



PROVOKING THOUGHT AND ENCOURAGING DIALOGUE ABOUT THE WORLD

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO



**International Disorder.** *Belgrade citizens protest NATO bombing in Kosovo. The Kosovo crisis is one of many challenges to multilateralism and global governance identified in a new report.*

## Governance

# Global Leadership Requires Global Mandate

*Report says stronger, more focused United Nations needed*

The United Nations needs a renewed mandate from the world's governments and other powerful organizations if it is to play a leadership role in the next century. This is the central conclusion of a new report, "Global Governance: Defining the United Nations' Leadership Role," issued following a conference of scholars and diplomats this summer in Adare, Ireland.

The event, the Stanley Foundation's thirty-fourth United Nations of the Next Decade Conference, brought together a number of participants to look at the emerging climate for global governance, the tasks of global governance, the role of the United Nations in those tasks, and the steps needed to help the United Nations fulfill its leadership role. "Global governance—humanity's struggle to bring some sort of order to an evermore interdependent, but still very chaotic world—seems impossible without an active role by the world's premier international organization. Yet the nature of such a UN role and the degree to

*Governance—continued on page 2*

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**...the United Nations should focus its efforts on four core functions....**

which it will comprise elements of leadership—vision wedded to the ability to coordinate a coalition of interests—are by no means clear,” according to the report.

**Changed Scene**

The new climate is marked by globalization and a dramatic proliferation of political actors which requires new ways of exercising political leadership and coalition-building. It is also marked by new challenges to multilateralism as governments and other actors display a “...preference for unilateralism and coalitions-of-the-willing,” said the report. “The Kosovo crisis,” according to the report, “provided a timely example of how difficult it is for international institutions to reconcile effectiveness and legitimacy. While some [conference participants] were critical of NATO for not formally seeking UN Security Council approval of Operation Allied Force, others argued that a veto from Russia or China would have harmed the organization more.”

In the area of peace and security, the conference underlined the United Nations’, “...unique role in post-conflict rebuilding (including

peacekeeping and democratization) and emphasized that the United Nations should provide both the collective use of force (by organizations like NATO) with legitimacy and coordinate humanitarian assistance, including refugee relief.”

Participants “...urged the United Nations to concentrate on democratization as a necessary part of economic development, while setting norms and standards for reducing global poverty.” Managing the global economy, however, should remain in the hands of the World Trade Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions.

**Core Functions**

The report said, “Many in the group supported the notion that the United Nations should focus its efforts on four core functions: international peace and security, human rights, democratization, and humanitarian assistance.” But participants warned that without a renewed international mandate, it would not be possible for the organization to play a strong role in these areas. “Unless the world community is clear about what it wants the United Nations to do, the United Nations will be able to do very little.”

Establishing that mandate will require dynamic internal leadership from the United Nations and adequate funding from the member states. Solving the funding problem is largely a function of healing the relationship between the United Nations and the United States to the point where the United States can make full payment of its UN dues.

Any discussion on a renewed mandate should, according to the conference participants, be guided by these elements:

- A recommitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter
- A greater role for the mid-size powers and the European Union

- A sharper definition of the linkage between these core issues and other international challenges, and between the United Nations and other international actors on these matters
- Better coordination with other organizations on making the globalization of the world economy politically, socially, and environmentally sustainable
- Some sort of UN crisis response force, whether drawn from national militaries or constituted as a standing UN force
- An effort to balance the one-nation, one-vote system with a decision-making procedure that reflects the relationship between power, influence, and responsibility
- A discussion on limiting the veto to Article VII (peace enforcement) matters; even if rejected, it will put the problem of the veto under a spotlight
- A realignment of Security Council membership to reflect current geopolitical realities
- A revision of the United Nations’ system of finance with the aim of avoiding overdependence on any

UN/DPI PHOTO



**The UN's Duty?** *The United Nations has long helped ease poverty and suffering around the world. But this is now an area of stiff competition among various international organizations.*

**courier**

No. 31, Fall 1999      ISSN 1044-5900

The *Courier* is published three times a year by the Stanley Foundation and mailed without charge to interested readers. The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the foundation.

President	Richard Stanley
Editor	Jeffrey Martin
Managing Editor	Keith Porter
Correspondent	Kristin McHugh
Designer	Amy Bakke
Copy Editor	Margo Schneider

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The Stanley Foundation  
209 Iowa Avenue  
Muscatine, Iowa 52761 USA  
319-264-1500, Fax: 319-264-0864  
info@stanleyfdn.org

**www.stanleyfdn.org**



one country—one possibility would be equal contributions by all veto-wielding members

- A sharpening of the United Nations as an instrument in the service of its members, but without entirely undercutting its responsibility for the planet as a whole
- A redefinition of the US-UN relationship in a way that allows US power to be harnessed to the global agenda without unnecessarily undermining US freedom of action

The report also listed several suggestions for reinvigorating the United Nations' organizational effectiveness. A renewed mandate and a reinvigorated organization will allow the United Nations to carve out a new leadership role among the multiplying number of international political actors—including transnational businesses and other intergovernmental organizations.

While the mix and nature of these actors may change, conference participants agreed that the purpose of global governance—stewardship for humanity and for a planet that sustains it—will not. The report concludes “The United Nations and its Charter stand in support of these principles, and the conference was in agreement that they remain valid and widely supported by the world’s public. The challenge is to translate this support into a renewed mandate from the world’s governments and the planet’s other increasingly powerful global actors.”

—Keith Porter

#### Resources

Visit [www.stanleyfdn.org/confrpts/unnd/unnd99.html](http://www.stanleyfdn.org/confrpts/unnd/unnd99.html) for the Global Governance: Defining the United Nations' Leadership Role report or see page 10 to order. Common Ground radio program #9933 may be heard at [www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org) or see page 11 to order.

## Creativity Needed

# UN-NGO Partnerships

**N**ongovernmental organizations (NGOs), ranging from Amnesty International to the Red Cross to any number of religious organizations, have long played a role providing key data and analysis to the United Nations and in implementing UN goals in the field. But over the last decade NGOs have become more involved than ever in global policy-making. This has provoked controversy as NGOs demand greater access to the decision-making processes—a scenario feared by some UN member states.

Earlier this year a group of UN ambassadors, scholars, and NGO representatives met to discuss “The United Nations and Civil Society: The Role of NGOs.” The dialogue was the thirtieth annual United Nations Issues Conference hosted by the Stanley Foundation.

The report issued from the conference strongly affirmed the mutual benefits of constructive and sustainable partnerships between NGOs and the various UN bodies. Conference participants suggested several ways to facilitate the UN-NGO relationship without undermining member states' authority or burdening the United Nations. These include:

- Extending the ECOSOC rules and accreditation processes to the UN General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including working groups.
- Revising accreditation procedures to make them more objective, transparent, nonpolitical, prompt, and efficient.
- Allowing NGOs access to all meetings which are open to all member states.
- Strengthening mechanisms for increased access to information for member states, as well as NGOs. This includes upgrading the UN Optical Disc System making it more accessible to all; it also includes expanding and upgrading the UN Web site.
- Revising technical means to better facilitate formal and informal interaction between the United Nations and NGOs at



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO

**An Essential Partnership.** *The United Nations worked closely with nongovernmental organizations around the world to carry out the recent elections in East Timor. NGO roles included monitoring voter registration and observing ballot procedures.*

Headquarters.

- Encouraging leadership in the Secretariat, NGOs, and member states to foster effective partnerships between the United Nations and NGOs.
- Shifting the United Nations' mind-set to one that fosters openness and transparency and that recognizes and efficiently utilizes the resources and skills resident in the new global civil society.

Conference participants agreed that policymakers and NGOs must find creative means for developing long-term UN-NGO partnerships, both in terms of technical and substantive participation. Recent efforts to clarify access and participation by NGOs at the United Nations have been unsuccessful. Still, participants expressed a strong belief that the creative and institutional will exist to make real progress.

—Keith Porter

#### Resources

Visit [www.stanleyfdn.org/confrpts/unissues/issues99.html](http://www.stanleyfdn.org/confrpts/unissues/issues99.html) for the United Nations and Civil Society: The Role of NGOs report or see page 10 to order. Common Ground radio program #9922 may be heard at [www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org) or see page 11 to order.



***"It's not a cultural issue. It's a question of abuse; it's a question of exploitation."***

## Child Labor

# Through the Eyes of a Child

*Free the Children founder discusses plight of the world's children*

**C**raig Kielburger, the 16-year-old founder of *Free the Children*, recently appeared on the *Stanley Foundation's* public radio program, *Common Ground*. Kielburger spoke with Associate Producer Kristin McHugh. *Common Ground* airs on more than one hundred public radio stations across the United States.

*What is Free the Children?*

### **Craig Kielburger**

Free the Children is an international movement made up of young people ranging in age all the way from 8 until 18. And basically it's an organization which tries to free children from abuse,[and] exploitation; for example, children who are working as child soldiers, or right now to free children in Kosovo from the horror that they're facing by shipping health and school supplies to them. Also, we work to free children even here in Canada and the United States from the idea that they're powerless, that they're not old enough or smart enough or capable enough to be involved in the decision-making process. So we try to free these children also by giving them a voice.

*How would you define child labor abuse?*

### **Kielburger**

Well, the definition we use is that supported by the International Labor Organization which states "Child labor is that which stops a child's growth intellectually, physically, morally, socially, and emotionally." Using that definition we look not at children working,



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO

**Hazardous Conditions.** *This young worker is scavenging through a garbage heap in Pakistan. Rights groups say there may be 6 million child laborers in Pakistan alone.*

not at children helping out, nothing's wrong with that—everyone does a few chores around the house occasionally, learning responsibility, learning leadership. What we're talking about here is literally the exploitation of children. Children who are working long hours in hazardous working conditions. Children who are being exploited simply because they're poor, simply because they're illiterate. Children who are taking away the jobs of adults because children are cheaper labor in comparison. Children who are not receiving an education, who are losing their childhood. Why? Because the world simply doesn't care about their welfare. That is what we are talking about when we're referring to child labor.

*Are there certain trades or industries where abuse is more prevalent?*

### **Kielburger**

You name it. Everything from the famous incidents where we look at the clothing lines and the shirts and shoes and soccer balls and toys that we use here in North America. I've had the chance to travel to Brazil to meet with children who use massive machetes to cut the sugar cane. And this sugar cane in turn ends up on our cereals and [in] our breakfast bowls every morning. Children who work in the sweatshops stitching the clothes. Children who work in the factories putting together the fireworks in hazardous conditions, which are in turn shipped around the world. Children who are being



exploited in prostitution or being exploited as domestic servants. These two industries are often hidden away. Why? Because they don't affect us in North America and, therefore, often don't receive a lot of media attention.

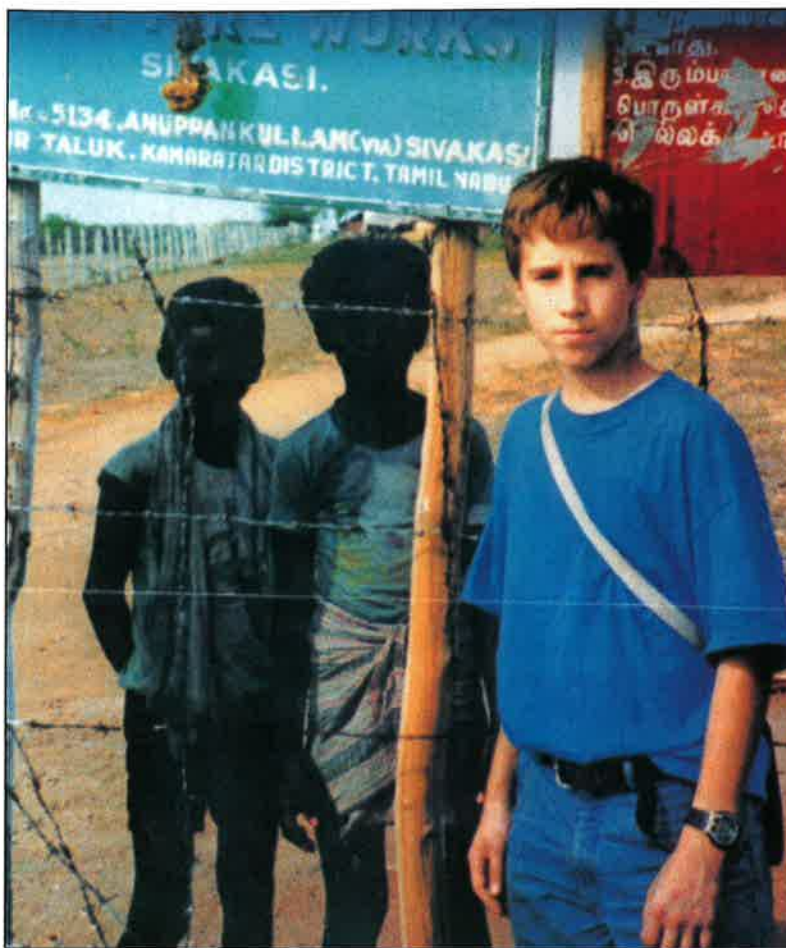
Children around the world are being exploited whether it be right now as refugees in Kosovo kicked out of their homes or as the child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Or even here in the United States where children are being exploited because of abuse and neglect. In the United States you have one out of every four American children who live under the poverty line. In the past twenty years 50,000 American children have been shot dead by guns—more child gun casualties in the US than all the American casualties during the entire Vietnam War.

*How and where do you draw the line between religious and moral beliefs and child labor?*

### Kielburger

In the United States is it a cultural issue with the 300,000 children who work in the plantations—children of the illegal, mainly from Mexico, immigrants. They work, not going to school, just moving [from] plantation to plantation and [with] the growing and picking. That's certainly not a cultural issue. In Brazil if you meet with the street children, you hear how they're rounded up by the police. I've had the chance to meet with these children and they explain how their friends have been killed or tossed in jail, or how they themselves were picked up by the police, stuck in a massive van, driven out to the rural areas, had a gun pointed to their face and said, "never come back." That's not a cultural issue. Right now in Kosovo that's not a cultural issue. Anywhere in this world people try to push aside, they try to create black-and-white issues, and they try to put a little gray in between

FREE THE CHILDREN



**Three Children, Two Worlds.** *Free the Children founder Craig Kielburger (right) meets two child laborers in India.*

and they'll call it a cultural issue. Some could have said here in the United States that it's a "cultural issue" with the segregation and the slavery [that] existed or a "cultural issue" in South Africa with apartheid. It's not a cultural issue. It's a question of abuse; it's a question of exploitation.

*What do you see as the future of say five, ten, fifteen years down the road with this issue? Do you think that there will be some big improvements in child labor laws?*

### Kielburger

Absolutely. In fact, change is already coming about. Pakistan has recently raised the amount they're spending on primary education. Massive inroads are being made in Brazil with a labeling system for products that are child-labor free. Perhaps we need to

look to the idea of maybe even lowering the voting age to sixteen, to give youth a greater voice. They did it in Brazil. And in schools they started educating about the political parties, about their stances, about what the true importance of the vote means.

As you see it happening more and more, youth are becoming involved. And as youth raise their voices, issues relating to their peers in the United States and around the world will begin to gain more and more attention on the world leaders' agendas. Until you have a voice, there's no way we're going to see massive inroads made in issues like child poverty, child labor, and child abuse. Why? Because you have no voice, no vote, and little economic clout.

—Kristin McHugh

## COMMON GROUND

RADIO'S WEEKLY PROGRAM ON WORLD AFFAIRS



**"Mankind owes the child the best it has to give..."**

—UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1959.

### Resources

Common Ground radio program #9921—Child Labor may be heard at [www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org) or see page 11 to order.

Visit the Free the Children Web site at [www.freethechildren.org](http://www.freethechildren.org).



**“Whether China can become a responsible great power or not will depend on internal and external factors....”**

## New Generation, New Voices

# China's International Future

*Chinese and American scholars exchange views*

Americans, even those who closely follow world affairs, are often unaware of the debate inside China over the country's growing power and international future. To bring greater attention and understanding to this debate, a group of Chinese and American scholars gathered last August for a two-day conference. Organized by Professor Deng Yong of the US Naval Academy and Stanley Foundation Program Officer Sherry Gray, the conference paired a group of China's younger generation policy analysts and scholars with their counterparts in the US.

The discussion was organized around essays written by the Chinese participants and written responses from the Americans. According to Gray, the purpose was “to get the Chinese [participants] to articulate their national interests and to highlight work of younger generation scholars and policy analysts.” Nine position and response papers were written in advance of the conference. The papers addressed issues ranging from China's foreign and security policies to the nation's future role in the world.

### China's Rise

“The rise of China is granted by nature.... First, Chinese regard their rise as regaining China's own international status, which was lost in the past, rather than obtaining something new.... Second, Chinese deem their rise as restoring fairness rather than gaining advantages over others. This concept makes Chinese take their national rise for granted. They never think about the question why China must be more advanced than other nations but frequently ask the question why China is not number one in the world.”

*“The Rise of China in Chinese Eyes,”  
Yan Xuetong*

“American views toward China are certainly complex, and indeed some in our political system advocate a hostile containment policy.... The prevailing policy, however, recognizes that “the US, and indeed the rest of the Asia-Pacific region, has a substantial interest in China's emergence as a stable, secure, open, prosperous, and peaceful country.” That quote is from the Pentagon's 1998 East Asia Security Strategy Report.”

*Ted Osius,  
responding to Yan Xuetong's paper*

### Great Nation/Poor Country

“...Chinese leaders and the public believe that China is a nation with dual identity. On the one hand, China is a great nation for its long unbroken history, its contribution to progress of civilization, its vast territory and population, and its significant geographic location. China's greatness is also rooted in its permanent membership in the UN's Security Council and its nuclear capability. On the other hand, both the Chinese elite and the ordinary people understand that China is basically still a poor

country, and its level of economic development and technological prowess lag far behind [those] of the Western countries and some of its Asian neighbors.”

*“Four Contradictions Constraining China's Foreign Policy Behavior,”  
Wu Xinbo*

“As China enhances its comprehensive national power, the Chinese will come to view their country less as a poor nation and more as a great power and thus this dual-identity syndrome should diminish in importance as a factor constraining China's foreign policy behavior over time.... State sovereignty will similarly likely become less important as China's power grows, but only if there is a mutually acceptable settlement to the Taiwan problem and Beijing's confidence in its ability to secure territorial integrity is enhanced.”

*Bonnie S. Glaser,  
responding to Wu Xinbo's paper*

### Securing China

“Chinese security goal and tasks...are defined to guarantee the integrity of national sovereignty and territory; the intactness of its political regime; the social stability; the resistance against internal or external revolts; and the safety of its economy. As sophisticated targets, China seeks the eternal survival of the nation's governing values and principles, a fair and rational international order...and normal and stable state-to-state relationships with the rest of the world. It maintains that the independent rights of a nation be respected and a political, economic, and cultural pluralism be reserved.”

*“The Chinese Security Strategy and Its Historical Evolution,”  
Wu Baiyi*

“Clearly the global security environment has changed.... Today, failed, failing, and rogue states and transnational actors are the focus of the world's security concerns. They are the main sources of proliferation of

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO



The US and China, September 1999. President Bill Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin exchanged warm greetings at the APEC Summit in New Zealand.



weapons of mass destruction, drugs, international and domestic terrorism, transnational crime, ethnic and religious conflict, and other new security threats. A strong and engaged China could help the major powers address these new threats and the 'new world disorder'...."

Russ Howard,  
responding to Wu Baiyi's paper

### Responsible Power

"Whether China can become a responsible great power or not will depend on both internal factors and external factors.... The objective of China's foreign policy is to strive for a peaceful international environment.... The small nuclear arsenal of China is only for the purpose of self-defense. China has unilaterally committed itself to responsibilities not yet taken by other nuclear weapon states, including the declaration of a no-first-use policy, the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states and in nuclear-weapon-free zones. China has not retained any military presence beyond its own territory."

"China: A Responsible Great Power,"  
Xia Liping

"[Xia Liping's paper] clearly illustrates the classic ambivalence which has characterized China's self-view of the world for more than 150 years. On the one hand...the need for China to integrate itself into the international system as a means to achieve not only much needed development and democracy, but also so that China can assume its much sought position as a 'responsible great power.' This has been the broad hope of many Chinese reform-minded leaders dating back more than a century...."

Bates Gill,  
responding to Xia Liping's paper

### China Bashing?

"Too often one hears jeers from China-bashers as well as complaints from China's friends that

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTO



**The US and China, May 1999.** Chinese demonstrators at the US Embassy in Tokyo rally against the NATO bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. The banner reads "We oppose aggression. We have a grudge against the United States and NATO."

China has been too slow to understand American domestic political strife on the China question and too clumsy in its response to cope with such strife.... The real irony is that whereas Chinese understanding of American domestic politics has never been better and its response to it has never been subtler and sophisticated, American criticisms of China have never been louder and more intense since Sino-American rapprochement in the early 1970s."

"Frustrations and Hopes: Chinese Perceptions of the Engagement Policy Debate in the US,"  
Jia Qingguo

"[There is a] pattern of Chinese construing virtually every US request or demand as a deliberate or foolhardy threat to regime stability—pressure to curtail missile sales/use, nuclear assistance, arrests of dissidents and political organizers, protect[ion of] intellectual property, help get to the bottom of campaign financing episode...construed as assault on regime stability as well as an attempt to contain and restrain China."

Tom Fingar,  
responding to Jia Qingguo's paper

"... We came away with a better understanding of the Chinese vision of world order, Chinese views on international relations, and Chinese perceptions of the United States.... The conference has enhanced all participants' understanding of China's struggle in trying to reconcile its aspiration for power and quest for prestige, to search for the pathway from the periphery in the world order.... We were introduced to and were profoundly encouraged by the multiple voices alternative to Beijing's official line...."

Post-conference comments,  
Co-organizer Deng Yong

According to Gray, attendees were very enthusiastic about the conference topic, participants, and format. "They (participants) would like to meet again next year to do a follow-up meeting." She adds that many of the papers presented at the conference will be published in the *Journal of Contemporary China (US)* and in *Pacific Studies (PRC)*.

—Kristin McHugh

**"American views toward China are certainly complex...."**

### Resources

Common Ground's two-part radio program on China, #9935 and #9936, may be heard at [www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org) or see page 11 to order.

# Summer Special



*...students can get a better understanding of how their individual lives connect to global phenomena.*

## Change Agents

# Summer Fun

*Empowering young people to take charge of the world around them*

Summer is a time when kids can have fun, but having fun doesn't preclude them from learning too. The Stanley Foundation's summer youth programs, carried out in or near our hometown of Muscatine, Iowa, try to keep that in mind.

The youth programs are part of the foundation's focus on global education. As such, they address the themes of interdependence, human values and culture, the environment, peace, and change. One of the goals is to help the young people see themselves as change agents.

The "classroom" for these programs could be a river or stream, a park, a farm, a church basement, or any other place where students can get a better understanding of how their individual lives connect to global phenomena. Learning occurs when students are introduced to new ideas and experiences, most of which also have the benefit of being fun.

The longest running of the youth programs is Summer



Special—1999 saw the thirteenth edition. Summer Special is for boys and girls completing fifth or sixth grade. Summer Explorations is in its third year. It is for seventh and eighth grade girls. The Summer Arts Experience is for middle school students and exposes students to global themes through artistic expression.

—Jeffrey Martin



Summer Explorations



*Learning occurs when students are introduced to new ideas and experiences....*



Summer Arts Experience





# Publications at [www.stanleyfdn.org](http://www.stanleyfdn.org)

*These reports and a wealth of other information are available instantly on our Web site: [www.stanleyfdn.org](http://www.stanleyfdn.org) or use the order form on page 11. Red entries indicate new publications.*

## United Nations

### **Global Governance: Defining the United Nations' Leadership Role**

A new report from the Stanley Foundation examines the ways regional groups, economic alliances, security arrangements, treaty regimes, and development organizations are changing the atmosphere in which the UN operates. 6/99, 32pp.

### **Getting Down to Cases: Enforcing Security Council Resolutions**

An international panel of high-level experts discussed the UN Security Council's role in three major conflicts this decade. Lessons from those cases guided exploration of options for strengthening enforcement of council resolutions. 6/98, 31pp.

### **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. 2/97, 35pp.

### **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. 2/96, 35pp.

### **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. 10/97, 23pp.

### **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. 4/97, 29pp.

## US Foreign Policy

### **Emerging From Conflict: Improving US Relations With Current and Recent Adversaries**

A new, multifaceted Stanley Foundation program examines ways to build better relations between the US and some of its most recent adversaries. The program's first report includes an explanation of the project and examines Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam, Iran, and Iraq. 1998, 67pp.

### **US and European Policy Options in the Persian Gulf: Time for Precrisis Management**

Experts from both sides of the Atlantic met to discuss the state of US-European policies in the Gulf. They worked toward formulating policies while anticipating crises. 9/98, 37pp.

**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. 10/97, 19pp.

### **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. 10/97, 13pp.

### **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. 10/97, 31pp.

### **US Sanctions Policy: Balancing Principles and Interests**

The efficacy of unilateral and multilateral sanctions were examined from the political and business perspectives. 10/97, 16pp.

### **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. 9/97, 27pp.

### **Human Rights: Bridging the Communities**

Leaders of international human rights groups and US civil rights organizations met to explore common interests. 10/96, 17pp.

### **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. 10/96, 17pp.

## General Interest

### **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. 1997, 77pp.

### **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. 11/96, 37pp.

### **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. 10/96, 17pp.

### **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. 10/96, 17pp.



# COMMON GROUND

RADIO'S WEEKLY PROGRAM  
ON WORLD AFFAIRS

[www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org)

Transcripts and RealAudio files are available on our Web site: [www.commongroundradio.org](http://www.commongroundradio.org).

**9939—Net Aid; Border Pollution.** The United Nations is coordinating a major concert and World Wide Web site to fight poverty around the world. We'll hear from the organizers of Net Aid. We'll also hear a report from the US-Mexican border on renewed efforts to fight environmental pollution. 9/99

**9938—Turmoil in East Timor.** Chaos continues in the Indonesian province of East Timor following last month's historic independence vote. An American election observer recalls the horrors she witnessed both before and after the vote. 9/99

**9937—Cuba's Changing Society.** Cuba's ongoing economic crisis is fueling a sharp increase in street crime. On this program, *Common Ground* explores the crime explosion and Fidel Castro's plan to restore peace. We also visit with members of the famed Buena Vista Social Club. 9/99

**9936—China Today (Part 2): US-Chinese Relations.** The People's Republic of China is struggling to find its role in international affairs as the world prepares to enter the twenty-first century. This concludes a two-part series on China by examining the country's relationship with the United States and the rest of the Western nations. 8/99

**9935—China Today (Part 1): Inside China.** The People's Republic of China will celebrate fifty years of Communist rule this October. Chinese and American scholars discuss day-to-day life in China and how conditions have changed in recent years. 8/99

**9934—Eliminating Poverty.** The British government has made international development and the elimination of global poverty top national priorities. On this edition of *Common Ground*, we hear from Secretary of State for International Development Clare Short. 8/99

**9933—The Value of the United Nations.** The love-hate relationship between the United States and the United Nations is quite complex. This broadcast features a lively debate between two American experts with very different viewpoints on the value of the United Nations. 8/99

**9932—The Myths and Misconceptions of Africa.** Africa is viewed by much of the world as a land of extremes. Marina Ottaway discusses what she calls the myths, misconceptions, and hasty conclusions about the African continent. 8/99

**9931—The Women of Iran.** New political forces are emerging in Iran, but that is little comfort to the women who live there. A leading Iranian scholar shares her thoughts on what the Iranian Revolution has meant for the women of Iran. 7/99

**9930—Kosovo's Refugees; Milosevic's Indictment.** The refugee crisis in and around Kosovo is far from over. Here we talk with the head of the Council of Europe's refugee committee. And later, a discussion with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights on Yugoslav president and indicted war criminal, Slobodan Milosevic. 7/99

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# Gap Between Rich and Poor Wider Than Ever

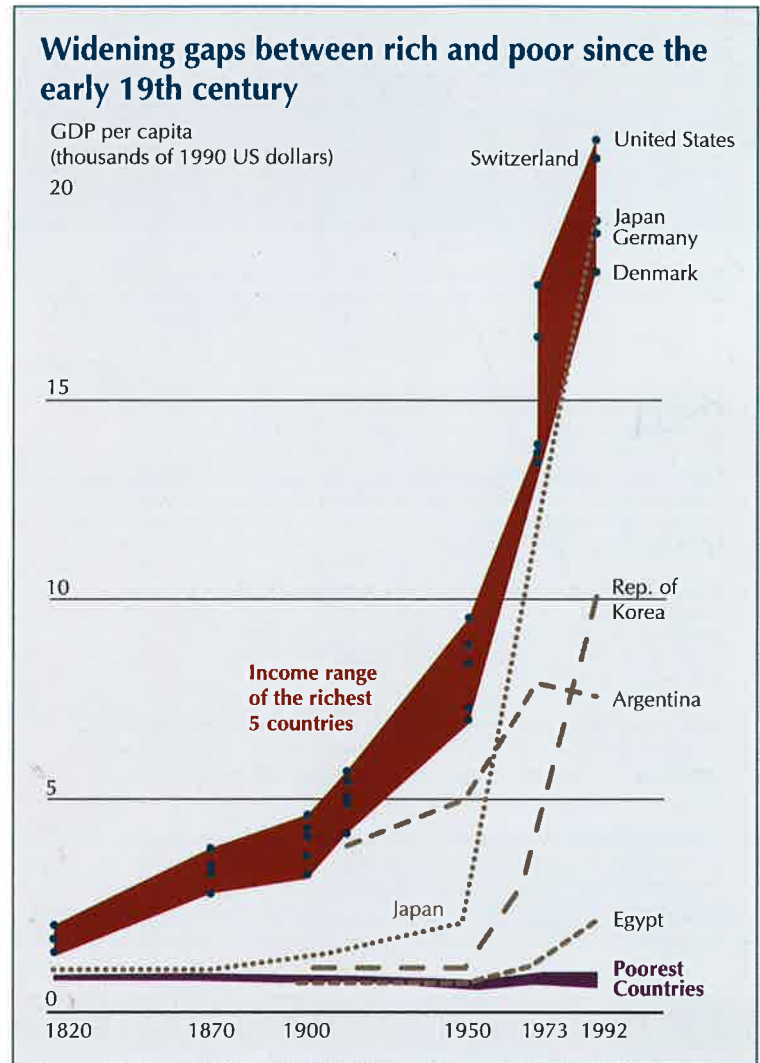
*The new Human Development Report focuses on globalization*

For nearly two centuries the rich have been getting richer and the poor...have stayed about the same. This is one of many statistics highlighted in the 1999 Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report, published annually for ten years now, is an attempt to quantify how the quality of life is improving—or declining—for people around the world. UNDP Administrator Mark Malloch Brown describes the report series as the “crown jewel” of his organization.

The two charts on this page illustrate how great amounts of wealth have been flowing into fewer and fewer hands. The top graph shows that the distance between the richest and poorest country was about 3 to 1 in 1820, 35 to 1 in 1950, and 72 to 1 in 1992. The data used to create this graph indicates that the British of 1820 had incomes six times that of the Ethiopians of 1992.

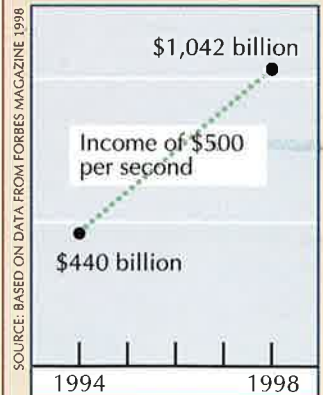
The lower chart shows a drastic increase in wealth in just the last half of this decade for the world’s richest people. The report indicates that the assets of the three richest individuals in the world are now equal to the gross national products of the 48 least-developed countries of the world.

—Keith Porter



SOURCE: MADISON 1995

## The world's 200 richest people are getting richer—fast



*Net worth of the 200 richest people*

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