



A regular bulletin highlighting the energy of goodwill in world affairs

## THE UNITED NATIONS – EMBODYING IDEALS

Imagine a child asked you, "what does the UN do?" It's a simple question, and to answer it, you might search the Internet for news stories involving the UN. A couple of hours later, you might say to the child, "well, when it comes to important things – things that matter for people everywhere – there isn't much that the UN does *not* do." Most people are familiar with hearing about the UN's involvement in urgent humanitarian crises, such as the refugee situation in Syria and the surrounding countries. Many would also know that the UN is simultaneously involved in the political side of this crisis, trying to bring parties together to end the armed conflict. But away from the spotlight of immediate crises, the UN is involved in many other less 'newsworthy' aid situations – two recent examples are in Kachin state in Burma, and the Seleka area in the Central African Republic. And the UN is likewise involved in many other conflicts, whether they are currently active or are in temporary ceasefire. Even less reported is the work of the UN and its agencies in other areas – international tax reform, meteorological cooperation, international air navigation, scientific, educational and cultural cooperation, and the list goes on.

### The Charter

At that point, our imaginary child might say, "so why does it do so many things? What is the UN for?" Answering this question leads us to examine the UN Charter. The Preamble of the Charter is perhaps the most stirring and ambitious mission statement of any organization, and it is worth quoting, and taking time to ponder:

#### "WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be

- maintained, and
- to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### AND FOR THESE ENDS

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
- to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
- to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
- to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

### HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments,... do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations."

Saving the future from war... reaffirming faith in human rights... establishing respect for international law... promoting social progress... any one of these tasks is world-changing in its scope, and the UN seeks to accomplish all four! And all this on a budget that is a mere fraction of the annual GDP of even quite small nations. The scale of the UN's work explains why it is involved, indeed has to be involved, in so many areas of international cooperation. And implicit in all these goals is the fact that, while there are many nations and cultures across the world, there is one humanity. All of the agencies, processes and programmes of the UN exist purely to work out all the concrete implications of this fact. And the very name of the organization, containing both "Nations" (implying division) and "United" (implying wholeness) reveals the dynamic, creative tension which lies at the heart of the UN's very existence.

### A Positive Product of Conflict

As the Preamble reminds us, the United Nations arose out of the ashes of global war, in response to the

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impelling need to find a new way of dealing with conflict among nations. Thus it is, in a peculiar sense, a positive product of conflict. When allowed to run its course, conflict evokes a strong resolve from the human soul to find a different path to peace; to search more deeply to find the initial cause of conflict. Conflict teaches us that when wrong choices are made, they should not be repeated. The founders of the United Nations were determined not to repeat the mistakes of the past. They envisioned and created a world forum where human consciousness can be lifted to a new level, where the creative capacity of the human mind and heart can resolve potential conflicts before they erupt into war. It is a pathway that calls for the sharing of responsibility for the state of the world, and, most importantly, the principles on which the UN is founded evoke from its members a greater spiritual will to serve the needs of all humanity. Inspired from above – by the universal soul – the UN enables human beings to reach out through its many service agencies.

Because it is dedicated to humanity as a whole, and because its keynote is service, the UN is naturally magnetic to all people of goodwill. Of course, it is a thoroughly human organization, with faults and failings. For example, its original organizational structure was far from ideal, and it suffers from significant obstacles to reform. As the ex-Director of the Global Policy Forum, James Paul, notes, "The UN needs reform. On that everyone agrees. But people disagree sharply on what kind of reform is needed and for what purpose. NGO leaders aim for a more democratic UN, with greater openness and accountability. Technocrats seek more productivity and efficiency from the UN staff. Delegates favor reforms that conform to national interests and promote national power. Idealists offer plans for a greatly expanded body that would reduce states' sovereignty. While conservatives push for a downsized UN with sharply reduced powers. Agreement is exceedingly hard to come by."<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the individuals who staff it, no matter how talented and idealistic, make mistakes and misjudgments, like everyone else. Given the enormity and complexity of the tasks in which they are engaged, it would be surprising if it were otherwise. Yet the very fact of the UN's existence shows that in 1945, humanity entered on a new phase in the evolution of consciousness, one in which the good of all was for the first time enshrined as the guiding star of humanity's collective action.

### The Keynote of Service

As already noted, service is a major keynote of the UN, and it achieves this through a bewildering variety of agencies, institutes and programmes, from the well-known, such as UNICEF and the World Food Programme, to more obscure bodies like the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. One relatively recent addition is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), formed in 1988 to tackle the emerging issue of human impact on the global climate. Even more recently, UN Women was formed in July 2010 from four preceding UN bodies. A major co-ordinating body for many of these agencies is the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Less well known than the Security Council and the General Assembly, ECOSOC is the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations. It plays a

key role in fostering international cooperation for development. It also consults with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), thus maintaining a vital link between the United Nations and civil society.

As we have seen from the Charter, the UN is concerned with reaffirming faith in human rights. One of the most important ways it does this is through the most famous of its Declarations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). We live in a time where human rights are widely regarded as unexceptional, and are seen as the most useful way to guarantee morality in the public sphere. So much so, that, even in countries where governments are oppressive, they still feel obliged to defend their human rights records. It is easy to underestimate what a huge advance this is. Much of the credit for this fact is due to the worldwide influence that the UDHR has achieved in its sixty-five years of existence. Written in the aftermath of World War Two, it was intended to give effect to the UN Charter's provisions on human rights. It has become a kind of gold standard, against which national behaviour is measured. It is a profoundly spiritual document, for it espouses a vision of universal freedom and brotherhood that transcends all differences of cultural, religious or social conditioning.<sup>2</sup>

While it is not legally binding itself, the UDHR has served as the seed for further, more detailed Declarations, and also the legally binding Conventions such as the two International Covenants, on civil and political rights, and on economic, social and cultural rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. As these are legal documents, they are correspondingly more complicated and extensive. And while they have been widely adopted, many nations also make specific reservations to some provisions, if they feel they conflict with their national laws.

Nevertheless, the UN, its Charter, its subsidiary agencies, the Declarations and Conventions, and specific development targets, such as the Millennium Development Goals (the subject of our next article) are significant spiritual achievements for humanity, even if their purposes are as yet only partially realized. They are living, dynamic expressions of the intention to create right human relations. They are embodiments of high principles which resonate with all people of goodwill. As such, they call for our active cooperation and support.

1. UN Reform: An Analysis, p.1, James Paul, *Global Policy Forum*, 1996 ([www.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/UN\\_Reform\\_An\\_Analysis\\_August\\_1996.pdf](http://www.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/UN_Reform_An_Analysis_August_1996.pdf))

2. For a more in-depth discussion, see the World Goodwill Commentary *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Signpost to Freedom*. Also available is the *Commentary on the UN – The United Nations: Humanity's Challenge*. Both can be downloaded from [www.lucistrust.org/commentary](http://www.lucistrust.org/commentary) or use the enclosed reply slip



## BEYOND 2015: A GOODWILL VISION

In 2015 the United Nations Millennium Development Goals are due to expire. Eight clearly defined goals for human development, each with a set of measurable targets, were agreed by Heads of State at the UN during the visionary days leading up to the threshold of a new millennium on January 1 2000. A promise was made that by the year 2015 the international community would ensure that each goal was achieved.

The Goals (the MDGs) represented a breakthrough for the international community. For the first time ever a common development agenda for the human species had been defined and agreed upon in an unusual burst of cooperative vision by world governments. It can be argued that up until the 1990s the development agenda was, in spite of the rhetoric, driven by the politics of the Cold War. When the iron curtain fell there was a decade of conversation and thought exploring how governments could cooperate to actually make progress in advancing the purposes and principles for human development enshrined in the UN Charter and in the Declaration of Human Rights. Vast international conferences through the decade addressed such issues as population, environment and development, women, and the future of cities. The Millennium Goals were born out of the spirit of these conferences and a willingness to ask the question: what will work? How can the nations of the world harmonize their actions in such a way as to reduce the numbers of people living in dire poverty, lacking the most basic services in health care, education, water and sanitation – while at the same time protecting the environment?

The goodwill vision behind the Goals was clear. Eight goals were defined – each goal with a set of measurable targets. The Goals address specific issues: extreme poverty and hunger; universal education; gender equality; child health; maternal health; the battle against HIV/AIDS and other diseases; environmental sustainability; global cooperation to achieve the goals. Targets include reducing by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, below US\$1.25 per day; reducing by two-thirds the number of deaths per thousand live births of children under 5; and, as part of a global partnership for development, increasing foreign development assistance by donor countries to 0.7% of GNP.

### Measuring Progress

The Goals and Targets mean that it is now possible to measure progress each year on a country-by-country basis – or even a city-by-city basis. This has changed the agenda in development issues. Countries can be held accountable and aid can be targeted to what works in achieving the goals. Any citizen can easily carry out their own research to see if the promises made by leaders in 2000 are being met. Governments are challenged to work together on a common agenda – and civil society (professional organizations, popular development movements, local government, business etc) is also challenged to contribute in its own way. The dream was to unite not just governments, but peoples of the world in a cooperative, shared task.

Since 2000, the MDGs have had an impact on the imagination and thinking of governments. Instead of planning for national social development being driven by what money is available, or what money can be attracted from donor governments, successful administrations have begun to think: if we want to achieve one of the goals in our city or our province or our nation by 2015 what will we need to do now and next year and the year after – and how will we be able to do it?

From the goodwill perspective the MDGs mark a new dynamic at an international level in awakening a sense of purpose around actions to achieve fundamental freedoms like the freedom from want and the freedom from fear. Yet the Goals and the work that has been done and will continue to be done until 2015 in their name are only a faint beginning of what could be achieved if and when forces of goodwill throughout humanity are truly and authentically 'woken up'.

If the forces of goodwill that exist in abundance in the human community were truly mobilized in support of the MDGs there could be a massive stimulation of the imaginative sense of what is possible. Hundreds of millions of people from all cultures and regions of the world might share the understanding that, with their help and with their engagement, problems of extreme poverty and the environmental damage that has up until now been associated with economic development could be eradicated in our lifetime.

### The Dynamism Inherent in the Will

Some visionaries in national governments, political parties, international agencies, private business, and in the widespread citizens development movement have been persistent in their efforts to achieve the goals. They have applied the dynamism inherent in the will. Their accomplishments have in many cases, been remarkable and are a signpost of where we are headed.

There is evidence, two years before the MDGs are due to expire, that a number of the goals and the targets will be met – certainly cause for celebration and evidence that focus on the Goals and Targets has worked. Already the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (less than US\$1.25 per day) is half of what it was in 1990 – and this might have been expected to be the most visionary goal. The proportion of people without access to reliable sources of drinking water is again half of what it was in 1990 – another target met. The health objectives in goal 6 (stop diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria from spreading and reverse the incidence of such diseases) have seen considerable progress. Primary school enrollment of girls equals that of boys – another target.

If current trends continue other Goals will probably not be met – in spite of efforts it is unlikely that all children will attend primary school by 2015. Goals 4 and 5 to reduce child mortality rates and improve maternal health concentrate on 75 countries where more than 95% of all maternal and child deaths occur. Only 9 of these countries are on track to achieve goal 5 – reduce

by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio – and twenty-two of the 75 countries are expected to achieve goal 4 – reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.

Even where it is not expected that the Goals will be met there has in most areas been significant progress. Yet this still leaves unacceptable numbers of people in extreme poverty, and with little chance of meeting the most basic human needs for nutritious food, health care, fresh water, sanitation, educational opportunities. Pneumonia and diarrhea still cause more than 2 million preventable deaths a year. So as we approach 2015 there is a new will to focus efforts on truly building a world free from want and free from fear. Helen Clark, former New Zealand Prime Minister and head of the influential UN Agency UNDP (UN Development Program) recently called on governments and stakeholders to focus on a new effort in the remaining days before the end of the old Goals and the beginning of a new development agenda. Led by UNDP, 45 countries are working with an MDG Acceleration Framework to seek to achieve what is still just possible – and to meet national targets on time.

There are those who argue that as top down, government led goals it was to be expected that not all of the MDGs would be met on time. Politicians have too often used the goals only when they could help further their own short-term political purposes – not enough leaders have been willing to risk their political career and press for a rule-based non-discriminatory global trading and financial system (as specified in Goal 8), for example, or to aim to allocate 0.7% of GNP for development assistance targeted to the MDGs by 2015 (currently only five donor countries have met or exceeded this target and official development assistance from all developed countries is just 0.31% of combined national income). Without enough visionary leaders the MDGs have largely failed to become what they might have been: vibrant, living goals inspiring the multitudes of people of goodwill in every land.

## A Universal Agenda

But while it is easy to 'blame governments' for a lack of authentic purpose it is also true that popular movements to achieve specific goals have never really taken off as they might have. And this is a responsibility all people of goodwill share. The MDGs, or whatever will replace them after 2015, can only be achieved if they have the support of wide sections of the population – and that support needs to be generated by everybody who believes in a world of justice, equity and right relations.

Imagine, for example, if associations of people of goodwill (small as well as large, local as well as national and international, esoteric as well as exoteric) were so inspired by the opportunity to contribute to the achievement of this universal agenda that they chose to do something, anything, to help meet one of the targets in some area. This level of popular goodwill does not ask too much of people, or more than what might reasonably be expected – just a sense of wanting to play some small part in a global movement to improve living conditions for the most vulnerable and to repair an already damaged natural environment.

Right now, over the coming two years, there is a chance, a rare

opportunity, to ignite just such a popular will to build a better world, centered on a new set of goals replacing the MDGs after they have expired in 2015. There is an unprecedented level of thinking (research teams, academic papers, focus groups, media commentaries) discussion, debate and negotiation at national and global levels, a meditation if you like, on what will replace the MDGs after 2015. For the first time there is an effort to engage the broadest possible array of participants in this initial discussion process – a process that will lead to decisions by governments at the United Nations (facilitated by UN agencies) on a set of goals and an agenda for the post-2015 world.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed a High Level Panel to advise him on the post-2015 development agenda. Jointly chaired by the Heads of State of Indonesia, Liberia and UK the panel of 27 eminent persons includes senior government ministers, as well as leaders from civil society and the private sector. The Panel is holding regular meetings addressing a set of key questions, and each meeting includes a day of consultations with civil society. In 2012 the Panel met twice, in New York and London, and in the first half of this year they are scheduled to meet three times (Liberia, Bali and New York).

In addition to the High Level Panel on the post 2015 goals a Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General has been appointed to oversee the process of involving as many stakeholders as possible in reaching agreement on future goals. A Sustainable Development Solutions Network consisting of leading sustainable development experts and academic institutions from around the world has been appointed by the UN to *mobilize scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector in support of sustainable-development problem solving at local, national, and global scales*. The Network embraces proponents of different views on how to address key issues of extreme poverty, rising inequality and sustaining the planet. For example the Leadership Council of the network includes economist Jeffrey Sachs together with sometime MDG critic, economist Paul Collier. Following the Rio+20 conference in 2012 representatives of the governments of 70 nations are part of a UN Open Working Group to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN agencies such as the environment program, UNEP, the new agency fostering the empowerment of women, UN Women, and the development program with offices in every developing country, UNDP, are participating in a UN System Task Team coordinating preparations for beyond 2015. And finally the UN is conducting, for the first time ever, a global survey, My World, inviting citizens to vote on which six development issues most impact their lives.

All of this suggests a degree of focus and energy within the UN and amongst governments that has never before been summoned around any issue. The purpose is to evoke an unprecedented measure of goodwill and visionary purpose into the negotiating chambers of the UN. Beyond this there is a widespread effort to bring to life a goodwill movement centered on the new set of goals. Over 500 civil society organizations representing all regions of the world are working under the banner 'Beyond 2015' to campaign for a strong and legitimate successor to the MDGs. Through 'The World We Want 2015' movement, the UN and civil society organizations are together coordinating con-

sultations in over 50 countries as well as a global consultation process focused around 9 themes – inviting comment from citizens as well as from groups, organizations, businesses and other interested parties. We all need to take part in this conversation and consultation – all need to contribute to the igniting of a wave of goodwill.

This overall initiative to mobilize goodwill on a global scale has never been attempted before. Its success will depend on the

energy and will invested by millions of concerned individuals. As a small contribution World Goodwill is developing a program to share information on the process and offer an easy, clear guide to how anyone can take part in the consultations. From time to time the meditation-based Cycle of Conferences Initiative will be shining a light on important gatherings contributing to the post-2015 development agenda. Throughout 2013 and 2014 we will be providing regular news about the MDGs and the post-2015 process in the Newsletter.

## GOODWILL IS... the oxygen of universality

### A REPORT ON “UNITED FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE THROUGH INTERFAITH HARMONY”, (an event to celebrate World Interfaith Harmony Week)

On 23 November 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic Resolution 65/5 proclaiming the first week in February to be observed annually as **World Interfaith Harmony Week**. This resolution “encourages all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill [...] based on love of God and love of one’s neighbour [...], each according to their own religious traditions or convictions.” The Week is an example of a UN observance. UN observances, celebrated around the world, aim to stimulate interest in United Nations activities and programmes, and promote awareness of and action on important political, social, cultural, humanitarian or human rights issues.

Thus, in February 2011, World Interfaith Harmony Week was inaugurated. In 2012, the President of the 66th General Assembly, in partnership with Member States, UN agencies, and NGOs, hosted an event in the UN General Assembly celebrating the Week, entitled “Common Ground for the Common Good”. This year, on Thursday, 14 February 2013, World Goodwill was fortunate to attend the second celebration of the Week. The event, entitled “United for a Culture of Peace through Interfaith Harmony”, was presented by the President of the General Assembly, Mr Vuk Jeremić, UNESCO, and the Committee of Religious NGOs at the UN, and co-sponsored by the missions of Guatemala, Jordan, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, and New Zealand, with the support of the missions of Libya, the Philippines, Samoa, Zimbabwe, and also of the NGO the World Peace Prayer Society. Also cooperating were the Global Movement for the Culture of Peace, the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns-NY, the NGO Committee on the UN International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, the Spiritual Caucus at the UN, and the Values Caucus at the UN.

This long list of participating organisations shows that the UN, Member States, and civil society clearly take this issue of Interfaith Harmony seriously, which is an encouraging fact. The General Assembly hall was crowded with representatives of different faith and spiritually based communities and there was a real sense, particularly during the Peace Prayers, of a group invocation, calling on higher powers to support human efforts to serve the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

The General Assembly President, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, captured this spirit in his opening remarks. Quoting from a verse in the Book of Psalms he noted: *every religious tradition has a version of this teaching—that man is right to put his faith in the Almighty, in His divine plan and redemptive power. For millennia, such beliefs have helped to sustain the human spirit, through conflicts and strife, famine and pestilence.*

The event itself had three elements. First, representatives from the UN and civil society shared their reflections on the role of interfaith harmony in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Topics covered ranged widely, from global nuclear disarmament, to the remembrance of the Holocaust, and from protection of religious minorities, to ending violence against women. In a moving statement the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the UN, Ambassador T. Hamid Al-Bayati, affirmed: *All religions, all holy books, all prophets and messengers, come from the same source, which is the same God we worship when we go to the mosque, to the church, to the synagogue, to the kampong...* In the second phase, a Symphony of Peace Prayers, there were moments of unusually profound alignment and invocation as representatives from Indigenous, Bahá’í, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Humanist, Jain, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, and Zoroastrian peoples offered affirmations and prayers, with musical accompaniment. The final phase was the World Peace Flag Ceremony: the flag of each Member State and Observer Mission was presented, carried where possible by a national representative. As each flag was presented, the name of the country was announced and all were invited to repeat, “May peace be in [that country].” At the close, all flags were held aloft in the hall, and the concluding affirmation was voiced, “May peace prevail on Earth.” The event served as a joyful affirmation of the unity in consciousness which the UN aspires to promote, and the positive role which interfaith work can play in promoting right human relations and peace.





# WORLD INVOCATION DAY 2013



To build a more just, interdependent and caring global society what humanity needs above all, is more light, love and spiritual will. On Friday May 24 2013, people of goodwill from all parts of the world, and from different religious and spiritual backgrounds unite in invoking these higher energies by using the Great Invocation. Will you join in this healing work by including the Great Invocation in your thoughts, your prayers or your meditations on World Invocation Day?

## THE GREAT INVOCATION

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 Love within the Heart of God  
Let love stream forth into the hearts of men.  
May Christ\* 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 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.

Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.

If you would like to send this message to others, two colour ecards are available from our website: the original Great Invocation is at [www.lucistrust.org/ecard/](http://www.lucistrust.org/ecard/), and the adapted at [www.lucistrust.org/ecard2/](http://www.lucistrust.org/ecard2/). Also featured on our website at [www.lucistrust.org/wid](http://www.lucistrust.org/wid) is the World Invocation Day video – please pass on the link to others.

\* Many religions believe in a World Teacher Who is to come in the future (hence 'Coming One'), knowing Him under such names as the Lord Maitreya, the Imam Mahdi, the Kalki avatar etc.. These terms are sometimes used in versions of the Great Invocation for people of specific faiths.

## Adapted version

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 human hearts.  
May the Coming One\* return to Earth.

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 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.

## **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 Good-

will 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](http://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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