

THE FORUM

Newsletter of the United Nations Association of Greater Boston

Summer 2002

“Realizing the Vision: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria”

On May 2, 2002, UNA-GB convened a one-day conference to explore the newly established Global Health Fund’s potential effectiveness in reducing deaths from and ultimately halting the spread of the world’s three most infectious diseases: AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

The conference, which took place at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, brought together some 200 high-level health professionals to discuss the Global Fund and its strategies for success. Some seventeen speakers from government agencies, the United Nations, academic institutions, private companies, NGOs, and the Global Fund’s leadership made presentations and participated in discussions with the attendees. The dialogue has been summarized in a Conference Report, which has been submitted to the Global Fund and United Nations Secretariats.

The conference was supported by Pfizer Inc., the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, the United Nations Foundation, and Brodeur Worldwide.

About 6 million people die from AIDS, tu-

berculosis and malaria every year. The Global Fund was established to reinforce and improve the effectiveness of developing country efforts to reduce annual deaths. Global commitment and action backed by substantial funds are urgently needed to address the crippling effects of these infectious diseases. The challenge is to raise funds over a sustained period of time and channel these funds to projects that have the greatest chance of reducing the spread of these diseases. The Global Fund represents an unprecedented opportunity for success. The Global Fund was established as a result of an initiative of the G-8 countries at their meeting in Okinawa in June 2000, and the priority given to it by UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, who issued an important Call to Action in mid-2001 to help finance the new Global Fund.

Conference attendees had a unique opportunity to assess the Global Fund’s approach to funding programs, learn about the country proposals that have been accepted in the first round of grants, hear about the best strategies for New England institutions to become involved, and participate actively in shaping the dialogue. The conference was the first in the New England area to focus on the Global Fund.

The opening keynote was delivered by Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Harvard University Center for International Development and the Secretary-General’s Special Adviser on the Millennium Goals. Dr. Sachs captured the attention of the audience and set the stage for the substantive and simulating dialogue that followed. He stressed that the new Global Fund presented a new window of opportunity for main donors to close the financial gap between present levels of spending and what is needed by 2010 to prevent up to 8 million avoidable deaths annually in developing countries from the ravages of AIDS, TB and malaria, which the WHO Commission

(Health Symposium continued on page 2)

*** Save the Dates ***

Ambassador John Negroponte Keynote Speaker at UN Day Luncheon on October 24

We are honored to welcome Ambassador John D. Negroponte, US Ambassador to the UN, as keynote speaker at our UN Day Luncheon on Thursday, October 24, 2002.

Ambassador Negroponte will address an audience of Boston’s globally engaged international and business community on US priorities at the United Nations, which affect US security and economic interests.

The UNA-GB invites participation by UNA-GB members as well as international organizations and corporations, the Consular Corps, and other internationally involved entities in the Greater Boston area.

September 18 Program with Jorge Ramos-Horta, Foreign Minister of East Timor

Nobel Laureate Jorge Ramos-Horta, Foreign Minister of East Timor, and a key figure on its road to independence, will be speaking on September 18, just after East Timor will have been formally admitted into the UN.

“In the Name of Good and Evil” UNA Film Festival Premieres in Boston, September 20-21

UNA-GB and the Kennedy School Alumni Association of New England are delighted to announce the first annual UNA Film Festival Extension Program event to be held in Cambridge on September 20 and 21. The UNA Film Festival presents high quality U.S. and international documentary films rarely screened for public audiences on hard-hitting global topics. *(See also page 6.)*

Members will receive notice of each event, or you may sign up by contacting UNA-GB.

UN Matters

Make Your Voice Heard!

With a click of the mouse on the UNA-USA web site, www.unausa.org, you can send a message to your representative in Washington via the E-Action Network. The site also offers a wealth of information on UNA advocacy priorities and programs.

www.unwire.org

Prepared by the UN Foundation, the report covers a broad range of topics including human rights, environment, and peacekeeping. Visit the web site to receive the daily briefing.

Global Health Symposium

(continued from page 1)

on Macroeconomics and Health's report has concluded would take an annual expenditure of about \$27 billion by 2007, including about \$8 billion annually to the new Global Fund. This financial burden would have to be borne largely by rich countries. What was lacking mainly was the commitment of Western governments, particularly the US. Dr. Sachs recognized that the Bush Administration had recently reversing a long decline in support for development assistance, and boosted the US contribution to the Global Fund to \$300 million for 2002, but noted that the US contribution to the Fund was presently scheduled to drop to \$200 million in 2003. This small and diminishing commitment is disgraceful, he suggested, especially as the US now has a \$25 trillion economy, while the total funds required to save 8 million lives would be only about 10 cents per \$100 of US national income.

Dr. Sachs was followed by a full day of presentations and discussion on various aspects of the Global Fund, beginning with an evaluation by Paul Ehmer, who served as team leader for the Global Fund Technical Support Secretariat, of the initial experience of the first round of grants

having just been awarded. The bulk of the ensuing discussion centered on how to make the Global Fund more effective. Panel discussions focused on setting priorities for the Fund; the challenges of coordinating country program activities; and using community-based strategies for controlling communicable diseases.

Dr. Blanche Pitt, Director of AMREF-South Africa, who traveled the farthest to speak at the conference, expressed the view that if countries are to scale up their capacities to a level

The problems of controlling infectious diseases [are] rooted in local social inequities that go beyond the boundaries of health.

capable of substantially reducing major infectious diseases, they would have to give priority to measures to strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations that are the "front line" in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria. Dr. Pitt also stressed that the problems of controlling infectious diseases were rooted in local social inequities that go beyond the boundaries of health. They include lack of education, lack of hope for employment, grinding poverty, growing income disparities and other forms of social inequality.

Among the many other presentations, Dr. Nils Daulaire, President of the Global Health Council delivered a well-received luncheon keynote on the topic, "Creating a Global Economic and Health Policy"; Ben Plumley, Executive Di-

Leadership Awards

The 2002 UNA-GB Leadership Awards were presented during the Global Fund conference to:

AMREF, WHO and UNAIDS

for their work to halt the spread of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. We applaud their continuing efforts to fight infectious diseases.

rector of the Global Business Council for HIV/AIDS focused on the role of private companies; Amy Kapczynski urged that the Global Fund shift its emphasis and ensure that the next round of approvals be a "treatment round" for all countries with the goal of reducing deaths by 40 percent or more; and Valora Washington, drew attention to the human rights implications of HIV/AIDS.

Arthur Holcombe, president of UNA-GB concluded the conference by noting that the Global Fund's mandate is daunting, but it has the advantage of widespread hope and good will, and the potential to galvanize global community partnerships that can mobilize financing and the world's best expertise, technology, organizational skills and experience to reinforce the implementation of country level infectious disease reduction strategies. Subject to UNA-GB membership interest, a follow up review of Global Fund progress may be undertaken. □

Key Issues Identified at the May 2 Global Health Fund Conference

A comprehensive Conference Report has been prepared and presented to the Global Fund and UN Secretariats. The Report, which, along with the full program, is available on our web site, www.unagb.org, contained the following recommendations:

At the Global Fund Level

- Clarify Global Fund project eligibility criteria regarding financing of:
 - Both patented and generic drugs required in country infectious disease drug treatment programs;
 - The capital and recurrent costs of scaling up local institutional and human resource capacities necessary for effective country disease reduction strategy implementation;
 - The technical assistance costs of preparing national disease reduction strategies, preparing requests for supporting Global Fund assistance, and strengthening the country management of Global Fund projects at the implementation stage when necessary to ensure achievement of infectious disease death reduction goals. Strengthened country level capacity to plan and implement Global Fund projects will also help to ensure greater equity in Global Fund allocations between richer and poorer countries.
- Issue clear guidelines to countries on the format and content of future requests for Global Fund assistance;
- Provide information to the public on the content of approved Global Fund projects;

- Clarify ways the international business community can play an enhanced role in the work of the Global Fund at the international level (policy, financial support); and at the country level (planning and implementation of effective disease reduction strategies);
- Develop networks and linkages with other international initiatives to help promote increased funding for infectious disease reduction, and to develop new drugs to replace those that have lost their effectiveness in coping with neglected infectious diseases.

At the Country Level

- Advocate and facilitate a strengthened role of the country coordination mechanism to include coordination of formulation as well as implementation of Global Fund projects. This might help to develop strengthened partnerships of public and private organizations, international donors, NGOs, and community-based organizations providing urgently needed financial and human resources. It might also help to ensure more effective monitoring, evaluation and financial accountability for Global Fund projects during their implementation phase;
- Urge countries in their infectious disease reduction strategies to give priority to balanced prevention and treatment components that can significantly reduce loss of life (this in the longer run may be the strongest case the Global Fund can make for increased future donor contributions); and
- Urge countries to include disease surveillance, evidence-based decision-making on treatment strategies and early warning systems to detect drug resistance in their infectious disease reduction strategies.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Shares Candid Views at January Luncheon

Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, shared her candid views on a broad range of human rights issues at a lunch held in her honor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy on January 6. She spoke before a capacity audience, hosted by the United Nations Association of Greater Boston and the Center for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution at Fletcher.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Robinson commented that at the opening of this century the UN is more and more recognized as an essential vehicle for world peace. There is a vibrant opportunity for leadership at the UN and by grassroots movements in every country, offering a new challenge to the United Nations Association to move forward with its mission to educate the public about the importance of the UN.

The High Commissioner reviewed events leading up to, and during, the World Conference on Racism in Durban, South Africa, last summer. She said that although the Conference was planned to focus on the issues of past slavery and colonialism, it took place in a context of intense confrontation in the Middle East and virulent anti-semitism in South Africa, which she had to stand up to. In the end she was encouraged by the real participation by the victims of racism, such as Africans from the North and South American diaspora, Roma, and the “Travelers” from Ireland. She was impressed with

the way the NGO panels were organized, and the way people were able to speak up, and to be energized and empowered. She was disappointed that the US and Israel withdrew from the conference, after the US put so much work into its planning, but felt it was very significant that the participants produced a Declaration and Program of Action at the close of the conference. Three paragraphs not agreed upon at that time were subsequently approved in December. The full text is now on the UNHCR website.

Mary Robinson then offered personal observations regarding the events of September 11. She declared that the attack clearly met the definition of a crime against humanity, and no religion can be evoked to justify it; the perpetrators must be brought to justice. In addition she commented on the importance of the early action of the UN Security Council in passing Resolution 1373 against terrorism. She stressed that it is important for countries with strong democratic and human rights traditions to hold to these standards as they pursue the war against terrorists, especially as they serve as a model for those countries without democratic traditions. In addition, she spoke strongly of the need to address poverty and repression, the causes of violence.

Both in her prepared remarks, and in reply

to a subsequent question, Robinson described her vision for the future of the UNHCR. First, the office has taken on Kofi Annan’s charge to mainstream human rights throughout the whole UN system. That is, the UNHCR must not build an empire, but serve as a catalyst, working with country teams to bring international human rights standards to the grassroots level. Not only must the UN increase its links to NGOs on the ground, but citizens must be made aware of the commitments their governments have made in international human rights agreements, so that they can insist upon implementation.

A second priority for the future is to achieve acceptance of balancing individual and political rights, which are traditionally important to Western democracies, equally with economic, social and cultural rights, which are seen as essential

by developing countries. There must be equal emphasis, a holistic approach. As an example of the practical aspects of this, Robinson observed that

Extreme poverty is the worst human rights violation of all.

she could be far more effective in pressing for individual and political rights in a country such as China, if that country believes that developed countries are committed to economic, social and cultural rights for developing countries as well. In countering an argument presented frequently by industrialized countries, she emphasized that economic, social and cultural matters are not simply policy goals, they are truly rights. Extreme poverty is the very worst human rights violation of all. □

“Financing for Development” Summit Proposals Presented in Boston in June

“We’re trying to develop a true market-driven means of doing good in terms of job and wealth creation in the poorest countries - and doing well for the investors involved,” remarked Hani Findakly, the former chief risk officer of the World Bank, at the conclusion of a UNA-GB and Money Matters Institute-sponsored workshop. The breakfast seminar held in late June at the Boston Harbor Hotel was attended by a capacity audience of money managers, development experts and members.

Designed as a post mortem on the UN’s “Financing for Development” conference in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, the event

highlighted several private-sector initiatives presented by Boston-based individuals or institutions at the Monterrey conference.

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The workshop progressed from the broad brush of the Money Matters Institute’s latest “Wealth of Nations Triangle Index” that ranks 70 developing countries by a combination of economic social and information factors presented by Institute research director Nick Sullivan, to two specific proposals: “The Global Incubation Fund” and “Credit and Connectivity.”

Mr. Findakly, now head of Potomac Capital, outlined his proposed multiple-country \$1 billion Global Incubation Fund devoted to ven-

ture capital style investments in entrepreneurially driven startups in largely ignored (by western finance) countries like Morocco, Estonia, Panama and the Philippines.

Mr. Findakly was followed by a presentation of a deserving project, a proposed “Credit and Connectivity” facility to provide cell phone connectivity in rural Afghanistan outlined by Iqbal Qadir, a fellow at Harvard’s Kennedy School, and recently featured in the *New York Times* for his success in founding the now profitable company Grameen Phone in Bangladesh.

Moderated by UNA board member Crocker Snow, Jr., president of the Money Matters Institute, and supported by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency, the forum stimulated numerous questions, reactions and some later follow-up by those in attendance. “It’s a special treat for us to get deeply into the world of finance and capital formation, a subject so essential to global development that has been newly engaged by the UN,” said past UNA-GB president Alan Henrikson in closing the successful workshop. □

Women's concerns in Afghanistan

On Tuesday, February 5th, Dr. Lynn Amowitz and Dr. Susannah Sirkin from The Physicians for Human Rights spoke to an audience of approximately forty UNA-GB members at One Milk Street on the problems facing women in Afghanistan today. The Physicians for Human Rights focuses primarily on healthcare and human rights. Dr. Amowitz had just returned from a trip to Afghanistan.

Trying to achieve adequate healthcare, education, and human rights for women and children in Afghanistan continues to be a struggle. One in five children die before their first birthday, 40% of child deaths are from measles, and 1700 out of 100,000 births result in maternal deaths. More than 75% of women are clinically depressed, 80% thought life would be better if they were dead, and 16% have attempted suicide. Women have no access to formal education. Girls average about 1.7 years of schooling, and in the last 6 years there have been no

Women's healthcare, education and overall human rights went unacknowledged.

female graduates in higher education. Under the Taliban regime, women's healthcare, education and overall human rights went unacknowledged.

Another major concern in Afghanistan is the existence of landmines throughout the country. Fifty percent of landmine accidents end in death. Of the 100 landmine injuries each week, half are suffered by children. Seven hundred and twenty four million square kilometers need to be demined.

After removing the 2500 bomblets left over from the US war effort, and de-mining the land, building secondary roads would be the next step in restructuring Afghanistan. Building more hospitals is also essential. Currently half of all hospitals throughout the country are located in Kabul, with almost none in rural areas.

In order to meet these restructuring needs, Afghanistan would need between \$40 and \$45 billion. The U.S. government has committed to contributing \$248 million out of the \$10 to \$15 billion received. Private contributions have been generous, but more government support is needed in rebuilding Afghanistan. □

Wendy Luers Speaks on Peace Building: The New Global Challenge

At a luncheon on March 14, UNA-GB and the Boston Committee on Foreign Relations, hosted Wendy Luers, founder and president of Foundation for a Civil Society, a US-based NGO which sponsors projects to strengthen the forces of democracy, civil society, the rule of law, and a free market economy in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

"It was an abiding interest in journalism which got me started," Mrs. Luers said as she recounted the turn of events that brought her to where she is now. While working for Amnesty International in San Francisco, she met and married Bill Luers, who in the 1980's was ambassador to both Venezuela and Czechoslovakia.

The connection to the Czech and Slovak communities continued through the 1990's. In the late 1990's, the question arose as to whether Eastern Europe could learn from the experience of South America. Luers, who had lived in both of these parts of the world, decided to initiate a program dealing with the question.

The initiative started out as a Project on Justice in Times of Transition, where former combatants from the various areas of Czech and Slovak society came together in a two-series executive program at Harvard. When the program became too big, it became an inter-faculty project at Harvard with Harvard Law School, the Weatherhead Center and the Kennedy School all participating. In 1999, it moved into its current home at the Kennedy School.

"As I looked at it... the UN is being asked to do the impossible..." Luers stated while trying to explain what they are up against. "We are trying to help build democracy in a 99% literate, white community, and they aren't quite there yet... what is there to do in a place like East Timor, Bosnia or Afghanistan? How are we, as the international community, to establish democracy? And should it look like our democracy?"

Key issues to be addressed in international peace building include the establishment of a rule of law; building civic institutions and reconciliation – how do you deal with former combatants.

A lively question-and-answer session followed the talk. □

Beyond the Burka: Recognizing International Women's Day

International Women's Day is not only a good time to take stock of our accomplishments in human rights for women, but it is also an excellent time to assess the specific issues about which we need to press our government. This was the theme of remarks by Maryam Elahi, Director of the Human Rights Program at Trinity College in Hartford, at a celebration of International Women's Day in March, hosted by the United Nations Association of Greater Boston and the International Institute of Boston. Dr. Elahi identified nine areas that she said called for attention.

The highest priority for women in Afghanistan is the alleviation of poverty. Reconstruction must provide for the needs of women, so that children will be protected and educated. The second priority is to establish a judicial system to bring perpetrators of massive human rights violations to trial, to hold them accountable, and to end impunity.

A third priority is to address the problem of domestic violence, and to change the view that it is acceptable. In this connection, as a fourth priority, we in the United States should press

for Congressional ratification of CEDAW. Massachusetts senators should be urged to take a lead on this.

Fifth, the international economic institutions, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, must take human rights into consideration in making loans and funding projects. Sixth, local non-governmental organizations must insist that their governments uphold human rights standards, and, refugees and the internally displaced need to be provided an environment of security for their very survival. We need to support the development and strengthening of civil society groups and institutions, raising concern in the US if this need is violated.

Last, but not least, education is extremely important, and educational institutions must provide access to women.

Dr. Elahi closed by stressing that the last two decades have seen gross violations of human rights in Afghanistan by successive rulers and military leaders. Rebuilding must be respectful of these rights, and must provide safety and a healthcare system that addresses basic needs. □

From Bosnia to Afghanistan: Justice After September 11th

The annual Kimball Lecture, which took place at Milton Academy on May 6th, was a rousing success. Elizabeth Neuffer, UN Bureau Chief for *The Boston Globe* and author of *The Key to My Neighbor's House: Searching for Justice in Bosnia and Rwanda*, gave a moving and inspiring talk to a group of over eighty UNA and Milton Academy community members.

Ms. Neuffer talked about her personal experiences in places as varied as Kuwait, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Bosnia. The focus of her speech was justice, and how after September 11, the US

joined a club of countries which have been attacked. To illustrate this point, she said, "we are not alone, and we must remember that. I have seen people in Bosnia cry as [we] do, held hand with people in Rwanda

who mourn as [we] do – and they ask the same thing: who would do something like this? Please help me to understand."

Ms. Neuffer remarked that the need for justice for acts, which are so terrible they can barely be described, is a distinctly human cry, and that it means something different for everyone. The two examples she used were that of the war crimes tribunals in both Rwanda and Bosnia. She pointed out that in both cases, expectations for the efficacy of the courts were extremely high, and, as a result, people expected instant gratification from the tribunals, and when that didn't happen, became disillusioned.

Ms. Neuffer then used the stories of two

individuals – Witness JJ in Rwanda and Hassan in Bosnia – to illustrate two very different views of the criminal tribunals. Witness JJ, who lived in a rural Rwandan village with her five children, and who had seen her husband and most of her male family members killed by the Hutu. She herself had been raped so many times she could no longer keep count. And in a country where not only being raped carries a stigma, but admitting it an even bigger one, she chose to come forth and testify before the tribunal against the man that she knew had ordered the massacres and rapes. Her testimony was the basis for a

The need for justice for acts, which are so terrible they can barely be described, is a distinctly human cry.

law condemning rape as a war crime, and Ms. Neuffer said that in follow-up interviews, Witness JJ never once regretted her testimony. Hassan, however, is a different story, and not because he disagrees

with the idea of a tribunal. It just didn't work for him. He watched his mother, father and baby brother being led away from the UN "safe area" of Srebrenica to be gunned down and killed. For him, the courts focus too much on the ring-leaders, and not enough on the lower-downs who actually ordered the killings. For him, justice will come with exhumation of graves and the retrieval of the bodies of his family.

The annual Kimball Lecture is held in memory of Professors Chase and Mary Lee Evans Kimball who were dedicated to strengthening US support for the United Nations to build a peaceful world through collective security and international justice. □

Programs in Schools

Global Classrooms Workshop

On May 4, 2002, 16 teachers met at the Massachusetts Global Education Program center in Winchester, MA for a day-long workshop on the Global Classrooms: Peacekeeping Unit curriculum for middle and high schools. The keynote speech was given by UNA-GB past president Alan Henrikson of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Kari Heistad, the original developer of the curriculum, gave the overview and moderated the Model UN exercise in the afternoon. The stimulating day has led to several schools implementing the program

2002 National High School Essay Contest on Global Warming

Twenty-four students from five different schools entered the 2002 National High School Essay contest on the subject, "How can the nations of the world work together multilaterally to successfully address the problem of global warming?" The first-place winner, chosen unanimously, was Dara Garrettson, from Merrimack, NH. Second place went to Luke Shulman from Rye Beach, NH, and third to Monica Dauphinais, from Millbury, MA. The Massachusetts Global Education Program provided the prizes. Garrettson's essay was then sent on to UNA-USA for judging on the national level.

UNA-GB Membership Form

Name _____

Address _____

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State _____ Zip _____

Tel _____ Fax _____

Email _____

Membership Categories

Note: One membership covers both the national organization, UNA-USA, and the Boston Chapter, UNA-GB.

Student.....	\$10
Introductory (first year only).....	\$25
Individual.....	\$40
Family/Household*.....	\$40
Fixed Income.....	\$25
Lifetime Membership.....	\$1,000
Sponsor*.....	\$100
Patron*.....	\$500
Benefactor*.....	\$1,000

* Please indicate the number of persons included in this membership _____

___ YES, I/We would like to receive email notices about Young Professionals Group (YPG) events for the 20-40 age group.

Additional Contributions

Education Outreach _____

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2002 UNA Film Festival EP/Boston

"In the Name of Good and Evil"

A Documentary Film Festival

Friday, September 20, 6:30 - 10:15 pm and Saturday, September 21, 1:00 - 7:30 pm

at the Kennedy School of Government

Films presented will include:

"Tina Machida in Zimbabwe" In Zimbabwe, coming out of the closet is like climbing into a coffin. Tina Chipu Machida, a spokeswoman for gays and lesbians of Zimbabwe, is on a mission to save her country's gay community from hate and persecution despite death threats and a president who calls homosexuals "dogs and pigs."

"Arms for the Poor" Experts explore US policy on how weapons makers influence Congress to sell weapons in the developing world, and this policy's destabilizing effect on poor countries.

"Welcome to Womanhood" In the remote Kapchorwe region of Uganda, female circumcision ceremonies occur every two years. BBC reporter Dona Kogbara reports on the UN Population Fund's REACH initiative to change the practice.

"I was Born a Black Woman" Based on the remarkable life of the first Afro-Brazilian woman to be elected to Brazil's senate and filled with Afro-Brazilian music, poetry and dance, this film weaves a dynamic tale of black Brazil and one woman's victory over racism.

"India Inhales" Every day 55,000 children start smoking in India. Inspired by the advertisements of sponsors of their cricket teams, children believe that smoking improves cricketing techniques. The film explores the work of the activists who have pledged to try to stop them and halt the soaring increase in cancer cases in India that result from smoking.

"Long Night's Journey Into Day" This film studies South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission set up by the post-apartheid, democratic government to consider amnesty for perpetrators of crimes committed under apartheid's reign through four emotional stories which depict the complexity of finding truth and reaching forgiveness.

"Soldiers in the Army of God" Since abortion was legalized in 1973, seven people have been killed and more than 150 clinics have been bombed or set on fire by people who disagree. The film presents the tin soldiers who are behind more than 2,400 incidents of violence against doctors and abortion clinics in the past 28 years.

For information, please contact UNA-GB at Tel: 617-482-4587