

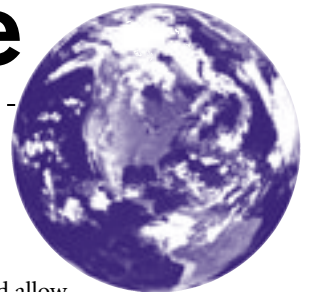
# GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

QUARTERLY

FALL 2005

THE NEWSLETTER OF  
 Citizens for  
Global Solutions

## Bringing the World Home



**H**istory will show that in the aftermath of one of the most devastating natural disasters ever to hit U.S. soil – Hurricane Katrina – the United States was not alone. International institutions with unsurpassed expertise in disaster management came to America’s aid, critically assisting the U.S. in its recovery. Stationed at Little Rock Air Force Base, a United Nations logistics team helped – and continues to – organize various efforts of international assistance. Meanwhile UN agencies like the World Food Program and UNICEF are providing food, clean water and even school lessons “in a box” for displaced children.

The response to Katrina paints a picture of how international institutions and the foreign policies that support them have a real, life-altering impact on even small-town communities. This connection between global policies and our local, everyday lives is not unique to Katrina. We can find these connections all around us.

### Infectious Disease

More than any other international phenomenon, infectious diseases show how global problems can affect us on a local level. Diseases can transmit with alarming frequency and no regard to geographic boundaries. Avian Flu, for example, is spread as wild birds traverse borders on their seasonal migration routes. Were bird flu to

cross over to humans, this deadly disease could be a plane flight away from becoming a pandemic.

Fortunately, agencies like the World Health Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health are working hard to be prepared for such outbreaks. And today, they are coordinating with local and national governments to ensure that they have effective disease confinement practices as well.

### Climate Change

In similar fashion, climate change affects communities both locally and worldwide. As global temperatures rise, scientists predict sea levels might increase as much as two feet, displacing homes and businesses along coastlines. Also, local farmers suffer because unpredictable growing seasons result in smaller crop yields. Most ominously, extreme weather events, like droughts and hurricanes, are predicted to be even more severe as weather patterns change. Fortunately, through global agreements like the Kyoto Protocol, we can limit the gas emissions that contribute to climate change, stopping or even reversing this trend.

### Law of the Sea

International agreements can be hugely beneficial to local economies. The UN

Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for

example, would allow American businesses in coastal communities to explore ocean resources that do not belong to any country. Unfortunately, these businesses will not explore or extract gas, oil and minerals from the deep sea because, with UNCLOS un-ratified, they have no common way to regulate their claims to sites. If UNCLOS were to become U.S. law it would not only help safe-guard our economic interests at sea, it would also set a high global standard for protecting the marine environment.

### War in the Congo

Wars in other countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), not only affect us emotionally, they affect our businesses and professional lives as well. In the DRC, persistent conflict has all but halted the extraction of the minerals used to make screens for cell phones and computers. Without ready access to this resource, businesses have incurred higher production costs. Although hardly significant in light of the humanitarian tragedy, this is another example of why it is in our interest to support international peacekeeping operations in conflict areas such as the DRC.

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# Mr. Philippe Kirsch

President and Chief Judge of the ICC



The ICC President, Judge Philippe Kirsch  
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The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established on July 17, 1998, by the Rome Statute after 120 States voted on its adoption. This is the first ever permanent international criminal court established to try war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Elected in 2003, Mr. Philippe Kirsch is President and Chief Judge of the ICC, a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec and of the Canadian Council on International Law. He has extensive experience in the establishment of the International Criminal Court, and international humanitarian and criminal law.

## CGS: What was the catalyst for the creation of the ICC?

The ICC was created to respond to a particular historical need. For too long, unimaginable atrocities occurred while perpetrators were protected by a wall of impunity. The first responsibility for punishing serious crimes belongs to national legal systems. However, these systems have often proven unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute such crimes. This is particularly so in States where serious conflict has affected the functioning of the judicial system. Where national systems cannot or will not act, an international court is necessary.

International courts and tribunals were created on an ad hoc basis to compensate for the failings of national courts in the face of the gravest atrocities. Ad hoc tribunals were created first at Nuremberg and Tokyo and more recently in response to events in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. These ad hoc tribunals were pioneers which showed that international justice could work. However, they also suffered from several limitations. For example, ad hoc tribunals are limited to specific geographic locations and respond primarily to events in the past. The ICC, by contrast, is not limited to pre-determined situations and its jurisdiction is proscriptive. The establishment of ad hoc tribunals also involved extensive costs and delays and depended on the political will of the international community. As a result, their ability to punish perpetrators of international crimes and to deter future commissions of such crimes has been greatly impeded. A permanent, truly international court was considered necessary to fully enforce international justice.

## CGS: Why is the ICC so vital for preventing future atrocities and ensuring international justice?

The purpose of the ICC is threefold: to punish individuals responsible for the gravest crimes, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; to bring justice to victims; and over time, to deter perpetrators and create a culture of accountability. As a permanent institution, the ICC is immediately available to try present and future perpetrators. By putting potential perpetrators on notice that they may be tried before the Court, the ICC is intended to contribute to the deterrence of these crimes.

The ICC is premised on the idea that national courts have primary responsibility for punishing crimes within their jurisdiction. Under what is known as the principle of complementarity, the ICC will defer to genuine national investigations and prosecutions. The ICC is designed as a court of last resort, to prevent impunity where national courts cannot or will not act.

## CGS: What are the situations currently before the Court?

Three countries - Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic - have referred alleged crimes committed on their territory to the Prosecutor. In March of this year, the UN Security Council referred the situation in Darfur, Sudan. The Prosecutor is conducting investigations into

the situations in Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Darfur, Sudan. The Prosecutor has also received approximately 1,500 communications relating to situations which may fall within the jurisdiction of the Court. In addition to the situations under investigation, he is currently monitoring eight other situations around the world.

## CGS: How can the American public and civil society support the Court and contribute to its efforts?

A key contribution by civil society is the role it has played in urging governments to ratify the ICC Statute and in assisting States to develop legislation to implement the Statute. Yet, the greatest threat to the Court is ignorance of its role and activities. Non-governmental organizations, and civil society more broadly, have a critical role in disseminating information about and building awareness of the ICC. The most effective way to support the Court is to learn as much as possible about why it exists and what it does and then to urge others to do the same. ●

## DARFUR UPDATE

Eighteen months after conflict first erupted, state-sponsored ethnic cleansing still rages in Sudan's Darfur region. More than 500 people die daily from violence, disease and starvation, in addition to the 2.8 million already displaced, perished or killed. If violence is to end, the world needs to refocus its attention and take several steps forward. These steps include ensuring consistent media coverage of the conflict, bolstering the mandate for African Union (AU) forces, securing a no-fly zone over Darfur, and assisting the International Criminal Court investigations. By taking these steps, we can facilitate an end to a humanitarian crisis that has gone on far too long.

Contributing Writer: Golzar Kheiltash



## Trick or Treat

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**W**hen Hurricane Katrina wreaked havoc along the Gulf Coast, the world responded brilliantly: more than one hundred countries pledged more than \$1 billion in aid, fuel and medicine. The donors included not only the world's wealthiest nations, but also those who had little to spare – countries like Sri Lanka, only months removed from its own terrible disaster. In addition, the United Nations dispatched disaster relief experts to aid Katrina's survivors.

For me, the message was clear: America's good deeds – our generosity and kindness in times of crisis – do not go unnoticed by the rest of the world. As UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan put it so well, with America having been so generous so often, the time had come for the world to respond. And to his credit, President Bush recognized this, using his speech before the General Assembly to thank those who had come to America's aid.

The international response to Katrina decisively disproves the argument that the United States should or must do it all on its own. In today's interdependent world, no one country – not even our own – can solve all the planet's problems. From terrorism to climate change, from democracy promotion to disaster relief, we need the world and it needs us.

The same goes for the UN. Just as the UN cannot be the institution it needs to be without America's help and support, the United States cannot achieve its foreign policy objectives without an effective United Nations.

Yet there are still far too many Americans who think poorly of the UN. Part of the problem is that much of what the UN does well takes place off-camera. From feeding the hungry to keeping the peace, its successes happen in far off places, ones where American television networks hardly ever go.

But there is another reason as well. To most Americans, the UN has little or no resonance in their lives. It isn't concrete. It has no tangible meaning, no visible reality.

It wasn't always that way. When I was a kid, the UN meant one thing: "trick or treat for UNICEF!"

Every Halloween, I walked around Saginaw, Michigan, asking my parents' neighbors to put a few coins in a small orange box. The next day, my friends and I would gather at school to figure out how much we had raised. It was fun, it was cool, and it was almost always a competition to see who could raise the most money.

We didn't know it at the time, but we were also helping UNICEF provide food, quality health care and education for the world's children. Equally important, we were making the UN real for average Americans.

You don't hear much about UNICEF anymore. But it continues to help save the lives of millions of children around the world – kids little different than the one I used to be. And UNICEF is not alone in doing extraordinary work that garners little attention. The World Health Organization helps prevent outbreaks of deadly pandemics like SARS and Avian Flu. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis distributes mosquito netting and medicines that save countless lives. The UN Development Fund helps poor people help themselves. And the UN Fund for Women helps women in countries like Iraq and Afghanistan stand up for themselves and against violence.

The contentious negotiations leading up to the recent UN Summit, along with the sobering findings of the Volcker Commission concerning the Oil-for-Food scandal, have made it clear there is still much work to be done to make the UN a more effective institution, one capable of responding to the threats, challenges and changes of a new century. But the media focused only on the negative side of the story – bureaucracy, corruption and stalemate – and not on what the UN does well.

So for a change, let's focus on the good stuff – the many reasons why the United Nations is worth saving. The UN helps people. It saves lives. And like it did in the case of Katrina, it pitches in when it is needed most. Isn't it about time that some of those stories made the nightly news? ●

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—Charles J. Brown

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## World Home

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

### The Perception Gap

Unfortunately our elected officials have yet to recognize that foreign policy affects our environment, economies and health on a local, even individual, level. There is still a sense that international affairs have no real impact on local lives and that constituents will not support politicians who advocate for greater U.S. global engagement. The numbers, in fact, say just the opposite. A 2004 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations report showed that 66 percent of the American public wants the U.S. to make more decisions through the United Nations. Meanwhile, only 26 percent of our elected officials recognize the public's broad, bipartisan support for international institutions.

This perception gap has profoundly distorted the course of U.S. foreign policy, with our leaders adopting stances inconsistent with the opinions of the majority of Americans. It is no wonder that action to reverse this trend is beginning at the local level. In June, more than 175 U.S. mayors committed their cities to the environmental standards of the Kyoto Protocol.

More, however, must be done. If we are going to survive in today's interconnected world, we must consistently communicate to our elected leaders that global issues do, in fact, affect and matter to us locally. We must show that international institutions not only have an impact in the aftermath of natural disasters like Katrina, but also in our daily, local lives. And we must demonstrate that global partnerships make a difference to each and every one of us – no matter what country we live in. ●

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Contributing Writers: Heather B. Hamilton and Kristin Poore

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# Local Environments, Global Impacts

On most issues, Citizens for Global Solutions representatives, as they often hold the keys to the door, not federal officials, are leading the effort to reach the goals to which we are committed, and we are ready to act.

The issue of protecting the global environment clearly demonstrates the interconnectedness of our world.

From space, the Earth appears as a mosaic of brilliant blue, green and white, and a collage of water, forests, mountains and clouds. National boundaries are irrelevant. Rivers flow, air currents circulate, and animals migrate without any regard to borders. At night, a few points of light appear on the map – cities representing the most technologically advanced human outposts on Earth. In this view, it is clear: to survive on this fragile planet we must all work together to manage our world.

Today, we face this challenge both as individuals in our local communities and together as a planet. Stepping up to this task is an unlikely group of leaders: mayors. In 2005 – the first year in which cities comprise over half of the world’s population – mayors are creating their own treaty systems to promote environmental cooperation. In mid-June, U.S. mayors approved the Mayors’ Climate Protection Agreement at the U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting in Chicago. Earlier that month a group of more than 50 mayors around the world launched the Urban Environmental Accords on World Environment Day in San Francisco. The two agreements have different strategies, but both will achieve the same goal: coordinated local level action to make a difference on a global scale. As President Bush and Congress fail

to act on important environmental issues, these mayoral initiatives come not a moment too soon.

## The U.S. Federal Government: Abdicating Responsibility

The United States has long been at the forefront of environmental policy. However, when President Bush took office in 2001 he abandoned this tradition of leadership. He repealed and weakened many of the rules that for decades maintained a delicate ecological balance in the United States. He also refused to participate in, or contribute to, the most important international environmental agreements of our time. The world got its best glimpse of U.S. global environmental policy under President Bush at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. During the meeting in Johannesburg, the U.S. opposed any collective action to slow the disappearance of species, combat climate change, use materials less harmful to human health and stop the spread of deserts where rich forests once stood. The Administration’s opposition to confronting climate change, and in particular to the Kyoto Protocol, has been a thorn in the side of most U.S. allies and a stark contrast to America’s tradition of exemplary environmental stewardship.

As President Bush and Congress fail to act on important environmental issues, these mayoral initiatives come not a moment too soon.

## Climate Change: How It Works and Why We Care

Climate change is a challenge too important to be denied and too urgent to be ignored. With concerted action, it is a challenge that can be overcome.

The problem of global climate change is conceptually quite simple. Over the past 200 years, the concentration of certain gases in the atmosphere has increased drastically due to industrialization (the concentration of carbon dioxide, for example, is at least one-third greater than it was just two centuries ago). These so-called “greenhouse gases” stop heat from escaping the Earth’s atmosphere. The consequences of this phenomenon are much more complex than the concept of “global warming.” Scientists

believe that the additional heat will cause polar ice caps to melt and oceans to expand and rise, presenting tremendous challenges to coastal areas. They also suggest that

rainfall patterns will change, causing droughts and famines, and extreme weather events to become more severe. While no scientist is certain what the precise effects of climate change will be, we can be sure that it will pose substantial challenges for communities everywhere if nations do not work together with a sense of urgency.

## THE MAYORS’ CLIMATE PROTECTION AGREEMENT

As the Kyoto Protocol went into effect, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels realized that climate change was already causing problems in city life. “Week after week [my advisors] told me that we had no snow pack or minimal snow pack,” Nickels told Grist Magazine.

“Skiing season was cancelled, which

was a disappointment for a lot of people, but for the city itself that snow pack is essential for water and power throughout the summer. As it melts we capture the water and reuse it.

“So climate change was having direct impacts on the way our city operates, and in my State of the City address early this

year I talked about the fact that the Kyoto agreements were going to become law in 141 countries - but not the U.S. - and the issue of global warming was one we needed to address directly.”

Thus began a campaign by Mayor Nickels to pass the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol in cities around the country.

ions deals exclusively with federal government and elected  
o U.S. global leadership. However, on the environment, mayors,  
restore the U.S.'s role as an international leader. It is that cause  
ready to advance it city by city across the nation, if need be.

## HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM



The Kyoto Protocol is the world's first step in this direction. Under Kyoto, all industrialized countries agree to reduce their carbon dioxide levels below 1990 concentrations. Except for the United States and Australia, all industrialized countries are participating in the Kyoto Protocol and have promised to meet their reduction targets by 2012. Despite calls from allies for the U.S. to participate in the next round of climate negotiations, the U.S. has instead begun talks with a smaller group – including Australia, China, India, South Korea and Japan – on an alternative agreement that would not require any action to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, Congress rejected even less ambitious plans to curb greenhouse gas pollution in its energy legislation this year.

### A Local Affair

In the absence of action by the federal government, mayors are filling a large leadership vacuum by confronting climate change and other environmental challenges. Thus far, more than 50 mayors worldwide have signed the Urban Environmental Accords, and more than 175 U.S. mayors – representing more than 40 million Americans – have signed the Climate Protection Agreement. The list includes Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives, and both rosters are growing. The urban environmental movement could not come at a more crucial time. For the first time in human history the

majority of the world's people live in urban communities. It seems our increasingly interconnected world is an increasingly urban world, as well. Fortunately, city-dwellers have come to understand that survival and prosperity – both within their own cities and as a world community – require tremendous cooperation. Mayors Gavin Newsom of San Francisco and Greg Nickels of Seattle are leading the charge to institute global citizenship as a distinctly urban value.

### Citizens for Urban Solutions?

Today, we face a daunting challenge as a global society. We depend on materials, products and people everywhere, and, as such, we need to work together to manage our world. When American and British scientists noticed a hole in the ozone layer in 1985 and determined that it was causing skin cancer, national governments sprang into action. Together they negotiated the Montreal Protocol, an agreement to eliminate and replace the chemicals responsible for the decaying ozone. Twenty years later, the Montreal Protocol stands as a shining example of international cooperation for the common good. To persevere as a species on this fragile planet of ours, the Montreal Protocol must be the beginning – not the end – of the global environmental partnership. ●

*Contributing Writer: Scott Paul*

Mayor of New Orleans, C. Ray Nagin, was an early supporter of the campaign. Nickels recalls: “[Nagin] said that another foot of water in the ocean, and New Orleans is gone. That really brought home the fact that the issue of global warming is not one of comfort or convenience it really is an issue, in many cases, of survival.”

Nagin's chilling words, all too sadly prophetic, combined with Nickels' perseverance obviously struck a chord with fellow mayors. Remarkably, despite the mostly partisan split over curbing greenhouse gas emissions in the federal government, Democratic and Republican mayors united to take action.

## THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

This pact, signed by more than 50 mayors worldwide, calls for:

- **Energy:** Conserving energy and reducing pollution that causes climate change;
- **Waste Reduction:** Cutting down and improving the management of garbage;
- **Urban Design:** Using technology and smart planning to make the most of natural conditions, improve quality of life and create jobs;
- **Urban Nature:** Keeping plants, animals and open spaces available for responsible use and the enjoyment of future generations;
- **Transportation:** Creating systems that facilitate free movement and preserve public health;
- **Environmental Health:** Protecting residents from harmful materials and helping them eat nutritiously and stay healthy; and,
- **Water:** Ensuring that all residents have access to safe and affordable drinking water.

Just months after Nickels first submitted the Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement, the bipartisan U.S. Conference of Mayors adopted it unanimously, reaffirming the need to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and pledging to put its provisions into effect in cities all over the country.

## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Before leaving for August recess, lawmakers introduced United Nations reform legislation, passed a new energy policy, and prepared a foreign affairs spending bill for action this fall.

**UN REFORM:** In July, Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) introduced the Hyde UN Reform Act to the Senate. The Act mandates withholding 50 percent of U.S. dues to the UN and prevents U.S. support for new peacekeeping missions unless the UN adopts 32 of 39 proposals by 2007. The Act is a flawed approach to revitalizing the United Nations.

Also in July, Senators Richard Lugar (R-IN) and Norm Coleman (R-MN) introduced the United Nations Management, Personnel, and Policy Reform Act of 2005, which gives the President the authority to withhold UN dues if reforms are not forthcoming.

**ENERGY BILL:** In August, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 – the first energy legislation signed into law in nearly a decade. Unfortunately, the \$14.5 billion Act does little to address the growing problem of global warming. An amendment introduced by Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) requiring that 10 percent of U.S. produced electricity be generated from renewable sources by 2020, passed in the Senate but was removed during House negotiations. Other amendments seeking stricter emission standards to reduce greenhouse gases, including one sponsored by Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), were also defeated.

**LOOKING AHEAD:** The FY 2006 appropriations process is nearly complete and lawmakers have yet to agree on totals for foreign affairs funding. Each chamber has produced its own appropriations bill, but a Conference Committee to reconcile bill differences has yet to be scheduled. Key disagreements center on funding for the Millennium Challenge Account, with the Senate earmarking \$50 million more than the House, and the Conflict Response Fund, which the Senate funded at \$74 million and the House neglected altogether. ●

*Contributing Writer: Simon Weber*

# UN Summit Synopsis

## Progress Made, But the Final Outcome Falls Short

**F**rom September 14-16, more than 150 Heads of State gathered to celebrate the United Nations' 60th anniversary and establish a new, more effective and strengthened world body. The September 2005 Summit was a "once in a generation" opportunity to revamp key UN institutions and implement much-needed internal reforms. While many positive goals were achieved, progress on getting nations to work together to address today's global problems was derailed by U.S. Ambassador John Bolton.

Only weeks before the gathering, Ambassador Bolton proposed hundreds of amendments to the Summit's draft document. He outraged developing nations by attempting to remove any mention of the Millennium Development Goals. He angered supporters of international law and justice by advocating for the deletion of any reference to the International Criminal Court. He alienated others by insisting that world leaders address only nonproliferation and ignore agreements on limiting weapons of mass destruction.

As a result, Summit negotiations were thrown into turmoil and the final statement fell short of its ambitious goals. Ironically, the Outcome Document's initial draft – released in late July – would have advanced the U.S. agenda for an effective United Nations much further.

Although this result was not ideal, it is an important start in the efforts to revitalize the UN. World leaders left negotiations understanding the vital importance of the United Nations and recommitted to strengthening the institution for the 21st Century.

Ambassador Bolton said that reforming the UN "is not a one night stand" but a process. Historians will look back at the 2005 Summit and agree that important measures were taken to make the United Nations an effective and empowered 21st Century institution. They will also note that much more could have been accomplished if the United States had kept its eye on the goal and did not allow itself to be sidetracked by ideological driven issues. ●

*Contributing Writer: Fatema Abdul Rasul*

### The Outcome Document includes such breakthroughs as:

- A new Peacebuilding Commission to help countries establish peace and stability quickly, and prevent relapses of violence;
- A standing police capacity for UN peacekeeping operations;
- A commitment to the responsibility to protect, so that states can no longer hide behind the concept of sovereignty while conducting – or permitting – genocide or war crimes against their own populations; and,
- A reaffirmation of democracy as a universal value. And the establishment of a new, U.S. initiated Democracy Fund.

### The proposals that were significantly weakened, or not included, are:

- Provisions to address disarmament or the spread of weapons;
- Pledges to provide funds to help the poor help themselves out of poverty;
- Criteria (or timetables) to create a reconstituted Human Rights Council to replace the current Commission on Human Rights;
- A clear definition of terrorism that would pull the moral rug out from under terrorists masquerading as "freedom fighters;"
- Any commitment to end impunity for serious crimes of concern to the international community;
- Reforms to give the Secretary-General the authority to manage the Secretariat more effectively; and,
- Clear-cut language on climate change and environmental protection.

# A New Generation for Global Solutions

Today's high school freshmen are too young to remember the fall of the Berlin Wall. Monumental events of our time, such as the assassination of John F. Kennedy, feel as distant to them as the shooting of Abraham Lincoln. Even their parents may not have been born at the time of World War II or the birth of the United Nations.

Now consider the world-changing events that today's first graders will not recall, such as the fall of the Twin Towers and the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

Since most of today's youth will not remember the most important and decisive events of recent times, it is vital that they cultivate the capacity to understand both their significance and repercussions. We must instill in our young people the curiosity necessary to explore history and teach them to understand that they can play a role in shaping our future. Every person has been told time and time again that he or she has the potential to change the world. The question is: Do they believe it?

## Citizens for Global Solutions is Working to Convince Them

The modern world has provided amazing opportunities for students in the realm of global communication. With computer technology and the Internet, young people are offered unprecedented opportunity to better understand and explore the interconnected world in which they live. Today students from South Africa can meet their counterparts from Russia in a chat room and have a conversation as if they were sitting in the same class.

It is our responsibility to build on this progress and empower our young people. We must help them to understand that it is possible for one person to have an amazing impact on the world.

## Citizens for Global Solutions has Begun Empowering Today's Youth

Recently, we have been experimenting with new cutting edge ways to engage young people and promote active and creative participation

in our grassroots educational efforts.

Over the past year, we held three separate online contests to garner attention to big global issues: the Global Solutions Flash Contest, the Global Solutions Summer Games and a poster design contest for our

annual conference. While these activities in and of themselves are intrinsically educational and fun, the results have produced big returns.

Because of these contests, in less than one year, more than 8,000 young people have connected with our organization. They are taking action through our e-alerts, receiving important information about the world's

Since most of today's youth will not remember the most important and decisive events of recent times, it is vital that they cultivate the capacity to understand both their significance and repercussions.



Citizens for Global Solutions is using innovative media technology, including our *UN Man* flash video, to reach out to today's youth.

most pressing problems, and learning how they can make a difference.

This is a great start. However, there are so many more young people that we can reach. That is why Citizens for Global Solutions is in the process of putting together a comprehensive youth outreach program. Our goal is to bridge the gap between historic events and the problems facing today's youth. We must work together to spark the interest of young people and enable them to take action. ☺

Contributing Writers: Sara Bodenberg and Valerie Schrock

# LEGACY

## What will be yours?

What will you bequeath to future generations? How will the ideals you cherish be preserved? Who will work on your behalf for the sake of your grandchildren, your community, and your world?

### Citizens for Global Solutions will.

With your support, Citizens for Global Solutions and the Global Solutions Education Fund will endure as a powerful voice, taking a stand for the beliefs you hold so dear. Not just today, but tomorrow too.

**Citizens for Global Solutions:  
Building peace, justice and freedom  
in a democratically governed world.**

For more information about remembering the Global Solutions Education Fund in your will or estate, please contact:

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Building Peace, Justice and Freedom  
in a Democratically Governed World

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