

THE UNITED NATIONS: WE THE PEOPLES

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God. Matthew 5:9

"All the world now faces a test, and the United Nations a difficult and defining moment. Are Security Council resolutions to be honored and enforced, or cast aside without consequence? Will the United Nations serve the purpose of its founding, or will it be irrelevant?" George W. Bush, Address to the UN General Assembly, September 12, 2002

The United Nations: We the Peoples is the first in-depth documentary series to study the most significant organization of the modern era. From its great successes to its well-publicized failures, from its beginnings as an American project conceived by Franklin Roosevelt to its status as a pariah to the current administration, the United Nations has, as much as any nation or individual, been a prime architect of today's world.

Reviled in the United States and beloved in the nations it serves, never has the work of the UN been more crucial, yet never has it been so close to being irrelevant and powerless.

From its very beginnings, the UN has been a study in paradoxes. The United Nations is a system that exists in the name of principle, yet survives by compromise. As it has no powers, whatever it manages to accomplish it does through diplomacy, mainly by conferring legitimacy (or threatening to deny it) to a nation. And every member nation pursues its national interests when looking to the UN. In light of this, the wonder is not how little the UN has accomplished, but rather how much it has achieved, against huge obstacles.

The series will, by focusing on the big picture as well as the most human details, set out to explain how the UN has grown in its sixty years and has become much more than its founders could have conceived. Although it has made great improvements in our world, it has encountered ever-greater problems. As it helped facilitate the decolonization of Africa and Asia, those new countries joined and radically changed the nature and concerns of the organization. Today's UN is much harder to manage with 191 member nations than it was with 50.

As the membership changed and the General Assembly no longer guaranteed the United States automatic two-thirds support, anti-UN sentiment within the US began to grow. On the diplomatic front the US pulled out of UNESCO and refused to pay dues. The situation has since escalated and in March 2005, President George W. Bush appointed an outspoken critic of the UN as the US

Jerry Jenkins, authors of the best-selling books called the Left Behind series, ambassador. As for the general public, apocalyptic fiction by Tim LaHaye and identify the Secretary-General of the UN as the anti-Christ. For much of the country, the US no longer leads the UN; rather it stands in direct opposition to the world body. At the Republican Party national convention in August 2004, one of its leading stars, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, couldn't have expressed the sentiment more clearly: "If you believe this country, not the United Nations, is the best hope for democracy, then you are a Republican."

The series will not pull any punches as it explores the current state of the UN, how it got to where it is and what its hopes and challenges are for the future. Though the organization has been awarded eight Nobel Peace Prizes over the years, what chances does it have to bring any lasting or even temporary peace to the world? As the world paradigms shift from a nineteenth century model of nation-states to a twenty-first century reality of multi-national corporations and terrorism, as economic power shifts to China and India, what will become of the UN? This series will dare to imagine and describe a world without the UN as the US threatens to take its ball and go home.

UN: We the Peoples will be as exciting, as inspiring and as vital as its subject. Stylistically varied, befitting the wide range of stories covered, it will focus on the people who make the thousands of United Nations programs work, who dedicate their lives to bettering the lot of their fellow creatures. We will spend months with peace-keeping troops, living their days with them, showing their frustrations and victories. We will follow health care professionals, election monitors and humanitarian workers as they fulfill their missions; we'll get to know them as individuals and learn their reasons for choosing a life of service. We will see how the dream of the UN looks through the eyes of people from different nations.

In exploring the key events of the past decades the series will hear from the participants themselves, featuring in-depth interviews with key players. Contributors will include world leaders like Bill Clinton, Henry Kissinger, and Mikhail Gorbachev, UN Secretaries-General and under secretaries like Sir Brian Urquhart, as well as private citizens like Elie Wiesel, Bono and Michael Hardt.

The series will be comprised of 10 one-hour episodes, each of which will have a cinematic style appropriate to its subject. When examining UN history, we will use never-before-seen United Nations archival footage combined with trenchant interviews with the participants themselves. When dealing with today's stories we will film in high-definition video, viscerally observational and experiential. By design, each episode will be able to stand alone as a complete documentary, in addition to painting the larger picture of the series.

A primary objective of the series will be to appeal to and to educate an audience of young adults, entertaining them as well as teaching them about the recent history and current events that created and is creating the world they are inheriting. In an era of soundbite news, **We the Peoples** will provide them with the perspective and history they are not getting from the mainstream media. Study guides for teachers will be created as the series is being made and additional materials will be available on an integrated website. In addition, each

episode will be re-edited to one or two half-hour versions, tailored to classroom use.

More than any series before it, **We the Peoples** will be world event television. Every nation has a stake in the UN and citizens throughout the world want to see how their troops are involved, where their money is going and how they fit into the world community. The advent of small hi-definition cameras will bring the reality of humankind into living rooms around the world as never before. With much greater depth than the glimpses provided by network and cable news, **We the Peoples** will be a portrait of who we are as we struggle towards our common destiny.

Hour One- In the Beginning

This episode begins with an overview of the United Nations, its history and programs, and its key successes and failures. It will continue with the founding of the UN, starting with its predecessor, the League of Nations and the dissolution of the League upon its failure to stop World War II. It will explore Franklin Roosevelt's conception of the UN and his preparations during WW II to insure that the UN could be formed immediately after the war. Also featured will be the writing of the charter, the organizational structure and decisions as to which cities would host the headquarters. One section will focus on the history of the New York headquarters, from John D. Rockefeller's gift of the land through design and construction. We will also introduce some of the most prominent Secretaries-General, concentrating on Dag Hammarskjöld and the tone he set for the UN. Hammarskjöld put the UN on its path as he started to turn it from a conference forum into an action agency.

Hour Two- A Month in the Life

A month in the life of Secretary-General Kofi Annan. We will be with Kofi Annan around the clock, covering the drama, the travel, the exhaustion and boredom, seeing "quiet diplomacy" in action, through triumph and disaster. We will be a witness to history being played out in this, the ultimate reality show. In addition to whatever crises Annan will be dealing with during the time of the shoot, this hour will explore his longer-range challenges, how he is weathering the scandal with his son, how he is negotiating the restructuring of the UN and how he is managing to hold on to his position as people are calling for his head. Throughout, the Secretary-General will discuss his decisions and actions with us. The viewer will have the luxury of hindsight, supported by analysis from other participants.

Hour Three- The Cold War Years

This episode will focus on how the US and the USSR used the Security Council and General Assembly to further their own aims, how the Security Council kept the superpowers talking to each other through crises, with a special emphasis on the Cuban missile crisis. The Security Council veto will be examined as well as its use by permanent members. (The USSR used the veto over 100 times in the first twenty years of the UN, versus none by the US; over the next 30 years, the US exercised the veto 70 times to the USSR/Russia's 15 times.)

In 1971 the Republic of China (Taiwan) was replaced on the security council by the People's Republic of China. This episode will examine that change and its ramifications, as well as an analysis of voting blocs, both in the Security Council and the General Assembly and how they changed over the years. This will include an examination of the changes brought about by developing nations, many of them recently independent colonies. (That transition was overseen by the UN Trusteeship, the only UN department that has disbanded, as it has ended its work.) This episode will also cover the Korean War, the first time the UN raised an army.

While the Cold War paralyzed the United Nations in a very real sense, at the same time the organization helped paralyze the Cold War, preventing an actual conflict between the US and the USSR. In Churchill's famous words, "To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war." This episode will examine the evolution of the UN from an organization formed in response to World War II to what it is today.

Hour Four- The Middle East

The United Nations and the state of Israel came into being within months of each other and their histories and fate have been intertwined. The first UN military observer mission, the first UN peacekeeping force and the first UN relief mission all were in Israel. This episode will examine the major events and conflicts in the region through the last fifty years while exploring the UN's role. Topics covered will be the Suez crisis, the Arab League and pan-Arabism, the discovery of oil and its consequences, Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, both *intifadas*, the various Israeli wars, the advent of terrorism, key UN resolutions, and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority. It will also profile Ralph Bunche, early recipient of the Nobel Peace prize and one of the architects of the UN and of peace-keeping forces.

Hour Five- Afghanistan, Iraq, Terrorism and the World of Today

Building upon the foundation of Hour Four, this episode starts with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, which illustrated the range of options the UN has to restore peace. We will follow the condemnations of Saddam Hussein by the Security Council and General Assembly, sanctions, resolutions and authorization to member states "by all necessary means" to restore peace and security through to the invasion by the US-led coalition. Post-war sanctions, the Oil-for-Food program, weapons inspections and the decade of the 90s will be re-examined, as will the rise of the Taliban. This hour will climax the drafting of Resolution 1441 and the UN's biggest crisis and failure- preventing the US invasion of Iraq in 2003.

This hour will examine the increasing animosity in the current US administration towards the UN, how it developed and where it is likely to lead. It will also chart the rise of terrorism (rather than nations) as a threat to peace and security and the way the UN and its members are adapting to that change.

Hour Six- Peacekeeping, Successes and Failures

This hour would be composed mostly of new, on-the-ground footage, putting a human face on 73,000 UN peacekeepers from 103 countries and the people they endeavor to protect. We will focus on two sets of soldiers in two countries as they try to keep war from breaking out or bring a simmering situation back into control. The primary focus will be the Sudan, where we will examine the current genocide and why it has been so hard to stop.

This episode will attempt to answer one of the most difficult problems faced by the UN: How can you keep peace without shooting your rifle? Recognizing that there have been many more failures (Bosnia) than successes (East Timor) in peacekeeping missions, we will examine the worst-case scenarios as they played out in Mogadishu, Rwanda and Haiti, to show the difficulties the troops and their commanders face. We will also examine the current sex scandal in the Congo and analyze how such a black mark could have fallen on the organization.

Hour Seven- Human Rights, Refugees and Displaced Persons

When Eleanor Roosevelt finished writing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 after poring over each word for two years, the idea of Human Rights was a revolutionary concept. Today, after 60 years of work by the UN and most recently by NGOs, it has become a major element of international policy.

Our exploration will begin with a review of the duties of what is probably the loftiest-sounding post in the UN, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Also examined will be the Human Rights Commission, a highly criticized body, which is often made up of some of the worst offenders, like Cuba and Libya, that attempt to deflect attention from their own excesses. (The Commission made headlines recently when it refused to allow the United States its traditional seat, because of US violations of human rights.)

In the beginning, the UNHCR's primary concern was relief, but with the increasing number of conflicts and resulting displacement of populations, it is now repatriation. We will examine UNHCR's failures (El Salvador and Cambodia) as well as successes (South Africa and Afghanistan). Our primary focus will be on the refugees (people forced to leave their country) and IDPs (internally displaced people) and on the challenges of their repatriation and resettlement.

Hour Eight- Health, The Environment, and Quality of Life Agencies

The largest part of the UN's resources are directed towards quality of life programs and these are the areas where the UN has had its most profound impact. For example, the UN's World Health Organization (WHO) administers over one million inoculations and UN programs serve over a billion children every year. This episode will concentrate on the work of the WHO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF). It will be a ground-level view, told through the eyes of local workers.

Environmental issues will focus on deforestation, desertification, degradation of the water supply and the negative effects of development. In the health realm, we will cover the long-view fight against AIDS, the WHO's ability to quickly marshal international resources and contain SARS, and health threats of the future.

One of the key topics in this episode will be the rise of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), the changes they have brought about in how aid is administered and how these essential groups coordinate with the UN.

The episode will conclude with the less life-threatening, but culturally important work of UNESCO (which the United States left and recently rejoined). UNESCO's work in rebuilding the Buddhist statues in Bamiyan, Afghanistan will be contrasted with another UNESCO educational project combining natural and social sciences.

Hour Nine- Development, Globalization and the MDGs

This hour will also be comprised of new on-the-ground footage as we focus on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other agencies and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) it works with. Since its founding, the UN has recognized that prosperity throughout the world is one of the surest roads to peace. This episode will examine the benefits of prosperity while recognizing the challenges that globalization brings to developing countries.

After many years of study and negotiation, the UN led a push to develop quantifiable goals that the entire development community (the UN, nations and NGOs) could adopt. These were adopted and promoted in the year 2000 and are known as the Millennium Development Goals:

- **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- **Achieve universal primary education**
- **Promote gender equality and empower women**
- **Reduce child mortality**
- **Improve maternal health**
- **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
- **Ensure environmental sustainability**
- **Develop a global partnership for development**

This episode will take a hard look at traditional aid programs and whether they are effective, as well as examining the new alternatives that many countries are putting forth. It will also examine the impact of multi-national corporations, their ability to operate outside the boundaries of national law and the opportunities and challenges they present to the developing world. In the end, however, the real focus and our primary characters will be the actual recipients of the development process, the poorest inhabitants of the earth.

The principal focus of the episode will be Africa and the specific approaches that are being devised to bring this most afflicted continent out of extreme poverty. A central character will be economist Jeffrey Sachs, who heads the UN Millennium Project. Unlike many experts and politicians who have written off Africa as a basket case, Sachs predicts that it can be brought out of poverty by 2025. We will be there as his controversial methods are put in to play.

Hour Ten- The Present and the Future

This episode focuses on the very real challenges the UN faces in the near future. It will begin with the changing fortunes of the UN in the United States, examining the history of unilateralism in the US, starting with 19th century isolationism, through Jesse Helms' very specific and influential antagonism to the UN, up through the current daily attacks.

This episode will ask and attempt to answer fascinating questions:

- Will Kofi Annan be able to make the necessary reforms to keep his job? If not, who might replace him?
- How likely is it that Bill Clinton would succeed him?
- Can the UN and US co-exist in a world that is unipolar?
- How will China's and India's economic power change the UN?
- Will the UN make the transition to protecting its members from multinational corporations as well as from other nations?
- If the US continues to go it alone, does the UN then become the voice of the rest of the world?
- Will the UN be able to provide any level of security in the new world of terrorism and nuclear weapon proliferation?
- How will the UN respond to the growing demands of emerging nations in Africa and South America?

BILL MEGALOS

1366 Morningside Way, Venice, CA

90291

DIRECTOR/PRODUCER/CAMERAMAN

bmegalos@aol.com

310 396-3945

BILL MEGALOS began working professionally in the theater in New York in 1972 as a stagehand at the Metropolitan Opera House. He became a lighting designer and stage manager, eventually stage managing the national tours of "Godspell" and "Ain't Misbehavin'" as well as the Eliot Feld Ballet company and Nikolais Dance Theatre. As a concert lighting designer he worked with artists as diverse as Duke Ellington, Aretha Franklin, Bob Dylan, Aerosmith and The Beach Boys. In the early 1990's he designed the architectural and entertainment lighting for the 43 acre amusement park ASIAN VILLAGE in Singapore.

Since 1976, he has been involved in all aspects of film and television production, from producing the comedy feature "Mutants in Paradise" to directing music videos. He apprenticed with renowned Greek director Theo Angelopoulos on his film "O Megalexandros" ("Alexander the Great") which won the Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival in 1980. Megalos was cameraman on numerous documentaries, including "Aretha," "Paris is Burning," and the Emmy Award-winning "W. Eugene Smith" with Peter Riegert for American Masters, "A Night in Havana-Dizzy Gillespie in Cuba," the PBS series "Quest for the Killers" and "Legendary Trails," as well as the Academy Award-winning "Down and Out in America," directed by Lee Grant.

Megalos' work as a director ranges from commercials and music videos to dramatic films. His biography of Jack Benny for HBO was awarded the Cine Golden Eagle Award. His series of distinctive network promos for CBS ran throughout the year of 1996. As a director or cameraman, Megalos filmed over 30 full-length documentaries for PBS, BBC and Channel 4 (UK) in more than 20 countries. His series of family planning mini-dramas in Bengali won the World Health Organization's Global Award for Media Excellence in Beijing in 1985. He produced and directed the ground-breaking half-hour infomercial that funded Jerry Brown's 1992 Presidential campaign. For the past five years, he has been making social documentaries and acting as a media consultant for the Asian Development Bank, a large N.G.O. whose aim is the reduction and elimination of poverty in Asia. In 2004 he was a director on the DVD for the extended edition of "Return of the King," the final Lord of the Rings film.

Megalos has a B.A. in anthropology and comparative literature from Columbia University where he studied with Margaret Mead. He also assisted Alan Lomax at that time. He was awarded an M.F.A. from Columbia as well and taught theater there at the graduate School of the Arts. He taught film at the School of Visual Arts in New York City for four years and is on the faculty of the International Film and Television Workshops in Rockport, Maine. He regularly lectures at the American Film Institute and at the new Getty Museum in Los Angeles. He was the Vice President of Production and Director of Programming at The Recovery Network, a cable television, internet, and radio network, from its inception in May of 1996 until December of 1998. In his time there, he created six television series and produced 120 hours of programming. He created the company logo and the network look and was involved in the creation of the company's website. In the early 1970's he worked as a gold miner at the Homestake Mine in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

555 Kappock Street, Riverdale, NYC 718-884-4508 davidsaltman@verizon.net 917-561-9252

David Saltman

Pinnacle Productions, Inc. New York, NY 2001- present

President / Executive Producer

- Create & produce documentaries, feature films, books
- Current PBS cultural history series, two feature film scripts
- Media consulting for charities & the arts

CNN New York, NY 1994-2001

Executive Producer

- Led & managed 100 journalists worldwide
- Co-created & co-led CNN Financial Network
- Executive Producer: *Pinnacle, Business Unusual, Your Money*
- Created & launched *Movers*, critically-acclaimed bio series

Rain Forest Films New York, NY 1990-94

President/Executive Producer

- Led & launched *Channel One* network, Whittle Communications
- *Good Morning America; The Power Game* (PBS); Audubon Films
- Created award-winning PR & advertising campaigns
- Organized international film festival

CBS News New York, NY 1980-90

Producer/Director/Writer

- Producer, *CBS News Sunday Morning with Charles Kuralt*
- Head Writer, *CBS Morning News*
- Lead producer/writer, CBS News foreign coverage
- Six CBS pieces inducted into Smithsonian Institution

Education Wharton School, U. of Penn., Philadelphia Certificate, 1994
University of Sao Paulo, Brazil Lecturer, 1990
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor B.A., 1967

Books *The Secret Notebooks of Harry Houdini* (work in progress)

Gilda Contemporary Books, New York, 1992

The Sports Book (co-author) Bantam Books, New York, 1976

The Great Escape (co-author) Bantam Books, New York, 1974

The Marrakech Express Knopf/Links Books, New York 1973

Publications *Chief Executive* Feature writer 2003-

Off the Wall Street Journal Humor 1986

The New York Times News, science, travel 1965-81

TV Guide Humor, reportage 1975-81

Rolling Stone Travel & adventure columnist 1973-74

Assignments NBC Writer, *Sophisticated Ladies* documentary 1989-90

CBS Writer/Producer, *CBS News*, Gulf War coverage 1989-90

The Global Newspaper Directed Walter Cronkite film 1987

Skills & Honors Speak, read & write French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian,
German, Russian, Arabic & Malay.

Professional magician: use illusion, sleight of hand & stagecraft to
create innovative, award-winning television & film graphics.

Emmy award 2003: Fox TV “Best Business Story”

DAVID SALTMAN

Writer/Producer/Director/Executive Producer

Many television producers, directors and writers have won Emmy awards. David Saltman is the only one to have his work inducted into the Smithsonian Institution, recognizing its “innovation and excellence” in visual and editorial presentation.

David is executive producer of a 13-part documentary series currently on public television, entitled “What We Eat,” an innovative and surprising look at the cultural history of food and drink. He’s writing a work of historical fiction on Houdini’s tour of Russia in 1903, when he performed for the Tsar. He’s just completed a screenplay on Einstein’s early life, and is just finishing a feature film treatment about the radical politics and revolutionary music scene of San Francisco in the late Sixties.

Previously, David was executive producer of *Pinnacle*, the award-winning biographical profile series on CNN. He has made hundreds of half-hour filmed profiles at CNN, in addition to creating, executive-producing and winning awards for *Movers*, *Your Money* and *Business Unusual*. He developed his filmmaking skills and sensibilities during years as a producer and writer for *Sunday Morning with Charles Kuralt*, the flagship arts and culture magazine series on CBS.

Before embarking on his television and film career, David distinguished himself as an author, magazine writer and editor. His last book, *Gilda*, a biography of Gilda Radner, was hailed by the *Los Angeles Times* as “elegiac” and “more exciting than prime time.” He has authored or co-authored three more critically-acclaimed and commercially successful books: *The Sports Book* and *The Great Escape*, published by Bantam, and *The Marrakech Express*, published by Links. His humor pieces in *TV Guide*, his science writing in *Omni* and his travel and adventure writing in *Rolling Stone* and *The New York Times* set the standards for the art during the 1970s and 1980s.

SIDNEY GALANTY

Communications Consultant

Sidney Galanty, President of Galanty & Company, Inc. is a communications and advertising specialist, media consultant and director with more than thirty-five years of experience in broadcasting, television and public relations.

From 1958 to 1960 Sidney began his career as communications consultant to the U.S. Army's Space Program, the forerunner of NASA, where he managed the promotion of the Program's engineering projects led by Dr. Werner von Braun. One of his accomplishments was the promotion of the use of closed-circuit television, then in experimental stages, to increase educational retention and supplement classroom teaching. As a result of Sidney's efforts, the time spent in the classroom was reduced while student retention of the curriculum taught was significantly increased.

In 1961, after a stint at CBS Television in New York City, Sidney joined the administration of President John F. Kennedy. He served as Deputy Chief of Production for Television at the United States Information Agency under the legendary Edward R. Murrow. As one of visionary broadcasting pioneers, he established the International Television division and served as the government communications coordinator for the 1963 civil rights march on Washington. He created the award-winning international educational series "*Let's Learn English*" and coordinated programs with foreign governments, creating and producing educational programming with special emphasis on countries in South America. His innovative work as a creative specialist in propaganda was recognized by the Distinguished Government Service Award presented by President Kennedy.

Upon leaving government service in 1966, Sidney joined the renowned international advertising agency of Dancer, Fitzgerald & Sample, where he created and produced ad campaigns for corporate clients across the United States. In 1968 he returned to Washington as director of television for Vice President Hubert Humphrey's presidential campaign. That same year, Sidney founded Communications Group West, a film and television company creating educational programming, documentaries, and commercials for major national advertisers. The company developed multilevel teaching materials and classroom audiovisuals, and its highly acclaimed programs such as Walt Kelly's "*We Have Met the Enemy and He Is Us!*", "*Afro-American Heritage*" and "*The Seed of Hope*" won many awards, including the New York Educational Film Award.

Since 1976, when he established a political media division within the company, Sidney Galanty has created memorable communications and advertising for Presidential candidates Sen. Gary Hart and Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Chicago mayor Harold Washington, Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley, numerous senatorial, congressional and gubernatorial candidates, as well as a number of

historic ballot initiatives. In addition, social issues and education have always been of particular interest. Especially successful was the public awareness campaign to promote integration in the Dallas, Texas School District. This coordinated campaign, devised by Sidney Galanty, mobilized the media, local churches, community groups, as well as business entities and TV and radio stations, who were enlisted to broadcast informational messages and a special half-hour show about the school integration program.

In 1980, Sidney joined with Academy Award-winning actress Jane Fonda to create, produce and market the innovative video program in home exercise, the first in what was to become a series of 13 videos. "*Jane Fonda Workout*" videos marked a new era in home video and became the top-selling product in the history of the industry, with more than 8 million copies sold. Sidney's successes in this field range from creating the first commercially successful aerobic video to developing a new long form of political television advertising now known as "docmercial." His work in public service promotion for government agencies, such as the United States Sentencing Commission and the Department of Labor, was also recognized for its innovation and effectiveness.

Over the years, Sidney Galanty's communications and advertising has received international acclaim for its unique creative approach and high production quality. A member of the Directors Guild of America, he has been singled out for Clio Awards, Telly Awards, Billboard Awards, and Pollie Awards, as well as the London International Advertising Award. He won the Berlin Film Festival award for his documentary "*Seeds of Hope*" and the coveted Cannes Film Festival award for his original television drama "*Gideon's Trumpet*."

Sidney Galanty lectured at universities such as Yale, Columbia, Lewis & Clark and UCLA on communications and the use of television and radio to motivate and inform. He often speaks at professional broadcast and media communications seminars and holds workshops across the country. He's a frequent contributor to national publications like the Los Angeles Times. In recent years he's become involved in international communications, consulting with the Labour Party in Great Britain, and teaching at the Election Training Program in Ukraine. During his stays in Moscow, Sidney developed relationships with a number of prominent political and government figures in the Russian Federation, including close associates of former President Boris Yeltsin. Most recently Sidney was consulting with advertising agencies in Lithuania and television stations in Armenia.