

The Stanley
Foundation



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courier

PROVOKING THOUGHT AND DIALOGUE ABOUT THE WORLD



PHOTO BY RON DARGE

This photo of artifacts from around the world is at the center of a new poster which visually links community colleges and global education. The poster was produced by the Stanley Foundation and unveiled at the recent conference of the American Association of Community Colleges.

THINK WORLD LEARNERS



Discovering Global Education

Dunker... found a surprising array of resources already on the WITCC campus.

Until a couple of years ago, Robert E. Dunker did not give much thought to global education. "I kind of paid lip service to it as one of those things you should do, but I never gave it priority," said Dunker, who is president of Western Iowa Tech Community College (WITCC). WITCC is located in Sioux City, Iowa.

Today, Dunker's college has an active and expanding global education program. And Dunker is increasingly aware of his community's connections to the world. "So many people here are working in a global market."

Dunker points out that the Sioux City area hosts several major companies that operate worldwide. They include computer manufacturer Gateway 2000, giant meat packer Iowa Beef Processing, nitrogen fertilizer manufacturer Terra International, hydraulic control producer Prince Manufacturing, and, in nearby Ida Grove, the Gomaco Corporation, one of the world's few concrete paving machine manufacturers. "It's [these companies] and a whole bunch of small companies who are struggling to compete in a global marketplace."

Meeting Community Needs

With his new awareness of the region's global connections, Dunker became convinced that his college would not be serving the area well unless it developed a global education program. He found a surprising array of resources already on the WITCC campus.

The college did a survey to determine the faculty's international experiences. It showed that 48 faculty members had traveled abroad, 15 had lived abroad for an extended period, and 30 had significant experience with another culture. Among the faculty there are 17 foreign languages spoken.



Robert E. Dunker

"You're at a technical college in Sioux City, Iowa, which people think is in the middle of nowhere," said Dunker. "Then we find this wide array of international experience. I'm not sure colleges look closely enough at their internal resources." WITCC now has 20 people on its global education team, overseeing a rapidly growing program.

China Connection

The first big initiatives have come in relations with China. This is driven by the fact that Iowa has a Sister State relationship with China's Hebei Province, an area with 68 million people. There are 291 vocational/technical colleges in Hebei Province, and WITCC is developing exchanges with several of them. WITCC offers them much needed engineering, computer, and business skills. In return, WITCC students get the benefit of exposure to the Chinese faculty members who teach them about the people and culture of China.

Among the current programs:

- WITCC recently hosted 11 instructors from technical colleges of Hebei Province—a first-ever visit of its kind.
- A relationship has been established with the Kangpei Comput-

er College in Beijing (Hebei Province surrounds Beijing). There will be faculty exchanges and the development of a joint curriculum, enabling Kangpei students to earn an associates degree (A.D.) from WITCC.

- Plans are also forming for a joint ceramics program with a technical college in Tungsun City. The program includes technical work with specialized equipment and an artistic dimension.

In addition to the initiatives with China, WITCC has recently added an intensive English as a Second Language (ESL) program that features immersion in the English language. Dunker says the program has helped foreign language students move from no competency to good conversational English within six to eight months.

And the college's public radio station, KWIT, now airs the area's first Spanish language program and plans to add a program that serves natives of East Asia.

Networking

This spring, WITCC hosted a global education conference for

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Resources

■ See page 10 to order these reports Building the Global Community: The Next Step and Educating for the Global Community: A Framework for Community Colleges. These are also available on our web site: www.stanleyfdn.org

representatives of 16 community colleges in the I-29 corridor from Winnipeg to Kansas City. Dunker assigns great importance to networking among the colleges. "There's so much work to be done in this field, and we need to learn from each other. Only if we work together and synergize our resources will we be able to be effective."

Dunker credits the Stanley Foundation's initiative on community col-

leges with promoting the networking and helping him get in tune with the need for global education. "Without the leadership of the Stanley Foundation," Dunker said, "we would all still be talking about global education more than doing it. It really helps to have an outside force come in to move things along."

Little Resistance

Dunker said overcoming inertia was probably the biggest obstacle

to starting a global education program. Some board members and a few faculty members have expressed doubts about the program. "The board members are elected to serve the region, and the benefits of global education are not immediately apparent." But Dunker said that as board members have seen the programs emerge and succeed, they have been very supportive.

"The business community is solidly behind this," he adds. And most students and faculty see the benefit to a Midwestern community college reaching out to the world so that it can better prepare its students for living in a diverse, global environment.

—Jeffrey Martin



Connected. Students at WITCC benefit from distance learning made possible by the world-class Iowa Communications Network.



Education Efforts Honored

Stanley Foundation President Richard H. Stanley was presented with the Harry S. Truman Distinguished Service Award at the annual meeting of the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC). AACC President David Pierce said the Truman Award is presented to a person outside the field of education who has made a "major contribution" to community colleges. Stanley was cited for his support of the foundation's program on global education in community colleges.

Previous winners of the award include: President Bill Clinton, former first lady Barbara Bush, Senators Claiborne Pell and Paul Simon, and *USA Today* publisher Tom Curley. In presenting the award at the April gathering, attended by some 2,400 people, Pierce said, "Richard Stanley has been tireless in support of community colleges and international education."

The Stanley Foundation began its program on global education in community colleges in 1994. The evolving program now includes:

- Three conferences for national leaders of community colleges, and the subsequent publication of report from the first two conferences.
- Cosponsorship of statewide community college seminars in six states with another five to be held later this year, and ten more in 1999. The seminars focus on ways to implement and strengthen global education on campuses.
- Cosponsorship of a conference in England this July in which 120 participants from Europe, Africa, the United Kingdom, and the US will attempt to create a common definition of "global competency," discuss ways that the US community college model might be duplicated in other countries, and consider means and methods



for sharing global education around the world.

In accepting the Truman Award, Richard Stanley thanked AACC and the educators who are bringing global education to campuses nationwide. And he presented Pierce with a poster, designed by the Stanley Foundation, visually linking global education and community colleges.

—Jeffrey Martin

Presentation. Stanley Foundation President Richard H. Stanley (right) accepts the Truman Award from David Pierce, president of the American Association of community colleges.

Waging War on War Crimes

A treaty conference creating [an International Criminal Court] will open in Rome this summer.

▼ **Limited.** *The International Court of Justice, which meets in The Hague, was created in 1945, but it does not have jurisdiction over war crimes.*



Those who have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide in this century have, at times, paid a high price for their atrocities. More often though, war criminals have gone unpunished.

Why? One reason has been a historical lack of resolve within the international community to bring these criminals to justice. Another reason is the lack of a permanent international court designed to investigate and try these types of cases. The latter problem may be solved when the nations of the world meet in Rome this summer to create an International Criminal Court (ICC).

A Permanent Court

War criminals appeared before temporary courts in Nuremberg and Tokyo following World War II. At this moment, alleged war criminals from Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia are facing temporary tribunals in Arusha, Tanzania and The Hague, Netherlands. But because these institutions are temporary, there is always the temptation for the accused to stay in hiding and wait out the court's existence. Furthermore, creating a special tribunal for each group of alleged war crimes, as in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, is so

difficult—and so full of political peril—that even when these courts do get established evidence and alleged criminals are often long gone.

Supporters of the ICC hope to solve these problems. A treaty conference creating the new court will open in Rome this summer. Participants will have to come to agreement on a number of key issues and approve an international statute establishing the court. There are fierce debates over many vital, and not so vital, undecided elements of the ICC. A leading human rights nongovernmental organization, Amnesty International, has summarized sixteen principles it feels must be included in the treaty statute to ensure that the new ICC is just, fair, and effective. They are:

1. The court should have jurisdiction over the crime of genocide.
2. The court should have jurisdiction over other crimes against humanity.
3. The court should have jurisdiction over serious violations of humanitarian law in armed conflict.
4. The court must ensure justice for women. The statute should include jurisdiction over rape, enforced prostitution, and other sexual abuse as crimes against humanity, when committed on a systematic or large-scale basis and as serious violations of humanitarian law in armed conflict.
5. The statute should provide that all states when ratifying or acceding to the statute consent to the court having inherent (that is, automatic) jurisdiction over the three core crimes of genocide, other crimes against humanity, and serious violations of humanitarian law. No

further state consent should be required.

6. The court must have the same universal jurisdiction over these crimes as any of the state parties to the treaty.
7. The court must have the power in all cases to determine whether it has jurisdiction and whether to exercise it without political interference from any source.
8. The court should be an effective complement to national courts when these courts are unable or unwilling to bring to justice those responsible for these grave crimes.
9. An independent prosecutor should have the power to initiate investigations on his or her own initiative based on information from any source, subject only to appropriate judicial scrutiny, and present search and arrest warrants and indictments to the court for approval.
10. No political body, including the UN Security Council or states, should have the power to stop or even delay an investigation or prosecution under any circumstances whatsoever.
11. To ensure that justice is done, the court must develop effective victim and witness protection programs.
12. The court must have the power to award victims and their families reparations.
13. The statute must ensure suspects and accused the right to a fair trial in accordance with the highest international standards at all stages of the proceedings.
14. All states parties, including their courts and officials, must



UN/DPH PHOTO

provide full cooperation without delay to the court at all stages of the proceedings.

15. The court should be financed by the regular UN budget, supplemented (under appropriate safeguards for its independence) by the peacekeeping budget and by a voluntary trust fund.
16. There should be no reservations to the statute.

While many individuals and governments may disagree with certain items included in or excluded from Amnesty International's list, the list does illuminate the broad outlines of the ICC debate. The Stanley Foundation has made many contributions to the evolution of the debate over post-conflict justice in general and, more specifically, the shape of an ICC. This spring the foundation organized a conference titled "The UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court: How Should They Relate?" to address issues relating to several of the principles Amnesty International identified.

The Security Council

The conference included participants from a variety of nations and disciplines, including some key figures involved in the ICC's creation. The report issued following the event said a "clear majority" found large areas of agreement on why the Security Council should be able to refer cases to the ICC. These included:

- The Security Council, as the pre-eminent international body entrusted with maintaining peace, should have standing, like a prosecutor, to initiate judicial intervention.
- By referring a situation to the ICC, the Security Council would shoulder part of the political burden associated with pursuing

sensitive investigations and prosecutions and states would feel additional pressure to cooperate with the ICC knowing that the investigation is at the behest of the Security Council.

- A clear right of referral would eliminate ambiguities that often spark turf battles between international institutions, fostering the cooperation and harmony that will be needed to make the court effective.
- Without the right to refer situations to the ICC, the Security Council would have the incentive to create additional ad hoc tribunals whose dockets it could better control.

An Independent Prosecutor

Sharp differences emerged among conference participants on other aspects of the ICC/Security Council relationship. Most contentious is the independence of the chief prosecutor at the ICC.

The statement from Amnesty International says, "There is only one truly effective method to ensure that all cases which should be brought before the court are brought. An independent prosecutor should be able to initiate investigations of any crime within the court's jurisdiction on his or her own initiative, based on information from any source, and present search and arrest warrants and indictments to the court for approval without state interference."

Under the latest draft of the ICC treaty, however, the prosecutor will only be able to act if a potential criminal situation is referred to him or her by the Security Council, one of the states which has signed the treaty, or a group of states. The US government, among others, supports this approach.



Other options have been discussed. Singapore has proposed that the prosecutor be able to start ICC proceedings but that the Security Council could stop those actions if it determines that the case may be detrimental to a peace agreement being negotiated. According to the conference report, "Some participants favored this proposal because Security Council jurisdiction is presumed; but, unlike the current language, the Security Council would need to make a public and politically sensitive finding that continuation of an investigation or prosecution is unwise. This would discourage overt or excessive intervention by the Security Council."

Many, though, balk at any ability of the Security Council to halt ICC activity. They say the very idea that justice might be detrimental to peace agreements undermines the "growing international appreciation of the critical role justice plays in solidifying the peace."

This issue may be the key not only to getting a treaty finalized in Rome but also to getting it through the US Senate and other national legislatures which must grant approval. The conference report, however, urges negotiators to focus on creating the best court possible before worrying about the politics of getting the measure approved. The report concludes, "In the long run, a well-functioning court will garner the most support. Once the credibility, prestige, and strength of the court are established, it is anticipated that the court will be universally accepted."

—Keith Porter

Wary. *The UN Security Council is concerned about what impact the ICC will have on its work.*

Resources

■ See page 10 to order the report entitled *The UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court: How Should They Relate?* See page 11 to order the Common Ground radio program 9811 entitled *Powers of the Court*. These are also available on our web site: www.stanleyfdn.org

Faith in the United Nations

Here in the US... churches have often played an important role in fostering better relations with the UN.

▼ **Long history.** Sister of Charity distributes food from the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Project in Belgium, 1946.



Behind the scenes at the UN a variety of actors work to influence the decisions made by the world body. Organizations like the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and even the National Rifle Association use their status at the UN as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to make sure their point of view is heard. Among the oldest of these actors are faith communities throughout the world.

While he was the US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, a Presbyterian elder and a principle adviser to the US delegation at the signing of the UN Charter in 1945, said: "It was the religious people who took the lead in seeking that the organization should be dedicated not merely to a peaceful but to a just order. It was they who sought that reliance should be placed upon the moral forces which could be reflected in the General Assembly, the Social and Economic Council, and the Trusteeship Council rather than upon the power of a few militarily strong nations operating in the Security Council without commitment to any standards of law and justice."

In 1942 the forerunner to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA (NCC) framed its mission for a just and

peaceful world in a document called the *Six Pillars of Peace*. For decades, the six pillars have played a significant role in shaping thought and action by the member churches in international affairs. This year the Stanley Foundation is working with the NCC in a series of national consultations to update the *Six Pillars of Peace* and the NCC's policy toward the UN.

A Potential Instrument of Peace

Here in the US, a country dominated by a strong Christian community, churches have often played an important role in fostering better relations with the UN. The NCC wrote in its 1977 policy statement: "The UN, a human institution with obvious imperfections, is nevertheless a potential instrument for the expression of compassion and justice throughout the world. It could become the best instrument devised by women and men for the political, social, and economic welfare of the entire human family, and it deserves our continued support." The former director of the NCC's Office of International Justice and Human Rights, Elmira Nazombe, said in a recent interview that "the churches have carried the banner of informing people at the local level about the UN, gaining support for the UN, and telling the true story about [agencies like] UNICEF and what [they are] doing." With the US still some \$1 billion in debt to the UN, continued Nazombe, "the NCC has made the issue of funding for the UN one of its key legislative priorities for the past three years."

One of the pioneer NGOs at the UN is Church Women United which represents Christian women from over thirty denominations. Throughout its fifty-seven-year history, Church Women United has focused on three primary issues: The promotion of peace and opposition to all armed conflict and the militarism of our society, equal civil and political rights

for all and a firm stance against racism, and unflagging support for the UN. In its fiftieth anniversary statement made in 1955, Church Women United wrote: "Always feeling that prayer alone is not sufficient to right wrongs, and that the mere statement of Christian positions, no matter how highly motivated and principled, will not suffice without the support of congruent actions, the organization urges its members to more active responsibility in civic and political life...."

Families and the Environment

In its work, Church Women United emphasizes the concerns of women and children around the world. Structural adjustment, for example, has hit poor women and children particularly hard, according to Elmira Nazombe, who conducted a workshop about structural adjustment at a joint meeting of Church Women United and the Stanley Foundation in February 1998. "Policies that cut social services like health care immediately have an effect on women. On another level, there's what happens to currencies being devalued and women having to make choices between whether their children go to school or whether they eat. And, if there's less [money for] food, women and girls eat less...so the others eat enough."

Faith communities were heavily involved in all of the major UN conferences during this decade beginning with the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio. Subsequent conferences focused on children, population, human rights, women, and housing. Each conference produced a platform for action to guide the UN and individual governments. During this year's review of Agenda 21—the document from the Rio conference—the delegation from the NCC pushed for use of the term "sustainable community," says Alicia Nebot of the NCC's UN Task

Force. Nebot says the faith community prefers the term sustainable community "because sustainable development concentrates attention on promoting economic growth—thinking that economic growth in the end will lead to the improvement of people's well being. We believe that sustainable community requires a just and moral economy where people are empowered to participate in the decisions that will affect their lives."

This year's review of Agenda 21 identified two environmental problems that have acquired new urgency: global climate change and water. Only 2.5 percent of all the water in the world is fresh water, and it is very poorly distrib-

uted. One billion people have no access to drinkable water and nearly four billion have no sanitation or sewage services. Because the amount of fresh water on the earth is finite, some world leaders fear the twenty-first century could be the century of water wars. Compounding the scarcity of water, according to Alicia Nebot, are governments and industries that want to privatize water even more and sell it. Nebot says the churches see water "as part of God's creation; it belongs to everyone." During the review of Agenda 21, the NCC stated: "We believe that it is the duty of all governments to provide water for their people, and it must be available freely to maintain the health and well being of all people. If it is

going to be an economic valuation, it has to come after basic human needs have been covered."

Churches and other faith communities have been at the UN since its founding. "It's important that the UN community, which is composed of government representatives, listen to the voice of the civil societies," Alicia Nebot believes. "As part of the civil societies, the religious communities bring their ethical and faith values to their message."

—Mary Gray Davidson

"It's important that... government representatives listen to the voice of the civil societies..."

Pillars of Peace

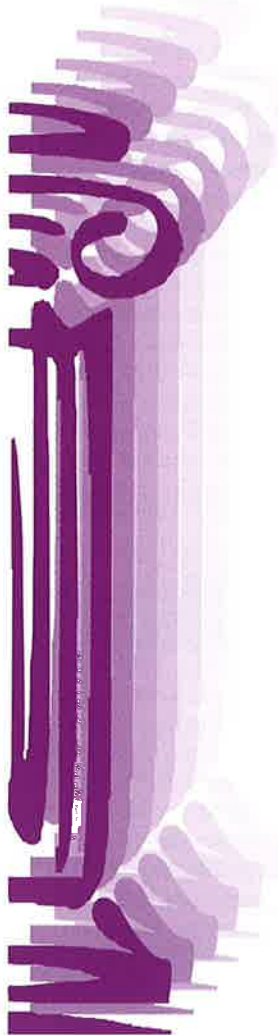
In 1942 the Federal Council of Churches (now known as the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA or NCC) addressed the wars raging in Europe and Asia by drafting six requirements for a just and durable peace. Those requirements have come to be known as the *Six Pillars of Peace*. Over the next two years, the NCC, in collaboration with its UN Task Force of the NCC Office for International Justice and Human Rights and the Stanley Foundation, is conducting a review of the six pillars to see how they can be updated to address the challenges of the twenty-first century.

The former director of the NCC's Office of International Justice and Human Rights, Elmira Nazombe, says, "the original six pillars are still incredibly pertinent" because they deal with ongoing concerns over military spending, a just international economic order, protecting the most vulnerable people, conflict resolution, the need for a United Nations, and universal human rights. Joan Winship, vice president of the Stanley Foundation, explains that, "Much of the work of the Stanley Foundation focuses on many of these same issues. Indeed, our mission is 'to promote a secure peace with freedom and justice.' We are pleased to be working in partnership with the NCC on this review."

Once the national church leaders and local congregations have given their input, the new *Six Pillars of Peace* for the twenty-first century will be presented in 1999 to the General Assembly of the NCC to be included in a new policy statement on the United Nations.

—Mary Gray Davidson

1. The peace must provide the political framework for a continuing collaboration of the United Nations and, in due course, of neutral and enemy nations.
2. The peace must make provision for bringing within the scope of international agreement those economic and financial acts of national governments which have widespread international repercussions.
3. The peace must make provision for an organization to adapt the treaty structure of the world to changing underlying conditions.
4. The peace must proclaim the goal of autonomy for subject peoples, and it must establish international organization to assure and to supervise the realization of that end.
5. The peace must establish procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere.
6. The peace must establish in principle, and seek to achieve in practice, the right of individuals everywhere to religious and intellectual liberty.



Growing Diversity

A growing number of Bosnians, Laotians, Sudanese, and immigrants from many other countries are creating opportunities and challenges in the nation's midsection.

“I didn't decide to come to Iowa. I was resettled to Iowa. I am originally from Sarajevo, Bosnia, and when the war started I became a refugee with my two sons,” said Zeljka Krvavica, one of thousands of Bosnians now living in the Midwest.

A growing number of Bosnians, Laotians, Sudanese, and immigrants from many other countries are creating opportunities and challenges in the nation's midsection. “The Changing Face of Iowa in the 21st Century: A Conference on the Implications of Diversity and Immigration” was the title of an event held earlier this year to explore how these developments are affecting Iowa.

The Stanley Foundation and eight other organizations brought together a broad range of experts to discuss ethnic diversity, the history of immigration, and immigrant transition. Workshops at the event focused on how diversity and immigration can affect workforce development and education, the legal system and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, grassroots efforts to change attitudes and behaviors, and the role of the media.

More than 200 people attended the conference at Hawkeye Community College in Waterloo, Iowa. Over 100 others at ten remote sites were able to view parts of the event live via Iowa's fiber-optic video network.

Krvavica spoke to the group about more than just her personal refugee story. “I work as a Bosnian case manager at the Iowa Bureau of Refugee Services,” she said. “It means that I am assigned a caseload of Bosnian refugees, which I take care of. I meet the refugees when they first come. I arrange with their sponsor families for their apartments, for furniture

through our office. I help them do their first medical appointments and refugee physicals. I help them enroll kids in schools. I help them find jobs.”

Conference participants heard Krvavica describe the refugee transition experience. “Physically it's hard, technically it's hard, and emotionally it's hard. Emotionally it's very difficult because the majority of our families have lost everything—their homes have been destroyed and members of their families have been killed, raped, lost in war. So we have lots of families that struggle with this emotional side of their well-being right now. And technically it's hard because the culture is different, the way of life is different, the school system is different, and the work ethic is different. So it takes some time to get used to it. But, on the other side, I have lots of friends who live throughout the US, and when I compare their experience to our experience, ours is great. Because Iowa has really been very open to Bosnian refugees. We had great sponsors who became not only the friends but members of the families to Bosnian refugees.”

Numbers Expand

“The growth in our office in terms of both examinations or service to the public, as well as enforcement, has grown astronomically,” said Jerry Heinauer, Director of the Omaha Office of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service. He explained the proportions of the situation to the conference participants. “In 1994 our office received about 800 applications for naturalization. Last year we received over 6,000. And so we're looking at a period of four years and an increase that is absolutely phenomenal. In 1994 our office arrested and removed 423 people that were in the US illegally in the states of Iowa and Nebraska. Last year our office arrested and

removed 2,529 people. That's over a 600 percent increase in a matter of four years.”

“We've seen a very big increase in Iowa for the number of people applying to become lawful permanent residents,” Heinauer continued. “And Iowa, I truly believe, is one of the states that really opens their arms and their hearts to new immigrants and especially to people as refugees—people that are fleeing war-torn countries like Sudan or Bosnia-Herzegovina.”

Heinauer also said that his agency plays a role in educating the public on the positive role legal immigration has played in American history. “I think one of the things that the US wants to do is send a very clear signal that we want to encourage people to come here legally, and we want to welcome that, because America is a nation of generations of immigrants who built our country. We still are a very generous nation in terms of welcoming immigrants. We welcome about a million persons each year as lawful permanent residents. And that is more than all countries in the Western world combined. So what we want to do is encourage legal immigration and at the same time say ‘No’ to illegal immigration,” Heinauer said.

Affecting Culture

The changing demographic landscape in Iowa and the rest of the Midwest is creating challenges for the media as well. Dennis Ryerson, editor of The Des Moines Register, helped put together the Waterloo conference. “It used to be that cultural diversity [in Iowa] was the Lutherans and the Methodists getting together for softball games,” Ryerson said. “Certainly there are more and more cultures in our state, and we need to cover all of them. We need to do more of incorporating the different cultures in our regular



Moving. Wars in Bosnia and elsewhere have created massive refugee flows. A number of the refugees have found their way to the US Midwest.

news coverage. When we're writing a story about education, we need to make sure that we're including minority teachers among the educators that we're quoting as well as the typical white crowd. So we've got an active effort in our newspaper—we call it 'mainstreaming'—that we're trying to poll people who ordinarily wouldn't be in a story, but they're part of the story. And we're trying to make sure that we cover not just the diversity but cover the active involvement of the different minorities in areas that affect all of us."

Ryerson believes the change will have a long-term impact on the state. "I think the state is changing as the population changes, and as that middle level—that middle-age group—starts to get smaller, who's going to support the older people? Who's going to support the younger people? And, increasingly, it looks to me like it will be the immigrants coming to the state."

Jonathan Leuth, one of the first Sudanese refugees to come to

Iowa, has been bringing Sudanese here for fifteen years. "I think Iowa is a unique place for immigrants," said Leuth an advisor at Iowa State University. He brought the conference participants a unique perspective on cultural diversity. "Forty-five percent of Iowans are Germans, some are Norwegians, some are Swedish" said Leuth. "I have seen how diverse Iowa is in terms of culture. I'm not talking in terms of being white. But you know, diversity is not only a function of white and black. It is a function of ways you do things [and] how you think about things, and as a result, the addition of newcomers will make this diverse state more diverse."

Leuth shared his favorite story about the transition from Africa to the Midwest. "I came in June, and it was so humid at that time, I didn't know the extent of humidity. And I thought that I was sick. You know, it was so sticky on my skin. And when I went to the student health center at Iowa State, they said, 'Oh, you are not sick. It's just humid!'"

Conference participants left having heard much about the changing demographic nature of the region and the challenges these changes cause for both newcomers and long-time residents. The message they heard was largely positive about the possibilities and the experiences of refugees and immigrants. Krvavica summarized this best when she said, "I have traveled a lot in the past couple of years to different conferences throughout the US. And when I mention that I am a Bosnian from Iowa always the first reaction is, 'Why Iowa?'" And I always struggle and fight with everyone who thinks the life here is dull and not interesting. Because I really think that your life depends on how interesting a person you are. And my life in Iowa has been great."

—Keith Porter

The message... was largely positive about the possibilities and the experiences of refugees and immigrants.

Resources

■ See page 11 to order the Common Ground radio program 9815 entitled Growing Diversity. This program is also available on our web site: www.common-groundradio.org

Publications

Single copies free; see order form for multiple-copy charge.
Purple entries indicate new publications.

Conference Reports

United Nations

The UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court: How Should They Relate? Preparations for the June founding conference of the International Criminal Court are coming to a conclusion. A panel of experts looked at the important relationship between the court and the UN Security Council. February 1998, 44pp.

US-European Policy in the Persian Gulf: Beyond the Friction.

Experts from both sides of the Atlantic discussed the differences between US and European approaches to dealing with challenges in the Persian Gulf. September 1997, 27pp.

Making UN Reform Work: Improving Member State-Secretariat Relations.

If UN reform has a chance of succeeding, the relationship between member nations and the UN Secretariat will require attention. Experts analyzed the state of those relations and developed recommendations. February 1997, 36pp.

The Role of the United Nations in Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Is the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction a feasible goal? Conference participants examined this question and set out concrete, short- and long-term strategies for improving the UN's performance in this area. February 1996, 36pp.

General Interest

Accountability and Judicial Response: Building Mechanisms for Post-Conflict Justice. Experts considered options for helping to build or rebuild justice systems in countries that have been torn apart by civil war. October 1997, 24pp.

Building Multilateral Cooperation in the Americas: A New Direction for US Policy. Policy experts assessed the prospects and obstacles to increased multilateral cooperation in the Western Hemisphere. October 1997, 20pp.

Human Rights in a New Era. Foundation President Richard Stanley addressed the role that an expanded understanding of human rights plays in US foreign policy today. October 1997, 14pp.

The Pros and Cons of NATO Expansion: Defining US Goals and Options. The advisability and prospects for expanding NATO were explored by a group including proponents and opponents of expansion. October 1997, 32pp.

US Sanctions Policy: Balancing Principles and Interests. The efficacy of unilateral and multilateral sanctions were examined from the political and business perspectives. October 1997, 16pp.

Building on Beijing: United States NGOs Shape a Women's National Action Agenda.

This is a compilation of recommendations for national policy that grew out of discussions

among American women's organizations in the wake of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. July 1997, 77pp.

Post-Conflict Justice: The Role of the International Community.

In countries torn apart by war, there is a need for order, justice, and hope for reconciliation. To what extent can and should the international community try to fill those needs? What tools does it have at its disposal? A panel of experts discussed those issues. April 1997, 28pp.

Educating for the Global Community: A Framework for Community Colleges.

Community college leaders and government officials met last fall to consider how to support effective global education in community colleges. They identified attributes of a globally competent learner and institutional requirements to produce such learners. November 1996, 36pp.

Human Rights: Bridging the Communities.

Leaders of international human rights groups and US civil rights organizations met to explore common interests. October 1996, 16pp.

The Persian Gulf: Challenges for a New Administration.

Experts met for a fresh assessment of a volatile region in which the US has major interests. October 1996, 16pp.

Rebuilding Russia: The Next Phase.

A straightforward assessment of post-communist Russia's strengths and weaknesses. Participants discussed prospects for Russia's integration with the West. October 1996, 16pp.

Weapons of Mass Destruction: Are the Nonproliferation Regimes Falling Behind?

On the one hand, intergovernmental agreements to limit the use and possession of these weapons have worked well and are getting stronger. On the other hand, the new threat from these weapons lies with terrorists and rogue regimes. October 1996, 16pp.

Building the Global Community: The Next Step

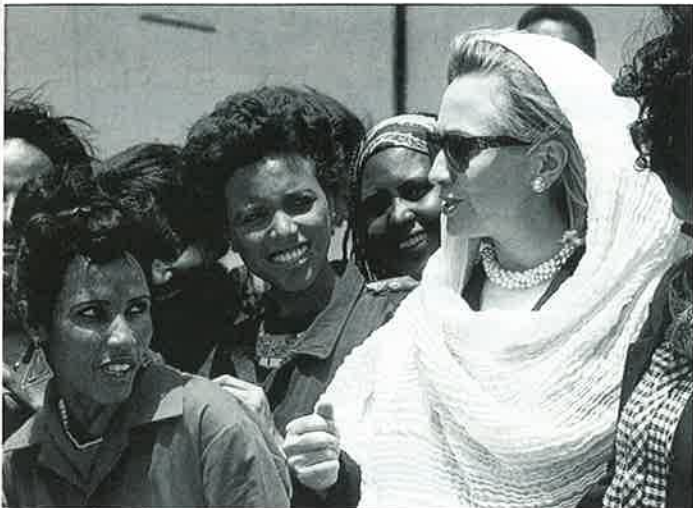
Twenty-four persons interested in international education met to clarify goals, develop a mission statement, determine strategies, and plan actions to advance international education in community colleges. November 1994, 32pp.

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Women in Foreign Policy

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO



First lady Hillary Clinton

On March 11, International Women's Day, the Clinton administration announced several initiatives to improve the lives of women in the world. The president has declared that he is putting women's rights into the mainstream of American foreign policy and wants to see the Senate ratify the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. First lady Hillary Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, the first woman to hold that post, have made women's issues a priority and make it a point to meet with women in their travels. The following excerpts are from the Stanley Foundation's radio program, Common Ground, produced from the White House ceremony and interviews on International Women's Day. To order the complete transcript or cassette of program # 9814 entitled Making Women a Foreign Policy Priority see page 11.

First Lady Hillary Clinton:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights puts it simply: all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right. All human beings. Not just men. Not just those with particular skin colors or religions. And on International Women's Day we want to commit ourselves to expanding the circle of human dignity to encompass all human beings—men and women, boys and girls.

One of the most moving experiences I had was in New Delhi when I met a young Indian woman who gave me a poem she had written. And in it she said, "Too many women in too many countries speak the same language of silence. There must be freedom if we are to speak, and yes, there must be power if we are to be heard."

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright:

In Afghanistan all the major factions are guilty of violence against women. But the most powerful, the Taliban, are determined to drag Afghan women from the dawn of the twenty-first century back to the thirteenth. The only female rights they seem to recognize are the rights to remain silent, and invisible, uneducated, and unemployed. Afghan women have asked for our help. We cannot and we will not abandon them.

Of course, the situation in Afghanistan may be extreme, but it is not an exception. Today, around the world appalling abuses are being committed against women. These include domestic violence, dowry murders, mutilation, and the forcing of young girls into prostitution. Some say all this is cultural and there's nothing we can do about it. I say it's criminal, and we each have a responsibility to stop it.

Theresa Loar, Director, President's Interagency on Women:

I think it is fair to say that the advancement of women is a national security issue. If we look at what democracies are flourishing around the world and we look at how to help these democracies get on their feet, getting women an opportunity to play a role in public life, encouraging them to play their role as citizens, this is all very important. And the more we empower women and assure their economic self-sufficiency and have their health needs and educational needs addressed, these build strong democracies. And democracies generally don't start wars. So I think we can see a very clear line between supporting women, getting them on their feet, strong democracies, and national security.

—Mary Gray Davidson



Secretary of State Madeleine Albright

