

GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

QUARTERLY

SUMMER 2005

THE NEWSLETTER OF
 Citizens for
Global Solutions



A Surprising Legacy

How the Bolton Debate May Spark a New Internationalism

(Note: as this newsletter went to print, John Bolton's nomination for UN Ambassador had yet to be decided)

In this era of American unilateralism and exceptionalism, it was refreshing to see a prominent Senator from the President's own party urging the Administration to recommit to internationalism. On March 7, Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) did just that, telling a group of reporters, "We need alliances, we need friends. To go up [to New York] and kick the UN around doesn't get the job done." What made Senator Hagel's statement remarkable was that it was precipitated neither by the crisis in Iraq nor other looming foreign policy dilemmas, but by the nomination of John Bolton for U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Whatever its outcome, the battle over Bolton has generated at least one unexpected result: it has reopened the debate over America's role in the world. Skepticism over Mr. Bolton's candidacy has led a number of Senators – including several leading Republicans – to reemphasize the need for the United States to engage more constructively with the rest of the world. Even some of Mr. Bolton's staunchest defenders have argued that the U.S. must do a better job of working with its allies. Mr. Bolton himself promised to work towards "the success of the United Nations,

and [to view] the UN as an important component of diplomacy."

As a result, for perhaps the first time in a generation, Americans are seriously discussing their desire for the United States to support a more effective, reformed UN. That the public wants its government to do a better job of engaging the world body should not be regarded as some sort of revelation: in poll after poll, more than 60 percent of Americans have said they support greater U.S. cooperation with the UN. What is surprising is that it was the Bolton nomination that brought those beliefs out into the open.

But the Bolton debate has been more than just an outlet for Americans to express dissatisfaction with the President's unilateralism. It has also encouraged Senators on both sides of the aisle, when confronting Bolton's lack of diplomatic tact, to appreciate anew the value of old-fashioned diplomacy. As Senator George Voinovich (R-OH) said to his colleagues, Mr. Bolton is "the poster child for what someone in the diplomatic corps should not be."

Such sentiments are likely to influence the future direction of U.S. global engagement. Many Senators have now called on the Administration to make engaging the UN a more important component of America's foreign policy. Senator Richard

Lugar (R-IN) drew the initial line in the sand when he told Mr. Bolton, "In the diplomatic world, neither bluntness nor rhetorical sensitivity is a virtue in itself." Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, meanwhile, assured critics that she is dedicated to strengthening the UN, and promised to watch Bolton closely should he end up there.

Most telling, however, was Senator Hagel's suggestion that UN reform should happen with or without Mr. Bolton's services. "Some have tried to frame up that if you're against John Bolton you're against reform of the United Nations," he said. "That's patently ridiculous." The message was clear: regardless of whether John Bolton is Ambassador, the Senate is going to push the Administration to recognize that the UN can and should be an effective partner.

In fact, the backlash to Bolton has led many Senators to urge President Bush to honor his promise "to work as far as possible within the framework of international organizations." Increasingly, the debate over America's foreign policy seems to be shifting from an ideological (left-right) conflict toward a battle between those who value U.S. engagement and international institutions, and those who prefer unilateralism and disengagement from the UN.

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Jean-Marie Guéhenno

Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations Discusses Role of UN, NGOs and International Community in Peacebuilding



Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno was appointed Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations by Kofi Annan in October 2000. He spent part of his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France as, among other positions, Director of the Policy Planning Staff (1989-1993) and Ambassador to the European Union (1993-1995). Citizens for Global Solutions asked Mr. Guéhenno about peacekeeping and the role that the United Nations, NGOs and the international community play in the process.

CGS: Why is peacekeeping vital for the development of peace, security and protection of civilians in conflict zones?

The signing of a peace agreement is often just a small step on the road from conflict to sustainable peace. And the obstacles on that road are many. Spoilers could well seek a return to the chaos of war. Former combatants – including young children – might terrorize civilian populations. Victims might perpetuate violence through vengeful acts. And organized crime will try to fill the vacuum left by dysfunctional state institutions.

Addressing these issues in the key interval after hostilities have ended can help societies avoid the more tempting path back to conflict. An effective international peacekeeping operation – often vital to this effort – can monitor ceasefire agreements, secure the protection of civilians, facilitate the reintegration of former combatants, and provide political mediation. It can also assist with selection of an interim government, restructuring of police services, or strengthening of the judiciary and other state institutions. These tasks are essential for lasting peace and can save the international community billions by avoiding a return to war.

CGS: What are some of the recent successes in UN peacekeeping missions?

The successes of UN peacekeeping are many, though we don't always see sufficient mention in the press. In Timor-Leste, the UN is successfully winding down after having assisted in creating sustainable institutions of a viable and independent democratic state. In Sierra Leone, a democratically elected government, while still consolidating a fragile situation, is in the process of taking over responsibility for security from the UN mission. The UN

mission in Afghanistan has supported the Afghan Constitutional Loya Jirga as it approved a new constitution and was instrumental in helping Afghans – including millions of women – participate in democratic presidential elections. With UN support, Liberia is experiencing a measure of stability that its younger generation has never known.

CGS: What are some of the challenges the UN faces when deploying peacekeepers?

The challenges in peacekeeping are also abundant. The road ahead in Afghanistan, Burundi, Liberia, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Cote D'Ivoire will be perilous. Political processes we are concurrently managing in Kosovo, Eritrea/Ethiopia, and Georgia remain extremely complex and sensitive. Massive crimes against civilians continue in Darfur. With 18 current peacekeeping operations, including five new operations launched over the last two years, it is difficult to get Member States to provide adequate numbers of troops and police. As a result, we face serious constraints in deploying personnel in a timely manner, and shortages in headquarters staff also hamper our ability to provide the requisite support to our missions in the field. We also face the very serious issue of peacekeeper misconduct, including cases of sexual abuse and exploitation as have come to light in the DRC.

CGS: What can the U.S. and the international community do to meet these challenges?

The UN is no more effective than the collective efforts of its membership. Strong and cohesive Member State engagement is needed to put an end to massive human rights violations in Darfur and elsewhere, support peacekeeping and development in Africa, and strengthen the rule of law on the national and international levels. Security Council members can help ensure appropriate and effective Security Council action and mandates. UN Member States can back these mandates with necessary resources and political support. We also urge Member States to endorse our strategies for addressing peacekeeper misconduct and to

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Home Field Disadvantage

America at the Community of Democracies

In April, I traveled to Santiago, Chile for the third ministerial meeting of the Community of Democracies (CD). The gathering brought together representatives of more than 100 governments – including a U.S. delegation headed by Condoleezza Rice – as well as leaders of numerous NGOs to find ways to work together to promote and sustain democratic rule.

The meeting was supposed to build on the accomplishments of previous gatherings in Warsaw (2000) and Seoul (2002), which had developed a broad consensus on what constitutes a democracy, established specific criteria for CD membership, and developed a plan to help states better coordinate democracy promotion. And with the recent dramatic developments in Lebanon, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, you would think that democracy's advocates would have been poised to do just that.

It didn't turn out that way. Despite very good intentions, the world's democracies did not act much like a community in Santiago. Governments spent as much time debating their differences as they did celebrating their common heritage.

Not surprisingly, the main reason for this was antipathy toward the Bush Administration. Despite President Bush having made democracy promotion a linchpin of his second term, many of the world's elected governments remain deeply suspicious of America's motives. Diplomats attending the meeting told me that they regarded America's aggressive approach as less than constructive. The Administration's attempt to impose democracy in Iraq hasn't helped. Neither has its friendly relations with authoritarian governments in Russia, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia. And recent backsliding in Ecuador and Bolivia has led observers to wonder whether America is even paying attention to the implosion of democracy in its own backyard.

The Community of Democracies always has had strong ties to – and support from – the United States. Secretary of State Madeleine

Albright envisioned the meetings as a “Davos for Democracy,” bringing together not just governments, but dissidents from non-democratic states as well. And unlike most Clinton-era initiatives, President Bush has embraced and championed the CD process. In Warsaw and Seoul, strong U.S. support for the CD generated little concern.

Despite President Bush having made democracy promotion a linchpin of his second term, many of the world's elected governments remain deeply suspicious of America's motives.

In Santiago, however, it was clear that the world's opinion of the United States has deteriorated dramatically. For the Bush Administration, Santiago should have been the diplomatic equivalent of home field advantage: a gathering of democracies and democrats who espouse the same values that President Bush and Secretary Rice have so ardently championed. There was no China or Cuba present to disrupt the meeting, and no Saudi Arabia or Pakistan to remind others of the Administration's inconsistent policies. Yet the lack of respect for the United States was palpable, almost a physical presence in the room.

As someone who has served as a spokesman for U.S. delegations, such open dislike for the United States struck me as something fundamentally different from the latent anti-Americanism that characteristically percolates under the surface of such gatherings. This wasn't disgruntlement or annoyance, but rather overt antagonism. It was anti-Americanism (or more accurately, anti-Bushism) for its own sake.

The hostility towards the United States was not limited to quiet talk in the corridors. When a Romanian delegate suggested that governments hostile to the United Nations should withdraw from it, many delegates assumed he was talking about the United States. He was, in fact, referring to Cuba. One senior U.S. official

admitted the problem, telling me that anything put forward by the U.S. was either regarded as suspect or automatically rejected by many delegations.

For much of the world, America is no longer regarded as credible. In fact, U.S. actions are now regularly (and in my mind mistakenly) conflated with those of some of the world's worst human rights abusers. The Bush Administration has so wantonly spent America's international political capital that it can't get anyone to listen – even when promoting something as anodyne as the Community of Democracies. And somehow the President thinks the solution is to send John Bolton to the UN?

The reality is that America is no longer liked, listened to, or – most importantly – trusted. Many who support the President would contend that such sentiments are irrelevant, that being President is not a popularity contest, and that the United States should always act in its own interest. But America needs the rest of the world if it is to confront today's most pressing problems. From terrorism to nonproliferation, from UN reform to yes, even democracy promotion, the Bush Administration cannot even begin to implement its agenda without the support of its friends and allies.

The reality is that the Warsaw consensus – by which I mean the broad agreement on what the Community of Democracies can (and cannot) do – has broken down, largely because of antipathy towards the United States. Many countries simply won't support anything that might advance the Bush agenda, and right now they see the CD falling into that category. If the Bush Administration really wants to promote democracy it needs to stop acting unilaterally, stop trying to dominate the issue, and let the CD become a dynamic, effective and independent organization that can help governments see the benefit of working together to promote a common agenda. ●

— Charles J. Brown

A World “In Larger Freedom”

Kofi Annan’s Plan for the United Nations

As the United Nations celebrates its 60th anniversary, there is widespread consensus that the institution requires reform if it is to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. As Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice remarked in an interview on April 15, 2005, “There’s no doubt that this is an organization that needs updating and reforming in order to be effective. [The U.S. is] a founding member of the United Nations. We shouldn’t abandon it. We should make it a stronger instrument.”

Even before Dr. Rice took office, Secretary General Kofi Annan had made UN reform a key component of his administration. On March 21, 2005, Annan released a report entitled *In Larger Freedom*, in which he proposed groundbreaking recommendations as part of a comprehensive strategy to restructure and improve the United Nations. With a UN summit in New York City scheduled for this upcoming September, Annan’s report is an obvious starting point for world leaders to engage in a new dialogue about what security means in the 21st Century, how global issues such as terrorism, poverty and disease must be dealt with, and the ways in which the UN can play an effective role in an era of global interdependence. Below are a few of the key components – and likely topics for September’s summit – from Annan’s *In Larger Freedom*.

Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the international community agreed to confront global poverty, hunger, disease and other development concerns by laying out

key pragmatic targets for 2015 known as the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. In his report, the Secretary General addressed MDGs and emphasized that “humanity will not enjoy development without security, or security without development.” One of the key proposals put forth by *In Larger Freedom* is for Member States to reach, by 2015, the 0.7 percent of gross national income they committed to help people lift themselves out of poverty.

Warning System for Disasters

Annan also called for the establishment of a **worldwide warning system for all natural hazards**, building on existing national and regional capacity. As Ambassador Howard Baker, who led the U.S. delegation to the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction, said in January 2005, “...never again should lives be lost because a global tsunami warning system doesn’t exist... [The United States is] committed to do whatever it takes, in partnership with others, to expand and enhance the existing Pacific Ocean tsunami warning system into a global system including the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea to protect coasts and coastal areas from tsunami threats.”

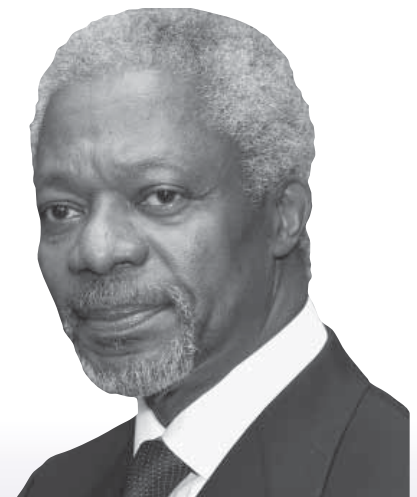
Terrorism

In his report, the Secretary General pushes Member States to agree on a clear **definition of terrorism** as any intentional attack on civilians and noncombatants by non-state actors for political purposes. This would be a major step for the UN, defying the notion of some Member States that “one man’s

terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter.” The U.S. played a prominent role in creating the Counter-Terrorism Committee at the UN. The committee has since become a leading promoter of collective action against international terrorism.

Peacebuilding Commission

Another key proposal of *In Larger Freedom* is the establishment of a **Peacebuilding Commission** and a **Peacebuilding Support Office** in the Secretariat. Currently, half the countries that emerge from conflict revert back to instability within five years. To combat this pattern, Annan proposes a permanent office that would identify states on the verge of collapse, provide assistance to prevent such collapses, and sustain the efforts of the international community in post-conflict peacebuilding operations. Annan states, “If we are going to prevent conflict we must ensure that peace agreements are implemented and sustained in a sustainable manner.”



KOFI ANNAN’S IN LARGER FREEDOM

Freedom from Want

- The international community should dramatically accelerate action to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.
- The Doha trade negotiations should fulfill its development promise no later than 2006, with Member States providing duty and quota-free market access for exports from the least developed countries.

- Debt relief should be provided to poor countries so that they can achieve MDGs on time.
- Countries should develop an inclusive international framework beyond the Kyoto Protocol to address climate change and other global environmental threats.

Freedom from Fear

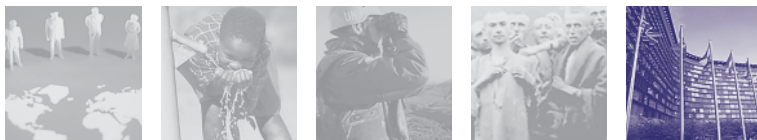
- Member States should agree on a clear definition of terrorism and commit to a comprehensive anti-terrorism strategy.
- Member States should establish a Peacebuilding Commission and a Peacebuilding Support Office to assist war-torn countries in their post-conflict transition.

- The international community should strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
- The Security Council should adopt a resolution setting guidelines for decisions regarding the use of force.

World of interconnected threats and challenges, it is in each country's self-interest that all of them are addressed effectively. The cause of larger freedom can only be advanced by broad, deep and sustained global cooperation among States."

—UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, *In Larger Freedom*

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM



Democracy Fund

In his report, Kofi Annan acknowledged the importance of promoting democracy and urged the international community to “welcome the creation of a **Democracy Fund** at the United Nations, to provide funding and technical assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy.” The fund, which was proposed by President Bush at the UN General Assembly on December 21, 2004, would allow a board of donors and democracies to support NGOs and other entities with their assistance to countries in transitional democracy.

Human Rights Council

It is no secret that the current Commission on Human Rights is broken, allowing countries such as Libya and Sudan to cover up their own porous human rights records rather than promote better practices. Kofi Annan has proposed replacing this Commission with a smaller **Human Rights Council**. Membership in the new Council would require a two-thirds majority vote from the UN General Assembly and would be limited to states with credible human rights records.

Security Council Expansion

The report also puts forth two recommendations on how to make the **Security Council more representative** of the international community. Model A calls for six new permanent seats – with no additional veto power – and three new, two-year non-permanent seats divided among major regional areas. Model B calls for no new permanent seats, but for a new category

MANAGEMENT REFORMS IN PROGRESS

- A **Management Performance Board** has been established to monitor senior managers and brief the Secretary General on matters that require his attention.
- The Secretary General has urged Member States to endorse reforms to **improve accountability, transparency and efficiency** within the Secretariat.
- The UN is consolidating a comprehensive **anti-fraud and corruption policy** based on existing practices and a recent model developed by the World Bank.
- The United Nations has taken **action on sexual exploitation** by peacekeeping officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the last 16 months, 147 peacekeepers have been investigated, 77 have been expelled from the mission, and five UN civilian staffers have been fired.
- In May 2005, **Christopher Bancroft Burnham**, the top U.S. State Department finance expert, was appointed the UN's new management chief. His role will be to strengthen accountability, ethical conduct and management performance.
- The Secretary General established two **executive-level decision making committees** – to deal with policy matters and management issues – in order to speed up top-level decision making.
- The Secretary General introduced a tough **whistleblower policy** to enable staff to come forward with concerns without fearing retribution. The policy will be reviewed by staff before implementation.

of eight, four-year renewable seats and one, two-year non-permanent (and non-renewable) seat divided among major regional areas. It is important that world leaders not allow debate on this issue to stop them from tackling other reforms.

Synopsis

With a consensus that the United Nations needs reform, Secretary General Annan has laid out a broad new vision, and clear recommendations, to make the international body a more accountable and effective 21st Century institution. The

Bush Administration must treat *In Larger Freedom* as such, and not as an *à la carte* menu. Rather than cherry picking specific proposals, the U.S. would be better served to use Annan's report as a strategic starting point for the UN reform agenda. By acknowledging the utility of a global deal that takes into account “the needs of others,” the U.S. will be better able to advance its objectives while reasserting the world community's common interests. ♻

Contributing Writer: *Fatema Abdul Rasul*

Freedom to Live in Dignity

■ The international community should embrace the “responsibility to protect” as a basis for collective action against genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

- The Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights should be strengthened with greater resources and more staff, and should play a more active role in deliberations.
- A Democracy Fund should be created at the UN to assist countries seeking to establish or strengthen democracy.

Strengthening the United Nations

- The Security Council should be restructured to represent today's world.
- The Commission on Human Rights should be replaced with a more credible Human Rights Council.

- Member States should give authority to the Secretary General to restructure the Secretariat.
- The Economic and Social Council should be reformed to effectively assess the UN's development agenda .

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

In the past few months, Congress has undertaken initiatives threatening United Nations peacekeeping operations that are vital to U.S. foreign policy.

BUDGET CUTS

In his FY2006 proposals, President Bush requested \$1.03 billion for the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Account. Despite having yet to complete the appropriations process, Congress has already begun chopping down President Bush's request, undermining peacekeeping operations to which the United States has already committed its resources and political support.

UN-FULFILLED OBLIGATIONS

In May, legislators working on the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 1268) cut President Bush's peacekeeping addendum for FY2005 by \$100 million. This money had been earmarked to make up for shortfalls in U.S. financial support for last year's UN peacekeeping missions.

AN ASSAULT ON PEACEKEEPING

Senator Jon Ensign (R-NV) launched an attack on UN peacekeeping when he pushed through the Senate an amendment to HR 1268 that slashed \$147 million from international peacekeeping accounts. Ultimately, the conference committee removed Senator Ensign's amendment.

CAPPING CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) introduced an amendment in April to cap U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping at 25 percent – a 2.1 percent reduction from current standards. The motion was defeated when the foreign affairs authorization bill, to which it was attached, was tabled.

ATTACKING THE UN

In June, the House passed the United Nations Reform Act, which proposed 50 percent reductions in U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping operations. In addition, the bill would make funding for future missions contingent upon approval that UN reform is occurring. ●

Contributing Writer: Simon Weber

Darfur's Long Road to Justice

The Beginning of ICC Investigations

On June 6, 2005, the International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo took a significant step towards advancing justice in the war-ravaged Sudanese province of Darfur when he announced the opening of his formal investigations in the region. The move came only two months after the United Nations Security Council's historic decision to send the Darfur case to the ICC for investigation and prosecution.

Although Ocampo's swift action signifies that he is taking his mandate from the Security Council very seriously, it must be juxtaposed with the continued atrocities occurring throughout Darfur. While action by the ICC is important in ensuring security and accountability in the region it will hardly, by itself, be enough to stop the killing, violence and rape that occur daily. As Ocampo plainly stated, "The investigation will require sustained cooperation from national and international authorities."

The United States could play a pivotal role in bringing justice and security to Darfur should it choose to back up its soaring rhetoric with concrete action. On one hand, Administration officials doggedly refer to the atrocities as genocide (as recently as early-June President Bush used this very term in reference to Darfur). On the other hand, the Administration's strong aversion to the International Criminal Court might very well prevent it from fully supporting the one mechanism that can provide accountability to the region.

As of this article's deadline, the Bush Administration had yet to clarify whether it intended to hand over to the ICC the vast evidence it had gathered about the genocide. While these documents are not essential to the investigations, they are highly useful for the prosecution. ICC investigators already face a difficult – but not impossible – task in building

legal cases against specific individuals, partially because much of the evidence compiled by the UN Commission of Inquiry and NGOs may prove inadmissible. Should the U.S. government choose to withhold its information, not only will Ocampo's job be made harder, but security in the region could very well be weakened. As Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick noted during a press briefing on May 27, 2005, the ICC's presence in Darfur "send[s] a signal about accountability for these actions... it's a useful deterrence against

others and allows us to emphasize a tool about the need to stop the violence..."

Of course, support from the Bush Administration for Darfur is needed far beyond the judicial realm. While the ICC investigations offer real hope for justice and security they may

do very little to end the atrocities currently ravaging the region. To this point, genocide in Darfur has claimed the lives of roughly 400,000 people and forced the internal displacement of over 1.8 million Sudanese. It is estimated that an additional 500 Darfurians die every day, a number that will likely rise following the government's recent decision to inhibit the delivery of aid by humanitarian organizations.

This makes it all the more important for the Bush Administration to improve what has been a campaign of impressive rhetoric and limited action. Accountability must be brought to Darfur through full support of ICC investigations. It must, however, be complemented by serious attempts on behalf of the international community to end the atrocities on the ground. Ocampo has gotten the ball rolling. Now it is up to President Bush and other international leaders to keep its momentum. ●

Contributing Writer: Heather B. Hamilton

Board of Directors Election

Official 2005 Ballot

On May 26, 2005, the Board of Directors of Citizens for Global Solutions enthusiastically endorsed the following candidates for election to the Board in 2005:

Meredith Dixon - Albuquerque, NM

Mark Epstein - Washington, DC

Ronald Glossop - St. Louis, MO

Seth Green - New Haven, CT

Kermit Rohde - Corvallis, OR

These nominees are an excellent mix of longstanding activists and new supporters. Each was carefully considered by the Citizens for Global Solutions Leadership Committee, whose members include Wendell Harter (Chair), Earl James and Floyd Ramp. The committee strongly supports the candidacy of these five individuals to fill the five open positions for 2005. Not only are they all highly qualified, but each is excited to serve as a volunteer leader in our organization for the next three years.

- Members of Citizens for Global Solutions check here to accept these nominations and elect this slate of five candidates.

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*If two members of the same household (spouses, partners) are members of Citizens for Global Solutions and wish to vote, please write down both names in the space provided.

Please return this ballot to: Citizens for Global Solutions, ATTN: BOARD ELECTIONS, 418 7th Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003. Your ballot must be postmarked no later than August 25, 2005.

John Bolton's Surprising Legacy

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Ultimately, John Bolton's most surprising legacy could be that his contentious nomination laid the groundwork for the emergence of a new American internationalism – a movement that will once again see the United States promoting and strengthening international institutions. As Senator Voinovich said, "The world needs an American Ambassador to the UN who will show that the United States has respect for other countries and intermediary organizations, that we are team players and consensus builders and promoters of symbiotic relationships."

John Bolton may very well end up at the United Nations, but his time there will be relatively brief and closely watched. In contrast, the impassioned, bipartisan opposition that his candidacy generated promises to have an enduring impact on American foreign policy, one that will last far beyond his tenure. ●

Contributing Writer: Sam Stein

Jean-Marie Guéhenno

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assist in the broader continuing effort to reform and strengthen the UN system.

CGS: How will some of the reforms proposed by Secretary General Kofi Annan's report *In Larger Freedom* help peacekeeping operations?

The report sets forth a range of steps to help the UN and its Member States better address issues relating to development, security and human rights five years after the issuance of the Millennium Development Goals. The report cites our success in helping countries emerge from conflict and contains several initiatives in the area of peacekeeping. It stresses the need for increased reliance on regional organizations, calls for the development of a UN strategic reserve, and recommends the establishment of a police standing capacity. Notably, the recommended Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office will help keep the Security Council and ECOSOC focused

on rule of law and other issues that are key for countries emerging from conflict.

CGS: What can members of Citizens for Global Solutions do at the national and local level to raise awareness about UN peacekeeping and reforms that are needed to make them more effective?

Far away problems in distant lands can appear irrelevant, but in today's shrinking world issues of international peace, security and development touch us all. Citizens for Global Solutions can help raise awareness of the importance of United Nations peacekeeping. It can underscore the relevance of international issues to the American public. It can highlight the benefits of working in a multilateral environment as an effective means of sharing the economic and political burdens of peacekeeping and addressing today's new threats through increased dialogue, cultural understanding, robust multilateral approaches and – when necessary – enforcement action authorized according to international law. I appreciate your assistance in spreading awareness of these matters within your membership and with the public at large. ●

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Building Peace, Justice and Freedom
in a Democratically Governed World

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