



World Goodwill

NEWSLETTER

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A regular bulletin highlighting the energy of goodwill in world affairs

GIFTS OF YOUTH, GIFTS OF AGE

BOTH ENDS of the age spectrum, the young and the old, received attention from the UN this year. It is arguable that the unique identity of these two phases of human life is in danger of being eroded. The media exerts enormous pressure on the young to become consumers, and to "grow up" as quickly as possible. This undermines childhood as a period of unforced development of individuality. Children are hurried into adulthood not knowing who they really are, with a handful of role models manufactured by the media as pied pipers, enticing them towards the "glittering prizes" of later life. And the old are seen not so much as a source of wise experience for the community, but as another group of consumers that advertisers ought to target in the light of an ageing population which is, in the industrialised countries, increasingly well-off. The plight of the old and the young in countries where money is scarce is of a different kind, and is bound up with the much greater challenge that earning enough to stay alive constitutes in these countries. But the end result is the same – two periods of life that should contribute to rounding out character are shortened.

At the heart of this problem lies a conflict of values. Modern industrial society seems more preoccupied with the usefulness of people to society, their use value, than with any value intrinsic to them as individuals. In crude terms, a person is seen as useful to society if they consume, and produce things for others to consume¹. Because the young and the old do less of both, this implies that these phases of life are less useful, and so less valuable. While this may be a rather simplified way of putting it, it is undeniable that both youth and old age are being encroached upon, with the young being expected to make sophisticated consumption decisions, and older people to work for longer. And for what? So that the amount of money and things in circulation can continue to

increase. Wouldn't it be wiser to ask what the *purpose* of these two phases of life is, and to shape society accordingly? Let's try to imagine briefly a few of the effects this might have.

First, the question of *vocation* for the young would be taken far more seriously, as the unique nature and path of development of each individual would be the main focus of attention, and not aptitude at a certain range of marketable skills². Such an approach would have vast implications for the world of work. At the other end of the age spectrum, the question of vocation would again enter in, this time not concerning outer achievements, but rather the inner or subjective work still to be accomplished – the completion of the life-task. This inner process of distilling the essence from life's experiences has been described by Zalman Schacter-Shalomi as "sage-ing"³. Having reached a point of insight into their own life and times, such individuals would be in a good position to advise others. The tradition of the wisdom of the elders, evident in many indigenous peoples' societies, could be re-invigorated for an age where we are in peril of being drowned by a torrent of information. Again, this would no doubt have implications for the ways in which communities would come to decisions, and thus for society as a whole. By taking the spiritual potential and destiny of each person seriously, such changes in attitude to the importance of youth and old age could profoundly enrich society and help resolve its problems.

The urgency of the times is already giving birth to ways for young and old to make meaningful contributions. The World Assembly of Youth⁴, which coordinates national youth councils and organisations, has consultative status with the United Nations, and is guided in its actions by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The International Youth

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www.worldgoodwill.org

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Parliament is an Oxfam project run by young people with 250 Action Partners in 150 countries⁵. Its vision is “youth building an equitable, sustainable and peaceful world.” Be the Change! describes itself as “the first youth-led, web-based international development program focusing entirely on projects developed and executed by young people aged 12 to 25.”⁶ In 1989, Zalman Schacter-Shalomi, quoted above, founded the Spiritual Eldering Institute, a multi-faith organisation committed to affirming the importance of the elder years, and to teaching people how to harvest their life’s wisdom and transform it into a legacy for future generations³. The Earth Elders is “an emerging global network connecting midlife and older persons dedicated to helping bring about a just, sacred and sustainable future for all children, grandchildren and future generations.”⁷ In these and many other initiatives, both young and old are moving beyond a consumerist lifestyle towards recognising their responsibility to others and the Earth.

An integral part of a consumerist economic picture is the creation of profit. But it’s becoming increasingly clear that the pursuit of profit without the restraint of ethics – Gandhi’s “commerce without morality” – is a malady of our times. The British historian Lord Acton famously said that “all power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely,” and at the moment, one of the global levers of power is money. So when very large sums are at stake, there is the temptation to allow dishonest practices to start creeping in. Thus begins the downward slide into corruption. But this can only happen when the flow of money within and between organisations is more or less opaque to outside scrutiny. Hence the call from a number of groups for greater transparency and accountability in business, outlined in one of the articles below.

To continue devouring the Earth in an insatiable and corrupting desire for “more,” or to safeguard its treasures

for those who follow us – this is the choice facing all of us, young, middle-aged and old. Governments, businesses and civil society meet in Johannesburg at the Earth Summit 2002 to reflect on this choice. May they make their decisions in the light of the idealism of youth and the wisdom of old age, that all generations may contribute to building a better world for all.

1. One group who focus on reducing personal consumption, both as a gesture of solidarity with the poor, and because it makes good environmental sense, is the Lifestyle Movement, whose motto is, “Live simply, that all may simply live.” Tel: +44-(0)117-951-4509; Web: www.lifestyle-movement.org.uk
2. This idea is richly explored in Theodore Roszak’s classic work, *Person/Planet*, Paladin, 1981.
3. Cited in World Goodwill Commentary No. 23, *Ageing on the Pathway of the Soul*, available from World Goodwill, the term appears in *From Age-ing to Sage-ing*, Zalman Schacter-Shalomi and Roland Miller, 1995, Warner Books. Zalman Schacter-Shalomi has also founded the Spiritual Eldering Institute, 970 Aurora Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80302, USA. Tel: +1-303-449-7243; Fax: +1-303-938-1277; Email: info@spiritualeldering.org; Web: www.spiritualeldering.org
4. World Assembly of Youth, International Youth Centre, Jalan Dr Yaacob Latif, Bandar Tun Razak, 56000 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA. Tel: +603-91732722; Fax: +603-91736011; Email: hq@worldassemblyofyouth.org; Web: www.worldassemblyofyouth.org
5. International Youth Parliament, Oxfam Community Aid Abroad, GPO Box 1000, Sydney NSW 1043, AUSTRALIA Tel: +61-2-8204-3900; Fax: +61-2-9280-3426; Email: info@iyp.oxfam.org; Web: www.iyp.oxfam.org
6. Be the Change! is a project of Peace Child International, and further details are available in our 2001 No.1 issue. Peace Child International, The White House, 46 High Street, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, SG9 9AH, UK. Tel: +44-176-327-4459; Fax: +44-176-327-4460; Email: contact@peacechild.org Web: www.peacechild.org
7. Earth Elders, PO Box 16671, Chapel Hill, NC 27516-6671, USA. Web: www.earthelders.org

A CHILD’S BIRTHRIGHT

The sad reality today is that to be born into the shanty-towns that sprawl outside the major urban centres in the developing world, is to be denied the basic amenities that make life worth living. The plight of the vast majority of the over 50% of the world’s population who live on less than \$2 a day, is truly desperate—and the situation is particularly corrosive for the young, their childhood stolen by the endemic poverty in which they are forced to live.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are currently 250 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 working worldwide—half of them full-time. The plight of young girls, indentured into domestic service, is particularly tragic with a significant number of them ending up in situations involving sexual abuse. Other girls, and sometimes boys, are overtly sold into sexual slavery by parents who, because of their own poverty, knowingly sacrifice them for a few dollars. And with the AIDS pandemic escalating in many parts of the developing world, such actions often spell a death sentence.

To halt such abuses will take the concerted commit-

ment of the world community, and steps are being taken; the idea has been put forward that the worst forms of child labour—such as slavery and sexual exploitation—should be considered crimes against humanity. Compulsory education and strong trade unions have become a focus of development policy as they have been found to play a key role in combating child labour. In the private sector, it is increasingly the active NGO community that has assumed an important role in implementing protective measures for the young.

Child labour

A particularly insidious form of child labour is that of child soldiers. It is estimated that more than 300,000 children under 18—girls and boys—are working as soldiers with government armed forces and armed opposition groups in more than 30 countries worldwide¹. While many children are used to fight on the frontline, others work as spies, messengers, servants, sexual slaves and by laying and clearing land mines. Child soldiers may be easily brain-washed into unthinking obedience, often through

the use of alcohol and drugs. They are often regarded as expendable and given little or no training before being thrust into the front lines. The psychological scars from such early experiences are difficult to erase.

In the late 1990s a number of groups, at both the national and international level, began to organise in the attempt to sway public opinion and muster the political will to combat the exploitation of children. They recently convened an event during the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey (Mexico) in March 2002 in which they called for increased development spending to eliminate child labour and to provide free, quality education. Global March, an international organisation concerned with child exploitation, is calling for 0.1% of the gross national product (GNP) of developed countries to be used for these aims. But Monterrey did not take up the proposal. In response, Chairperson of Global March, Kailash Satyarthi had this to say, "The poverty of global political will is again demonstrated in Monterrey as the world community has once again failed to commit sufficient resources to realize the Millennium Development Goals. Children will suffer the most from the lack of political will of the world's leaders. If the industrialized world is not prepared to invest a pittance of its income in the interest of underprivileged children, poverty can never be alleviated, nor the scourge of global terrorism and insurgency be tackled".

The world community should also act in other ways—by ratifying and implementing the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (which the United States and Somalia have yet to sign) and the International Labour Organization's *Worst Forms of Child Labour*

Convention No. 182 which calls for protections against child labour and child trafficking. Another powerful means of affecting global change is by helping to stem the digital divide which presently denies access to communications technology to the very segments of the planet who are most in need of greater access to educational tools.

Children and youth in the developed world also face challenges—challenges presented by a materialistic culture with its mis-placed values, parental neglect, substance abuse, sex saturation, stress from over-activity and a resulting widespread depression. Also, many schools remain stuck in past structures that are inadequate to meet the changing needs of today's young. Creative educational initiatives abound but, all too often, access to them is limited to the fortunate few. High quality "alternative" education should become mainstream—maintaining the best of the past systems while implementing innovative and new ideas better suited to today's young. Schools are needed that foster a climate of joy and creativity—that attempt to meet the needs of each individual child as well as fostering the seeds of a life of service by instilling the fundamentals of collective, group work.

For young people the world over the overwhelming message they receive is that they should grow up fast. So the precious years of childhood that pass by so quickly are often eclipsed by a too premature entry into the adult world—a condition that is one of the great tragedies of this "end of the age". Children need time to grow, time to play. They need time to unfold the subtle essence of the self, their unique contribution to the whole. If the proper atmosphere is created during the early years—an atmosphere of love, patience, ordered activity and understanding, then the true nature of the child can flourish and grow. This is the birthright of every child.

1. From "Child Soldiers Global Report 2002", available from The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, 2nd floor, 2-12 Pentonville Rd., London N1 9FP, UK. Tel: +44-(0)20-7713-2761; Fax: +44(0)20-7713-2794; Email: info@child-soldiers.org; Web: www.child-soldiers.org

Groups mentioned in this article: **The ILO—International Labour Organisation**, 4, route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, SWITZERLAND. Tel: +41-22-799-6111; Fax: +41-22-798-8685; Email: ilo@ilo.org; Web: www.ilo.org **Global March Against Child Labour** L-6, Kalkaji, New Delhi – 19, INDIA. Tel: 91-11-6224899, 6475481; Fax: 91-11-6236818; Email: yatra@del2.vsnl.net.in; Web: globalmarch.org

GOODWILL IS...a bridge of understanding between generations.

RECENT UN INITIATIVES RELATED TO YOUTH AND AGEING

In recent years, under the aegis of Kofi Annan, the Secretary General of the United Nations, initiatives have greatly increased involving civil society in the many problems of the world. This involvement is partnered by the innumerable non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who are increasingly being integrated within the United Nations System. These NGOs are in every country of the world and are composed of the leaders within civil society. They have access to UN facilities through the Department of Information Resource Center and have extensive outreach to governments and civil society within their respective regions.

The Millennium Report drafted by Kofi Annan (which can be read on the Internet: www.un.org/millennium/sg/report/), sets forth the goals for civil society for the coming decades. Other initiatives aimed at the attainment of these goals are the numerous special sessions and conferences

that are convened by the UN—to discuss and seek methods for the correction of world problems.

The Second World Assembly on Ageing convened in Madrid April 8-12. The meeting adopted a plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing. Some of the statements and resolutions include the following: "The Twentieth Century saw a revolution in longevity. Average life expectancy at birth has increased by 20 years since 1950 to 66 years and is expected to extend a further 10 years by 2050. This demographic triumph and the fast growth of the population in the first half of the 21st Century mean that the number of persons over 60 will increase from about 600 million in 2000 to almost 2,000 million in 2050, and the proportion of persons defined as older is projected to increase globally from 10 percent in 1998 to 15 percent in 2025. Every facet of humanity will evolve: social, economic, political, cultural, psychological

and spiritual.” Commitment was made to spare no effort to strengthen the rule of law, promote gender equality, promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including elimination of age discrimination. Older persons should have the opportunity to work for as long as they wish, continue to have access to education and training programs, health coverage and security.”

On May 8-10 the General Assembly held a Special Session on children. This session was preceded by a children’s forum on May 6th and 7th wherein children prepared caucuses and held dialogue with adults. “70 heads of State and government, UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, religious leaders, parliamentarians, and more than 2,000 NGOs participated. They reviewed achievements made in implementing the summit’s World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development

of Children, as well as the Plan of action for its implementation. Ms. Becker, of Human Rights Watch, said ‘that over 125 million children were out of school; 250 million children were involved in child labour, including millions who were victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Ten million more died each year from malnutrition and preventable diseases. The Plan of Action sets out specific targets to achieve in the fields of health, education, protection against abuse, exploitation and violence, as well as combating HIV/AIDS among children. To build a world fit for children.’ To contribute towards that goal, August 12th of each year is to be celebrated as International Youth Day.

Information for this article was drawn from the UN web site at www.un.org

UNVEILING FINANCIAL CORRUPTION

In the present volatile global climate, scarcely a week goes by without some reference in the media to corruption in business, government or civil society in general. We are all familiar with the obvious examples of Enron and WorldCom who, through allegedly using fraudulent accounting practices, have led to shockwaves reverberating through the very bastion of free enterprise, corporate America. But this problem also afflicts countries with far less financial resources.

Perhaps, now, as never before, a wind of change is in the air, and the momentum for the promotion of sound ethical values in all areas of civil society to stem the damaging effects of irresponsible practices is gathering pace. Selfish, separative thinking is not a new phenomenon. But what is new is the growing call for more accountability and openness from those in positions of power and influence, whether it be politicians, captains of industry, or any individual or group who wields power over others. Today, ‘transparency’ and ‘accountability’ are the new watchwords.

On an outer level, corruption has been defined as “the misuse of public power for private profit.”¹ From an inner perspective, corruption might be considered as a breakdown of the natural, spiritual flow and harmony of life. Financial corruption springs from materialistic thinking with the tendency of the lower mind, not qualified by ethical values, to manipulate for reasons of self-aggrandisement, or for the personal gain of a few at the expense of the many. The impact of corruption on the lives of ordinary people is incalculable. In tracing its unacceptable effects, the Global Programme against Corruption remarks: “Corruption causes reduced investment or even disinvestment, with many long-term effects, including social polarization, lack of respect for human rights, undemocratic practices and diversion of funds intended for development and essential services.... The diversion of scarce resources by corrupt parties affects a government’s ability to provide basic services to its citizens and to encourage sustainable economic, social and political development. Moreover, it can jeopardize the health and safety of citizens through, for example, poorly designed infrastructure projects and scarce or outdated medical supplies....”²

“Along with the growing reluctance of international investors and donors to allocate funds to countries lacking adequate rule of law, transparency and accountability in government administration, corruption has the greatest impact on the most vulnerable part of a country’s population, the poor.”³

What, then, is being done to overcome these negative developments in society? In this article we will focus on the activities of four distinct, yet interrelated initiatives that share a common vision to combat corruption:

The **New Economics Foundation** has been involved for several years in trying to stem the destructive effects of the free market on the environment. The Foundation promotes the idea of ‘Corporate Accountability,’ “to change for the better, the impact of corporations on society.”⁴

As part of its ongoing programme to reform corporate behaviour, the Foundation, through its Campaign for Corporate Responsibility, aims to open up the debate on corporate social responsibility, and to promote mandatory social and environmental reporting by companies.

Transparency International is a major player in working for higher standards in public life. As an international non-governmental organisation, it aims to combat corruption and to bring “civil society, business and governments together in a powerful global coalition.”⁵ Launched in 1993, Transparency International is now active in over 80 countries worldwide. Through its National Chapters network, national anti-corruption strategies are being developed in many countries.

Transparency International defines its vision as “a world in which government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption,” conditioned by the values of “transparency, accountability, solidarity, courage, justice and democracy.”⁶

Last year Transparency International launched the Global Corruption Report (GCR), a new annual publication. The Report brings together “news and analysis on corruption and the fight against corruption, addressing international and regional trends, highlighting noteworthy cases, and providing useful empirical evidence of corruption.”⁷

Also, each year Transparency International publishes a Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and a Bribe Payers Index (BPI), which are respectively two sets of statistics that look at perceived levels of corruption among public officials and the supply side of corruption, ranking the leading exporting countries according to their propensity to bribe.⁸

The Global Programme against Corruption launched by the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention is another important initiative.

The Global Programme against Corruption suggests that faulty government and development policies, inadequate checks and balances, an undeveloped civil society, a weak (corrupt) criminal justice system, and a lack of accountability and transparency are all contributing factors that lend themselves to corrupt practices.

The Programme provides technical co-operation at the international, national and sub-national (municipal) levels. Pilot projects are planned in selected countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The projects will test new approaches and anti-corruption tools, and will include regular studies of corruption trends in the project countries.

Another major initiative to tackle corruption is organised by the **World Bank**.⁹ Since 1996 the World Bank has supported over 600 anti-corruption programmes and governance initiatives.

From June-October 2002 the World Bank is sponsoring a distance-learning programme: Youth for Good Governance Learning Program. Young people from Ghana, Russia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, USA, Yugoslavia and Zambia will be involved. One of the main aims of the programme is to involve young people in understanding the need for action from their governments in combating corruption.

In this discussion we have only been able to touch upon a few of the many outstanding initiatives dedicated to the expression of higher standards in civil society. These outer developments are but a reflection of an unfolding inner awareness by humanity for right values inspired by a culture of the soul. As people of goodwill become more vocal in civil society, and as their influence grows, so too will all those who hold positions of power require honesty and probity in their day-to-day lives. An ethical global consciousness is emerging, based upon the good of the whole, and the rights and responsibilities of the individual, and spearheaded by visionary thinkers and reformers, who are inspired by the universal energy of goodwill. The focused, expressed goodwill of each one of us will eventually help to precipitate the emergence of a new and more enlightened global order.

1. *The Unesco Courier*, October 2001, p.41.
2. United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, Vienna International Centre, PO Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, AUSTRIA. Tel: +43-1-26060-0; Fax: +43-1-26060-5866; Email: odccp@odccp.org; Web: www.odccp.org
3. Ibid.
4. New Economics Foundation, Cinnamon House, 6-8 Cole Street, London, SE1 4YH, UK. Tel: +44-(0)20-7089-2800; Fax: +44-(0)20-7407-6473; Email: info@neweconomics.org; Web: www.neweconomics.org
5. Transparency International, Otto-Suhr-Allee 97/99, 10585 Berlin, GERMANY. Tel.: +49-30-343 8200; Fax: +49-30-3470 3912; Email: ti@transparency.org; Web: www.transparency.org
6. Ibid.; 7. Ibid.; 8. Ibid.
9. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433, U.S.A. Tel: +1-(202)-473-1000; Fax: +1-(202)-477-6391; Web: www.worldbank.org

TRANSITION ACTIVITIES

Throughout the period of transition into a new world of unity, peace and right relations, many groups of people of goodwill are emerging whose activities are characteristic of the new group of world servers.

Peace One Day, an apolitical, non-sectarian organisation, is asking the people of the world to honour and celebrate the United Nations International Day of Peace, a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, now fixed in the calendar each year as 21st September from 2002. The UN General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 55/282 formally establishing the UN Day of Peace as an annual event, commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within and among all nations and peoples, thereby helping to alleviate tensions and the causes of conflict. All member states, organs of the UN system, regional organisations, NGOs and individuals are invited to commemorate, in an appropriate manner, the International Day of Peace, including through education and awareness, and to cooperate with the UN in the establishment of the global ceasefire. Peace One Day, launched in 1999 with wide-ranging support from many individuals and organisations, began as the vision of the young British filmmaker Jeremy Gilley, and has successfully driven the initiative to establish the UN Day of Peace as an annual event. The vision of the Day goes far beyond the cessation of conflict and offers the opportunity to the peoples of the world to create a moment of global unity. Peace One Day's commitment

is to inform people of the existence of the UN Day of Peace, and to encourage people across the world to join in this initiative in a spirit of global unity. To further this aim there is a web site which includes information about the Day with a selection of commitments from individuals, governments, regional organisations, NGOs, educational establishments and religious/spiritual groups all over the world. Also, an 8 minute video, to support people's plans for the Day, is available by post. Young people, especially, are encouraged to join in making a specific commitment to mark the Day. Commitments, big or small, can be sent by post to the address below, or by email to: commitments@peaceoneday.org As well as publicity via the website, letters have been sent to some 4,000 NGOs world wide and also to the Heads of all UN members states and respective UN ambassadors, all education ministers, sports ministers, the Heads of all UN agencies, religious organisations, educational establishments, corporations and key individuals around the globe. For more information contact the website: www.peaceoneday.org or write to Peace One Day Limited, The Old Truman Brewery, 91 Brick Lane, London, E1 6QL. Tel: +44-(0)20-7456-9180; Fax: +44-(0)20-7375-2007; Email: info@peaceoneday.org

The Great Invocation

This Invocation or Prayer does not belong to any person or group, but to all Humanity. The beauty and the strength of this Invocation lies in its simplicity, and in its expression of certain central truths which all people, innately and normally, accept – the truth of the existence of a basic Intelligence to Whom we vaguely give the name of God; the truth that behind all outer seeming, the motivating power of the universe is Love; the truth that a great Individuality came to earth, called by Christians, the Christ, and embodied that love so that we could understand; the truth that both love and intelligence are effects of what is called the Will of God; and finally the self-evident truth that only through humanity itself can the Divine Plan work out. Recently, the original wording has been adapted, to facilitate an even wider distribution. For a more detailed explanation of the reasons for adaptation, please either consult the article *The Great Invocation: Service in a Changing World*, in newsletter issue no.4 for 2000, or write to World Goodwill at the address below.

THE GREAT INVOCATION	(adapted version)
From the point of Light within the Mind of God Let light stream forth into the minds of men. Let Light descend on Earth.	From the point of Light within the Mind of God Let light stream forth into human minds. Let Light descend on Earth.
From the point of Love within the Heart of God Let love stream forth into the hearts of men. May Christ return to Earth.	From the point of Love within the Heart of God Let love stream forth into human hearts. May the Coming One return to Earth.
From the centre where the Will of God is known Let purpose guide the little wills of men – The purpose which the Masters know and serve.	From the centre where the Will of God is known Let purpose guide all little human wills – The purpose which the Masters know and serve.
From the centre which we call the race of men Let the Plan of Love and Light work out And may it seal the door where evil dwells.	From the centre which we call the human race Let the Plan of Love and Light work out And may it seal the door where evil dwells.
Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.	Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.

Card copies for distribution are available in a number of languages. The Great Invocation is currently translated into approximately 70 languages (see our website at www.worldgoodwill.org for a selection of translations). Offers to help in both these areas are always appreciated.

HELPING TO BUILD RIGHT HUMAN RELATIONS

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World Goodwill is an international movement helping to mobilise the energy of goodwill and to build right human relations. It was established in 1932 as a service activity of the Lucis Trust. The Lucis Trust is a registered educational charity in Great Britain. In the USA it is a non-profit tax-exempt educational corporation, and in Switzerland it is registered as a non-profit association. WORLD GOODWILL is recognised by the United Nations as a Non-Governmental Organisation and is represented at regular briefing sessions at UN Headquarters. The Lucis Trust is on the Roster of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

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www.worldgoodwill.org is the address for World Goodwill on the Internet. The newsletter is available on this site.

World Goodwill relies solely on donations to maintain its work. The newsletter is distributed free of charge to make it as widely available as possible, but donations are always needed for this service, and are much appreciated.

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