Equality Now was founded in 1992 to work for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women around the world. Working with national human rights groups and individual activists, Equality Now documents human rights violations against women and adds an international action component—to support their efforts to advance women's rights and to defend individual women who are suffering abuse. Equality Now's action techniques have proven effective. By distributing information through its Women's Action Network to concerned groups and individuals around the world, with recommended actions for publicizing and protesting human rights violations, Equality Now is building an international force, capable of rapid response to crisis situations and committed to voicing a worldwide call for justice and equality for women. Equality Now addresses issues which have historically been considered outside the scope of the mainstream human rights movement, such as domestic violence, reproductive rights, trafficking of women, female genital mutilation, and equal access to economic opportunity and political participation.

SOMMAIRE
Egalité Maintenant a été fondée en 1992 afin de travailler pour la protection et la promotion des droits individuels des femmes dans le monde entier. Travaillant avec des groupes locaux de droits individuels et des militants individuels, Egalité Maintenant documente les violations de ces droits et ajoute un aspect international d'action pour soutenir les efforts locaux et nationaux au nom des droits des femmes et au nom des femmes individuelles qui subissent des violations de leurs droits humains. Egalité Maintenant aborde les questions qui ont généralement été considérées en dehors du champ des droits humains internationaux, telles que la traîne des femmes, la violence familiale, les droits de reproduction, la mutilation féminine génitale et égalité d'accès économiques et participation politique.

RESUMEN
Igualdad Ya fue fundada en 1992 con el propósito de luchar por los derechos humanos de la mujer alrededor del mundo. Trabajando con grupos locales de derechos humanos y con activistas individuales, Igualdad Ya documenta las violaciones de los derechos humanos de la mujer, además de agregar una dimensión internacional para apoyar a los esfuerzos que se hacen para promover los derechos de la mujer y para defender a las mujeres que sufren abusos a nivel individual. Igualdad Ya se dedica a asuntos que históricamente han sido desacreditados por el movimiento de derechos humanos, tal y como lo son la violencia doméstica, el derecho a la reproducción, el tráfico de mujeres, la mutilación genital femenina y el derecho de participar en condiciones iguales en la economía como en la vida política.

ملخص
تأسست المساواة الآن في عام 1992 لتعمل في مجال حقوق الإنسان للمرأة. تعمل المساواة الآن مع المنظمات العالمية لحقوق الإنسان والناشطين من الأفراد لتوحيدها حقوق المرأة، وتضفي إلى ذلك العمل بعدم عالمي و ذلك بدعم الجهود لدفع حقوق المرأة للأمام، و الدفاع عن النساء المتضررات من ماضي حقوقهم. تعتبر المساواة الآن القضايا التي تبناها حركة حقوق الإنسان مثل المتاجرة بالنساء، حقان الباطن و الفرص المتساوية في النواحي الاقتصادية والسياسية.
The Women’s Action Network is the core of Equality Now’s work. As of year-end 1995, the Network consists of almost two thousand groups and individuals in 65 countries around the world who take action in response to appeals on behalf of individual women, participate in campaigns on broader women’s issues, and channel information and strategy on concerns in their own countries back through the Network.

All Women’s Actions are issued in English, Spanish, French and Arabic to promote equal access to information and to facilitate grassroots participation. Equality Now has undertaken eight Women’s Actions to date.

- Reproductive Rights in Poland
- Gender-Based Political Asylum in Canada—The Case of Nada
- Rape as a Weapon of Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Trafficking of Women to Japan: The Death of Maricris Sioson
- UNICEF’s Failure to Fund Efforts to Stop Female Genital Mutilation
- Rape and Violence Against Women at the Durban Train Station, South Africa
- Domestic Violence in the United States: Judicial Misconduct in the State of Maryland—the Peacock Case
- The Medicalization of Female Genital Mutilation in Egypt
De nuestra consideración:
Muy consternadas nos dirigimos a Ud. en relación a las continuas violaciones genocidas y los asesinatos que se cometen en Bosnia-Herzegovina, y en este sentido pedimos un juicio pronto a los criminales de guerra, tales como Radovan Karadzic por parte del Tribunal Internacional.

Confiadas en que coincide con nosotras en que se le debe poner fin a estas atrocidades, no despedimos de Ud.

Atentamente,
Roxana Vásquez S.
Coordinadora Regional

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It is with great regret that we learnt of the tragic and suspicious death of Maricris. Details of the situation leading to her death are provided to us by Equality Now, of New York. We associate ourselves with all those who publicly condemn this act, and call upon the Japanese authorities to investigate the death of Maricris and to bring to justice those responsible for the act.
In May 1994, Equality Now issued a Women’s Action on rape in South Africa. South Africa has one of the highest rape rates in the world—it is estimated that a woman is raped every 83 seconds. The Women’s Action focuses on the plight of the women who live on the pavement of Umgeni Road outside the Durban train station. Although the police station is only a few blocks away, the police do not patrol the stretch of pavement on which the women live, leaving the women vulnerable to local thugs who rob, attack and rape them with impunity. The women who live outside the Durban train station reported to Equality Now’s mission delegates, who worked in conjunction with the Durban-based Advice Desk for Abused Women, that practically every night a woman gets raped, and that often they see their rapists again, raping other women.

We are extremely concerned about the unfortunate and unacceptable situation of our African sisters in Durban. The horrifying acts of rape, abuse and violence against our sisters are intolerable and must be stopped.

—Samia Tabari, Association Najdeh, Beirut, Lebanon

President Mandela . . . is concerned about the large numbers of homeless people. The Government has embarked on a Reconstruction and Development Programme which seeks to address basic human needs.

—Response from the Office of the President

These women want police protection, and Equality Now’s Women’s Action adds an international voice to their call for help. It calls on the police to patrol Umgeni Road, and urges President Nelson Mandela to demonstrate to the police and the public that the new South Africa will not tolerate rape and other violence against women.
In December 1994, Equality Now, working with the Women’s Law Center in Maryland, issued a Women’s Action on the judicial misconduct of Judge Robert E. Cahill in the Peacock Case. On October 17, 1994, Judge Cahill imposed an extremely light sentence on the defendant, Kenneth Peacock, who had killed his wife Sandra after finding her in bed with another man. In his sentencing decision, the judge commented, “I seriously wonder how many married men . . . would have the strength to walk away . . . without inflicting some corporal punishment, whatever that punishment might be. I shudder to think what I would do.” Equality Now’s Women’s Action calls on judicial authorities in Maryland to take appropriate disciplinary action against Judge Cahill for gender bias. In March 1995, Equality Now raised the case with the United Nations Human Rights Committee, and in September 1995, Equality Now raised the case at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing. A hearing by the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities, scheduled for October 30, 1995, was postponed to 1996.
In September 1994, during the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, the Egyptian Minister of Health pledged to ban FGM in Egypt. One month after the conference ended, the Minister of Health reversed his position and issued a directive, on 29 October 1994, designating certain hospitals where FGM could be performed by doctors for a fee of LE 10 (approximately US$ 3). After consultation with non-governmental organizations in Egypt working for the eradication of FGM, Equality Now issued a Women’s Action in March 1995, protesting the Minister of Health’s directive and calling on him to honor the commitment he made at the UN Conference on Population and Development. The Women’s Action generated letters from around the world, to which the Minister of Health responded individually.

"Medicalizing FGM is as good as sanctioning it. . . . Rest assured I will do all I can to bring attention to Egypt’s decision on this matter.”
—U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE PAT SCHROEDER

The Medicalization of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

In September 1994, during the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, the Egyptian Minister of Health pledged to ban FGM in Egypt. One month after the conference ended, the Minister of Health reversed his position and issued a directive, on 29 October 1994, designating certain hospitals where FGM could be performed by doctors for a fee of LE 10 (approximately US$ 3). After consultation with non-governmental organizations in Egypt working for the eradication of FGM, Equality Now issued a Women’s Action in March 1995, protesting the Minister of Health’s directive and calling on him to honor the commitment he made at the UN Conference on Population and Development. The Women’s Action generated letters from around the world, to which the Minister of Health responded individually. A few months later, on
17 October 1995, the Minister of Health rescinded his directive, instructing doctors not to perform FGM and noting its harmful consequences.

“[FGM] is unfortunately propagated in almost all African countries and presumably dates back in Egypt to the pharaonic era, but was by any means never related to either Islamic or Christian orthodoxy religious rites”

—DR. ALI ABDEL FATTAH
MINISTER OF HEALTH

SOMMAIRE
En mars 1995, Egalité Maintenant a lancé une Action Femmes protestant une directive publiée par le ministre égyptien de la Santé qui désignait les hôpitaux où la mutilation génitale féminine (MGF) pouvait être effectuée pour une somme équivalente à US$3. Le ministre de la Santé avait promis à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la Population et le Développement en septembre 1994, d’interdire la MGF. Le ministre a répondu aux nombreuses lettres qu’il avait reçues des membres du réseau d’Action Femmes, l’invitant à honorer son engagement et en octobre 1995, il a révoqué sa directive, instruisant les médecins de ne pas pratiquer la MGF.

RESUMEN
En marzo de 1995, Igualda Ya promulgó una Acción Mujeres para protestar en contra de la disposición hecha por el Ministro de Salubridad egipcio en la que se designaban los hospitales donde podía efectuarse la mutilación genital femenina (MGF) por una suma equivalente a EEUU$3. En septiembre de 1994, el Ministro de Salubridad había prometido ante la Conferencia de Población y Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas que iba a prohibir la MGF. El Ministro respondió a muchas de las cartas que recibió de miembros de la Red de Acción Mujeres, en las que se le pedía que cumpliera con su promesa. En octubre de 1995, el Ministro rescindió la disposición, instruyendo a los doctores a que no llevaran a cabo la MGF.

ملخص
في مارس 1995 صدر من المساحة الآن منشور موافقة المرأة للتدريب بقرار وزير الصحة المصري الذي حدد مستشفيات إجراء عملية خفافيش لقبات لقاء رسوم تعاقد 2 دولارات أمريكية. كان وزير الصحة المصري قد وعد أثناء اتحاد مؤتمر السكان والتقنية الدولي في سبتمبر 1994 بمنع خفافيش الدبات. استجاب الوزير للخطابات العديدة التي وصلته من أعضاء شبكة موافقة المرأة مطالبة إياه أن يلتزم بوعده، وقام بسحب قراره وجهة الأطباء بعدم إجراء عملية الخفافيش.
UNICEF’s Failure to Fund Efforts to Stop Female Genital Mutilation

On 31 October 1994, UNICEF issued Guidelines for Action on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), eleven months after Equality Now issued its Women’s Action calling on UNICEF to provide resources to the African women and women’s groups working for the eradication of FGM. Members of Equality Now’s Women’s Action Network from around the world had written to UNICEF protesting its lack of funding for and attention to efforts to stop FGM. The organization had acknowledged spending only several hundred thousand dollars of its US$ 922 million budget (less than 0.1%) on FGM-related work. An estimated two million girls per year—six thousand girls per day—are at risk of FGM, a practice which causes life-long physical and psychological harm.

I believe that UNICEF is moving in the right direction. I trust that we are complementing the important work of other organizations, such as Equality Now, in raising awareness, supporting capacity building and strengthening community education efforts on this harmful traditional practice.

Carol Bellamy
Executive Director

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**SOMMAIRE**


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**RESUMEN**

UNICEF: Once meses después de que Igualdad Ya promulgara su Acción Mujeres urgiendo a UNICEF a que apoyara a las mujeres africanas y a las organizaciones de mujeres en su labor para erradicar la mutilación genital femenina (MGF), el 31 de octubre de 1994, UNICEF estableció las Pautas para acción para la eliminación de la MGF. JAPON: Igualdad Ya continúa su llamado a que se investigue la muerte de Maricris Sioson, una bailarina filipina de 22 años de edad que murió en Japón el 14 de septiembre de 1991. Aunque el cuerpo de Maricris Sioson tuviera heridas ocasionadas por un puñal y hubiera evidencia médica indicando que había sido asesinada, las autoridades japonesas afirman que Maricris Sioson murió de hepatitis.

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**ملخص**

اليونيسف: بعد أحد عشر شهراً من إصدار المساواة الآن للمرأة التي ينتشر مواقف المساواة الآن للمرأة الذي ينتشر بمؤسسة اليونيسف لجهود النساء، الأفريقيات الرامية لاقتلاع جذور عادة الخفاض، أصدرت اليونيسف المرشح لاجتماعات عادة الخفاض.

اليابان: ما زالت المساواة الآن تنادي بالتحقيق في وفاة الراقصة الفلبينية ماريس سيوسون البالغة من العمر 22 عاماً. بالرغم من العثور على أدلة على أنها ماتت نتيجة جراء قوى السلطات اليابانية أنها ماتت نتيجة سبب آخر بالنرويج.
FGM, sponsoring workshops and programs in countries including Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Sudan, and Guinea.

TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN TO JAPAN: THE DEATH OF MARICRIS SIOSON

Equality Now continues to call for an investigation into the death of Maricris Sison, a 22-year-old Filipina dancer who went to work in Japan in 1991 and died there on 14 September 1991. When her body was returned to the Philippines for burial, signs of beating and stab wounds indicated that Maricris Sison had been killed, although Japanese doctors had listed hepatitis as the cause of her death. An autopsy confirmed that Maricris died of traumatic head injuries and documented two stab wounds, one in the thigh indicating that a double-edged blade had been twisted upward, downward and diagonally in the flesh, and one in the genital area indicating that a blade had been inserted vertically. Equality Now continues to campaign for an investi-
**SYSTEMATIC RAPE AND GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

On 25 May 1993, the United Nations Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for the prosecution of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the war crimes continued. Equality Now issued a Women’s Action Update in April 1994, highlighting the ongoing use of rape in the campaign of “ethnic cleansing” and citing the case of a 15 year-old girl who was raped in her home by Bosnian Serb soldiers as the blood poured forth from her grandfather’s body.

Equality Now continued to call for the arrest and prosecution of Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs. In July 1995, following the fall of Srebrenica, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb army, were indicted for crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Tribunal. Equality Now issued another Women’s Actin Update on the war crimes, including rape, that had been committed in Srebrenica, citing the tragic case of a 14-year-old girl who tied her scarf around her neck and hung herself after being raped by Bosnian Serb forces, who also raped her 12-year-old cousin.

Equality Now noted the indictment of Karadzic and Mladic and called for their immediate arrest and prosecution. Equality Now continues to campaign for justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and accountability for genocidal atrocities as an essential component of a lasting peace.
SOMMAIRE


RESUMEN

El 25 de mayo de 1993, el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas estableció el Tribunal Penal Internacional para que se enjuicien a los que han cometido crímenes de guerra en la antigua Yugoslavia. En abril de 1994 y en julio de 1995, Igualdad Ya difundió actualizaciones de Acción Mujeres acerca de la violación de mujeres como método de “depuración étnica,” y pidió que se arrestara y enjuiciara a Radovan Karadzic, el líder de los serbobosnios. En julio de 1995, Karadzic fue acusado formalmente por el Tribunal, junto a Ratko Mladic, comandante del ejército serbobosnio. Igualdad Ya continúa su llamado a que se les arreste y enjuicien cuanto antes.

ملخص


The Secretary General of the United Nations noted in his opening statement that “the progress we make is measurable and it will be measured.” The Secretary General of the Conference observed “millions have placed their trust in us. We must not fail them.” Equality Now urges you not to fail us in honoring the commitments you have made here in the United Nations back home in the countries you govern. We assure you that we will measure the progress that you make. We hold you accountable for the human rights of women around the world.

—From Equality Now’s statement to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women
BEIJING, CHINA
SEPTEMBER 4–15, 1995
EQUALITY NOW IN ACTION

PHOTO BY JULIA SMITH

EQUALITY NOW IN ACTION

PHOTO BY JULIA SMITH
On My Mind

A. M. ROSENTHAL

A Victory in Cairo

In all the talk, hope and fury about the Cairo conference, one agreed sentence has received almost no public or press attention. That is a pity.

The sentence is of importance to women specifically but it touches every man because it is an achievement for human rights and human decency.

The sentence is to be treasured for still another reason. It was inspired not by governments, international agencies or great political or religious movements but by individuality — the individual determination by a small number of people that a dreadful cruelty should not endure. In the forthcoming Cairo declaration, the sentence reads:

"Governments are urged to prohibit female genital mutilation wherever it exists and to give vigorous support to efforts among non-government and community organizations and religious institutions to eliminate such practices."

For centuries, nobody cared that every day thousands of human beings were put to the knife, in a form of torture that could leave them permanently damaged, physically or mentally, or shorten their lives.

All these human beings are girls or very young women. The specialty sad thing was that the sufferers did not really grasp that they were victims. They thought that was the way things had to be for them, being female.

Then, here and there, people said they did care and how dreadful it was, female genital mutilation: the excision of the clitoris or all or part of the labia minora or part of the labia majora, the pulling together of sides of the vulva, all without anesthetie, to prolong virginity and reduce the threat of female sexual pleasure.

Two million times a year it still happens — 80 million living victims.

But most of the people who said they cared did not actually do anything. Colonial or independent rulers in the 38 African countries where the torture is common, foreign governments or international agencies, all did nothing. They did not want to risk "interfering with local customs."

Journalism and a few major Western women's organizations spared

Female genital mutilation.
THE CAMPAIGN TO STOP FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Stop Female Genital Mutilation
Since March 1994, Equality Now has been working to bring human rights violations against women to the attention of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. The Human Rights Committee was established by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, a treaty for the protection of human rights which has been signed and ratified by 134 countries. Under the Covenant, signatory governments are required to report to the Human Rights Committee on their compliance with the provisions of the Covenant. Many of these provisions encompass the human rights of women, including the fundamental right to equality under the law and equal protection of the law. Working with women’s rights groups in countries under review by the Committee, Equality Now has brought issues relating to women’s rights to the attention of the Committee in its consideration of reports from Yemen, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Afghanistan. These issues have included rape, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, employment discrimination, exclusion from the political process, and institutionalized discrimination in law.

Personally and on behalf of the Human Rights Committee allow me to thank you for the cooperation showed by Equality Now regarding the examination of the country reports during our current session. I cannot imagine how difficult and meaningless our exercises would be if we did not have the active cooperation of NGOs like yours. I only hope that Equality Now will continue to work with the Human Rights Committee in the protection of human rights worldwide.

Francisco José Aguilar-Urbina, Chair, Human Rights Committee

Following Equality Now’s protest of UN acquiescence to discrimination against women in Afghanistan, in November 1995 UNICEF announced that it would suspend assistance to educational programs in Afghanistan that excluded girls.

Women Being Forced From U.N. Workplaces in Afghanistan

The New York Times, November 8, 1995
20

THE EQUALITY NOW SPIN COLUMNS
A New Generation of Activists

January 1994
UNICEF
Female genital mutilation

February 1994
JAPAN
The death of Maricris Sioson

March 1994
UNITED STATES
Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

April 1994
UNITED STATES
Domestic violence

May 1994
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
UN War Crimes Tribunal

June 1994
UNITED STATES
Violence against lesbians

July 1994
HAITI
Rape by military forces

August 1994
CHINA (TIBET)
Buddhist nuns imprisoned

September 1994
SOUTH AFRICA
Rape and violence against women who live on Umgeni Road

On December 8, 1989, 25-year-old Marc Lepine, dressed in hunting clothes, entered an engineering class at the University of Montreal and asked the women and men to separate. At first the students laughed. Then Lepine fired his semiautomatic rifle into the ceiling. After throwing the men out, he began shooting the women in the room, killing six. He continued his hunt through the building, killing eight more women and wounding 13 other students before committing suicide. A three-page letter found on Lepine’s body described his cold-blooded decision to go after “feminists,” blaming women for his life’s disappointments and failures. He had targeted female engineering students because he felt they had invaded a traditionally male discipline.

The Montreal massacre symbolizes the rage and violence against women that pervade society and is remembered each year in Canada on the anniversary of the tragedy. Worldwide, the Center for Women’s Global Leadership coordinates an annual event, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, beginning on the International Day Against Violence Against Women on November 25 and ending on International Human Rights Day on December 10.

Participate in the campaign by designing a poster, composing a song, or expressing in some way the concept that violence against women is a violation of the fundamental human right to equality. Help communicate this message by publicizing your creative work and sending a copy to Equality Now, P.O. Box 20648, Columbus Circle Station, New York, NY 10023.

EQUALITY NOW WORKS FOR THE CIVIL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN AROUND THE WORLD.
October 1994
UNITED NATIONS
Cairo Conference on
Population and Development

November 1994
BANGLADESH
Taslima Nasrin

December 1994
CANADA
Violence against women

January 1995
MEXICO
Rape by government soldiers

February 1995
UNITED STATES
Convention on the
Elimination of
Discrimination Against
Women

March 1995
UNITED STATES
Domestic violence—the
Peacock case

April 1995
BANGLADESH
Castigation of rape victim

May 1995
UNITED STATES
Abortion laws in
Florida

June 1995
EGYPT
Female genital
mutilation

July 1995
THE OLYMPICS
Discrimination against
women in the Olympic
Games

August 1995
POLAND
Women and family planning

September 1995
SINGAPORE
The case of Flor
Contemplacion

October 1995
UNITED STATES
Women and military
education

November 1995
GUATEMALA
The abduction and rape of
Flor de Maria Salguero de
Laparra

December 1995
UNITED STATES
FGM Act of 1995

The drawing above was sent to Equality Now by a SPIN reader in response to the December 1994 Equality Now column, which is reprinted on page 20.
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## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Consolidated Balance Sheet and Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1994</th>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>58,199</td>
<td>119,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>$4,506</td>
<td>$9,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred support</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balances</td>
<td>53,693</td>
<td>74,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and fund balances</strong></td>
<td>58,199</td>
<td>119,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPORT AND REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$134,281</td>
<td>$197,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated services and fixed assets</td>
<td>70,760</td>
<td>82,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total support and revenues</strong></td>
<td>205,792</td>
<td>281,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program services</td>
<td>$148,649</td>
<td>$187,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
<td>26,436</td>
<td>43,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>25,352</td>
<td>29,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>200,437</td>
<td>260,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of support and revenues over expenses</td>
<td>5,355</td>
<td>20,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUNDATION SUPPORT 1994–1995**

- Arca Foundation
- Bydale Foundation
- Echoing Green Foundation
- European Human Rights Foundation
- Fanny & Leo Koerner Charitable Trust
- Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation
- Ms. Foundation for Education & Communication
- New York Friends Group
- NOVIB
- Nate B. and Frances Spingold Foundation
- Ruth Turner Fund

Copies of the complete, audited reports may be obtained from Equality Now or from the State of New York, Department of Law, Office of Charities Registration, The Capitol, Albany, NY 12223.
Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home . . . . Et d’ailleurs, où commence le respect des droits universels? Dans des lieux familiers, proches du foyer . . . . Después de todo, dónde comienzan los derechos humanos universales? En los lugares pequeños, cercanos a nuestra casa . . . .

أين تبدأ حقوق الإنسان العالمية؟ إنها تبدأ في تلك الأمكان الصغيرة بالقرب من المساكن . . . .

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT