٨٧ حيث إرتفعت المبيعات إلى ٧٠٠,٠٠٠ قطعة من الفركه بما يعادل ٤ مليون دولار أمريكى.

وفي عام ١٩٨٨ حدث تدهور حاد في مصاربات مركز نقادة من نسيج "الفركه" نظراً للمشكلات الإقتصادية في السودان، ومع الفقر في غياب بديل آخر للخلاص هجر الأهالى الأتوال اليدوية التى كانوا يستخدمونها ووصل عددها إلى ٨٠٠ نول واضطر بعضهم إلى بيع ممتلكاتهم.

وسوف تساعد المساهمة الكندية التى تقدر بـ ١٥٠,٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى بالإضافة إلى دعم السيد محافظ قنا وفريق من الخبراء في مجال النسيج على إقناع مركز نقادة من خلال الأئظمة المتعددة التى يتضمنها المشروع.

وفي خلال فترة الإحدى عشر شهراً القادمة وهى مدة المشروع سوف يتم إجراء بحوث تطبيقية لدة شهرين لإختيار قنرات ومهارات معينة مختارة من التساجين وتحديد تقاط الضعف الفنية، وتخصمن الأئظمة الأخرى تطوير عملية النسيج والمهارات المتعلقة بها من خلال برامج تدريب نظرية وعملية بالإضافة إلى تطوير أدوات الإنتاج.

وأحد العوامل الرئيسية لنجاح هذا المشروع هو فتح قنوات تسويق جديدة لمنتجات نقادة، ويمكن أن تتوافر هذه القنوات في القاهرة والإقصم، وقد تم تحديد موعد إقامة معرض لعرض هذه المنتجات في سبتمبر ١٩٩٢ مستزاً مع نهاية المشروع وذروة موسم السياحة في كل من الأقصر والقاهرة.

وبالإضافة إلى الأهمية الإقتصادية للمشروع فإنه

اليونيسيف

يضم برنامج التعاون الخاص بتنظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسيف) بمصر في الفترة من ١٩٩٠ إلى ١٩٩٤ عشرة مشروعات كبيرة تم البدء في تنفيذها بالفعل. وتقوم الإستراتيجية العامة للبرنامج بتناول المشاكل المعقدة بقاء الطفل على قيد الحياة ومشاكل التنمية من خلال الأعمال التى تركز بعضها البعض فى الجالات المختلفة، إن الهدف من ذلك ليس فقط التاكيد من بقاء الطفل على قيد الحياة بل تحقيق مستوى أفضل من المعيشة للطفل مما يتبع له فرصة تنمية قدراته إلى أقصى درجة ممكنة.

وتواصل منظمة اليونيسيف تعاونها بجمع جهود الحكمة المصرية للسبر قديماً في الأعمال الوجهة للطفل والتي بدأت بإعلان العقد ١٩٨٩ - ١٩٩٩ 'عقداً خاصاً لحماية وتنمية الطفل المصرى'.

أما فى مجال الصحة فيهدف أحد المشروعات الطموحة إلى تطعيم ١.٨ مليون طفل كل عام وبالتالى القضاء على مرض شلل الأطفال وخفض أعداد

الصندوق الكندى

مكتب نوعية البيئة للدراسات الإستثمارية والإستشارات

تقديم المبرزة قيلم فيديو مدته ثلاثون دقيقة تم تصويرو في كل من الاسكندرية والقاهرة، ويقدم هذا القيلم نظرة عامة على المشروعات الصغيرة والبيئة التي تولمها وكالة التسمية النورية الامريكية وتدار بواسطة مؤسسة لانيفمان للربع ولها جمعية رجال الاعمال بالاسكندرية ومؤسسة تنمية المشروعات المصرية الصغيرة، ويهدف هذا المشروع إلى زيادة الإنتاج الإقتصادي للمشروعات الصغيرة والبيئة، وتشجيع إستخدام العمالة وخلق فرص عمل جديدة. ويقدم المشروع رؤوس أموال قصيرة الأجل لتمويل الاعمال الصغيرة القائمة لشراء مواد خام كما يوفر خدمات المساعدة الفنية لصغار المستثمرين.

ويقدم القيلم عيانات مختارة من المشروعات الصغيرة والبيئة القاعة في مصر والنور الإقتصادي الذي تلعبه هذه المشروعات والشركات التي يواجهها هذا القطاع غير الرسمي بالإضافة إلى الأهداف المطلوب تحقيقها وآثر هذا المشروع على العملاء. كما يوضح بالتفصيل إجراءات القروض ويشرح خطوات عمل ورادة المشروع.

كما يتضمن القيلم مقابلات مع الموظفين الستولن عن إدارة المشروع وخبراء برامج تدعيم المشروعات الصغيرة والبيئة بالإضافة إلى أمحباب هذه المشروعات الذين ساهموا في هذا المشروع. ويرى برامج القروض الصغيرة.

وقد تم تصميم هذا القيلم خصيصاً ليستخدم كأداة تعليمية موجهة إلى موظفي مشروع دعم الأعمال الصغيرة والبيئة، والعملاء المتوقع تعاملهم مع هذا المشروع، والبنوك وجمعيات الأعمال المحلية وموظفي الحكومة.

ويوجد نسخة باللغة العربية وأخرى باللغة الإنجليزية من هذا القيلم الذي تم إنتاجه من قبل مكتب نوعية البيئة للدراسات الإستثمارية والإستشارات في سبتمبر ١٩٩١.

لترتيب من المعلومات رجاء الإتصال بـ:-
مكتب نوعية البيئة للدراسات الإستثمارية
والإستشارات

١٨ شارع النصور محمد - الزناك - القاهرة
تليفون: ١٩٢٤-٢٤٠١٢٨-٢٤٠٨١٢٨

الوليات الناتجة من مرض الحصبة بنسبة ٨٥٪، بالإضافة إلى ذلك فإن التطعيم الذي يستهدف ٨٠٪ من الحوامل ضد مرض التيتانوس حتى عام ١٩٩٤ سيكون بمثابة خطوة هامة نحو وضع حد للوفيات من الاطفال حديثي الولادة بمرض التيتانوس، ولتحقيق هذا الهدف فإن منظمة اليونيسيف تشترك بإيجابية في إنتاج الامصال، وتوفيرها وتحسين تلاجحات حفظ الامصال وتربيت وتعبئة الجبهود وتحقيق الإتصال ومراقبة المطرعات لرصد إنخفاض معدلات الإصابة. وتتضمن المشروعات الأخرى المتعاقة بالصحة، السيطرة على مرض الإسهال وتقديم الرعاية الصحية للأم والطفل حديث الولادة والتغذية، والإصبات الشعبية للجهاز التنفسي.

وحق تكتمل المشروعات الخاصة بالصحة تقوم منظمة اليونيسيف بالمشاركة في مشروعات المياه المسالحة للشرب والصرف الصحي وهذا إجراء وقائي حيث أن توفير المياه المسالحة للشرب والصرف الصحي الاساسي تعتبر عناصر حيوية لصحة الطفل والجميع الذي يعيش فيه.

ويقدم برنامج منظمة اليونيسيف للاحرام من ١٩٩٠ إلى ١٩٩٤ بتشجيع التركيز على نطاق محدد من التكنولوجيا والتي أثبتت ملامتها للجميع المصري، كما تقوم منظمة اليونيسيف بدعم وتبني بعض النظم الصغيرة والتي أثبتت جدواها في ريف مصر وذلك كإستثمار طويل المدى في مجال الطب الوقائي. ويعدو البرنامج إلى تركيب ٥٠ مضخة يدوية في العام الواحد بالإضافة إلى برنامج التدريب على عمليات التشغيل والصيانه والمصمم للأفراد المجتمع والدعاية بصوتة مكثفة عن طرق الرعاية من الإسهال. وهناك مشروع آخر يتصل من كفي بالمشروع الأول ويستهدف المرأة باعتبارها المسئولة عن الطفل وحماية صحة الأسرة في مصر وخلال فترة تنفيذ المشروع تكون ١٠٠٠٠٠ سيدة قد حصلن على قروض كما يكون ١٥٠٠٠٠ طفل من سن ٣ إلى ٦ سنوات قد إتسموا إلى الضحانات الوجيهة في ٢٠٤ قرية. ولترتيب من التفاصيل حول برنامج منظمة اليونيسيف في مصر يرجى الإتصال بـ:-
بمكتب منظمة اليونيسيف بالقاهرة ٨ شارع عدنان عمر صدقي -
مقرح من شارع مصدق - الدقى - القاهرة
تليفون: ٧٠٤٨٥٧-٧٠٤٨٥٨-٧١٠٥٧٨

الصندوق الإجتماعى للتنمية

بدأ الصندوق الإجتماعى للتنمية عمله بالتزام قوى نحو تعزيز الجهود التنموية فى مصر. ولقد قام مجلس إدارة صندوق التنمية الإجتماعية بناهاً على نشرته الدورية لشهرى يوليو وأغسطس بالموافقة من حيث المبدأ وحتى ينتهى التقييم النهائى على برنامج الأسر المنتجة وبرنامج الصناعات اليدوية وبرنامج قطاع الأعمال لجمعية رجال الأعمال بالأسكندرية وبرنامج تدريب الشباب فى مجال إدارة الفنادق والسياحة. كما قام مجلس الإدارة أيضاً بمراجعة المخصصات والمساهمات والقروض الميسرة المقدمة للصندوق وذلك لتحديد الميزانية الكاملة لخطة الصندوق بالإضافة إلى الآليات والمعايير الموضوعية لتوفير التسهيلات الإئتمانية.

كما سيقوم صندوق التنمية الإجتماعية بتعيين مجموعة من المستشارين الفنيين ليكونوا بمثابة حلقة الإتصال بين الصندوق والوكالات المنفذة للمشروعات.

المقدمة للجمعيات التطوعية الخاصة، يتم تنفيذها من خلال جمعيات تنمية المجتمع تحت إشراف برنامج تنمية المجتمع وبرامج الخدمات البلدية التابعة لصندوق التنمية الإجتماعية.

ولقد تم تحضير مسودة للخطوط الرئيسية الخاصة ببرنامج التدريب والبناء المؤسس للجمعيات التطوعية الخاصة.

ولقد وافقت المجموعة الأوروبية فى أغسطس الماضى على تخصيص مبلغ يتراوح من ٤٥٠ إلى ٥٠٠ مليون جنيهاً مصريةاً للصندوق. كما يقوم الصندوق حالياً بإنهاء إجراءات مساهمة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بمبلغ ١٨٠ مليون جنيهاً مصريةاً للصندوق.

ولمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بـ :-

الصندوق الإجتماعى للتنمية

٤٣- شارع محمد مظهر. الزمالك - القاهرة

تليفون: ٣٤١٣٦١٩

المجلس القومى للأمومة والطفولة

الأول، والذي يستغرق عامين من عام ١٩٩١ إلى عام ١٩٩٣، ويستهدف المشروع ١٠٠,٠٠٠ طفل بين ٨، ١٤ سنة من بين الأطفال الذين لم يلتحقوا بأى مدارس أو الذين لم يكملوا تعليمهم أو الذين تركوا الدراسة بعد المرحلة الإبتدائية وما زالوا يعتبرون أميين، بالإضافة إلى ذلك تستهدف التجربة ٥٠,٠٠٠ سيدة فى سن الإنجاب (من ١٦ إلى ٣٥ سنة) واللاتى لم يتلقين أى تعليم أو لم يكملن المرحلة الإبتدائية.

ومن إنجازات المجلس الأخيرة إصدار أول بيليوغرافيا متكاملة شارحة لبحوث الطفل، وغطى هذا العمل التوثيقى والذي تم بالتعاون مع المركز الإقليمى العربى لبحوث التوثيق فى العلوم الإجتماعية، الإنتاج العلمى عن الطفل حتى عام ١٩٨٧، ويمكن الإطلاع على هذه البيليوغرافيا بمكتبة المجلس إلى حين طبعها وتوفيرها فى المكتبات.

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بـ :-

المجلس القومى للطفولة والأمومة

كورنيش النيل - المعادى - القاهرة

صندوق بريد ١١ مصر القديمة.



إن المجلس القومى للأمومة والطفولة فى سبيله إلى وضع برنامج تجريبى لمحو الأمية للطفل والمرأة التى فى سن الإنجاب / فى خمس محافظات مختارة، وذلك تمشياً مع التزام الحكومة المصرية بالقضاء على الأمية بحلول عام ١٩٩٩، ولقد صمم هذا البرنامج ليكون أساساً لبرنامج أكثر تكاملاً وشمولاً على مستوى الأمة كلها يهدف إلى تلافى كل الجوانب السلبية التى يتم تحديدها خلال المشروع التجريبى

لعلو هاتك

وإليها عدة مواءمات لتعليم الطفل تحت إشراف أستاذة من جامعة طنطا.

لزيد من المعلومات، إتصل بـ:-

دكتور / محمد سلامة - عميد كلية التربية - جامعة طنطا

أو

دكتور/محمد فتيل

مدير المركز القومي لرعاية الطفل

بالإضافة إلى ذلك

فإن هيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية بمدد البدء في مشروع كبير لتنمية الطفل في محافظة سوهاج، يعتبر هذا المشروع الذي ستمساهم وكالة التنمية الدولية الأمريكية في تمويله، بمثابة مركزاً متكاملًا يشمل مركز تدريب للعاملين في مجال تنمية الطفل، ومركز رعاية يومية ومصنع لعب يستخدم مواد محلية في تصنيع منتجاته من لعب الأطفال.

يتركز الجزء الأول من المشروع على جوانب التدريب حيث ستستلم فترات تدريبية للمدرسين في مجال رعاية الأسر والطفل.

يتناول الجزء الثاني من المشروع الذي سستنفذ بالتعاون مع الإتحاد القومي للهيئات التطوعية الخاصة، وضع وتطوير مشروعات وخطط جديدة لمشروعات توليد الدخل التي يمكن لراكنز الرعاية اليرية المحلية تنفيذها لزيادة مواردهم المالية والتي تعتبر من أهم العقبات التي تواجه هذه الراكز.

من المتوقع أن يقيد هذا المشروع، الذي سستنفذ على مدى ٤ سنوات، حوالي ٤٤ مركزاً للرعاية اليرية في محافظة سوهاج، كما أنه من المقرر له أن يغطي تكاليفه عن طريق أسعار اللعب والرسم، هذا وستتم عمل تقييم للمشروع سنوياً، فإذا حاجات النتائج إيجابية ومرتفعة، يتم تكراره في أجزاء أخرى من مصر.

لزيد من المعلومات إتصل بـ:-

دكتور / محمد الغرب - هيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية -

مصر

تليفون: ٢٥٥٨.٢٤ - ٢٥٤١٣٦٠ - ٢٥٤١٣٥٤ -

هيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية

في أبريل ١٩٩١ أفتتحت هيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية، بالتعاون مع جامعة طنطا، مركز نموذجي لرعاية الطفل في طنطا.

يهدف المشروع إلى تدريب الخريجين من قسم تربية الطفل وكذلك الطلاب على كيفية العمل كمدرسين في مراكز الرعاية اليرية، وأيضاً على كيفية التعامل مع الإحتياجات المختلفة للأطفال.

ويخدم المركز أيضاً مجتمع طنطا، إذ يرسم شهري قبعته ١٠ جنبيات فقط سيزيد فيما بعد إلى ١٥ جنبيها، يوفر المركز ويقدم خدمة رعاية يومية مهيئة على أعلى مستوى من الإدارة للأطفال.

يبلغ الحد الأقصى لطاقة المركز حتى الآن ٥٠ طفلاً مقسمين إلى فصلين بكل منهما ٢٥ طفلاً فقط. تبلغ نسبة المدرسين للأطفال ١:١٢.

وهناك خدمة أخرى هامة للغاية يقدمها المركز وهي تدريب هيئة العاملين في الراكز الأخرى وإنتاج

برنامج معهد الشئون الثقافية للتبادل التعموي للممارسين الميدانيين

١٢-٢٥ أكتوبر ١٩٩١



التحذرون في ندوة عن " الدور المتغير للمنظمات الغير حكومية، في الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل " وهم من اليسار: السيدة/نانسي تيروري، نائبة مدير اليونيسيف بمصر، د/عبد السلام البنا، مستشار بوزارة الشئون الإجتماعية/السيدة/ليمان بييرس، مدير المشروعات بهيئة الإغاثة الكاثوليكية بمصر، د/عصالة كتاب، مدير المشروعات بمنظمة أفتاز الطفولة الأمريكية بمصر، وقد كانت الندوة جزء من البرنامج الذي استمر لمدة ١٢ يوماً وحضره مشاركون من مصر والسودان وكينيا. ويظم معهد الشئون الثقافية برنامج التبادل التعموي للممارسين الميدانيين منذ عام ١٩٨٦.

غنية من
- برنامج
مصنوق
الخاصة
الطوعية
، الماضي
٥٠ مليون
ن حالياً
لامريكية

إلى عام
٨، بين
نما بأي
ن تركوا
ن أمين.
٥٠ سيدة
اللكي لم
يجر لها
العمل
ن العربي
ن العلمي
على هذه
وتغيرها

فس الكويت: آثار الحرب تشمل الأطفال

تجرب

حالا



يصف بالتفصيل كيف

أن الجنود العراقيين إقتحموا منزله واقتصبوا إمه أمام عينيه هو وأبيه، ثم قتلوا أبيه ومنعوا أي شخص من أن يدخل جثته حتى اليوم التالي، تقول الدكتورة مكي إن هذا الطفل يعاني من مجموعة من المشاكل النفسية التي ستؤدي إلى تمزق شخصيته وخطه شخصاً غير سوياً إذا لم تعالج فوراً وبالأسلوب المناسب.

ويقول الطبيب النفسي دكتور جاسم محمد من مركز إصلاح الطفل والذي يعمل حالياً

دموع الخوف: طفلة كويتية تعيش الحرب.

الصعبة التي مروا بها.

واختتم الدكتور محمد تصريحاته بقوله إن هذه المشكلة في غاية الخطورة لأنها تساهم بشكل فعال في تكوين شخصيات أطفالنا، ومن ثم فإن واجبنا من تربية أطفال سوريين ومثانين نفسياً وخاليين من أي أمراض نفسية، وبالتالي ليس هذا بالأمر السهل، ولكن ليس أمامنا أي بديل غير أن نحاول ونبذل أقصى جهد ممكن. □

يقدم تادية أبو الجعد

إن الحرب سببت الفجأة، ولكن الآثار التي تتركها ذراتها أسوأ بكثير جداً، فهي لاترك إلا الخراب، والدمار، والجماعات وفقدان أرواح الناس الذين نحبهم. فبعد إنتهاء الحرب القتالية تبدأ في الواقع حرب أخرى ليست أقل قوة وأهمية. فالتمعير أكثر صعوبة من التدمير، وإعادة بناء الأرض صاهو إلا مهمة قاصمة للظهر وبشاقة للغاية، ولكن يمكن اتمامها وإنجازها مع الوقت، ويبقى فقط عملية إعادة بناء الشعب التي هي أمر مختلف تماماً، إن الحياة لساعات، وأيام وأشهر طويلة في خوف وتوقع إنما يؤدي، بدون شك، إلى تحطيم النفس، وقد ثبت في حالات كثيرة إن النفس الحطمة قلما تصبح سليمة كما كانت مرة أخرى.

وبحيت أن الأطفال هم أكثر فئات المجتمع حساسية، فإنهم عادة يصبحون الفئة الأكثر معاناة. لقد مات الكثير من الأطفال خلال أزمة الخليج الأخيرة، ورحل آخرون، ولكن الآن يوجد عدد أكثر من عام على الغزو العراقي للكويت، نجد أن هؤلاء الأطفال الذين كتبت لهم الحياة ليسوا في وضع أفضل من تراثهم الذين قتلوا أو جرحوا، ليس فقط في الكويت ولكن أيضاً في العراق (انظر المصنوق).

الاطفال في العراق هي الآن الطابع العام والمشارك في الأطفال من عمر 8 إلى 12. إن الأطفال الذين لا يستطيعون التعبير عن أحاسيسهم وشعورهم، هم في الواقع، أكثر الأطفال الذين يحتاجون إلى الإهتمام والراحة النفسية وطبقاً لما اكده الدكتور محمد، يجب على الاخصائيين توجيه الأباء نحو كيفية الإهتمام بشكل فعال باحتياجات أطفالهم في هذا الوقت ويعد هذه الأزمة

... وفي العراق

إن الوضع بالنسبة للاطفال في العراق على نفس مستوى السوء كمثلته في الكويت إن لم يكن أسوأ.

لبناء على تقرير طالم طلي من جامعة هارفارد بالولايات المتحدة الامريكية تم نشره في هذا الصنف، سيصل عدد الاطفال المتولدين من جراء سوء التغذية في العراق إلى 170,000 طفل بالإضافة إلى 500,000 طفل تولدوا بالفعل منذ بداية هذا العام.

ويضيف التقرير أن معدل وفيات الاطفال البشريين قد وصل إلى 100٪ في بعض المناطق.

الاجمعيات النفسية والدرسين الكويتيين الذين يعملون في وزارة التربية والتعليم وكذلك الآباء عن كيفية التعامل مع أبنائهم في هذه الفترة الصعبة من حياتهم. تؤكد الدكتورة مكي مقصود على ضرورة علاج هذه الصدمات النفسية مباشرة بالتعاون بين العالين النفسي، والدرسة وفوق كل ذلك الأسرة.

من أسوأ الحالات التي تعانيها مكي مقصود هي حالة طفل، رفضت أن تكشف عن اسمه، استطاع أن

حالة الرأطفال فس اليمن

تجربة شخصية من اليمن

بقلم: فيروز كمال يني

اليمن بلد جميل، ذو طبيعة جبلية، وتقع اليمن في الجنب الغربي من طرف شبه الجزيرة العربية. وعلى عكس دول الخليج المجاورة لها، فإن اليمن تواجه ظروف إقتصادية طاحنه تلقى بثلالها القاتمة على كل مجالات الحياة، ويقترب متوسط العمر من ٥٠ عاماً كما لا يتعدى متوسط دخل الفرد ٥٢٠ دولار أمريكي سنوياً، ولقد كان لهذه الظروف الإقتصادية المتردية وخاصة بعد توتر العلاقات مع جيرانها الذين يرمونها في العمام، أثرها على كل قطاعات المجتمع اليمني، خاصة الأطفال.

فمن الناحية الصحية تعتبر معدلات وفيات الأطفال عالية جداً. كما تصعب أمراض سوء التغذية والإسهال والجفاف والإنتيميا من مناعة الطفل ومقاومته لأي عدوى أخرى بسيطة، مما ينتج عنه حدوث مضاعفات تؤدي إلى وفاة الطفل.

كما يورت العديد من الأطفال دون أن يكشف أبائهم سبب الوفاة، ويذكر الأباء فقط عند تعريفهم ببرامج التطعيم أن أطفالهم قد عانوا من نفس الأعراض، وفي كثير من القرى المتأثرة والبعيدة عن المراكز الصحية نادراً ما يتقل الأطفال الذين يعانون من الإسهال الشديد إلى مراكز الخدمات الصحية إلا بعد فساد الفرصة لإيجاد حياتهم.

أما بالنسبة للتغذية، فإن حدة المشكلة تتفاوت حسب المسافة إلى أقرب سوق، ففي القرى النائية حيث لا يكون للأجرة حق إختيار كمية ونوعية الغذاء، ياكل الطفل أقل كمية ممكنة من الغذاء، إن وجد، بينما تكمن المشكلة في القرى الأقرب إلى السوق في إنعدام الوعي بالنسبة للسفن اللازم للعظام ونوعية الغذاء.

أما التغذية بالرعاية فإنها تعتبر العامل الأساسي الذي يؤدي إلى الحالات الشديدة لسوء التغذية، إذ تقوم أغلب الأمهات بتقديم اللبن في الرضاعة لأطفالهن منذ الولادة وحتى سن ٢ أو ٤ سنوات، وكانما لا يكفي ذلك للحد من النمو الجسماني للطفل، فإن الرضاعة، باعتبارها المصدر الوحيد للغذاء، تكون في أغلب الأوقات غير نظيفة.



رعاية صحية تطعم طفلاً يعاني من سوء التغذية.

البارزة لذلك: الإنتيميا الحادة كنتيجة للحمل المتكرر وتقص التغذية السليمة أثناء الحمل والظروف غير الصحية أثناء عملية الولادة، بالإضافة إلى تسمم الحمل نظراً لإنعدام الوعي بالرعاية قبل الولادة، وكنتيجة حتمية لذلك يولد أطفال ضعفاء أو حتى موتى.

ويجب في مواجهة تلك الظروف أن تبدأ تنمية الطفل بفسان يقاوزه على قيد الحياة، ويعتبر التربية الصحية وخلق الوعي بالأطفال الصحية وسبل التغلب عليها إحدى الوسائل لتحقيق ذلك. □

ولا يقتصر الأمر على ذلك فقط، ولكن يترك اللبن الذي يتم تحفيمة في بداية اليوم حتى يفسد.

ومن المشاهد التي إن أنسأها تلك الطفلة التي تبلغ من العمر ٤ سنوات وتزن ٤ كيلوجرامات (أي ٨,٨ رطل)، وكان كل حثرتوكه أسها المسكنة هو أن طفلتها مريضة ولا تستطيع الحركة، ولقد كانت هذه الطفلة تعاني ببساطة من سوء التغذية الشديد، ثم توفيت بعد فترة قصيرة.

وتعتبر صحة الأم عاملاً آخر يؤثر على تنمية الطفل فمعدلات وفيات الأمهات عالية وبعض الأسباب



تحقيق التنمية المتكاملة من خلال مشاركة المجتمعات المحلية: إعادة التركيز على تنمية الطفل

بقلم: د. عطا الله كتاب

إن توافر لدى أي من وكالات التنمية الموارد أو القدرات الفنية الكافية للاستجابة لكافة احتياجات المجتمع، فقد كان يتعين دائماً الاختيار من بين تلك الاحتياجات التي يعكسها المجتمع، والتي قد تتعارض أحياناً فيما بينها، مثل المهام المؤسسية والموارد المالية والقدرات الفنية لوكالة التنمية وأراء الموظفين العاملين في الميدان بالتعاون مع المجتمع حول إمكانية تنفيذ المشروع في الإطار الاجتماعي والثقافي والإقتصادي والسياسي للمجتمع (١).

إن الخروج من حائق الإبقاء على التنمية داخل المجتمع مع الاحتفاظ بالطفل في مركز الاهتمام يكون، كما هو مقترح، بالزيد من المشاركة بين مختلف

وكالات التنمية في الأنشطة القطاعية

المتعميزة ولكن من خلال اعتماد منهج

مستكمل، إن التركيز على

القطاعات المنفصلة لإيجاد

مع الإدراك بأن مشاكل الفقر

ولإيجاد الحلول لها بينهما ارتباط

مجدد وراث تخصصات مختلفة، بل

على العكس فإن تحديد أهمية القطاعات

التي يتعين التركيز عليها يعتبر استجابة

إستخدام الموارد المالية والبشرية بكفاءة

أكبر، ويعتبر أمراً هاماً للغاية بالنظر إلى الإطار

المتغير للتنمية الدولية في التسميات والتي يسم

بمزيد من التنافس للحصول على الموارد، وتتغير مجالات

الإهتمام الجديدة للبيئات المولدة (الزوايا الشرقية والاتحاد السوفيتي) بنهاية الحرب

الباردة والتي تؤكد على أهمية التعاون بدلاً من التنافس... الخ.

ففي العام الأول يتعين على وكالات التنمية أن تتشارك فيما بينها لكي تكمل عمل

بعضها البعض وإن تطور خبراتها في القطاعات المختلفة. وبمضاً عن ذلك فينبغي أن

تتفق الوكالات المختلفة على اختيار المشروعات ووضع معايير التقييم مما يمكنها من

توثيق وتقييم أثرها على الأطفال بشكل أفضل.

ملحوظة: (١) هذه الأفكار مبنية على الخلاصة الإستراتيجية للبرامج الدولية هيئة إنقاذ الطفولة بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

كاتب هذا المقال الأستاذ / عطا الله كتاب حاصل على درجة الدكتوراة في الهندسة المدنية ويشغل حالياً منصب مدير برامج هيئة إنقاذ الطفولة بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بمصر. □

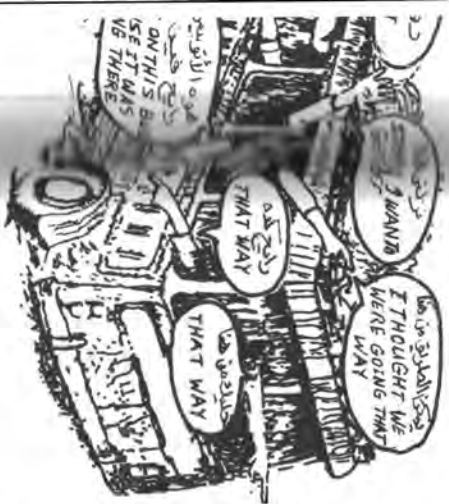
دائماً أيضاً مااتفق جميع وكالات التنمية مع الجمعيات المناظرة لها على أنه يتعين التركيز على الأطفال كمجموعات مستهدفة رئيسية، ويعتبر ذلك صحيحاً بصفة عامة، حيث يمثل الأطفال أكثر المجموعات عرضة للخطر في أي مجتمع من المجتمعات، وبمضاً عن ذلك فالتركيز على الأطفال يمثل نقطة إنقاذ يمكن للمجتمع الإلتفاف حولها لتعليم نفسه من أجل القيام بالانتماء المشترك على نطاق واسع، وبالفعل فإن الكثير من وكالات التنمية توجه نشاطها نحو الطفل بشكل خاص مثل منظمة إنقاذ الطفولة.

فمنذ بداية التسعينيات تحولت هيئة إنقاذ الطفولة من منهج التمويل المباشر للطفل حيث كان يتم توفير الدعم المالي للأطفال موضع الرعاية، إلى منهج تحسين ظروف المجتمع الذي يعيش فيه الطفل، ولقد تم التوصل إلى نتيجة صحيحة وهي أن المشكلات التي تواجه كل طفل على حدة لا يمكن مواجهتها بنجاح دون تناول أسباب تلك المشاكل بشكل متكامل على مستوى الأسرة والمجتمع، ولكن مع مرور الوقت أدى فهم هذه الحقيقة الأساسية إلى إبعاد العاملين في تنمية المجتمع عن التركيز الأولي على الأطفال، كما أن زيادة زوامة المجتمع واعتماده على ذاته قد أصبحت تتسارع بشكل متزايد مع تحسين نوعية الحياة للأطفال، بحيث أصبح كل مشروع من مشروعات تنمية المجتمع يمكن تجربته على أساس أنه يقدم احتياجات الأطفال، ونتيجة لذلك فقد قدام التركيز على تنمية احتياجات الأطفال من خلال العمل الإنساني والتي كان رافداً في بدايته (١).

إن نوع التدخل الذي يحتاجه المجتمع من أجل تخفيف وطأة الفقر يشكل تحدياً لكافة المنظمات، إذ تتدخل بعض المنظمات على مستوى القطاعات وبالتالي تكون أنشطتها غير قادرة على إحداث أي تأثير ملموس في المجتمع المستهدف.

فعلى سبيل المثال فإن أي تدخل لمعالجة نقص التغذية باستخدام الامرات الصحية فقط يكون بلا جدوى طالما تتم زيادة إنتاجية الأسرة (ومن خلال إتاحة تمويل أكثر للأسرة) وعلى نفس النهج، فإن التدخل لتعزيز استخدام محلول الجفاف يكون قائماً من إحداث الأثر المستمر، طالما يتم تخفيض حالات حدوث الإسهال (ومن خلال الصرف الصحي السليم وكماحة النظافة... الخ) ولهذا السبب فقد إنتهجت بعض الوكالات مفهوم التنمية المتكاملة، وهذا يعني أن عملية تحسين الظروف المعيشية في مجتمع ما سوف تتخذ شكلاً التدخل في أكثر من قطاع من قطاعات، وتتضمن العناصر الرئيسية لهذا الأسلوب الإعتناء على مشاركة المجتمع في التعرف على أهداف المشروع وتنفيذه مع نقل المهارات والقدرات والإعتناء على الذات جنباً إلى جنب مع الإستخدام الأمثل للموارد المتاحة في المجتمع والعمل على التنمية المتكاملة التي تشمل على قطاعات متعددة.

إلا أن الوكالات التي تصر على النهج المتكامل تتدخل في جميع الأنشطة القطاعية مما يؤدي في كثير من الأحيان إلى تساؤل مواردها، إن تأثير مثل هذا العمل من شأنه أن يفيد جزء محدود من المجتمع دون المجتمع ككل بالإضافة إلى خطورة فقدان التركيز على تنمية احتياجات أكثر المجموعات تضرراً وهم الأطفال، فلم يحدث



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- P. 1 Table of Contents Col. 2 Line 6: NCCM
- P. 2 Col. 2 Line 2 : Dr. Fatma Khafagy is programme Officer for Women's Development and Education at UNICEF/Egypt.
- P. 7 Col. 1 Line 20 : She works as a pre-school teacher in the village of Beni soliman.
Line 22 : Originally from Beni Soliman....
- P. 10 : The Headline in the lower part of the page should read : NCCM Col. 1 Line 1 : The National council for Childhood and Motherhood...
- P. 14 Col. 1: Delete the last paragraph at the end of the column.
Col. 1 Line 20 : As a result, the earlier clear focus on meeting the needs of children through development work was lost.(1)
Col. 2 Line 24 : ... about the project feasibility in the local social, cultural, economic, and political contexts.(1)

تصحیحات

- ص ١ المحتويات عامود ٢ سطر ٥ :
المجلس القومي للطفولة والأمومة .
عامود ٢ سطر ٧ :
الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية .
- ص ٢ عامود ١ سطر ١٦ :
... هي قرية بني سليمان .
- ص ١٠ عنوان الجزء الأسفل
المجلس القومي للطفولة والأمومة .



to: As Listed Below

date: Sept. 28, 1988

from: Eloise Murray *em*
Dean
Faculty of Home Economics

our file:

your file:

subject: CIDA-WID Proposed Project

On 13 September, I agreed (somewhat foolishly) to draft a WID related proposal for CIDA. Attached you will find a most preliminary of draft of said proposal. On October 6, I shall discuss it, among other things, with M. Garvin, W. Clarke-Okah and L. Perrinbaum of CIDA. Since it is a departure from the usual ICDS proposals, this kind of preliminary work seems reasonable. However, I shall remind Mr. Perrinbaum he requested more "creativity" in projects.

I leave here October 5, so before October 4 at 4:30 p.m. at 3883 or until 10:00 p.m. at 433-1647, you may feel free to make comments or suggestions or utterances of support in principle. Thank you.

EM/fm
encl.

→ M. Assheton-Smith
Cathy Bray
Robin Coutts
Dallas Cullen
Brian Evans
Shirley Neuman
Winnie Tomm

DRAFT (To be discussed at CIDA October 6, 1988)

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CANADIAN INSTITUTION

1.1 Full information on the University of Alberta is available in CIDA files.

1.2 The University of Alberta (U of A) has extensive international development experience, having implemented a score of projects during the past decade. Project evaluations have been positive. Alberta International (AI) has been established by the U of A to coordinate/manage international development projects. These may be initiated by Faculties of the University or by AI.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

The proposed project will involve no new institutional linkages, rather it is intended to strengthen the women and development capacity of existing collaborative projects. The background information for the partner institutions was provided in previous submissions. This project will focus specifically upon the following existing projects:

-
- (Help, help, B. Evans!!)
-

Other projects of the University of Alberta will be eligible to participate.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background

CIDA in both its policy and practice is committed to strengthening the involvement of women in the development process, as both agents and beneficiaries. One manifestation of this commitment is monitoring all projects, including those involving institutional linkages, to determine extent to which women are involved and/or affected by project activities.

For universities the need to meet this mandate is subject to some breadth of interpretation and variously possible. For example, the need may be seen as merely accounting for the involvement of females, who may or may not understand the nature of the gender issues in the development process. In projects involving traditionally male-intensive professions, the consequence is more likely to be a scramble to locate "a woman" than for there to be any attempt on the part of the majority participants to develop an understanding of roles of and impact upon women affected by the project. However, ownership of a female body does not ensure

knowledge or understanding of gender issues in development. Conversely, being male does not necessarily mean one does not or cannot comprehend such issues and therefore one has no need to be responsible to the CIDA women in development mandate.

A related issue is there is evidence that for women having the first opportunity to be a development agent is more difficult than for male colleagues. The networks for women interested in development are more tenuous than those of their male counterparts. Further, it is not uncommon for a possible single female on a project to be perceived as a potential nuisance rather than as a colleague.

The objectives for the proposed project address the issues outlined above as they apply to existing international development projects at the University of Alberta. This project may be regarded as a model for strengthening women and development capacity in universities. Effort will be made to evaluate the impact of each specific initiative so that recommendations may be made to develop the model.

3.2 Logical Framework Analysis

Objectives: The overall goal of the project is strengthening the women and development capacity of the University of Alberta and the institutions with which linkages currently exist. Specifically the project objectives are to:

(a) establish six short-term (approx. 6 mos.) internship opportunities focused on women and development in connection with existing development projects

(b) through a series of instructional programs, increase the knowledge about gender issues in development among present project actors, those in Canada and those in partner institutions

(c) in those collaborative projects involving participant training and/or curriculum development, ensure that gender issues are included in the substance of those programs

(d) provide library support materials for the University of Alberta and for partner institutions in the area of women and development.

Results Expected: Given below are the results anticipated to be produced by the project.

Direct Effects -

(a) Six persons will have had their first development field experience. While preference will be given to female interns, the crucial deciding factor in intern selection will be a women in development focus evident in the field work plan submitted to a selection advisory committee. These interns will be selected from faculty members, advanced graduate students and administrative personnel. The internship work is not to be regarded as data collection for research, rather it will be development involvement. No salaries will be paid to interns by this project.

(b) Approximately thirty persons who presently are development project actors will have been involved in a systematic instructional program of at least five days focused upon gender issues in development.

(c) All project participant trainees will have been involved in a systematic five day gender issues in development instructional program. A gender issues in development module for inclusion in projects involving post secondary curriculum development will have been produced and pre-tested.

(d) The libraries at the University of Alberta and three participating institutions will have materials focusing upon women and development in general and in the collaborating institutions, on those issues with particular reference to the country where such materials exist.

Means to Achieve Results Expected

(a) Provision of women in development focused field based internship placements of approximately six months for six persons. These internships will be with existing University of Alberta collaborative projects and managed by Alberta International. Candidates will be selected by a project Advisory Committee by criteria to be defined at a later time.

(b) Development and provision of a five day instructional program focused upon gender issues in development.

(c) Development and provision of curriculum modules focused on women in development issues related to specific projects and countries.

(d) Provision of funds for library support materials.

Critical Assumptions

The primary goal of the project is to strengthen the women development capacity of existing collaborative projects at the University of Alberta.

The three major assumptions that are being made are:

- appropriate intern candidates will be available and will be able to define appropriate women and development agendas related to existing development projects
- the interns and the instructional programs will have a positive influence on present project personnel
- expertise to develop the training and curriculum components can be located.

1988-09-08

The Coordinating Committee on Women't Studies
c/o Women's Studies
Dpt. of Zoology/Faculty of Extention
11019-90 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2R6

Attention: The Coordinating Committee on Women't Studies

Subject: Women in Rural Settings

On **September 22, 1988**, Olds College will be hosting a meeting of all interested parties wishing to sit on, and have input into, the development of a Rural Women's Advisory Committee. The Committee's mandate will be to review rural Women's current and potential training needs as they relate to the services that are and can be made available through Olds College.

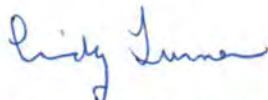
The Women in Rural Settings project comprises one portion of the larger Olds College undertaking, **Men and Women in a Changing Rural Environment: an Education Perspective**. Through developing a series of Advisory Committees focused on aspects of this theme, Olds College hopes to expand its role in meeting rural educational training needs. Women in Rural Settings is the first of six Advisory Committees to be established and we look forward to your input into this project.

Please R.S.V.P. to 556-8344 to confirm your attendance at this important meeting:

September 22, 1988
1:00 p.m.
Main Boardroom
Duncan Marshall Place
Olds College

We look forward to having your input.

Sincerely,



for Dree Thompson
Extension Co-ordinator
Extension Services

DT/cc#18

September 27, 1988

Ms. Marilyn Assheton-Smith
The Coordinating Committee on Women's Studies
Dept. of Educational Foundations/Faculty of Education
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2R6

Dear Ms. Marilyn Assheton-Smith:

Thank you for your interest in the first Women in Rural Settings Advisory Meeting, held September 22, 1988. Olds College was extremely pleased with the number and variety of groups and individuals in attendance and with the overall results of the meeting. As you were unable to attend this important meeting, we have enclosed copies of the meeting notes, the list of those in attendance and the parting comments, both positive and developmental of those in attendance.

Following the groups suggested direction, we are planning a more formally structured meeting for January, 1989 (perhaps by this time our Men in Rural Settings Advisory Meeting will have been held and we will be able to meet as a combined group for a portion of the day).

An application is being forwarded to our Executive requesting that they approve the continued data collection process through specific location visits to several rural communities and groups - we would like to be able to present this data to you at the January meeting.

Again, thank you for your time and interest in this meeting. We look forward to seeing you in January.

Sincerely,



Dree Thomson
Co-ordinator, Extension Services
Enclosures

P.S. If you know of a person or a group who would benefit from involvement in this process, or if you know of a study that would provide this project with more direction, please contact me at 556-8355.

NOTES FROM
THE WOMEN IN RURAL SETTINGS MEETING
SEPTEMBER 22, 1988
OLDS COLLEGE

Creative Beginning Notes:

* List all the services that rural women need in-order-to access educational training.....

- child care
- transportation
- money
- availability nearby/home/media/delivery
- support system encouragement/family support
- interaction with others involved
- time
- determination
- information re programmes, etc
- career counselling
- recognition of experience
- recognition by institutions re needs of rural women - ie. course scheduling, representation on advisory groups to institutions
- alternative or expanded use of Further Education Councils
- Adult basic education
 - eg. for high school
 - English as a second language
 - (could use alternative delivery methods)

KEY AREAS

- Career Counselling
- Information (broad definition)
 - re: Programmes
 - Financial support
 - etc.
- Delivery
 - Distance Education
 - Multi media
 - Community based
 - Timing and scheduling of courses

* List all the ways to reach and inform rural women of training options...

- newsletters
- word of mouth/networks
- local newspapers - advertising and articles
- public service announcements - community channels, T.V. and radio
- formal and informal presentations
- schools, churches and daycares

* List all the ways to reach and inform rural women of training options..... continued

- brochures
- mailouts
- community organizations/associations
- FCSS offices rural/town
- district home economists rural/town
- consumer and corporate affairs
- elected representatives/provincial and civic
- continuing education (Colleges & Universities)
- Public Health offices, doctors, dentists
- Arenas
- Post Office
- Community Events Boards
- Supermarkets - hand out in grocery stores
- Public/school libraries

KEY AREAS

- Word-of-mouth and Networks
- Community events boards
 - Supermarkets, Health Offices, etc
- FCSS/Continuing Education/DHE's

* List all the educational training needs of women in rural settings...

- Basic knowledge of farm economics
 - ie cost/performance/maintenance
- Budgetting - general bookkeeping
 - record keeping
 - computer skills
- Social skills
 - dealing with salespersons, repairmen
 - Leadership
 - Public Speaking - lobbying, briefs - environment
 - social issues
 - Recognition of personal skills
- Farm mechanical skills
 - basic maintenance
 - how to run the equipment
- Stress and Time Management

*** List all the educational training needs of women in rural settings..... continued**

KEY AREAS

- Leadership
 - understanding and knowing personal skills
 - how to lobby
 - how to write briefs
- Consumer and Business 'Savvy'
 - working with sales people
 - good farm records
- Time management
 - handling stress
 - off-farm jobs and farm duties
 - taking leisure-time without guilt

*** How do we elevate the level of community awareness regarding training options in rural settings...**

- Community calendar lists in local newspapers and Advertising
- D.H.E. newsletters
- Contact executives of existing groups
 - ie Church organizations
- Store bulletin boards
- Displays for people in line-ups
- Libraries and Schools, Churches
- Local Radio and T.V.
- Annual fall community club night (Smorgasboard)
- Further Education Councils
- Networking - word-of-mouth, Fan-out coverage by phone or visit
- Spokesperson who will make guest presentations
 - eg school classes and community clubs
- Employment offices, Alberta Career Centres
- Personal support to facilitate urban appointments

KEY AREAS

- Networking
 - formal
 - media
 - newsletters
 - informal
 - community groups
 - bulletin boards

* How do we elevate the level of community awareness regarding training options in rural settings..... continued

KEY AREAS.....continued

- Utilization of available resources
 - Government offices
 - libraries
 - Career Centres
 - Schools
- Creating alternative resources
 - support services

GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS: Large group brain storming and discussion session

- What are the barriers to women...
- Rural clientele - not a homogenous group
- Social expectations/financial barriers
- Networking/Support
- Isolation
- College take training and services to women
 - day care
 - training
- Need support systems
- Need something more than correspondence courses
- Need far more flexibility of programming
- Cost
- Broader focus than Agriculture given via training
- Co-op work between Men and Women (not a singular issue)
- Grass roots training re: farm equipment/chemicals, etc
- Practical training
- Decentralization
- Compressed learning
- Rural women - single mothers, single women in 'rural towns'
- Need for child care services on campus that is flexible
- tap senior women resources
 - pair young women with senior women
- involve other rural based Colleges in 'Women in Rural Settings' process

GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS: Large group brain storming and discussion session..... continued

- Needs assessment ----- Advisory`
 - content
 - delivery
 - support
 - note area specific needs
- involve more of the users
- different regions with different levels/types of needs
- utilize Further Education support
- conservation programming
- utilize video training/audio tapes
 - (Alberta Agriculture has a good resource of these)
- rural women have several 'jobs', no time for traditional learning process - use video as an alternative

WOMEN IN RURAL SETTINGS

NAME	ADDRESS/PHONE	GROUP
Anne McGrath	#303, 223-12 Ave. S.W. Calgary, AB. T2R 0G9	National Action Committee on the Status of Women Alta. Status of Women, Action Committee
Mona Caukill	Box 144 Caroline, AB. T0M 0M0	International Training in Communication
Shirley Myers	Alberta Agriculture 7000 - 113 St. Edmonton, AB. T6H 5T6	Alberta Agriculture Home Economics Branch
Alice Brown	Kathryn, AB.	Alberta Women in Support of Agriculture, Farm Women's Networking
Molly McDonald	Olds, AB., 556-6685 T0M 1P0	Archdioces Catholic Women's League
Janina Vanderpost	8th Floor Kensington Pl. 10011 - 109th St. Edmonton, AB., 422-5074	Alberta Women's Secretariat
Faye Mayberry	R.R. #4 Red Deer, AB. T4N 5E4	Chairman Alberta Farm Women's Network
Holly Hallett	R.R. #2 Carstairs, AB. T0M 0N0	1st Vice President Alberta Women's Institute
Trudie Black	4818 Gaetz Ave. Red Deer, AB. T4N 4A3	Red Deer Status of Women\ Co-ordinator
Cathy Bray	7125 - 112 St. Edmonton, AB. T6G 2E1	University of Alberta Extension Athabasca University Women's Studies (Jan. 1/89)
Betty Daly	3626 Elbow Drive, S.W. Calgary, AB. T2S 2J7 243-3951 or 243-2283	Canadian Federation of University Women - Calgary
Suzanne Atkinson	301, 7015 Macleod Tr. S. Calgary, AB., 297-5731	Alberta Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Phyllis Bricker	R.R. #1 Didsbury, AB. T0M 0W0 335-4129	Alberta Women's Institute and Unifarm

Nellie Whitson	193 Willow Dr. Wetaskiwin, AB. T9A 2V3	Alberta Women's Institute, Angus Ridge
Beryl Ballhorn	123 Green Ash Dr. Wetaskiwin, AB. T9A 2H7 352-4548	President, Alberta Women's Institute
Betty Long	63 Chisholm Cr. N.W. Calgary, AB. T2L 0Y9	
Marie C. Batenburg	R.R. #1 Didsbury, AB. T0M 0W0 335-3688	Jackson Women's Institute
Pauline Jackson	Bag Service #1 Airdrie, AB. T4B 2C1 948-8501	
Del Racketh	Box 2114 Rocky Mountain House, AB. T0M 1T0, 845-3820	
Janet Walter	R.R. Site 6 Red Deer, AB. T4N 5E1 347-0660	
Siobhon Avery	Employment Officer Olds College 556-8238	Employment Officer
Donna Marie Dahms	Box 2039 Rocky Mountain House, AB. T0M 1T0, 845-3400	Womens Group Rep, Rocky Mountain House, AB.
Sharon Cooke	Box 127 Blackie, AB. T0L 0J0	Alberta Women in Support of Agriculture
Donna Graham	Box 452 Vulcan, AB. T0L 2B0	Alberta Women in Support of Agriculture
Diane Colley- Urquhart	2020 Bayshore Rd. S.W. Calgary, AB. T2V 3M1	President Alberta P.C. Women's Association, 1st V.P. Federal Women's Caucus

POSITIVE POINTS

1. Beginnings of understanding and a network of farm women's educational needs.
Need to get on into specifics:
 - identification of needs (services)
 - barriers
 - existing services
 - ways to use current services and incorporate new ones.
2. The positive ideas that we received from this conference include: the broad scope that Olds College covers and is prepared to offer. It is refreshing to learn that Olds College is concerned about rural people and taking the time to hear what they might need in the future.
3. As always in an "open forum" atmosphere, the women here have learned that their problems and concerns are not so much different than those of others; perhaps similar problems can generate common solutions.
4. Recognized most others who attended recognize similar problems throughout the community's and we seem to recognize the same problems but "looks like" we don't have the answers great networking.

Can you come to the communities and the "Further Education Councils" could host open forum. Local, TV shows could host you on a talk show! Schools may wish you to "visit" on Career days.

Remember Education of Rural Alberta Women is not just farm women, but small towns etc.

5. Meeting and Realizing that there are other people in agriculture with common concerns.
6. Good forum for concerns of rural women.
Food Production (Primary Agriculture) is a small percentage of "Agribusiness" and has distinct learning needs - that are not gender specific.

Some of these needs are: a historical and future perspective of agriculture.

7. Enjoyed meeting other women and discovering what occupations they were in. Appreciated the concern with helping other women to be more aware of the educational possibilities available to them.
8. Women of very diversified areas of expertise getting together to share ideas and concerns (not just agriculture)

9. Networking of different organizations and individuals - much more effective than one or two persons sitting down discussing. Perhaps out of this will come an advisory committee.
10. Form an advisory group
- representative across the province
11. Comments and recognition to needs of Rural Women
12. Process was good - idea of a working session with small groups discussing different aspects made good use of people's time.
13. It was obvious from the general discussion that there was a lot of educational opportunities available to rural women. The problem probably was that there was a number of organizations, who really didn't know what others were doing, and there was a possible overlap in services.

A need would be to consider more innovative ways of reaching women:

1. Video
2. TV
3. Mobile training teams with specialized courses.

It was good to have these groups realize that there are other groups also interested in women's education.

14. Round table discussions are always beneficial I think.

We can all see the need but search for answers to meet the need.

The open forum following seemed to jell some of the ideas and solutions.
15. I liked the idea of family participation in the studies for farm management to create the team effort.

The use of Continuing Education to assist rural people in becoming more competent.

Video is very expensive but our weather has a bearing on people travelling to workshops etc. So much could be offered with courses on TV and video.
16. I enjoyed the exchange of ideas and feel it is a beginning in searching out the needs. It started us thinking about some kind of solutions to offering help to rural women.
17. Important exchange of ideas about the whole areas of rural education, some of the barriers which farm and rural women face, and ideas for addressing needs.

18. You took the initiative to gather a group of women together from what appeared to be many different interest areas - personal contact, our ideas!!
19. Interesting to meet the other women and find out more about who they represent.
20. Benefit from meeting - Increased awareness of the need to co-ordinate the educational requirements of rural women, and bring these requirements "closer to home" to be more readily accessible.
21. - opportunity to "network" with rural women and agency representation.
- to hear more about role of extension at Olds College
22. The most interesting part of this meeting was the opportunity to network with other women - establish or renew contacts and develop future plans to meet and discuss.

NEGATIVE POINTS

1. Can't think of anything real different to do.
2. I feel that if you truly want to reach people you need to talk directly with them perhaps in about 4 or 5 different regions. I believe that "continuing education" would be a good place to offer courses. Please understand that if you are concerned by all "rural" people: acreage 'people, town people and farmers and then you have three different types of needs and people.
3. Networking is a very abused term, bringing us together makes us more aware of each others functions and purposes but why don't individual women's groups help each other more, supplying resource people to each other, etc.
4. A little more information on what was to be discussed on forehand.
5. Would have appreciated it to have dealt less with farm women and more with rural women. Realizing that rural women feel isolated and often find it difficult to know who to talk to, to find out more information.
6. Hopefully the suggestions given today will be put into some form of action and this has not become another study group on the problem and put aside.

Look at decentralizing some of the college courses and programs.
7. Perhaps start in morning go into afternoon. With time perhaps of 1/2 hour to chat (with direction) rather than go into an exercise cold. Should we perhaps include native (rural) women; what are their needs.
8. Make next meeting more specific all together.
9. This is more a 'forum' or 'workshop' than advisory comittee process - you may better choose a smaller advisory committee. Suggest you consider different wording another time.
10. Each organization represented come with list of materials they currently use, or send to the college for evaluation and consolidation, to groups educational courses could be co-ordinated.

Further meetings could possibly spend time evaluating these, and suggest additional areas to be covered.

Co-operating groups, if a meeting was called, could bring a plan of action with regard to coordinating their courses with other groups.

11. This time was poor for my area, so that another similiar meeting might bring new faces - early in January for planning.
12. The discussion seemed to focus mainly on "farm women" rather than rural women.

Many rural women don't belong to any organizations so don't know what is available from the many associations. Perhaps a survey of what each organization offers and those that overlap be made.

13. Future meetings should focus on a particular area e.g. delivery modes. No particular criticism of today's meeting - I think it was an important and informative exercise. Would have been useful to know what work had already been done e.g. needs assessments, consultations with other service deliverers.
14. Keep us in line, networking is great but did we accomplish what you had in mind?
15. I feel the meeting could have been structured to be much more productive than it was. I feel every gorup should have spent time on needs of women in rural Alberta. Many of us didn't agree with your basic premise of separating out men and women.
16. Run a bit "tighter" meeting. I found things just a bit "loose-jointed".
17. Provide extension program to rural communities - Program to focus on personal skills development i.e. communication, assertiveness training and stress management.
18. Possible improvements for future meetings - Although today's structure was positive and useful I feel that the next meeting should be more focused with an agenda and plan for action.



to Dr. R. Liburd
Student Counselling

date 9 September 1988

from Lloyd G. Stephens-Newsham, Professor Emeritus
of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences

our file

your file

subject: House at 11043 90th Avenue

Dear Dr. Liburd;

I am president of the Association of Professors Emeriti and we have been given a lease on part of the house in the Garneau area at 11043 90th Avenue. This includes two of the upstairs rooms at the front of the house and shared use of the large front room on the main floor. We presume we would also have shared use of the bathroom and the kitchen.

I notice that two rooms, those at the back of the main floor and the second floor are occupied some of the time and gather that a group called The Women's Research Centre has use of these. I do not know to what extent this has become official. I further understand that you and Dr. Marilyn Asshton-Smith have been active with this group.

I would appreciate the opportunity to get together with you so that we can cooperatively use this space. My feelings about the large front room are that we would like to have it available for meetings and socializing. I note that one of your group has a desk set up there. The room was crammed with miscellaneous furniture and we have had some removed. Two conference tables are to be put in it to replace this. Also, painters are to come in on September 13th to paint parts of this room as well as our rooms upstairs.

I shall be away from the 22nd of September to November 5th but others of my executive will be available. I may be reached at the following numbers;

Office; 3797
Home; 355-6246

Sincerely,

c. Dr. M. Asshton-Smith

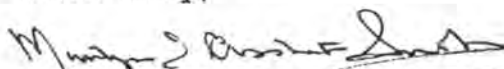
Women's Research Centre
11043-90 Ave.
University of Alberta Campus

Dr. Shirley Neuman,
Chair,
Women's Studies Programme,
131 Trailer Complex #1,
University of Alberta.

Dear Dr. Neumann;

The Women's Research Centre is pleased to support the nomination of Dr. Catherine Stimpson as a Distinguished Visitor to the University of Alberta. There are a number of researchers associated with the Centre who have an interest in literary studies, and they in particular would appreciate the kind of contribution which Dr. Stimpson would make. We also are familiar with Dr. Stimpson as a public speaker, and we think that she would be a good spokesperson for women's studies and women's research on this campus.

Yours truly,


Marilyn I. Assheton-Smith.
Chair,
Women's Research Centre Committee.



CAREER DEVELOPMENT
AND EMPLOYMENT

10924 - 119 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5H 3P5 403/422-1794

October 14, 1988

Ms. Marilyn Assheton-Smith
Chairperson
Advisory Committee on Women's Studies
Department of Educational Foundations
Faculty of Education
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2R6

Dear Ms. Assheton-Smith:

This letter will serve as a preliminary introduction of the new personnel in the **Women's Career Resources** unit of the Career Programs and Resources Branch (formerly called "Career Information Services"). We are **Jeanna Baty** (Co-Ordinator) and **Caroline Evahnenko** (Consultant), and "arrived" here only a few weeks ago. Between us, we bring to the Branch a diverse background of field experience in the private and public sector; inclusive of work in social service agencies, schools and post-secondary institutions; involving counselling, advising, teaching, program development, marketing and management. "Special populations" have been a work focus for both of us.

We'd like to meet you, as we are hoping to make as many contacts as possible over the next few months with representatives of organizations/groups concerned with women's interests. Our intention is to familiarize ourselves with both current activities and support needs of the professionals and volunteers working with women around the province. If you plan to be in the Edmonton vicinity before we get to you though, do call ahead and arrange to come in and see us.

Yours sincerely,

Jeanna Baty
Co-Ordinator
Women's Career Resources

Caroline Evahnenko
Consultant
Women's Career Resources

JB/CE/ph



MINISTER OF
CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE
FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES

104 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2305

June 3, 1988

Dear Friend:

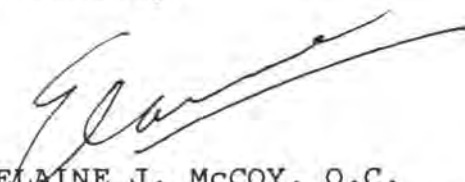
I am pleased to inform you of a new Alberta Government initiative to enhance the economic development of women. As an important member of the women's community in Alberta, you'll be interested to learn more about the **Alberta Dialogue on Economic Equity for Women**.

As you know, the issue of women's economic equality, or as I prefer to call it, economic equity, has been a subject of considerable interest in recent years. In recognition of this, and given the variety of factors which impact on women's economic equity, the Government of Alberta feels strongly that it has a responsibility to take this issue to the people of Alberta for public discussion.

The Government of Alberta is committed to achieving economic equity for women in Alberta. In this regard, you'll be pleased to know that the Alberta Dialogue on **Economic Equity for Women** is but one of many recent initiatives that will examine the economic position of women.

For your further reference, attached is a copy of the news release and background. I trust that you will find them of interest and that they will answer many of your questions about this important and timely initiative.

Sincerely,



ELAINE J. McCOY, Q.C.
Minister Responsible for
Women's Issues
M.L.A. for Calgary West

Enclosure

June 1, 1988
Edmonton, Alberta

A public dialogue on the issue of women's economic equity is being initiated by the Alberta Government, the Honourable Elaine McCoy, Minister Responsible for Women's Issues, announced today.

Currently, there is a great deal of discussion surrounding ways to achieve economic equity for women in Alberta. Women are doing all kinds of essential work both in the home and in the work force. In recognition of this, the Government will be asking Albertans representing a broad spectrum of interests to share their priorities, concerns, opinions and solutions on the issue of women's economic equity. The initiative, titled **Alberta Dialogue on Economic Equity for Women** will begin later this month and should be completed in November 1988.

"What we want is a made-in-Alberta dialogue. All Albertans, no matter who they are or where they live, have an interest in women's economic equity. Before we take any further steps, we must talk to individuals and groups who represent a full range of interests — employers, businesses, women in the home, women in the labour force, women in rural areas, women in business. These discussions will help us to ensure that we have a solid basis of understanding. Then we can work toward ensuring that Government policy considers and reflects that understanding," said Elaine McCoy.

The **Alberta Dialogue on Economic Equity for Women** is being initiated in conjunction with the development of the Government-wide Plan of Action for Women. The Plan of Action will provide a provincial framework for enhancing women's participation in all aspects of Alberta life. The purpose of the Plan

is to stimulate provincial and regional action in the areas of women's family life, employment, education, participation in public life, social services and health. The input that is received during the course of the dialogue will serve as an information base for the development of the Plan of Action as well as other provincial government initiatives to enhance women's economic equity.

The Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues has also identified economic equality as a significant issue for the women of Alberta.

The Alberta Women's Secretariat will coordinate and implement the **Alberta Dialogue on Economic Equity for Women**. Consultative support will be provided by an independent research firm which will present its findings to Government. A summary of the results of the consultation will then be made public.

"The Government of Alberta is committed to equity for women and we are on the record as being committed to involving the community in decision-making on important and complex issues. We are actively pursuing the full and equal participation of Alberta women in the life of the province. This dialogue is another example of this Government's commitment to the women of Alberta," concluded McCoy.

Contact:

Pat DeZutter
Executive Director
Alberta Women's Secretariat
422-4927

BACKGROUND

Women are doing all kinds of essential work in our society. The work done by women in the home is a major contributor to the strength and stability of Alberta families. Alberta women make valuable contributions to the betterment of our society through their participation in political life, volunteer work, and service to the community. Many women also play a significant and vital role in our work force as either employees or employers.

The role of women in our society has changed dramatically in recent years. As a result of these changes, new issues have arisen for women, and many of these are economic issues. We need to examine these changes to ensure that women are provided with the opportunities and choices to participate fully and equally in the life of our Province.

In recent years, the Government of Alberta has initiated a broad range of strategies to achieve economic equity between men and women. Alberta's Framework for Education and Training for women, for example, is designed to encourage women to consider all the occupational opportunities available to them. The Framework includes initiatives such as: the new Stepping Stones role model program to encourage young women to consider a wider range of career alternatives; the new Entrepreneurial Training Program for Women; new education and training initiatives in Personnel Planning and Career Development, the Women's Program in Alberta Personnel Administration Office; as well as the establishment of the Women's Career Resources, an information and resource centre for private and public sector career counsellors. By ensuring equality of opportunity in occupational choices for women, segregation will be lessened and the wage gap reduced.

In moving towards the goal of economic equity for women, the Government of Alberta has also committed to develop a Government-wide Plan of Action for women. The Plan is to provide a comprehensive framework and direction for enhancing women's economic equity.

The Government of Alberta recognizes its leadership role in achieving gender equality; however, accomplishing this aim requires the cooperative efforts of Albertans. In developing new initiatives, the Government intends to initiate a public dialogue with key stakeholders about their priorities, concerns, opinions and solutions.

It is expected that the information gathered through this public dialogue will:

- . provide data for policy directions to be taken in the future by Government departments,
- . provide ideas for closing the wage gap, and
- . assist in the development of the Government-wide Plan of Action for women.

An Alberta Dialogue on Economic Equity for Women

Public consultations will be undertaken in five steps:

1. Public and private sector employers will be interviewed to gain their perspectives on women's issues in the workplace. Small, medium and large employers will be included in the sample. The purpose of the interviews will be to determine employer attitudes towards women's employment issues such as the wage gap; the recognition of women's volunteer activities as valuable work experience; strategies to integrate work and family responsibilities for employed mothers such as flex-time and job sharing; and so on.
2. Interviews will be conducted with individual women and representatives of women's groups to determine their attitudes and priorities for achieving economic equity for women.
3. Informal focus group discussions will be organized in communities across Alberta. The aim is to bring together people representing various interests (e.g. employers, unions, women in the home, employed women, and so on) to have an open discussion about achieving economic equity for women.
4. An issues audit will be conducted within Government to identify the major issues relating to economic equity for women. Interviews will be conducted with individuals at various levels within the public service and with members of the Government to define the issues of concern, and to generate ideas as to what could be done about them.
5. A summary report of the opinions and issues identified in the community-based dialogues in Steps 1 to 4 will be prepared. Following the Government's review of the report, a summary of the findings will be announced to the public.

Interested individuals and groups who are not asked to participate in the dialogue, are welcome to submit written briefs, if they wish to do so, to:

Alberta Women's Secretariat
8th Floor, Kensington Place
10011 - 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3S8