

# THE FORUM

Newsletter of the United Nations Association of Greater Boston

Winter 2003

## United Nations Day Celebrated Around Boston On October 24



*UNA-GB President, Arthur Holcombe, US Alternate Ambassador to the UN, Richard Williamson, and Leonard Kopelman, Dean of the Consular Corps in Boston at the UN Day Luncheon*

At separate UNA-GB Luncheon and State House events on October 24 United Nations Day, keynote speakers addressed important current issues. Ambassador Richard S. Williamson, the Alternative Representative for Special Political Affairs at the US Mission to the United Nations spoke at the UNA-GB Luncheon event. He mentioned that President Bush had intended to be genuine and constructive when he went to the UN General Assembly on September 12<sup>th</sup> and challenged the body to take seriously its resolutions on riddance of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and elsewhere. This would enable the UN to be a credible institution playing an important role in the continuing struggle against global terrorism. Ambassador Williamson indicated that the US welcomed many initiatives that the UN had taken in recent years. He drew particular

attention to the anti-terrorism treaties approved by the UN in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon intended to facilitate apprehension of terrorists in the countries where bombings take place, and to enable quick freezing of all global terrorist organization assets.

Ambassador Williamson described in detail the drafting and negotiating processes taking place in the Security Council around Council Resolution 1441 intended to ensure the final elimination of any weapons of mass destruction still in Iraq violating over 10 Security Council resolutions approved since 1991. There had been a healthy debate in the Security Council clarifying the perspectives of different Council members, and this had led to compromises and a growing consensus on the content and language that all per-

*(UN Day continued on page 2)*

### President's Column

#### The UN's Continued Role in the Anti-Terrorism Campaign

Over the last several months, the Bush Administration's preoccupation with Iraq has demonstrated its limitations in managing simultaneously multiple international crisis situations. On the front burner, the determination of the Al Qaeda terrorist network to plan and carry out additional attacks on the US and other Western European targets and the decision of North Korea to reactivate its nuclear weapons program vie for attention along with the apparent conviction of the Iraq Government that it can build and maintain weapons of mass destruction in violation of Security Council resolutions calling for the destruction of these weapons. On the Administration's back burner for the moment is the Palestine-Israel conflict that impacts on US ability to mobilize allies within the region needed to help resolve these and other crises with roots in the Middle East Region.

The recent massive anti-Iraq war demonstrations in Asia, Europe, and the US only underline the importance of the Bush Administration building greater national and international consensus behind efforts to deal with the problems of global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction in the hands of states or organizations that condone the use of such weapons. Such consensus is best developed and sustained through the UN Security Council and General Assembly, NATO

*(President's Column Continued on page 2)*

## UN Day Celebration

*(Continued from page 1)*

manent members of the Security Council could agree on. He expressed confidence that the new resolution would be soon approved.

By way of background, he mentioned that President Bush had established a zero tolerance policy toward any breaches of earlier Security Council resolutions on weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, and he believed that Iraq should either disarm now or be disarmed by force. Ambassador Williamson was confident that Resolution 1441 would be sufficiently tough with its requirements that Iraq be requested to prepare a declaration on the status of its weapons systems after 30 days, that there be a strong international inspections regime, and that strong language would be included referring to "serious consequences" if Iraq continued to violate its obligation to disarm.

He also expressed confidence that the members of the Security Council would know in a short period of time whether Saddam Hussein and Iraqi Government were willing to cooperate with the UN weapons inspectors, or were in "material breach" of their ob-

ligation to eliminate all biological and chemical weapons and to shut down any nuclear weapons development activities. He went on to state that if for any reason the members of the UN Security Council were presented

with clear evidence of weapons of mass destruction violations, but were unable to take a decision to enforce disarming, then the US reserved the right to take action outside the framework of the UN with a coalition of other like-minded nations. He felt that the US would be justified in taking such action in self defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

In conclusion, Ambassador Williamson answered questions from the more than 225 Luncheon participants from Boston area corporations, consulate offices, educational institutions, private organizations and from others concerned about the situation in Iraq.



*Ambassador Williamson addresses the UN Day Luncheon*

At the UNA-GB State House event, Julius Babbitt, the Assistant Secretary of State for Environmental Affairs presented a keynote speech entitled "Understanding Differences—The Challenge for a New World". Mr. Babbitt

spoke on the importance in professional and personal life of respecting and welcoming racial, ethnic and cultural diversity. He also stressed that welcoming and respecting racial and ethnic diversity needed to be an important hallmark of US relations with the peoples of other countries.

Julius Babbitt's address was warmly received, and provided an appropriate introduction to a further moving presentation entitled "One Person, Many Roles" by four high school students. They talked about their own experience with prejudice—against gays, those with learning disabilities, Arab-Americans and African-Americans—and their realization of what steps could be taken to counter prejudice. □

## President's Column

*(Continued from page 1)*

and other such international and regional fora. The critical global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction problems now gripping the world will not be easy to solve. They will require time and concerted effort based on consensus among broad coalitions of likeminded states of the world. Solutions also must take into account the need to preserve and expand on the international law and understanding governing international relations that the world has struggled to create over the last half century.

It is hard to imagine that strong consensus and commitment in the struggle against global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction in the wrong hands can be maintained in the longer run if the US promotes a relatively bellicose go-it-alone posture. The new US doctrine of pre-emptive strikes threatens the rules of international law and widely accepted norms that govern the behavior of countries with each other. The doctrine of pre-emptive strikes may be necessary when dealing with stateless suicidal fanatics committed to global terrorism, but it can quickly

become self defeating and dangerous to our own security interests when other countries with nuclear capacity, such as North Korea, also claim the right of pre-emptive strikes in their own self defense.

The US, as a superpower, needs to work with other countries and support multilateral initiatives seen by many countries to be in the common global interest. The Bush Administration's decisions to reject and thereby torpedo the Kyoto Protocol on global warming, to withdraw from the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, to "unsign" our commitment to the Rome Protocol creating the International Criminal Court, and to oppose the Land Mines and other arms control agreements create the perception that the US regards itself above the laws to which it expects other countries to conform. To many abroad, such decisions appear arrogant and dismissive. They also undermine US ability to build strong coalitions to fight global terrorism and the dangers of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

On the positive side, the recent decision by the Bush Administration to return to the UN Security Council to seek a second resolution stating Council determination to disarm Iraq of prohibited

weapons of mass destruction, by force if necessary, highlights the continued importance the Administration attaches to UN sanction of force against Iraq. It also reflects Administration recognition that humanitarian relief and longer term rehabilitation in Iraq will require broad international support to be effective. The Administration has also recently indicated its support for UN Security Council discussion of ways to get North Korea to permanently abandon its nuclear weapons development programs, although it is also still pursuing other intergovernmental arrangements to achieve the same goal. After September 11, 2001, the Administration also welcomed two UN resolutions aimed at setting up legal procedures for bringing terrorists to justice in the countries where bombings take place, and freezing the assets of global terrorist organizations.

Hopefully the Bush Administration will continue to work for international consensus and UN support in its efforts to fight global terrorism and to eliminate weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, North Korea and elsewhere.

Arthur N. Holcombe  
President, UNA-GB

## Raising the Flag: Speeches and a Flag Raising Commemorate UN Day at the Fletcher School

To commemorate United Nations Day on October 24, Syed Iqbal Riza, Chef de Cabinet to Secretary General Kofi Annan, and Fletcher graduate of the class of 1957, raised the United Nations flag at Tufts University campus.

First to speak was Stephen W. Bosworth, Dean of The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. The Dean remarked how appropriate it was that the centrality of the UN in today's world should be confirmed in a commemoration at The Fletcher School.

Mr. Riza reminded us in his speech that it was the visions of Wilson and Roosevelt that led to the foundation of the UN, an organization that continues to grow with new members including Switzerland and East Timor in the last year, the latter through a 'trial of blood' and a successful struggle for independence.

It was the visions of Wilson and Roosevelt that led to the foundation of the UN

He spoke of "the shadow of what is called terrorism" that hangs over us, noting the fact that people are not born terrorists, but grow into it. They attack not from hate, but because of dispossession and injustice and because they have nothing more to lose. Aside from military action, terrorism can be met with efforts to secure international peace and security by settling the disputes that perpetuate injustice and in meeting the goals on human welfare to eradicate extreme poverty by 2015.

At the close of Mr. Riza's speech, the Reverend David O'Leary, Tufts Chaplain, read the Preamble of the UN Charter. The Tufts University ROTC snapped to attention and Mr. Riza raised the UN flag to the accompaniment of The Fletcher Ambassadors rendition of 'Seven Bridges Road'. Passers by stopped

for a moment; together with the audience their faces slowly turned upwards to watch the blue flag rise into the blue sky. □

## Massachusetts Towns and Cities Fly the UN Flag

This year, over seventy Massachusetts towns celebrated UN Day with official town proclamations, and several flew the blue UN Flag. The UN Flag code gives instructions for proper use and care of the UN Flag. You can find the UN Flag Code at [www.un.org](http://www.un.org).

### Order a UN Flag

You can fly the blue flag too, or donate one to your school or town. Durable nylon indoor/outdoor UN Flags may be ordered at discounted prices by calling or e-mailing UNA-GB's office.

Prices include shipping and handling.  
\$35.00 for 3'x5'      \$45.00 for 4'x6'

*This article was written by Philip Shetler-Jones, a student at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.*

## Dining for A Greater Cause: Night of a Thousand Dinners

December 5, 2002 was a very special evening. Patrons of participating restaurants and clubs in the Boston area contributed directly to the efforts of the Adopt-A-Minefield® program of UNA-GB in working to eliminate the devastating effects of landmines in Afghanistan. The effort was part of an annual global fundraising campaign called *Night of A Thousand Dinners* (N1KD) that was launched in December 2001 to raise awareness of the global landmine crisis and to raise funds for Adopt-A-Minefield®.

Restaurants and clubs such as Aria Night Club, Grill 23, Aegean Restaurant, Taberna de Haro, Azafran, and Garden of Eden dedicated special dishes and drinks on their menus or distributed donation cards with the bill. For their humanitarian assistance, these venues received free publicity in promotional web sites and local newspapers, including the Boston Globe!



This was the first time that UNA-GB's Adopt-A-Minefield® program sponsored the event, but in so doing, they joined 35 other countries holding N1KD events and other notable hosts, such as Heather and Paul McCartney, the US Department of State, and the Canadian Foreign Ministry. This city-wide fundraiser would not have been possible without the superb creativity and enthusiastic efforts of UNA-GB's Outreach Committee, a group of motivated professionals dedicated to promoting various UNA-GB humanitarian endeavors to the Boston community.

In order to reach a wider audience, UNA-GB Adopt-A-Minefield® coordinators launched a parallel fundraiser at Boston University, selling donated cookies and cookie-cakes from Jeff and Drew's. Gross sales were impressive and coordinators also succeeded in spreading the word to college

students about the global landmine crisis.

Thanks to this year's Night of A Thousand Dinners, the Boston-area Adopt-A-Minefield® campaign made giant strides towards the \$30,000 needed to clear a minefield in one of the top five landmine-afflicted countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia and Mozambique. The funds raised have just passed the \$10,000 mark. UNA-GB aims to raise the remaining \$20,000 by the end of 2003.

### You Can Help Adopt-A-Minefield

UNA-GB is planning an Adopt -A-Minefield Walkathon to help reach our goal. Watch the website for more information on the walk and other fun activities with Adopt-A-Minefield®

### Join our Outreach Committee

Currently the Outreach Committee of UNA-GB is planning the Walkathon for Adopt-A-Minefield®. The committee regularly plans and implements events for UNA-GB members and Greater Boston residents. If you are looking for a way to be more involved in UNA-GB, call the office to find out more about how you can join the Outreach Committee!

## Faith versus Firearms: Jose Ramos-Horta reflects on the liberation of East Timor

*This article was written by Brian O'Connor of Citizens Energy following a luncheon co-hosted by UNA-GB and the Boston Committee on Foreign Relations in September.*

**A**mong the most effective weapons in East Timor's arsenal of liberation was neither firearms nor force, but faith. East Timorese Foreign Minister Jose Ramos-Horta, co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end Indonesian occupation of his homeland, called the "Impossible dream" of independence "an act of God and a miracle, but also a tribute to people around the world who believed and prayed in our cause."

In September, East Timor became the 191<sup>st</sup> member-nation of the United Nations. The Pacific Island nation occupies a strategic point between Australia and the Indian Ocean. The territory on the eastern end of the island of Timor was colonized by Portugal nearly 500 years ago. Lisbon granted East Timor independence in 1975. The independence was, however, short-lived. From the western half of the island, Javanese strongman Suharto sent his troops, with the tacit complicity of the United States, to overrun the former colony. That was the beginning of a 25-year occupation that left nearly 200,000 dead – about a third of the population – and the country's infrastructure reduced to rubble.

Ramos-Horta has attributed the brutality of the Indonesian occupiers not just to intimidation but to racism. "Anyone of darker skin is treated as a second-class citizen by the military," he said in a 1999 interview during the final year of Jakarta's rule.

In 1999, under intense international pressure, Indonesia saw East Timorese voters endorse independence in a referendum, but control was not conceded peacefully. Rampaging pro-Indonesian militias, backed by the Jakarta government, began a brutal retaliation that left thousands dead and nearly every building destroyed. A United Nations intercession ended the violence, allowing the country to slowly rebuild and move towards national elections, which culminated in the ascension of the former guerilla prisoner Jose

Alexander Gusmao to the presidency, with Ramos-Horta serving in his cabinet.

The slightly built, bespectacled former journalist hardly comes across like a revolutionary. In fact, Ramos-Horta seems more like an ordained minister than a foreign one – and one with a sense of humor.

During a luncheon sponsored by the United Nations Association of Greater Boston and the Boston Committee on Foreign Relations at the venerable Union Club overlooking the Boston Common, the 52-year-old diplomat shared a few of the surprises that came with his new job. At East Timor's Independence Celebration in May, President Clinton was in attendance, but the most significant guest was President Sukarnoputri Megawati of Indonesia, whose presence heralded a new spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the former occupier and occupied.

Since the midnight fireworks display in Dili ushered in East Timor's independence, the country's main challenge has been economic development. The recent discovery of natural gas fields in the Timor Sea offers some prospect of prosperity, but revenues from the find are years away.

"There were so many prayers over the years from all over the world. God heard them all."

In the meantime, East Timor remains one of the poorest nations on earth, littered with pockmarked roads and burned-out buildings. Nearly half the population is illiterate and the life expectancy is 57 years. But where there is faith, says Ramos-Horta, there is hope. After decades of schools being shuttered and children consigned to illiteracy, the classrooms are filling up once again. In a recent trip to Dili, the long-exiled advocate heard an unusual commotion in the streets. He looked out the window and saw students emerging from a nearby school. "It was one of the most comforting sounds imaginable," he said, "something I never knew I missed – the sound of noisy schoolchildren." □

*Dr. Ramos-Horta has established the Timor Aid Micro-Credit for the Poor. The Foundation can be reached at P.O. Box 6, Dili, East Timor.*

### New Members of the UN

In 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations was convened for the first time. At the assembly were fifty-one member nations. In the past fifty years, membership of the United Nations has nearly quadrupled.

The year 2002 saw two new member states of the United Nations. Switzerland, which had been an observer nation since 1946, and Timor-Leste (formerly known as East Timor), became the 190th and 191st members in September.

## "In the Name of Good and Evil" First Annual UNA Film Festival held at the Kennedy School of Government

**I**n September, UNA-GB together with Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government Alumni Association of New England presented a two-day film festival titled "In the Name of Good and Evil." The United Nations Association Film Festival was started at Stanford University in 1998 and has since established a solid reputation as a high-quality, thought-provoking collection of films. The Festival has earned critical acclaim and several awards.

At the Kennedy School, a packed audience viewed films that are rarely screened for public audiences. The documentaries shown in the festival are made by international filmmakers and deal with hard-hitting

global topics such as human rights, environmental survival, women's issues, religion, refugee protection, racism, disease control, universal education, war and peace. The evening and afternoon event offered the audience the opportunity for an open discussion with three of the film makers, John Ankele and Anne Macksound, makers of "Arms for the Poor," and Karen Aqua, maker of the film, "Ground Zero/Sacred Ground." More than 200 people attended the event, paving the way for the festival to be offered on an annual basis. If you are interested in participating in next year's film selection and organizing committee, contact the UNA-GB office. □

## “The Evolution of the Political and Humanitarian Situation in Iraq”

*Dr. Mohammed Ahmed addresses UNA-GB and WorldBoston members at a capacity-filled event at the Suffolk University Law School*

As UN inspectors work their way through the arms regime of Iraq and the United States increasingly focuses its foreign policy on Iraq, many questions and concerns as to the United States' plan of action in Iraq have come to bear on the minds of people worldwide. It was therefore with great anticipation that a group of around 100 Greater Boston residents gathered on January 27, 2003 to hear about “The Evolution of the Political and Humanitarian Situation in Iraq.”

Reflecting both on his personal experiences as a Kurdish Iraqi and on the developments in the political climate of Iraq, Dr. Mohammed Ahmed painted for the audience a picture of the possible motivations and outcomes of a US intervention in Iraq. With regard to US motives, Dr. Ahmed simply stated, “The question really is, what are we fighting for?” He posed the idea that by coupling moral objectives (i.e. freedom for the Iraqi people from an oppressive regime) with military strength, the US would receive more support both in Europe and in the Middle East. Dr. Ahmed asserted that the Iraqi people are essentially prisoners under the Ba’ath Regime, which has clear links to communist tactics of control. It is, however, unclear to the people whether the US is pushing for a military coup, regime change, or simply ridding the country of weapons of mass destruction.

Dr. Ahmed attributes this confusion in

part to differing points-of-view within the current Administration in Washington. He says that from Rumsfeld and Cheney comes the idea of a takeover of Iraq followed by US occupation and control of oil fields. During the occupation, the US would rehabilitate oil structures and use the revenue to rebuild Iraq. This paradigm includes the promotion of democracy in Iraq, thereby influencing

neighboring countries to embrace democratic principles in a ripple-like effect. On the other side, are the State Department and CIA, which support the view that Saddam

Hussein should be replaced by a strong military leader. There are also those who would like to see Hussein removed from power and replaced by a UN Administrator who would manage security for 18 months before turning the control over to Iraq. This proposal involves the trial of 14 or 15 Iraqi leaders. Any of these three scenarios involve the prospect of war which, some speculate, could lead to 80,000 civilian casualties, 80,000 military casualties and as many as a half-million injured. After the example of the Gulf War, which was limited in focus but caused 158,000 deaths, these estimates seem modest.

Dr. Ahmed also raised the question of the security of the Kurdish people living in safe-havens in Northern Iraq created by the US and Britain after the Kurdish uprising. A war could lead to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Kurds. Dr. Ahmed

“The question really is, what are we fighting for?”

urged careful consideration of each of these factors before entering into a conflict, and particularly in resolving a conflict.

In introducing Dr. Ahmed, Arthur Holcombe, President of UNA-GB, mentioned that Dr. Kanan Makiya, a dissident Kurdish Iraqi national, professor at Brandeis University and adviser to the Iraqi National Congress could not be present because of unexpected travel to Iran and Northern Iraq. Because of his advisory role with the Bush Administration on measures to be taken after regime change in Iraq, his views were important, although not endorsed by many other Iraqi dissidents. From his speeches and other statements, Arthur Holcombe summarized his views as follows:

- He endorsed the Bush Administration pre-emptive war and regime change in Iraq, but with as broad a coalition as possible, preferably backed by UN Security Council sanction;
- He advocated introduction of a decentralized, democratic federal system of government run by Iraqis as soon as possible, and felt that this could serve as a model and source of encouragement for people in other Middle East countries;
- He believed that all military and other police units used to intimidate the people should be abolished, and US military presence maintained to ensure peace until new reformed government institutions could be established;
- He believed that the judiciary in Iraq should be reformed and the crimes of the Ba’ath Party addressed; and
- He was critical of the Bush Administration idea of initial US governance in Iraq until elections could be held.

Thanks to Dr. Ahmed and Dr. Holcombe for their timely and insightful words. □

## UNA-USA 2003 Advocacy Agenda

Every year the national organization, United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA), sets an advocacy agenda to help focus educational and outreach efforts of UNA chapters on key international issues.

In 2002, UNA-USA made significant progress in achieving its advocacy goals in the US Congress. By the time Congress adjourned for the year, the following had been accomplished:

- Approval of changes to the Helms-Biden plan for payment of US-UN arrears that allow for the immediate release of the third and final arrears payment;
- Lifting for two years a statutory 25 percent cap of peacekeeping that now allows the US to pay almost \$80 million in new arrears to UN peacekeeping;
- Calling on the executive branch to develop a phased-in plan that will allow the US to pay its UN regular budget dues on time;
- Voting 12 to 7 in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the Conven-

tion on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for Senate floor consideration;

- President Bush’s announcement in September that the US would rejoin UNESCO.

### Action Issues this year include:

- United Nations role in Iraq
- US ratification of the Treaty for the Rights of Women (CEDAW)
- United Nations role in Afghanistan
- United States Support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
- Landmine Ban Convention

**United Nations Association of Greater Boston**  
announces

# **Water Scarcity: A Resource At Threat**

A One-Day Conference on the Public and Private Sector Collaboration  
in Addressing the UN Millennium Global Water Supply and Sanitation Goals

**Thursday, May 22, 2003**

*Organized in Cooperation with*  
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

*Lead Sponsor*  
**CDM / Camp Dresser & McKee Inc.**

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## **Background**

Government leaders at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 and the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2001 focused on the need to address the crisis in water supply and sanitation. Reports to the summits also noted that unsafe water and poor sanitation causes an estimated 80 percent of all diseases in the developing world, and more than 5 million deaths annually. In the US, water supply is an increasing concern. At the summits, governments endorsed the goal of by the year 2015 reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and also by half the proportion of people without access to sanitation.

## **Conference Outcome**

The US Government has announced a commitment to invest around \$970 million in new water supply and sanitation projects over the next three years. The UNA-GB conference will bring together public and private sector water experts from the New England region, US government, and from multilateral water resource promotion and development organizations to consider and make specific recommendations to the US Government on how its pledged funds can best be allocated for sustainable water and sanitation development and management around the world.

## **Conference Program**

The conference program will focus on critical water issues and requisites and best practices and cover such topics as:

- Key water issues and policies for tomorrow
- Urbanization and reallocation of water in major irrigation river basins
- Limits of groundwater - policies for sustainability
- International river basin development - galvanizing regional policy concerns and program collaboration
- Irrigated agriculture, food security and the environment
- Agricultural water resource issues
- Water quality and human health
- Wastewater treatment/sanitation in the developing world
- Low-cost recycling of local water supply
- Water supply and sanitation "Soft Solutions"
- Role of communities in developing and maintaining clean water supply
- Trends in international financing for water resources development and sanitation
- US policy and role in international water resources development
- Private-public partnerships in international water resources development and sanitation

*For additional information or to sign up, please contact UNA-GB at tel: 617-482-4587 or via email [unagb@gis.net](mailto:unagb@gis.net).*

## Educational Programs for Teachers and Students

*Educational Programs for teachers and students are central to the work of UNA-GB in the Greater Boston area. As part of UNA-GB's commitment to strengthening educational outreach, this fall Lyn Grant joined the UNA-GB team to be Global Classrooms Director. UNA-GB provides the following resources for area students and educators.*

### ➤ **Global Classrooms: Students Learn Through Participation in Model UN simulation of Security Council deliberation on crisis scenarios**

The UNA-GB's flagship education program, "Global Classrooms: Peacekeeping Unit" curriculum, consisting of 10 lesson plans culminating in a simulation of the United Nations Security Council, is becoming an important part of schools and youth organizations in Massachusetts. As it is evermore important for our youth to better understand diversity and differing points of view in our daily lives and the world beyond our borders, we are focused on providing this hands-on learning experience, engaging students at all levels to resolve conflict in a nonviolent manner as ambassadors to the Security Council.

### ➤ **Professional Development Seminars for Teachers**

In order to support teachers interested in implementing the Global Classrooms curriculum in their schools, UNA-GB is organizing two professional development seminars in which participants will learn about the history of the United Nations, discuss teaching strategies for today's classroom, and experience one of the Global Classrooms curriculum scenarios. Each seminar will also include a panel discussion on the countries involved in each scenario. The seminars will be held March 1 (India and Pakistan scenario) and May 3, 2003 (China and Taiwan scenario). There is no charge for the seminars, and PDPs will be offered.

### ➤ **Teachers' Roundtables**

Another exciting program is the Teachers' Roundtable, which is held on the first Tuesday of alternating months from 3:30-4:30pm and highlights one component of the Global Classrooms curriculum. The Roundtable focuses on building a network of middle and high school social studies teachers and other educators interested in promoting cultural understanding, conflict resolution, role-play, and negotiation skills in the classroom. The next Roundtable is on April 1, on "Teaching Negotiation Skills in a World of Conflict." The June 3 Roundtable will focus on "Learning Other Perspectives through Role-play Exercises."

### ➤ **Trips to the United Nations and New York City**

UNA-GB is offering Greater Boston area schools an opportunity to tour the United Nations Headquarters and to experience a mission briefing, while enhancing their awareness of global issues and international cooperation. Each day-long trip includes an excursion to the historic Ellis Island or Statue of Liberty.

*For more information on all education programs and events, please contact Lyn Grant, Global Classrooms Director, 617-482-4587 or [lgrant@unagb.org](mailto:lgrant@unagb.org).*

### **National High School Essay Contest**

This year's essay contest submissions are due March 12, 2003. Essays should address the question, "To what extent is Ralph Bunche's vision for the international system the best benchmark by which we should measure the effectiveness of the United Nations today?" The essay contest is open to students in grades 9-12.

To participate, please contact Lyn Grant to receive an essay packet, which includes biographical information. Prizes for the top three essays from Massachusetts will be awarded to the students, their families, and the schools they represent. The top three essays will be sent on to the National Competition.

## UNA-GB Membership Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Programming \_\_\_\_\_

General Contribution \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Enclosed** \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable and return to:

#### **United Nations Association of Greater Boston**

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