OMNI
CELEBRATES UNITED NATIONS DAY OCTOBER 24, 2014, NEWSLETTER #7.

http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/2014/10/united-nations-day-newsletter-7-october.html

For a Culture of Peace, Justice, and Ecology compiled by Dick Bennett

What’s at stake: “We cannot afford to reckon peace as merely the absence of war. We have to make it a positive and overriding discipline of international life.” Hammarskjold, Lipsey, p. 338.

OMNI NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL DAYS PROJECT

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"The United Nations is needed more than ever at this time of multiple crises. [...] At this critical
moment, let us reaffirm our commitment to empowering the marginalized and vulnerable. On United Nations Day, I call on Governments and individuals to work in common cause for the common good."

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

UN staff members dressed in their national costumes celebrate UN Day © UN Photo

UN Day marks the anniversary of the entry into force in 1945 of the UN Charter. With the ratification of this founding document by the majority of its signatories, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, the United Nations officially came into being. 24 October has been celebrated as United Nations Day since 1948. In 1971, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the day be observed by Member States as a public holiday.
UNFCU Partnership
Membership News
For Members
U.S. Youth Observer
70th Anniversary
OTHER WAYS TO EXPLORE UNA-USA.ORG:

Membership :: UNA-USA Events
2014 UNA-USA Annual Meeting
Sunday, June 8 – Tuesday, June 10
More than 170 members from 64 Chapters and 31 states attended the 2014 UNA-USA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC June 8-10, for a variety of skills trainings, issue briefings, networking opportunities, capacity-building, and Advocacy Day on Capitol Hill. Because of our membership's dedication, we were able to reach more than 100 members of Congress and their staffs with important messages of a strong U.S.-UN relationship and full funding for UN Peacekeeping.

Materials from the Conference

Email 101

IGMUN Presentation

Use the Intergenerational Model UN to host your next chapter meeting. Invite teachers, principals, students of all ages to participate. Inform participants on plans to disseminate mini-sims to all teachers in middle and high schools in your area.

Elementary School Resources

Let's Discover the UN Coloring Book

Let's Discover the UN Coloring Book (2)

Climate Change Mini Simulation

**Mini-simulations** utilize the best of UNA-USA's Model UN but can be implemented in a 45-60 minute class block. Mini simulations do not require a huge investment of time nor money. Early fall UNA-USA will release mini-simulations focused on finance, health, and the eradication of poverty. In January, a series of mini sims focused on issues that disproportionately affect women will be developed.

Start Here: Intro Document

Climate Change Mini-sim

Climate Change Mini-sim Lesson Plan

Climate Change Mini-Sim Country Research Lesson Plan

Model UN FAQs

Getting to Know Your Country

Map & Resolutions

Placards

- See more at: [http://www.unausa.org/membership/una-usa-events/annual-meeting#sthash.zsoT95EE.dpuf](http://www.unausa.org/membership/una-usa-events/annual-meeting#sthash.zsoT95EE.dpuf)
BIOGRAPHY

Ban Ki-moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. His priorities have been to mobilize world leaders around a set of new global challenges, from climate change and economic upheaval to pandemics and increasing pressures involving food, energy and water. He has sought to be a bridge-builder, to give voice to the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the Organization itself.

"I grew up in war", the Secretary-General has said, "and saw the United Nations help my country to recover and rebuild. That experience was a big part of what led me to pursue a career in public service. As Secretary-General, I am determined to see this Organization deliver tangible, meaningful results that advance peace, development and human rights."

Mr. Ban took office on 1 January 2007. On 21 June 2011, he was unanimously re-elected by the General Assembly and will continue to serve until 31 December 2016. Highlights of his tenure include:

Promoting sustainable development

One of the Secretary-General’s first major initiatives was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, followed by extensive diplomatic efforts that have helped put the issue at the forefront of the global agenda. Subsequent efforts to focus on the world’s main anti-poverty targets, the Millennium Development Goals, have generated more than $60 billion in pledges, with a special emphasis on Africa and the new Global Strategy on Women’s and Children’s Health. At the height of the food, energy and economic crises in 2008, the Secretary-General successfully appealed to the G20 for a $1 trillion financing package for developing countries and took other steps to guide the international response and protect the vulnerable and poor.

Empowering women

The Secretary-General pressed successfully for the creation of UN Women, a major new agency that consolidates the UN’s work in this area. His advocacy for women’s rights and gender equality has also included the "Unite to End Violence against Women" campaign, the Stop Rape Now initiative, the creation of a "Network of Men Leaders" and the establishment of a new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Within the UN itself, the Secretary-General has increased the number of women in senior management positions by more than 40 per cent, reaching the highest level in the Organization’s history.

Supporting countries facing crisis or instability

The Secretary-General has sought to strengthen UN peace efforts, including through the New Horizons peacekeeping initiative, the Global Field Support Strategy and the Civilian Capacity Review, a package of steps to improve the impact of the 120,000 United Nations "blue
helmets” operating in the world’s conflict zones. A mediation support unit, along with new capacity to carry out the Secretary-General’s good offices, have been set up to help prevent, manage and resolve tensions, conflicts and crises. Accountability for violations of human rights has received high-level attention through inquiries related to Gaza, Guinea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, legal processes in Lebanon and Cambodia, and advocacy for the “responsibility to protect,” the new United Nations norm aimed at prevent and halt genocide and other grave crimes. He has also sought to strengthen humanitarian response in the aftermath of mega-disasters in Myanmar (2008), Haiti (2010) and Pakistan (2010), and mobilized UN support for the democratic transitions in North Africa and the Middle East.

**Generating new momentum on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation**

The Secretary-General has sought to rejuvenate the disarmament agenda through a five-point plan, efforts to break the deadlock at the Conference on Disarmament and renewed attention to nuclear safety and security in the aftermath of the tragedy at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

**Strengthening the UN**

The Secretary-General has introduced new measures aimed at making the United Nations more transparent, effective and efficient. These include heightened financial disclosure requirements, compacts with senior managers, harmonization of business practices and conditions of service, the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and continued investments in information technology and staff development.

**Personal**

The Secretary-General was born in the Republic of Korea on 13 June 1944. He received a bachelor’s degree in international relations from Seoul National University in 1970. In 1985, he earned a master’s degree in public administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

At the time of his election as Secretary-General, Mr. Ban was his country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade. His 37 years of service with the Ministry included postings in New Delhi, Washington D.C. and Vienna, and responsibility for a variety of portfolios, including Foreign Policy Adviser to the President, Chief National Security Adviser to the President, Deputy Minister for Policy Planning and Director-General of American Affairs.

Mr. Ban’s ties to the United Nations date back to 1975, when he worked for the Foreign Ministry’s United Nations Division. That work expanded over the years, with assignments that included service as Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization and Chef de Cabinet during the Republic of Korea’s 2001-2002 presidency of the UN General Assembly. Mr. Ban has also been actively involved in issues relating to inter-Korean relations.

The Secretary-General speaks English, French and Korean. He and his wife, Madam Yoo (Ban) Soon-taek, whom he met in high school in 1962, have one son, two daughters and three grandchildren. Since 2007, Mrs. Ban has devoted her attention to women’s and children’s health, including autism, the elimination of violence against women, and the campaign to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.
DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

For “the vast majority of mankind . . . the United Nations is a symbol” of “the guarantee that there is sense in the world and that there is equity in the world . . . . How great our moral responsibility is, and how endless the demands . . . for devotion and for the giving out of all we possibly can.” Quoted in Hammarskjold: A Life by Roger Lipsey, 247. See OMNI’s Hammarskjold Newsletter Oct. 19, 2013.

Ideals of a Better World

“I do not believe in the possibility of such cooperation as we are engaged in without the deep inspiration of faith in ideals which we all share. ‘Ideals’ in itself is a general word. What I mean here are the ideals established by our deepest faith and highest longings . . . . What is achieved on our long road toward a better world is achieved in cooperation between all men of good will truly dedicated as participants in a joint worldwide effort.” Dag Hammarskjold by Roger Lipsey, p. 325.

One World?

Hammarskjold “perceived in [Ahmed Bokhari, UN under-secretary for public information] . . . what Bokhari had once called for—‘a new comradeship, a universal fellowship, a world communion.’” “If Hammarskjold had an impossible dream, it was not world government, as some have baselessly claimed. . . . It was the dream he shared with Bokhari of an emerging global culture suspended from the ‘great traditions’” Bokhari “reflected in his personality the possibility of a synthesis of great traditions on which it is the task of our generation to build one world.” Lipsey, p. 363).


Remarks at United Nations Day Concert, New York, October 24 1960

"IT IS THE TRADITION that the Organization marks United Nations Day with a}
concert including the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Today we shall, for the first time in this hall, listen to the symphony in its entirety.

It is difficult to say anything knowing that the words spoken will be followed by this enormous confession of faith in the victorious human spirit and in human brotherhood, a confession valid for all times and with a depth and wealth of expression never surpassed. However, this concert is in celebration of United Nations Day and it has been felt that a few words may remind us of the purpose for which we have assembled.

When the Ninth Symphony opens we enter a drama full of harsh conflict and dark threats. But the composer leads us on, and in the beginning of the last movement we hear again the various themes repeated, now as a bridge toward a final synthesis. A moment of silence and a new theme is introduced, the theme of reconciliation and joy in reconciliation. A human voice is raised in rejection of all that has preceded and we enter the dreamt kingdom of peace. New voices join the first and mix in a jubilant assertion of life and all that it gives us when we meet it, joined in faith and human solidarity.

On this road from conflict and emotion to reconciliation in this final hymn of praise, Beethoven has given us a confession and a credo which we, who work within and for this Organization, may well make our own. We take part in the continuous fight between conflicting interests and ideologies which so far has marked the history of mankind, but we may never lose our faith that the first movements one day will be followed by the fourth movement. In that faith we strive to bring order and purity into chaos and anarchy. Inspired by that faith we try to impose the laws of the human mind and of the integrity of the human will on the dramatic evolution in which we are all engaged and in which we all carry our responsibility.

The road of Beethoven in his Ninth Symphony is also the road followed by the authors of the Preamble of the Charter. It begins with the recognition of the threat under which we all live, speaking as it does of the need to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which has brought untold sorrow to mankind. It moves on to a reaffirmation of faith in the dignity and worth of the human person. And it ends with the promise to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors and to unite our strength to maintain peace.... We are indeed still in the first movements. But no matter how deep the shadows may be, how sharp the conflicts, how tense the mistrust reflected in what is said and done in our world of today as reflected in this hall and in this house, we are not permitted to forget that we have too much in common, too great a sharing of interests and too much that we might lose together, for ourselves and for succeeding generations, ever to weaken in our efforts to surmount the difficulties and not to turn the simple human values, which are our common heritage, into the firm foundation on which we may unite our strength and live together in peace.

May this be enough as a reminder of the significance of this day. And may now the symphony develop its themes, uniting us in its recognition of fear and its
confession of faith.

In ending, may I express the gratitude of the Organization, and of all of us, to Mr. Ormandy and to the Philadelphia Orchestra for coming to us today and for helping us to celebrate this fifteenth United Nations Day.

Listen to an extract of this speech

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DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD: The UN years ... www.un.org/Depts/dhl/dag/undayconcert.htm

United Nations

"IT IS THE TRADITION that the Organization marks United Nations Day with a concert including the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Today we ..."

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD: The UN years ... www.un.org/Depts/dhl/dag/time1961.htm

United Nations

The Philadelphia Orchestra played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as it had done on United Nations Day 1960. The speech made by Dag Hammarskjöld on 24 ... 

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD: The UN years ... www.un.org/Depts/dhl/dag/chagallwindow.htm

United Nations

Dag Hammarskjöld was the Secretary General of the United Nations from 1953 ... of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which was a favourite of Mr. Hammarskjold's.

BILL MOYERS & CO.

Following the Ninth

November 15, 2013

http://billmoyers.com/segment/following-the-ninth/

This week Bill previews the new film Following the Ninth: In the Footsteps of Beethoven’s Final Symphony, a documentary exploring the worldwide cultural and political influence of Beethoven’s masterpiece and its majestic “Ode to Joy.”
The film follows the Ninth Symphony to cultures around the world, telling the story of its impact in countries at critical inflection points in history including Germany, China and Chile. The 2012 book *Journeys With Beethoven*, written with *The Nation*’s Greg Mitchell, was inspired by the film, *Following the Ninth*, produced and directed by Kerry Candaele. 


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**J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT ON NATIONALISM and INTERNATIONALISM**

“A new idea has sprung up out of the ashes of two World Wars: the idea that the sovereign nation can no longer serve as the ultimate unit of personal loyalty and responsibility. We have begun to perceive that our happiness and prosperity, and perhaps even our survival, may depend on whether we allow the West to succumb once again to divisive and destructive nationalism. . . .” *Old Myths and New Realities* (108).

Randall Woods, Fulbright Internationalism, Abstract


Abstract:

In 1946 Senator J. William Fulbright introduced and guided through Congress legislation establishing an international exchange program in education. The Fulbright program, which has produced the largest migration of students and scholars in modern history, was the result first of the senator’s personal experience. His goal was to make available to thousands the enlightening experience of foreign study and travel he had enjoyed as a Rhodes scholar. The exchange legislation was also an integral part of the internationalist movement that swept America in the mid-1940s. Finally, Fulbright’s brainchild was a result of his disillusionment with America’s diplomatic leadership and his determination to raise up an educated, sophisticated elite capable of guiding the nation and the world


Call for Papers - J. William Fulbright in International ... www.wilsoncenter.or...

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Apr 1, 2014 - Senator J. William Fulbright and President Lyndon B. Johnson meet at the White House, ... Liberal Internationalism and U.S. Global Influence.

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