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mondial

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Citizens for Global Solutions

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Artificial Intelligence and Global Governance

by Monique Cuillerier

New and potential applications of artificial intelligence are often discussed in the media, sometimes as dystopian warnings and other times as indications of a hopeful, exciting future. And the uses of artificial intelligence have the potential to be either.

Before we begin to discuss the global governance implications of artificial intelligence, it would be best to define what we are talking about when we use the term "artificial intelligence."

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is often discussed, particularly in the mainstream media in a way that does not fully explain its meaning.

At its most basic level, AI refers to intelligence demonstrated by machines (as opposed to the 'natural' intelligence of humans). AI is generally used to describe machines or computers that engage in learning or problem solving (although technically it encompasses a broader understanding of intelligence).

Common examples of AI already in widespread use are voice-activated assistants like Siri (from Apple) and Alexa (from Amazon) and so-called 'smart home' devices that include doorbells, cameras, thermostats and appliances (such as the Google Nest brand), but it also includes machine learning algorithms, like Gmail's spam filter and smart email categorization or Netflix's algorithm that determines 'what

else you might like.'

The UN Secretary-General's Strategy on New Technologies, which has a broader reach than merely AI, is based on five principles: protecting and promoting global values, fostering inclusion and transparency, working in partnership, building on existing capabilities

and mandates, and being humble and continuing to learn.

The strategy also includes four commitments: deepening the UN's internal capacities and exposure to new technologies; increasing understanding, advocacy, and dialogue; supporting dialogue on normative and cooperation frameworks; and enhancing UN system support to government capacity development. These commitments are intended to direct technological advances at the common good, include those who are affected by them, and strengthen the capacity of Member States to engage in necessary policy decisions.

This broader discussion of AI has two elements. There is the oversight and management of AI and big data (extremely large data sets) from within the multilateral system. This speaks to who will control these new technological advances and the ethical implications that stem from them. In the article, "Artificial Intelligence and Global Governance: A Thought Leadership and Engagement Platform," Eleonore Pauwels and James Cockayne write that "We are in the middle of a technological upheaval that will transform the way our multilateral system operates and exerts influence. AI may concentrate power over information in the hands of a few, or it may empower the many. Either way, the resulting power distribution will affect trust — trust in national institutions, trust among states, trust in the rules-based global order."

This moment of change requires a broad discussion of how these changes will manifest. The Artificial Intelligence and Global Governance platform, a project of the United Nations University's Centre for Policy Research, provides space in which the various interested parties can engage in this discussion.

Amongst the areas that the platform looks to illuminate are considerations of this intersection of AI and the geopolitical order

RESOURCES:

AI & Global Governance platform (United Nations University, Centre for Policy Research)

<https://cpr.unu.edu/category/articles/ai-global-governance>

Artificial Intelligence and Global Governance: A Thought Leadership and Engagement Platform

Eleonore Pauwels and James Cockayne
October 15 2018

<https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/artificial-intelligence-and-global-governance-a-thought-leadership-and-engagement-platform>

AI & Global Governance Platform: How Should UN Agencies Respond to AI and Big Data?

Jolene Yiqiao Kong, Richard Burzynski & Prof Cynthia Weber
September 4 2019

<https://cpr.unu.edu/ai-global-governance-platform-how-should-un-agencies-respond-to-ai-and-big-data.html>

and “the governance of AI, considering how AI’s risks and unintended consequences are minimized and its social benefits are maximized through governance frameworks.”

But additionally, there is also the question of how AI might be used to improve the multilateral structure in general and, more specifically, particular agencies and programs and how the ethical and other implications of AI will manifest in predictable and unpredictable ways.

An article from September 2019, “How Should UN Agencies Respond to AI and Big Data?” describes the three forces shaping the UN’s approach to AI and big data: “the broad mission of the UN and the specific mission of

each UN agency; the rapid emergence of new technologies; and the political narratives that frame AI and big data.” The article briefly looks at how these forces interact and how UN agencies can use this understanding, using UNAIDS as a specific example.

For example, a testing device that connects to a smartphone could be a useful tool in UNAIDS’ goal of responding effectively to HIV, but it also raises issues around informed consent, privacy, and data storage.

Now is the time to have the inevitably challenging but necessary discussions on how the various forms of AI will be allowed to develop and influence our shared global space, physical and virtual.



The UN at 75: The world planned a party. . . . Then the coronavirus showed up.

by Fergus Watt & Jeffery Huffines



Fergus Watt is Executive Director of World Federalist Movement – Canada and Coordinator of the UN2020 Initiative.



Jeffery Huffines is a senior advisor to UN2020 and Together First.



Since 2017 the UN2020 Campaign has provided a platform for a diverse constellation of civil society organizations (CSOs) calling for the UN’s 75th anniversary to provide not only an occasion for celebrating past achievements, but also an opportunity to take stock of the challenges facing the multilateral system and advance a dedicated process for strengthening the UN system.

UN2020 campaigners were pleased last June when the General Assembly adopted a comprehensive resolution on the

“Commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.”

The resolution identified an ambitious, forward-looking theme for the 75th anniversary: “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism.” This theme was meant to guide all activities, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations in 2020.

It also mandated a High-level meeting for 21 September 2020, as well as additional commemorations on June 26 (Charter Day) and October 24 (UN Day). All member states were invited to contribute. There was a strong emphasis on youth involvement.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres Launched an even more ambitious UN75 program of “global dialogues” on “The future we want, the United Nations we need.” From “classrooms to board rooms, village houses to houses of parliament,” the intention was to engage “We the Peoples” on the role of the UN system in addressing global challenges.

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The UN at 75... – continued



But then, like the proverbial foreign object in the punch bowl, along came the COVID-19 pandemic.

Much of what was planned for this year's UN75 commemoration had to adapt to the locked-down, socially-distanced realities affecting public life everywhere. The party moved online.

Strangely, however the curtailment of so much of what had been planned for UN75 has not diminished political support for the core idea being advanced by the UN2020 campaign – that a dedicated process to renew and strengthen the capacities of the UN is long overdue.

On May 14-15 the UN75 People's Forum for the UN We Need brought together over 600 civil society participants from 75 countries around the world. A UN75 People's Declaration and Plan for Global Action, "Humanity at a Crossroads: Global Solutions for Global Challenges" was presented virtually in a formal handover ceremony to the 74th President of the United Nations General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, who later had the document circulated to all UN missions.

Meanwhile governments at the UN have negotiated a UN 75 Declaration for adoption this September that sets out a dozen commitments to action in important areas of UN activity. Significantly, this draft UN75 Declaration calls for the Secretary-General to

report back before September 2021 "with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future failures."

If the Secretary-General's follow up process is to become a catalyst for the transformative changes urgently needed to address 21st century global challenges, he will need support – from small and medium sized governments as well as from civil society.

But change may yet be possible. The coronavirus pandemic has aroused a "we're all in this together" political moment that, despite the widespread suffering, is also generating promises to "build back better" our national and international governance institutions.

At the opening of this year's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, Secretary-General Guterres told governments, not unexpectedly, that the pandemic is causing additional setbacks for the global 2030 Agenda for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. 265 million people could face acute food insecurity by year's end – double the number at risk before the crisis.

But he also suggested that "We can turn this around. . . . From the awakening that this crisis is providing, we have a chance to create a more inclusive, networked and effective multilateralism."

Let's hope he's right.



**To learn more
about the
UN2020
Campaign,
visit
un2020.org.**

By Monique Cuillerier

The International Criminal Court is currently engaged in ten preliminary examinations, and has eleven situations under investigation.

Preliminary examinations are currently being conducted in Afghanistan, Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/UK, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela.

Following the preliminary examination, the request to open an investigation into the situation in Afghanistan was rejected by the Pre-Trial Chamber in April 2019. Upon appeal by the Office of the Prosecutor, the Afghanistan investigation is now proceeding, amid much controversy and opposition by the United States.

Bangladesh/Myanmar

In November 2019, following a request from the Prosecutor, an investigation into alleged crimes of deportation, persecution, and any other crimes relevant to the Court against the Rohingya people.

At question was whether the Court had jurisdiction over crimes that took place only in part in the territory of a State Party. Myanmar is not a State Party, but Bangladesh is.

Central African Republic (I)

Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu, and Narcisse Arido, were found guilty of offences against the administration of justice in October 2016 and sentencing took place in September 2018. Later in 2018, Bemba filed an appeal, which was heard in September 2019. The November 2019 judgment on the appeal led to Mr. Bemba's acquittal.

Central African Republic (II)

The Government of CAR referred this situation in May 2014. The situation focuses on alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed since 1 August 2012, in the context of the conflict between Muslim Séléka and Christian anti-balaka groups.

An arrest warrant was issued in November 2018 for Alfred Yekatom and he was surrendered to the Court on November 17. A further arrest warrant, for Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, was issued on 7 December 2018 and he was arrested five days later. The two cases were joined by the Pre-Trial Chamber in February and the confirmation of charges hearing took place in September and October 2019. The judges will now assess whether there is sufficient evidence to continue with the case.

Côte d'Ivoire

The cases of Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé, charged with crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011, were joined in March 2015 and the trial began in January 2016. In January 2019, both were acquitted. In July 2019, the Trial Chamber filed reasons for the acquittal and the Prosecutor will, in response, file a notice of appeal.

The case against Simone Gbagbo remains at the pre-trial stage as she is still not in the custody of the Court.

Darfur, Sudan

The situation in Darfur, Sudan was referred to the Court by the UN Security Council in March 2005.

There are several current cases concerning the situation in Darfur, Sudan with four suspects -- Ahmad Harun, Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir, Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, and Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein -- who remain at large.

Following the recent political changes in Darfur, the situation regarding Al Bashir in particular may change, as there have been calls from within Sudan to have him turned over to the Court. To date, however, the situation remains unchanged.

Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (aka Ali Kushayb) is now in the Court's custody and has had his identity verified and been informed of the crimes he is alleged to have committed. The confirmation of charges hearing is scheduled for December 2020.

In June 2020, Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman's case was severed from that of Ahmad Harun since Harun is not in the Court's custody.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2012, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was convicted and sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment. He has transferred to a prison in DRC in 2015 where he continues to serve his sentence.

Implementation of the collective reparations decision continues.

The trial of Bosco Ntaganda began in September 2015 and he was found guilty in July 2019 of 18 counts of war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed in Ituri, DRC between 2002 and 2003. In early November 2019, Ntaganda was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. An appeal is possible. As well, victims' reparations are still to be considered.

Sylvestre Mudacumura, for whom an arrest warrant was issued in 2012, remains at large.

Georgia

An investigation into crimes allegedly committed in and around South Ossetia, Georgia in 2008 was begun in January 2016 and continues.

Libya

Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, and Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled are all still at large and, as a result, their cases remain pending.

Kenya

Arrest warrants for Walter Osapiri Barasa, Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett for various offences against the administration of justice remain outstanding.

Mali

Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud was surrendered to Court's custody at the end of March 2018. The Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity in a confidential decision at the end of September 2019. A redacted version of this decision will be made available at a later date.

Uganda

The case against Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti remains pending as they are still at large.

The trial of Dominic Ongwen began in December 2016. The closing briefs were filed on 24 February 2020. The closing statements took place from 10 to 12 March 2020. A decision will be pronounced in due time.

Other

123 countries had ratified the Rome Statute -- 33 in Africa, 19 in the Asia-Pacific area, 18 in Eastern Europe, 28 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 25 in Western Europe and other states.

Existing Legal Limits to Security Council Veto Power in the Face of Atrocity Crimes

By Jennifer Trahan, Clinical Professor of Law, New York University
Cambridge University Press, August 2020

Review by Fergus Watt

It is often assumed by casual observers of the United Nations that the power to veto resolutions on the maintenance of international peace and security

wielded by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States – the “P5”) is untrammelled and simply a matter of their own discretion.

Not so. Jennifer Trahan’s latest book powerfully explains that when permanent members of the UN Security Council threaten or use their veto power to block measures aimed at preventing or punishing genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity, they may be acting contrary to international law.

Whereas the veto may appear to be treated as a *carte blanche* (a permanent member may exercise the veto for whatever reason), the veto, created in the UN Charter, actually sits within a system of international law.

As Trahan illustrates, three distinct legal arguments, based on existing international law, demonstrate that there are in fact legal limits that constrain the use of the veto in the face of genocide, crimes against humanity, and/or war crimes.

(1) Jus cogens

Under international law *jus cogens* norms are, hierarchically, the highest level of law, from which no derogations are permitted and which must be respected in all circumstances. Because the veto is conferred upon the P5 by the UN Charter, it is subordinate to *jus cogens* in terms of the hierarchy of legal norms.

Legal prohibitions of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are widely acknowledged as universal, *jus cogens* law. Consequently, use of the veto to prevent action by the Security Council in the face of these atrocity crimes is contrary to international law.

Trahan’s book cites numerous examples of unacceptable use of the veto, particularly in Syria and Darfur. The book also delves into the considerable power that accrues to the P5 in Council deliberations on account of their ability not only to wield, but also to threaten to use the veto.

(2) The Veto and the UN Charter

The veto is created by the UN Charter. But the Charter also provides limitations on the Security Council’s power. Under Article 24(2) the Council must act “in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”

The purposes and principles of the UN, as outlined in articles 1 and 2 of the Charter, are quite broad. They include respecting “principles of justice and international law,” “promoting and encouraging respect for human rights,” and “good faith.”

Trahan points out that this argument as to limitations to veto use provided by the Charter has been reflected by a number of states in formal statements at the UN. This demonstrates that states have not acquiesced to a practice of unlimited veto use in the face of atrocity crimes; rather, states are persistently lodging objections to such veto use.

(3) The Veto and Foundational Treaties

Finally, Trahan reminds us that the treaty obligations of individual permanent member states – for instance under the Genocide Convention – include an obligation to “prevent” genocide.

Security Council members must respect these treaties. The permanent members are not free to act in complete disregard of these foundational treaty obligations.

Existing Legal Limits to Security Council Veto Power in the Face of Atrocity Crimes



Jennifer Trahan

Trahan's work has been endorsed by a number of important legal scholars, including Hans Corell, the long-time UN Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs. Although she is not the first person to make these arguments, her book provides a compelling case for a fresh look at these existing legal limits to the use of the veto by the P5.

Of course, those inclined toward a more *realpolitik* view of world affairs might argue that the actual exercise of the veto by the permanent members constitutes important precedent which should equally condition any understanding of when and under what circumstances the veto power may legitimately be used. Well, sure. Power politics co-exists uneasily alongside actual international legal obligations. The existence of legal obligations is no guarantee that they will be observed in practice.

This points to some of the important take-aways from a consideration of Trahan's arguments. Governments and civil society organizations committed to strengthening the rule of law can take steps to strengthen observance of these "existing legal limits." Trahan, to her credit, discusses many of

the actions that can be considered. These include:

- Seeking a ruling at the International Court of Justice clarifying legal issues surrounding use of the veto;
- Empowering the Security Council's non-permanent members, for example to strengthen their advocacy of Security Council "Codes of Conduct" and calls for veto restraint particularly in the face of atrocity crimes;
- Strengthening the options for action through the General Assembly when the Security Council fails in its responsibilities to maintain international peace and security.

In a time of turmoil and change at the UN, Jennifer Trahan's scholarly work provides much-needed clarity on some essential old truths, and points to measures that can strengthen a system better grounded in the rule of law.



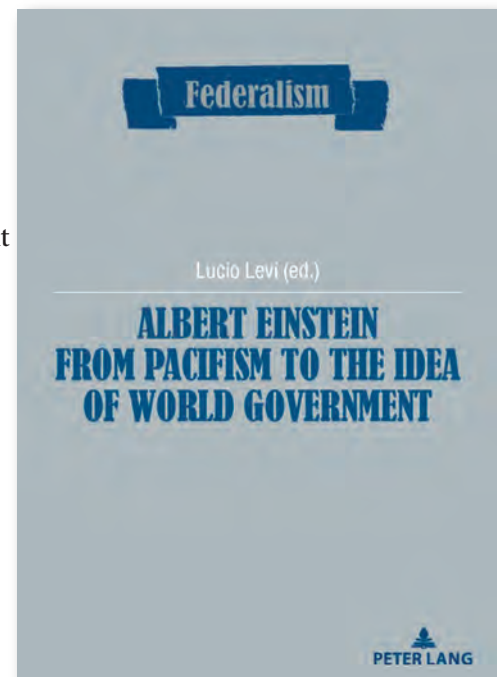
Albert Einstein from Pacifism to the Idea of World Government **Lucio Levi, editor (Federalism Volume 12; Centro Studi sul Federalismo)** **Peter Lang, Brussels, 2020**

"Albert Einstein from Pacifism to the Idea of World Government" is a collection of articles that explores the development of Albert Einstein's thoughts on such overlapping topics as the causes of war and how to prevent it and the differences between antimilitarism and pacifism as well as internationalism and federalism.

As Giampiero Bordino writes in the forward, "In a world increasingly characterized by opportunistic, culturally and humanly inadequate political leaderships, Einstein's reflection on peace and war, and in particular on nuclear war, should be re-proposed and spread out, not only among intellectuals, but among the political classes and leaders, and among all the citizens of Europe and the world."

Specific topics included in the collection cover Einstein as a global intellectual, the letters on the abolition of war exchanged between Einstein and Freud, different perspectives on Einstein's thoughts on pacifism, an overview of Einstein's evolving thoughts on federalism, and personal recollections of Einstein's time at Princeton.

In addition to the articles, a series of annexes include excerpts from relevant articles and letters written by Einstein including open letters to the UN General Assembly and a letter to Franklin Roosevelt.





Message from the Executive Director: CGS Questions the Presidential Candidates

by Bob Flax



Although the Democratic presidential debates addressed a wide range of critical topics - including healthcare, the economy, immigration, climate change, gun control, race relations and inequality, Russian interference in American elections, and of course, how to defeat Donald Trump -- the debates themselves drew much criticism. Norman Ornstein of *The Atlantic* (November 20, 2019) called the debates a “fantasy world” that did not

reflect the actual work of governing while Akintunde Ahmad, Lauren Harris, and Savannah Jacobson of the *Columbia Journalism Review* (November 19, 2019) criticized the debate moderators, claiming they “struck a particularly simplistic and uninformative tone, asking questions seemingly designed to elicit a predetermined answer.”

Many critics, including Caroline Framke of *Variety* (January 14, 2020) lamented that the debates once again failed candidates and the electorate, in that they were “meant to inspire antagonistic moments that give cable news channels like CNN some juicier meat to chew in between debates.” Focusing on corporate control of the media, Julie Hollar of *Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting* (February 29, 2020) argued that in the debates, what “we continue to see is the corporate media’s use of its outsized power to dictate the limits of the conversation -

- and therefore also limit the ambitions of our politics.”

At Citizens for Global Solutions, what stood out to us about the debates was the lack of moderator questions and candidate discussion on what needs to be done at the global level to solve our most pressing problems, and as president, how each would accomplish this. As a result, at a meeting of our think tank, the World Federalist Institute, we drafted a number of questions which our Action Network sent to the candidates and debate organizations to address in their debates and town hall meetings, as well as sending the candidates two copies of *Planethood* by Benjamin B. Ferencz and Ken Keyes, Jr. (1991), presenting the argument for a World Federation. Those questions are listed below. We encourage you to raise them with the candidates and your political representatives.

1. Do you think that US foreign policy should aim to protect the human rights of all in the human community and not just the rights of US citizens?
2. How would you bring an end to the US’s ongoing wars and reduce excessive spending on a military preparing for the next war?
3. What do you think the US government should do to halt the reviving nuclear arms race and to get international arms control and disarmament back on track?
4. How do you believe the United Nations should be made more effective to foster



international security, protect our global environment, and solve other pressing global problems?

5. Would you veto a congressional override of military plans or preemptive actions under the War Powers act?

6. Are you in favor of the US ratifying the treaty for the International Criminal Court that could prosecute individuals involved in genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of international aggression if national courts fail to do so? If yes, why, and if no, why not?

7. How would you guard against the dominance of the Military-Industrial Complex that President Eisenhower warned us about in 1961?

8. We often hear that the rule of law is the answer to our national and global problems. Would you be in favor of strengthening the body of international law by having the US ratify treaties such as the Paris Agreement, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

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The State of Debate Questions (Akintunde Ahmad, Lauren Harris, and Savannah Jacobson, Columbia Journalism Review, November 19 2019)

<https://www.cjr.org/politics/debate-questions-2016-2020-democrat-republican.php>

Democratic Debate Questions Once Again Fail Candidates and Electorate (Caroline Franke, Variety, January 14 2020)

<https://variety.com/2020/tv/columns/democratic-debate-cnn-des-moines-register-sanders-warren-moderators-1203467552/>

Democratic Debate Moderators Frame Questions to Define Acceptable Politics (Julie Hollar, Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting, February 29 2020)

<https://www.commondreams.org/views/2020/02/29/democratic-debate-moderators-frame-questions-define-acceptable-politics>

Planethood (Benjamin B. Ferencz and Ken Keyes, Jr, 1991)

<https://www.amazon.com/Planethood-Future-Benjamin-B-Ferencz/dp/0915972212>



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New CGS Chapter in Los Angeles

by Tom Hastings

A new Los Angeles chapter of Citizens for Global Solutions held its first four meetings on four Saturdays in December 2019 and January, February, and March 2020. The first three meetings were in person at the Peace Center in Culver City, and the fourth was held by Zoom. We built a 41-person mailing list from the attendees at the Star Trek meeting held November 2, 2019 at the Peace Center as part of the CGS Annual Meeting. To watch the video of this event, look for “CGS 2019 Annual Meeting -- Star Trek” session on globalsolutions.org/resources/videos/. Tom Camarella and Tom Hastings are serving as initial co-leaders of the chapter.

At the December meeting, the attendees introduced themselves to each other, and Tom Camarella presented a half-hour PowerPoint entitled “Introduction to CGS.”

At the January meeting, Tad Daley gave an inspiring 15-minute talk entitled “A Democratized and Empowered United Nations Can Save Us from Climate Catastrophe and Unify Our World?” You can find the video at globalsolutions.org/resources/videos/.

Tad’s presentation was followed by a 14-minute Q&A. Then we watched a screening of the movie *The World is My Country*, about Garry Davis, who became the first World Citizen. This is the one-hour version that was edited for broadcast on public television in Minnesota.

At the February meeting, Bob Flax, Executive Director of Citizens for Global Solutions, presented a multimedia presentation entitled “Creating a Global Democracy for a Peaceful, Just, and Sustainable World.” It discussed the origins of the idea of a world democracy, what it might look like, and how we might get there.

At the March meeting, held via Zoom because of the coronavirus, we discussed what we wanted to do as a chapter. Our first priority is to hold an essay and video contest to interest young people in the idea of world federation. We decided to honor Alexander Hamilton, who was responsible for writing

the 85 Federalist Papers with James Madison and John Jay explaining how a federation of states would work. The essay or video should apply the ideas in the Federalist Papers to form a United Federation of Nations for the world. The winner of each category (essay and video) will receive two tickets to *Hamilton* the musical in Los Angeles.

We sent the announcement to 10 high schools in the Los Angeles area that compete in Model United Nations (MUN) conferences. They are enthusiastic since they are looking for things to do online because their MUN conferences have been canceled due to the coronavirus. However, the contest is open to all.

If you are interested in reading the Federalist Papers, you can access them at: www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/The+Federalist+Papers. It is a 167-page PDF (download if you wish). It begins with the titles of the 85 Federalist Papers, followed by the complete text of each of them. Clicking the title of a paper will take you to its complete text.

To learn more about Federation, you also can click the “Federation” menu item on the top of any page on our CGS website.

**If you are interested
in starting a new chapter
of CGS near you,
please send an email to
outreach@globalsolutions.org**

Citizens for Global Solutions and Workable World Trust Establish a World Citizens Virtual Book Club

by Gail Hughes



Gail Hughes is Secretary of the Board of Directors of the CGS Education Fund and is Coordinator of the CGS/WWT World Citizens Virtual Book Club.

Our World Citizens Virtual Book Club invites anyone interested in discussing books related to World Federation or world citizenship to join us! We hold Zoom meetings on the second Saturday of most months, from noon-1:30 p.m. ET. (We may skip a month between books, to give people time to obtain and read the next book.) The club is participant-run, in that participants decide what books to read as well as the schedule and format for discussion. Participants also may volunteer to give oral and/or written summaries and lead discussion of chapters they select.

The book club evolved from a study group organized by Nancy Dunlavy of the Workable World Trust (WWT) to examine Joseph Schwartzberg's *Transforming the United Nations System: Designs for a Workable World* (2013) chapter-by-chapter over the course of nine months. When they finished Schwartzberg's book, participants (most of whom were members of CGS) expressed an interest in reading other world federation-related books. As a result, the World Citizens Virtual Book Club was launched as a program under the joint sponsorship of CGS and WWT.

The first book selected for discussion by the Book Club was Benjamin B. Ferencz's and Ken Keyes, Jr.'s classic *Planethood* (1988), which was the focus of our meetings in June and July of 2019. The lead author, who celebrated his 100th birthday on March 11 of this year, is the last surviving prosecuting attorney at the Nuremberg trials and a member of our CGS National Advisory Council. We agreed that *Planethood* provides an excellent short introduction for those interested. Essentially, it is a concise 'position paper' advocating the need for World Federation.

Next in line was Sovaida Ma'ani Ewing's *Building a World Federation: The Key to Resolving Our Global Crises* (2015), discussed in September and October of 2019. The book considers how global governance could address contemporary international problems. The

author is an international lawyer, the founding Director of the Center for Peace and Global Governance, and a member of the Board of the CGS Education Fund. She attended a session to lead discussion of her book.

The third book, *The Idea of World Government: From Ancient Times to the Twenty-First Century* (2011) by James A. Hunker, provides a history of the idea of world federation, concluding with an argument in favor of "evolutionary world federation."

The first session of our three-part discussion of that book was led by CGS Executive Director Bob Flax, with the second and third sessions led by Melanie Bennett and Arthur Kanegis, and by David Oughton and Ron Glossop, respectively. The sessions were held in December 2019, January 2020, and February 2020.

The fourth book selected for discussion is Glossop's *World Federation? A Critical Analysis of Federal World Government* (1993). The book features a fair-minded overview of objections to world government, followed by Glossop's response to each objection. This writer was impressed by Glossop's clear and systematic approach and recommends it as a "must-read" for anyone interested in world federation! Glossop

is Director Emeritus of the CGS Education Fund and received a Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2018 national CGS meeting. A series of several sessions focusing on this book began in April with chapters one and two. Other sessions will be held on May 9, June 13, and July 11, all from noon-1:30 p.m. ET. The book is available as a free PDF file. Oughton's 10-page summary of the book also is available



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World Citizens Virtual Book Club – *continued*

for free. Both can be found by going to our website globalsolutions.org and clicking on the Resources/Books menu item and looking for World Federation?, or go directly to <https://globalsolutions.org/portfolio/world-federation-by-ronald-j-glossop/>.

We'll take a break in August to give us time to read Garry Davis's book *My Country is the World: The Adventures of a World Citizen* (1961) -- a change of pace to a "lighter" work, with discussion sessions tentatively scheduled for September 12 and October 10. In 1948, Davis toured the world as the first World Citizen. The account of his experiences is both illuminating and amusing! Davis' book is inexpensive and can be ordered through Amazon. Please note that Garry is spelled with

two 'Rs' -- it's not a typo. Note, too, that the title of the book is different from the documentary about his life, *The World is My Country* -- a film which was shown on public television that has been promoted by CGS.

If you are interested in participating in the World Citizens Virtual Book Club, please contact Gail Hughes, club coordinator, by sending an email to outreach@globalsolutions.org. You also can see information about the next book club by going to our website globalsolutions.org and clicking on the Resources/Events menu item. Participation is free, and you can join whatever sessions you like. Sessions to date have attracted 15-26 participants. We hope to "see" you there!



Fergus Watt
is Executive
Director of
World
Federalist
Movement –
Canada and
Coordinator
of the
UN2020
Initiative.

U.S. attacks on ICC require a determined response

by **Fergus Watt**

Only time will tell what will come of the recent escalation of hostilities between the U.S. government and the International Criminal Court (ICC).

A June 11 Executive Order authorized by President Trump enables U.S. officials to take action against individuals (and their property in the U.S.) who carry out work on behalf of or cooperate with the ICC, when their work includes investigations of U.S. nationals or those of U.S. allies.

This could mark another instance of the current U.S. administration's many well-documented attacks on multilateralism and the rule of law. Or, the Executive Order could amount to a lot of smoke but no fire – just so much bluster aimed at potential Trump supporters in an election year.

Court officials have taken the threat seriously. Days after the U.S. Executive Order O-Gon Kwon, President of the ICC Assembly of States Parties, called an extraordinary meeting of the Bureau of the Assembly. And a statement on the Court's website in response

to the Executive Order declared that "The Court stands firmly by all its officials and staff, who perform, with integrity and dedication, essential duties for the ICC's mandate on behalf of its 123 States Parties. . . . As an independent and impartial judicial institution, the ICC and its organs act strictly within the mandate bestowed upon them by the Rome Statute, the ICC's founding treaty."

On March 5 this year, the Appeals Chamber of the ICC authorized the Prosecutor to open an investigation into alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in Afghanistan. The investigation is expected to cover not only accusations of torture of detainees by U.S. forces, but also alleged crimes by the Afghan government and the Taliban.

While American officials claim that any actions taken against their service personnel constitute a violation of U.S. sovereignty, the Rome Statute is clear: the ICC may exercise its jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory of states parties (or by nationals of states parties). Afghanistan became a state



party to the Rome Statute in 2003.

Court supporters also point out that the ICC is “a Court of last resort.” It can only exercise jurisdiction when national judicial systems prove unable or unwilling to address atrocity crimes. Therefore U.S. personnel would not be at risk now if the U.S. civilian and military justice systems had undertaken proper investigations when allegations of torture and mistreatment of detainees first came to light.

Of course, such arguments fall on deaf ears in today’s Washington.

The fact that current U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo was CIA Director at the time when many of the “black site” detainee torture centers are alleged to have operated may also fuel the anti-ICC rancor and rhetoric that pervades the current American government.

It is the responsibility of ICC States Parties to demonstrate to the U.S. government the diplomatic costs of these unwarranted attacks on the Court and the international justice system embedded in the Rome Statute.

That’s why Canada’s reaction to these latest threats to the ICC will matter.

In March 2019, when American officials announced that the kinds of measures contained in the recent Executive Order were being considered, a public statement issued by Global Affairs Canada affirmed Canada’s

longstanding support for the ICC and stated unequivocally that, “Personnel of the International Criminal Court should not be targeted for the important work that they do.”

But a year later, faced with the reality of the U.S. actions, Canada’s response has been more muted. Canada joined nearly 70 other ICC states signatory to

a formal statement on the ICC website condemning the American actions.

Canada should be more outspoken. The ICC is a Canadian diplomatic success story. Foreign Minister Champagne’s mandate letter from the Prime Minister includes instructions to “reinforce international institutions like the International Criminal Court, the World Trade Organization” (another Trump target) and others, including by providing additional resources to promote and uphold international law.”

It is time for Canada to stand up for the ICC once more.



Inside the ICC in The Hague

Join Our Global Movement

The World Federalist Movement - Institute for Global Policy has Member Organizations (MOs) around the world that are dedicated to spreading the ideas of World Federalism. Currently our MOs are working on diverse issues such as raising support for the International Criminal Court, strengthening the European Constitution, creating a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, and reducing small arms trafficking.

In addition to the WFM Member Organizations and Associate Organizations, WFM-IGP’s programs CICC and ICRTOP also have thousands of members around the world. For more information on their members, please visit www.coalitionfortheicc.org and www.responsibilitytoprotect.org.

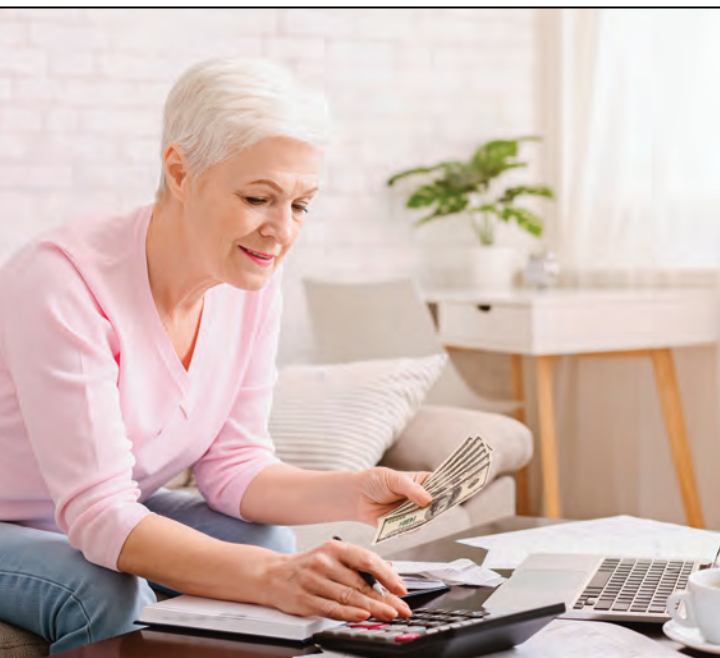
WFM-IGP also welcomes your individual membership in our global efforts to promote the principles of international democracy, federalism, global governance and human rights.

[click here
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The Overarching Importance of Planned Giving

by Larry David



CGS would most likely not exist today were it not for many individuals who chose to include our organization in their estate planning -- their wills, trusts, annuities, and life insurance policies.

Over its entire history, Citizens for Global Solutions has obtained by far the majority of its income from estate gifts and large bequests.

From the gifts of Capitol Hill real estate by Samuel Winograd, to repeated major donations by Edward

Rawson, to the \$1 million contribution from the Parker family of Chicago, to the most recent \$400,000 surprise bequest from the estate of Clifford Terry of Baltimore, these types of contributions have exceeded all other sources of income combined-- including membership dues and grants from foundations. The importance of estate and planned giving to CGS simply cannot be overstated.

How is it that legacy giving plays such an outsized role in the financial sustenance of CGS? I would submit that the answer lies in the distinction of our unique mission and how it comports with our imagined views of the world beyond our lifetimes. We want our lives to have meaning that transcends our time on earth. We hope that humanity will survive long after we are gone. That hope is vested in a belief that civilization itself is imperiled by our own devices, the military industrial complex, nuclear weapons, oceanic and atmospheric pollution, the poverty of billions, the failure of global institutions to prevent war, and not to mention our international mishmash of responses to global pandemics!

As a reader of Mondial, you may share our advocacy of global governance -- of a democratic federal republic of the world. Citizens for Global Solutions embodies these aspirations by elucidating, holding, and projecting a long-range vision for the future of the planet -- a United Federation of Nations. That vision is unlikely to be realized within the lifetime of any of us, but it is grounded in a specific idea for the future for humanity. If you want that idea to persist, you can make a profound difference through estate planning.

Establishing a carefully designed estate plan produces a certain kind of personal satisfaction. Declaring how your accumulated material wealth will be allocated will help to align your vision with your values and impart a tangible measure of control beyond the horizon of your lifetime. To ensure that it does persist and to cement your legacy, make it a priority to include CGS in your estate plan. It is an easy thing to do.

I chair the CGS Development Committee. For assistance with your estate planning please contact me, Larry David, at ldavid@globalsolutions.org.

UPCOMING CGS 2020 ANNUAL MEETING

CGS plans to hold our annual meeting in September or October 2020 either in person or via Zoom.
We will post plans our website when they are finalized.

[HTTPS://GLOBALSOLUTIONS.ORG/RESOURCES/EVENTS/](https://globalsolutions.org/resources/events/)

Helen Caldicott Joins the CGS National Advisory Committee

by Larry Wittner



Dr. Helen Caldicott, for decades an articulate and influential advocate of public action to cope with worldwide nuclear and environmental dangers, joined the national advisory committee of Citizens for Global Solutions early this year.

Born in Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Caldicott received a medical degree from the University of Adelaide Medical School in 1961 and founded the Cystic Fibrosis Clinic at the Adelaide Children's Hospital in 1975. Subsequently, she served as an instructor in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School and on the staff of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston until, in 1980, she resigned to work full time on the prevention of nuclear war.

Dr. Caldicott has long been a sharp critic of nuclear power and nuclear weapons. In 1971, she played a major role in stirring up Australian opposition to French nuclear tests in the Pacific, and in 1975 she worked with Australian unions to educate their members about the dangers of the nuclear fuel cycle, particularly uranium mining. While living in the United States from 1977 to 1986, she founded Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament and played a very prominent role in re-invigorating, as president, Physicians for Social Responsibility, an

organization of 23,000 doctors calling attention to the dangers of nuclear power, nuclear weapons, and nuclear war. Traveling abroad, she helped start similar medical organizations in numerous countries. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the umbrella group that emerged from these efforts, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985.

Dividing her time between Australia and the United States, Dr. Caldicott ran for a seat in the Australian parliament (and came very close to winning it), lectured at the New School for Social Research in New York City, became the founding president of the Standing for Truth and Radiation (STAR) Foundation, founded the Nuclear Policy Research Institute (which became Beyond Nuclear), and hosted a widely-distributed weekly radio show. She was also the subject of several films, including *If You Love This Planet*, which won the Academy Award for best documentary in 1982.

Dr. Caldicott is the author of numerous books, including *Nuclear Madness*, *Missile Envy*, *If You Love This Planet*, *A Desperate Passion*, *The New Nuclear Danger*, *Nuclear Power is Not the Answer*, *War in Heaven*, and *Sleepwalking to Armageddon*. She has also received many prizes and awards for her work, as well as 21 honorary doctoral degrees. Based on this extraordinary career, the Smithsonian Institution named Dr. Caldicott one of the most influential women of the twentieth century.



Larry Wittner is professor of history emeritus at SUNY/Albany and a member of the CGS Board.



Asheville Archives: United World Federalists Formed in Asheville, 1947

by Thomas Calder

"Proponents of world government will come here from all parts of the United States next month to attend the first national congress of organizations and leaders interested in the movement," declared the Sunday, Jan. 12, 1947, edition of the Asheville Citizen-Times.

The group, eventually known as the United World Federalists, was set to converge on Asheville in late February for a three-day conference held in multiple downtown venues. Locations included the Asheville

City Auditorium, the Battery Park Hotel, and the George Vanderbilt Hotel. At the time of the announcement, the paper noted, polls showed more than 50% of Americans favored "some form of international plan of government."

A few days before the gathering's official launch, R. Mayne Albright, executive director of the World Federalists of North Carolina, spoke at a Lions Club luncheon at the George Vanderbilt Hotel. The Asheville Citizen reported on the meeting in its Feb.

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20, 1947, edition:

“With the memories of World War II still in our minds, and with the assurance that the atomic and biological warfare of the future would destroy nations, aggressors or not, Mr. Albright pointed to the position of the United States. ‘The United States stands in unprecedented prosperity and power in the midst of a hungry, war-wrecked and lawless world. As never before, the future not only of ourselves, but of the world, depends upon the choice we now make,’ Mr. Albright said.”

According to the article, Albright further stressed “that we now live in one world, and that we cannot return to the old isolation.”

On Feb. 21, 1947, the national conference commenced. “The eyes of the world’s top-flight thinkers are centered on Asheville today,” The Asheville Citizen declared. “[Residents] will have the opportunity of sitting in on a history-making session tonight when some of the best thinkers in the country attempt to find a basis for unity which may spearhead the march toward some kind of workable world control.”

The following day’s paper recapped the evening’s session. According to the article, “a crowd of approximately 1,000 persons braved the blasts of a near blizzard” to hear University of North Carolina

President Dr. Frank P. Graham, writer Carl Sandburg, former Marine combat correspondent Cord Meyer Jr., poet Mark Van Doren and The Saturday Review of Literature editor Norman Cousins speak.

Sandburg’s appearance, the paper wrote, “pleased the crowd immensely.” The writer spoke on the importance of human relations, “painting effectively the story of mankind stalked by fear of the unknown.” Following his talk, Sandburg performed two spirituals on the guitar.

In Graham’s address, the university president declared: “Idealism does not cringe before force. Repression is the way of frightened power. Freedom is the way of enlightened faith.”

Meanwhile, Van Doren called for a world of brotherly love, void of class distinction and replete with “a world system of education ... [creating] two billion philosophers.”

Cousins’ speech focused on the lasting impact and continued threat of nuclear war. “There is no defense against the atomic bomb,” he declared. “But we must remember that peace cannot be achieved on a basis of mutual terror.”

The World Federalists movement, Cousins later proclaimed, had three principles: to strengthen the United Nations, establish compulsory jurisdiction

DOWNTOWN VENUES:

In 1947, the United National Federalists officially formed in Asheville during a three-day conference held downtown. Over 500 delegates from across the country attended. Sessions took place in the Asheville City Auditorium, left, and the George Vanderbilt Hotel, right, as well as the Battery Park Hotel, not pictured.

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Collection, Pack Memorial Public Library, Asheville



and grant the United Nations access to limited areas in the quest for ongoing peace.

The theme of the evening, the paper wrote, “was one of urgency, the pressure of a bleak and terrible urgency[.]”

The three-day conference resulted in a merger of five existing world government groups: Americans United for World Government; World Federalists, U.S.A.; Student Federalists; Georgia World Citizens Committee; and the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation. Together these groups formed the United World Federalists.

On March 26, 1947, a month after the conference, The Asheville Citizen reported on the merging of three additional world government groups. The Asheville United Nations committee, the local chapter of the World Federalists of North Carolina and members of Americans United for World Government joined forces to form the United World Federalists, Asheville chapter.

William C. Cocke was named chairman of the group. He offered a statement of policy, which was featured

in that day’s paper. Within it, Cocke declared:

“We believe that peace is not merely the absence of war, but the presence of justice, of law, of order -- in short, of government and the institutions of government; that world peace can be created and maintained only under world law, universal and strong enough to prevent armed conflict between nations.”

In the 1960s, the United World Federalists became World Federalists, USA. It changed names again in the 1970s, becoming World Federalists Association. Its headquarters are in New York.

[Note: “World Federalists Association” remains the corporate name of Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund, with corporate office currently in Washington, D.C.]

The article comes courtesy of Mountain Xpress, a free, alt-weekly based in Asheville, North Carolina. The paper strives to promote local activism and community dialogue.



Coronavirus: Only public powers can protect our health

by Lucio Levi

Prof. Levi is editor of Federalist Debate and a former President of the Union of European Federalists. He is based in Italy. This article is based on excerpts from the July 2020 Federalist Debate.

After the attack on the New York twin towers in 2001 and the financial and economic crisis in 2007-2008, the pandemic generated by the coronavirus this year is the third event of global dimensions since the beginning of the millennium which knocks over our expectations, upsets our habits and endangers our lives. The growing severity of those crises shows that the world is lacking appropriate regulatory bodies. Said in simpler terms, it needs a government. The rapid dissemination of the virus from China to the rest of the world has shown how interdependent is the world we live in. No country can win the battle against the virus alone. In the globalized world the destiny of humankind is indivisible.

We knew this. But governments were unprepared. Hospital structures have been found insufficient to face the challenge of the pandemic. But the unprecedented severity of the current crisis lies in the combination of the health crisis with the economic one.

The first lesson we have learnt by the crisis is that health is a public good whose provision and management cannot be entrusted to market mechanisms. The neo-liberal principles which have led the first phase of globalization have been a resumption of the ideology of the minimal state which dates back to the origin of liberal democratic thinking and confined itself to protect life, liberty and property (Locke) or life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness (Jefferson). The historical experience of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has taught us that healthcare is a sector of social life where markets fail to provide the public goods, that only public powers can ensure.

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The second lesson is that the pandemic has produced a symmetric shock in the global economy with similar consequences on all countries and a recession of historic proportions. Its impact is horizontal. It affects equally emerging and developed economies. Pestilences, like wars, are great equalizers. Therefore, a global coordinated response is necessary.

The third lesson is the re-evaluation of the role of scientists, discredited by populism, which has classified them in the negative pantheon of the elites. The coronavirus is a new pathogenic germ, which has found scientists unarmed – they have neither specific drugs nor vaccines. However, people's trust in science lies in the fact that it elaborates a shared knowledge built on the basis of experiments and evidences, which are the objective criteria of truth.

The fourth lesson is that the emergency powers granted to governments to combat the pandemic could become permanent constitutional changes. We should avoid a drift toward authoritarianism. For example, the decision of the Hungarian Parliament to suspend constitutional freedoms and grant full powers to Orban is alarming. According to the Freedom House Institute, Hungary is the first EU member state to leave the club of democracies. Therefore, the emergency powers granted to governments should be submitted to parliamentary control and have a temporary character.

The response of the EU to the emergency of the coronavirus pandemic marks an awakening of European solidarity. The European Council, paralysed by cross vetoes and unable to decide, has entrusted the European Commission to elaborate a recovery plan. This means that the coronavirus crisis has triggered off two potentially revolutionary developments:

- (1) The Recovery Fund, now renamed Next Generation EU, that the Commission will submit to the European Council and the European Parliament for approval, entails a joint issuance of European debt, which will be paid back with money raised through European taxes (web tax, carbon tax, corporate tax). The investment plan necessary to get out of the crisis will require an unprecedented amount of EU budget resources that may reach the figure of EUR 2400 billion; therefore, from now on, the budgetary powers will be shared between member states and the EU, as it is the case in all federations;
- (2) The shift of the EU decision-making power from the European Council to the European

Commission, which is beginning to act as a true federal government.

The European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, in her remarks at the European Parliament has evoked the precedent of the Marshall Plan, which mobilized an enormous amount of money for the recovery of Europe following the devastation of WWII.

Several political observers have defined the current EU's situation as a "Hamiltonian moment." It is appropriate to compare the European Commission's initiative to the economic policy of Alexander Hamilton, the first Treasury Secretary of the United States, who was the architect of the creation of a common debt of the various member states, the national bank and an ambitious investment plan for the industrialization of North America. Just as Hamilton was the prophet of the industrial revolution in the United States, von der Leyen is the promoter of the environmental and digital revolutions in Europe. The difference lies in the fact that Hamilton's plan was formulated after the ratification of the Constitution, while today's Europe is not a full-fledged Federation.

Jean Monnet said: "Europe will be forged in crises and will be the sum of the solutions adopted for those crises." The coronavirus pandemic confirms this statement, since it offers an opportunity to move towards an increase of the European budget's own resources never seen before, practically doubling its investment capacity. The creation of a common debt and a EU fiscal power is a milestone of the same importance as the monetary union, that can provide the impetus for a stronger and more united Europe.

The core of the problem the EU is facing these days is the same. Success is not guaranteed at all. The European Commission in alliance with the European Parliament will have to win a challenging arms wrestling with the European Council and all the political forces of national conservatism. The recovery plan is the way to associate the citizens and the economic and social interests to the European institutions. The attainment of the no return point in the European unification process does not lie in the formal transfer of this or that competence from the member states to the Union, nor in this or that change in the architecture of the European institutions, but rather in the strengthening of the support of the people, civil society and economic interests to the EU.



Lucy Law Webster Receives CGS Lifetime Achievement Award

by Peter Orvetti



Peter Orvetti is a writer, intelligence analyst, and world federalism advocate residing in Washington, D.C.

Veteran activist Lucy Law Webster was honored with the Citizens for Global Solutions Lifetime Achievement Award at the CGS Annual Meeting in Los Angeles in November 2019.

CGS board member Larry David, who presented the award, said, "I've been honored to work alongside Lucy Webster since we first met in the mid-'80s. I was a [World Federalist Association] newbie then, while Lucy had already logged three and a half decades of labor and leadership in the cause of world federation. Her positive, joyful, optimistic persona and enduring youthfulness belied the lengths and intensity of her labors. For a person of her acute sensitivity and awareness, observing the unrelenting suffering through decades of war upon war had to be emotionally draining. But now just as then, Lucy approaches every day with optimism rooted in a belief that humanity can mitigate its destructive impulses by building a system of enforceable world law."

Webster's involvement in the cause of world federalism spans seven decades, starting in the first days of the modern movement when she started a chapter of Student Federalists at the Princeton Day School in 1947. As a student at Wellesley College, she organized the New England Council of Student Federalist Chapters and served as the National Chair of the United World Federalist Student Division. She later served as Secretary General of the World Student Federalists in Amsterdam and with the Copenhagen Congress of the World Movement for World Federal Government.

Her activism took her to cities around the world to promote world federalism. In 1981, she began a 15-year career at the United Nations, mainly in the Political Affairs Office of the Disarmament Department where she edited two publications, drafted speeches, and prepared documents. She served during the period of the drafting, negotiation, and ratification of the International Protocol on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. After leaving the UN in 1996, she became director of Economists for Peace and Security and later the executive director of the Center for War/Peace Studies.

"I was just nine years old when we were urged to 'always remember the 7th of December 1941,' and I asked God to get us all to obey world law," Webster said. She said CGS and other organizations "actually did focus on world law, and we now have this focus getting stronger and stronger."

Webster has served in leading roles with multiple world federalist and global peace organizations including the Center for UN



Reform Education, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction, Planetary Citizens, the World Federalist Institute, and World Federalist Movement.

L to R: Donna Park, Lucy Law Webster, Larry David





Support a peaceful, free, just and sustainable world community

Please join us. The Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund, formerly the World Federalist Association, has stood for international peace and security since 1947. Our mission is to educate and advocate for a democratic federation of nations with enforceable world law to abolish war and global violence in the resolution of disputes, protect universal human rights and freedoms, and restore and sustain our global environment.

You can reach us by leaving a voicemail at 202-546-3950 (we will call you back), sending an email to outreach@globalsolutions.org, or writing to us at:
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