

TRIBUTE TO FORMER VIETNAMESE PRIME MINISTER VO VAN KIET



**Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet (1922 - 2008)
a Vietnamese outstanding leader, a flag of
renewal, reformation, and reconciliation
- A leader deeply engaged with the people,
serving the people.**

Harvard University Loeb House, November 23, 2022

TRIBUTE TO FORMER VIETNAMESE PRIME MINISTER VO VAN KIET Remarks of Governor Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson

Harvard University Loeb House, November 23, 2022



Of Southeast Asia’s leaders of the past half-century, no leader has demonstrated more foresight and courage than Vietnam’s former Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet who died in 2008. The year 2022 marks the 100th anniversary of his birth – a fitting moment to recognize his contributions to peace, security, reconciliation, and inclusive economic and political development.

A revolutionary who fought against the French and then the Americans, Vo Van Kiet after the war was named Communist Party chief in Ho Chi Minh City, where he saw that Vietnam’s top-down economy was failing to address the severe economic hardship that followed in the war’s wake. He was also alarmed by the government’s harsh treatment of its South Vietnamese adversaries, quietly defying official orders by providing them opportunities to contribute to the vitalization of the former Saigon.

It was an extraordinary act, personally as well as politically. His wife and two children had been killed by South Vietnamese forces.

His openness to new ideas and new ways of doing things stayed with him as he rose through the ranks of the country’s leadership, becoming Prime Minister in 1991. “Being proud of the past,” he said, “does not mean that we cling to it like a cloak to cover our present shortcomings.”

He championed Vietnam’s opening to the outside world through the adoption of liberal economic policies. It was a cause he continued to pursue after leaving office in 1997 when more conservative

leaders came to power in Vietnam. During his time in high office, he presided over a period of dramatic economic growth and foreign investment that is called “Vietnam’s economic miracle.” As Prime Minister, he fostered the creation of normal diplomatic relations with the United States, ushering in what is now a decades-long friendship between the two nations. He refused to be called a statesman, preferring instead to be seen as a partner and friend of other nations whose purpose was to foster peace and mutual understanding.

He advocated for national reconciliation, not only between north and south Vietnam but between the Vietnamese in Vietnam and those who had fled the country after the Vietnam War. He instructed his subordinates to act boldly in the face of those who thought differently, saying “If you go to jail, I will take care of you”

He also recognized the need to bring the Vietnamese people more fully into their governing, saying “the nation belongs to us, the state belongs to us, Vietnam belongs to us, not to communists or any religious group or faction.”

He was, foremost, a man of the people. He respected people from all ranks of life, deeply engaged with them, saw it his duty to serve them, delighted in listening to them, trusted their judgment.

In turn, the Vietnamese people bestowed on him an honorary name – Mr. Sau Dan. It means, “The Prime Minister in the hearts of the people.”

Ever a visionary, one of Vo Van Kiet’s last public acts was to urge the Vietnamese and their government to do everything possible to address climate change, seeing it as an existential threat to Vietnam and the world.

Vo Van Kiet was a resolute leader who dared to think about the world as it could be, not the world as it is.

The Boston Global Forum is honored to recognize Vo Van Kiet and his enduring contributions to peace, security, reconciliation, and inclusive economic and political development.

https://youtu.be/C4k8fq5_vpU

VO VAN KIET AND POLITICAL RECONCILIATION Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Harvard University Loeb House, November 23, 2022



It was really an honor and privilege to be part of this gathering and I think it's a great plan that we spoke about yesterday about the future. We talked about Manifesto, AIWS, actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment and today it's a great opportunity to remind ourselves about great people whose legacy is a very good lighthouse for our future.

Let me go to the few points that I wanted to share with you, especially in the context of reconciliation. I'm coming from the part of the world where the word reconciliation is a very important one. But first of all just to say a few facts that I learned about Vo Van Kiet. Few lessons that

I learned from the legacy that I think may be relevant for the future. Especially if we want to really enter into age, which we call Age of Global Enlightenment. I mean about the fact that he was really leading the Vietnam economic reforms from the 90s as well as reopening to the outside world after decades of wars and isolation. That's something which itself is a great issue.

He was well regarded Vietnamese, revolutionary and political leader, revolutionary veteran fighting in the long war against French colonialism and then South Vietnamese and American forces in South Vietnam during the Vietnam war. We know about him as someone who was in difficult years following the war and was one of the most prominent political leaders that led the reform and innovation policy in Vietnam.

Can you imagine that at that time someone who was coming from hardcore communist country was leading the country to join Asean, normalized relations with USA just 20 years after that war. I think that when we talk about his economy and about what he did in the economic sense, we have to understand that he inherited, and he tried to change not some old fashioned system, but he tried to change harsh Stalinist politics and efficiency.

Can you imagine that he was trying to show that it's possible to do it from a central government perspective, and in that ideological context, that post war situation where Stalin was still alive regardless of the fact that it was happening 30 years after his death? He was the reformer who was really trying to crash that model and open the world.

Can you imagine that we have people like him today together with the people like Vint Cerf and his people centered economics. Can you imagine that we could combine those people who lived in different times. Put together leadership combining skills and people like Kiet, Abe and Cerf. I mean, can you imagine that today we have a critical number of leaders like them who are really running the country and are able and capable of reforming the real world in toughest situations.

When you say that he brought in foreign investment law it looks like peace of cake having in mind what is foreign investment law from today's perspective? But when you put it in that context, it was like heresy. What Vo Van Kiet was doing was not just like having Martin Luther King but also like having Martin Luther reformer from the 16th century, back in medieval Europe when he was reforming the church at that time.

What I am trying to point out is that when we put him in that context, it is something which deserves an extraordinary award.

Now let me put it in my part of the world's recent history, about 30 years ago. Three decades ago when the Dayton peace accord was brought, I was not happy about the way the piece was brought in. A lot of injustice was brought while making the peace accord. The system that was established three decades ago to us was complicated and unjust too. So I was comforting myself by saying: wait a second, we got peace after the bloody war, three years of war where more than 100,000 people were killed, where ultimately international court for former Yugoslavia brought to justice the verdict that was a genocide in one part of the country.

And I mean, after that brutal war, in peaceful Europe at the end of 20th century – when we got peace - I was comforting myself by quoting words that “peace is not everything but without peace nothing else is possible”. Then next steps can be made. The next step after the piece is economy, because the economy is not everything, but without an efficient economy, no progress is possible.

And ultimately, we come to the word reconciliation. Reconciliation is not everything, but without reconciliation that is based on truth, justice, tolerance and understanding there is no progress in any country.

I think that having in mind what we are witnessing in today's turbulent and fast changing world, we have to remind ourselves about people like Vo Van Kiet, as one of the persons that should be a little bit more shown and known to the rest of the world. In today's divided world.

History does not recall so many persons who were great, who were so great by not forgetting, regardless of injustice done to them, like Kiet who was forgiving even to the guilty ones, and especially to the people that he holds responsible for atrocities and human suffering.

His forgiveness while not forgetting is the basic precondition for moving forward. The world should know much more about Vo Van Kiet and not only because of what he did for Vietnam and Vietnamese. Great respect goes for what he did for reconciliation in his country with the countries that he was actually in the war which took away his family, his wife and two children that have been killed.

We should learn and try to understand people like Mandela and Vo Van Kiet while putting them in the same context. In today's changing, confronted and divisive world, we have growing struggles and challenges which we have to tackle with the legacy of people like we're talking about today.

Our world today is divided in two worlds - the world of cooperation and reconciliation on one side and the world of confrontation and revenge on another. World of inclusive and exclusive societies. World between shared and segregated societies. World of respect and world radicalism, world of tolerance and dialogue versus the world of supremacy and fear, world of learning and understanding versus the world of ignorance and selfishness.

I think the legacy of the people like the ones that we are talking about today is extremely important for all of us. One of the most quoted Kiet sayings has relevance for Vietnam but for other countries as well - "The motherland belongs to us, the state belongs to us, Vietnam belongs to us, not to communist or any religious group or faction. When mentioning the war, a million people feel happy but another million feel miserable." This way of thinking is needed today more than ever in today's world, because I think that a lot of nations today need it - my nation, my country, is just one of them.

We need that not for Vietnam, but for my country and you can just replace the word Bosnia and Herzegovina or USA with the word Vietnam.

You can do this exercise for any other country to see how much it fits but I can clearly say how important it is for my country. My country does not belong to any parties or any ruling or opposition party or any religious group or any factions. We have to go in that direction.

Finally I will call our attention to one of the most guiding parts of this quote that is pointing out that "million people feel happy, but another million feel miserable."

When you mentioned our Bosnian war, or like he was actually in the Vietnam war, we can clearly see that when "million people feel happy another million feel miserable".

We have to understand that all of us today, in confronted and divided nations of the world, have to keep in mind that ordinary people on the winning and losing side are usually seeing things differently regardless of the fact that all of them are ultimately bigger or smaller losers, even if they're on the winning side.

Feeling of guilt and pride, victory and defeat have to be filtered through reconciliation, which is based on truth and justice, dialogue and respect, learning and understanding. In Vietnam, just like in any divided or united societies, in Boston like in the European Union today, we have to understand this regardless of where and who we are.

It is one of the most important lessons that I learned from studying about the legacy of great men like the ones that we are talking about at the Boston Global Forum today.

We were talking about the future yesterday, talking about the past today, and all together we're actually reminding ourselves and talking about creating a better future based on vision and lessons learned from the past.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4vt59qhjEdo>

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF PRIME MINISTER VO VAN KIET Ramu Damodaran, the first chief of United Nations Academic Impact

Harvard University Loeb House, November 23, 2022



Note: I am indebted to the memoir of Vu Quoc Tuan for many of the insights into this remarkable life and career.

Imagine if you left home one morning, said goodbye to your spouse and children, and learned a few hours later that they had been killed in a bombing raid, their bodies never to be recovered.

Most of us would have allowed that destruction of our lives to imbue us with a sense of hate, of anger, of revenge. Who among us would reach out to those whom we considered our enemies and work with them to create reconciliation, to restore trust, to nurture friendship?

One individual did. His name was Vo Van Kiet. As Prime Minister of Viet Nam from 1991 to 1997, he reciprocated the decision of the Clinton administration in the United States to lift embargos against Viet Nam in 1994 with the normalization of diplomatic relations the following year.

As the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam told the United Nations General Assembly that year “The lifting by the United States of the embargo imposed upon Viet Nam has opened up new prospects for building and broadening multi-faceted cooperation between our two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in the service of peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region and throughout the world.”

This was also an affirmation of what Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet had said at an ASEAN summit,

“gone are the dark days for the Southeast Asian region.” In always looking to the future, rather than regretting or reliving the past, he brought to life five important principles that informed his national and world view.

One: That “unity in diversity” was the driving force to attain national, regional and global aspirations. He gave voice to this in Viet Nam itself, when he spoke of the need to respect those in his own country who had supported invading forces during the war so that full national reconciliation could take place. He gave voice to this in ASEAN where he spoke not of uniformity but a respect by each nation of the independence and sovereignty of other nations. And he gave voice to this globally when he established the “consultative group for reform” which included scholars originally from Viet Nam but working at the United Nations, Germany and Japan, among others.

After he met with then-Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Tokyo in March 1992, Japan resumed its ODA to Vietnam in November 1992 (\$370 million) and indicated willingness to provide grants and loans to help repay Vietnam’s debt to the International Monetary Fund. To assist with Vietnam’s market reforms, Tokyo announced in October 1993 that it would send a team of legal experts to help in drafting commercial and investment laws. This set into motion a pattern of bilateral cooperation which continued to be nurtured in later years, including during the Prime Ministership of Shinzo Abe, whom we also mourn today.

Vo Van Kiet was a champion of inner party democracy which he saw as a prerequisite for drawing wisdom from the people, a “subsidy” that could propel the country forward, informing his assertion that democracy needed to be promoted in the Party to ensure freedom of thought.

Two: Seeking unconventional means of communication and dialogue. He was an accessible and respectful leader, listening, in particular, to members of the creative community. His former assistant Vu Quoc Tuan has recalled how poet Nguyen Duy once read to him a poem which had criticisms of government functioning which he appreciated and took on board.

Vu Quoc Tuan also cites the case of Dong Thap Muoi where rice was annually cultivated in only a single crop; in certain localities, rice yield was less than 1 ton a hectare. He directly met farmers, came to each field, wading through the mud to ask them what should be done to improve production and then made the breakthrough decision to build the irrigation system. As a result, paddy production in the Mekong River Delta was raised from 4.6 million tons in 1976 to 16.7 million tons in 2000 and the Mekong River Delta became the largest granary in Vietnam.

Three: what Governor Michael Dukakis has called an “open door policy” to integrate with the world, in parallel with national reconciliation at home. Too many nations have sought to reach out to the outside world, for reasons of politics or commerce, while ignoring the need for cohesion and unity at home.

Vo Van Kiet’s Vietnam was an exception; he brought together his nation’s north and south as assuredly as he reached out to west and east. He directed the construction of a 500kV North-South Transmission Line, contributing to regulating the power volume throughout the country and, as important, symbolizing the true reunification of the country. This was done through what is

described as “the guerrilla method”: dividing the span into several sections, setting the poles simultaneously, and then assembling the sections together. The line was expected to take four years to build, but it was completed in two years.



The line was also an affirmation of the power of youth; young people were the main force in the construction of electric poles, pulling wire and addressing the many other necessary tasks. Many sections were assigned to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union or the Da Nang Youth Volunteers Association. Vu Quoc Tuan recalls the days when he and the Prime climbed to the high mountain peaks to inspect the construction of electric poles and pulling of the wires. The young people gathered around “uncle Sau” like a family member. During a visit to the people constructing the Line on occasion of the Lunar New Year, he spoke to every person, asking them about their family, about the food and drinking water, reminding them of the cakes on Tet holiday. He was enthusiastically cheered.

As relations normalized, several travel agencies in Little Saigon in California reported up to a 50% increase in inquiries about trips to Vietnam.

Si Duong, a 42-year-old Garden Grove businessman, looked forward to diplomatic normalization bringing him back to his homeland for the first time since the fall of Saigon. “I have waited 20 years to see my parents,” he said.

Four: invigorating the ethic of “doi moi”, or renovation, with a truly entrepreneurial spirit which allowed the private sector to realise its ambitions and the public sector to seek unexplored areas of adventure. Again, to quote the Vietnam Foreign Minister, the core of this reform and renewal was the development of a multi-sector economy operating through a market mechanism and employing State regulation at the macro-economic level with a view to maintaining the country’s

socio-economic stability, along with the step-by-step establishment of a state of law of the people, by the people and for the people.

The reform and renewal process achieved important initial results. The average annual growth rate of gross national product for the three years from 1991 to 1993 was 7.3 per cent; for the first six months of 1994, the rate rose to 8%.

In parallel, an inclusive policy to harness the skills of the young, mirrored in his famous statement “no one can choose their parents.” Youth had traditionally been inspired by a song whose refrain ran “If you are human, I will die for the country.” Today’s homeland, the Prime Minister said, does not require every young person to die for it. Rather it requires him or her to live and live meaningfully. And so, the refrain should be corrected as “If I am a human, I have to live for the homeland.” Living is not parasitic, living is to work”.

After April 30, 1975, when the South was liberated and the country united, Vo Van Kiet was assigned to be the Chairman of the People’s Committee and then the Secretary of the Party Committee in Ho Chi Minh City. Vu Quoc Tuan recalls that the State could not buy paddy; the people had to eat rice mixed with maize, potato, and other root vegetables. Mr. Vo Van Kiet devised many measures to deal with the problems. State owned enterprises were allowed to borrow foreign currencies to buy raw materials and buy paddy from farmers at reasonable prices, through a system called “fence breaking.” It was contrary to the established regulations of the State but solved practical issues and helped the people and guided the entire country during the next few years.

Five: The courage of public expression. As Prime Minister, he spoke openly about matters that were traditionally discussed in hushed tones privately. In so doing, he took his nation and his people into confidence. And he gave measure of himself to the world. An instance of this is also the letter he wrote on August 9, 1995 in anticipation of the 8th National Party Congress (July 1996). The letter outlined four important issues for the Politburo to consider: (i) A need to understand and be integrated into the world in which we are living, (ii) Concern about breakdown of social order and security, (iii) Improving the state management capacity, and (iv) Party reform.

The US “opening” to Viet Nam was a vindication of the assertion by Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts in his “State of the State” address in 1990 where he spoke of the need to “go international with a vengeance” whether in business and commerce or in education.” Our kids have to go back to the study of geography,” he asserted. Looking at any map of the world, the shared Pacific linkages between Viet Nam and the United States speak of the inevitability of their cooperation. As does their shared presence in the United Nations.

If, as Suzanne Nossel writes, “the United Nations remains the closest thing to a system of global governance that the world has ever known and may ever achieve,” much is owed to its unique convening capacity in bringing together erstwhile adversaries, even combatants, to a shared sense of participatory purpose which, at its finest, is reflected in the unanimity of resolutions consciously conceived in common cause. In 2021, fifty years after the verdict in the My Lai massacre case was consummated, the United States, President of the United Nations Security Council in March, was looking to hand over its leadership of that body in a matter of days to Viet Nam, next in line of alphabetical rotation. This some 44 years after Viet Nam (which could well have been a founding member of the United Nations in 1945) was admitted to the world body, its then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, affirming his country’s readiness

to “continue negotiations for a satisfactory solution to the problems still outstanding with a view to normalizing relations between” Viet Nam and the United States.

Those negotiations, facilitated by the commonality of United Nations membership, succeeded; as United States Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield said at a UN Security Council Ministerial Open Debate on Mine Action, chaired by Viet Nam on April 3, “our two countries now sit together as partners in this Council – and that has not always been the case. However, in the 26 years since our countries normalized diplomatic relations, the United States and Viet Nam have developed a thriving partnership, which includes jointly addressing war legacies and unexploded ordnance. This collaboration has allowed Viet Nam and the United States to make enormous efforts to ensure that the Vietnamese people can be safe from explosive remnants of war.” It was particularly heart-warming to see instance of that “trusted partnership” in the “soft power” of shared music featuring the outgoing United States ambassador in Ha Noi, Daniel Kritenbrink, with references to Vietnam’s “hot spots and hot pots.”



I was privileged to join a conversation in mid-March 2021: which included a number of friends from Viet Nam. The event was led by Governor Michael Dukakis, who recently co-founded Artificial Intelligence World Society (AIWS), “a project that aims to bring scientists, academics, government officials and industry leaders together to keep AI a benign force serving humanity’s best interests.” The idea of an AIWS struck a particular chord since the United Nations had, just two years after its inception, organized a conference on the idea of a “world society”; just as that society sought to be both a physical and a spiritual concept, so too did our 2021 conversation suggest what the Boston Global Forum describes as a “sophisticated pioneer model: a combination of the virtual, digital AIWS City and a real city”, the model being Phan Thiet in Viet Nam, developed by the Nova Group in that country whose Chairman, Bui Thanh Nhon, described it as “ the place for the World

Leadership Alliance-Club de Madrid and the Michael Dukakis Institute to hold important annual events marked by the theme of ‘Building a New Economy’ for the world in the digital and artificial intelligence era, a venue to announce new achievements in the history of artificial intelligence and the digital economy.”

Nguyen Anh Tuan, co-founder and CEO of BGF, speaking at the Riga Conference 2019 in Latvia, referred to the “need for a new social contract, one that is suited to a world of artificial intelligence, big data, and high-speed computation and that will protect the rights and interests of citizens individually and society generally. A fundamental assumption of the social contract is that the five centres of power – government, citizens, business firms, civil society organizations, and AI assistants – are interconnected and each needs to check and balance the power of the others. Citizens should have access to education pertaining to the use and impact of AI,” a thought reflective of what Governor Dukakis said at the March event, of the possibilities of “new ideas, initiatives, and solutions by thinkers and creators in an effort to build a civilized, prosperous, peaceful, and happy world,” a reference that also brought to mind Viet Nam’s youthful academic energy and, indeed, the youthful energy of Vo Van Kiet himself. Were he to have been alive today, one can imagine him, with wit and ready smile, championing all that the United Nations and the Boston Global Forum are working to do together – seeking the opportunities of technology, digital advance and artificial intelligence to create a truly harmonious world society, justly governed, its social contract woven by the talents of its peoples.

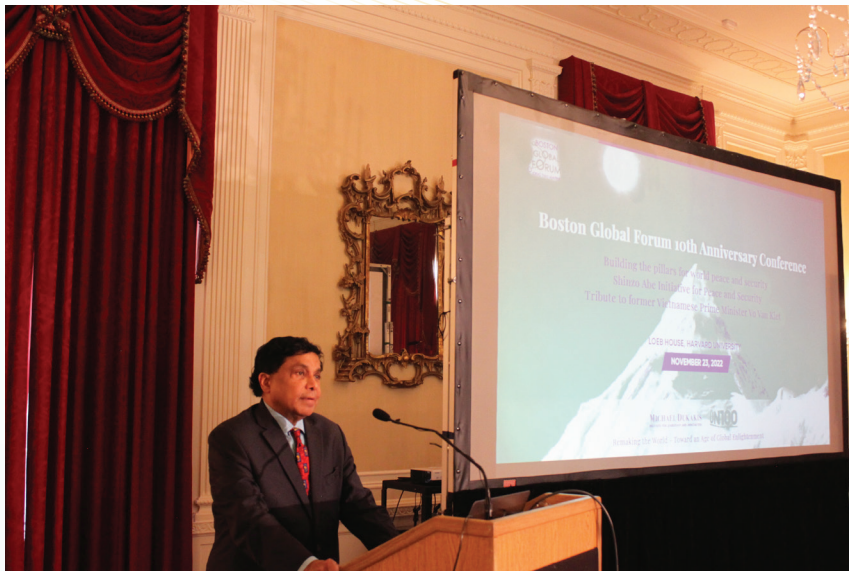
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wr5JsypD2Ew>

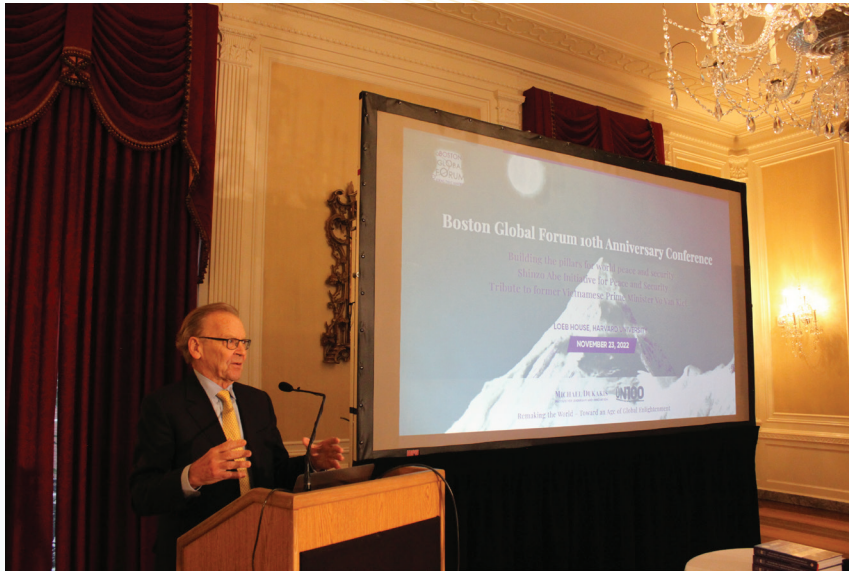












Boston Global Forum 10th Anniversary Conference

November 22-23, 2022 at Harvard University Loeb House

Creating an Age of Global Enlightenment

The United Nations is championing a Global Digital Compact and Roadmap for Digital Cooperation under the leadership of the Technology Envoy of Secretary General of United Nations and his office. The UN initiative will be addressed at the UN Summit of the Future in 2024. The BGF is a strong supporter of this effort.

The Boston Global Forum framing of The United Nations Centennial Initiative as well as its publication entitled Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment (with the AI World Society (AIWS), the AI International Accord, and the Social Contract for the AI Age) capture the urgent need for consolidate action. Toward this end, the BGF has established Global Alliance for Digital Governance (GADG) to coordinate global resources to buttress the creation of an Age of Global Enlightenment.

On the first day of the Conference, distinguished leaders and thinkers will honor the UN Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology Amandeep Gill with the World Leader in AIWS Award. Ambassador Gill will present the “Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech”. This first will also include a discussion of ways in which the BGF can contribute to the development of an Age of Global Enlightenment as indicated in its Manifesto, entitled AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment.

On second day, the Conference will focus on the many contributions of, and lessons learned from, the lives of the late Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the late Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that helped to build critical pillars for world peace and security.

Agenda - Day 1

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm, EST, November 22, 2022
Loeb House, Harvard University
17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA

2:30 pm – 3:00 pm:

Arrival of guests (refreshments available)

3:00 pm:

Welcome

Thomas Patterson, Harvard

World Leader in AI World Society Award to Amandeep Gill

Michael Dukakis, former governor of Massachusetts and Thomas Patterson

Distinguished Global Enlightenment Speech

Amandeep Gill, UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology

Roundtable discussion with Amandeep Gill

AIWS, UN's Global Digital Compact and Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, fostering an Age of Global Enlightenment – Manifesto AIWS Actions to create an Age of Global Enlightenment

Cameron Kerry, former acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce

Nazli Choucri, MIT

Zlatko Lagumdzija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (online)

Francesco Lapenta, John Cabot University in Rome

The Global Enlightenment Economy

Alex Pentland, MIT (online) and Jeff Saviano

Addressing the problem of misinformation and disinformation

Joan Donovan, Harvard

Tech for Global Enlightenment Education and helping Ukraine

Lana Cook, MIT

Knowledge-Based Systems in AI for an Age of Global Enlightenment

Randall Davis, MIT

General Discussion

Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson, moderator

5:30 pm

Concluding Observations

Michael Dukakis and guests

6:00 pm

Adjournment

Agenda – Day 2

7:30 – 11:40 am, EST, November 23, 2022
Loeb House, Harvard University
17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA

(NOTE: The early start is to accommodate online speakers from Asia and to allow in-person guests an early start if they are traveling over the Thanksgiving break.)

7:00 – 7:30 am: Arrival of guests (refreshments available)

7:30 am: Welcome
Thomas Patterson, Harvard

Shinzo Abe Initiative for Peace and Security
Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO, Boston Global Forum
Nobue Mita, BGF representative in Japan (online)

Shinzo Abe's Indo-Pacific legacy
Yasukazu Hamada, Japanese Minister of Defense (online)

Shinsuke Sugiyama, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

Shinzo Abe's world peace and security legacy
Nobukatsu Kanehara, Doshisha University (online)

Abenomics
Koichi Hamada, Yale Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (online)

Video about Shinzo Abe
Tomohiko Taniguchi, Keio University and advisor to PM Shinzo Abe (online)

Bonji Ohara, Senior Fellow, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Security (online)

Shunji Yanai, Judge, International Tribunal for the law of the sea, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

Yasuhide Nakayama, former Japanese State Minister for Defense (online)

Ichiro Fujisaki, The president of Nakasone Peace Institute, former Japanese Ambassador to the USA (online)

Building the pillars of world peace and security
Cameron Kerry, former acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce
Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO of the Boston Global Forum
Nam Pham, former Massachusetts Assistant Secretary of Business Development & International Trade

Discussion

Thomas Patterson and Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki, moderators

Tribute to former Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet

Remarks of Governor Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson

Video Honoring former Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet

Introduced by Nguyen Anh Tuan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBZEB6HYoHs>

Lessons from the life of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet

Ramu Damodaran, the first chief of United Nations Academic Impact

Vo Van Kiet and Political Reconciliation

Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (online)

Leaders and the People

Mats Karlsson, former Vice President of the World Bank

11:25 am BGF's 10th Anniversary – Honoring Chief Contributors

Michael Dukakis and Thomas Patterson

11:30 am Concluding remarks

Michael Dukakis

11:40 am Adjournment

Moderators and Speakers:

Nazli Choucri, MIT Professor, BGF Board Member

Lana Cook, PhD., Assistant Director, Strategic Initiatives, MIT Open Learning

Ramu Damodaran, Co-Chair of the United Nations Centennial Initiative, the first Chief of United Nations Academic Impact

Randall Davis, MIT Professor, the History of AI Board Member

Joan Donovan, Dr., Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics, and Public Policy's Research Director, Harvard University

Michael Dukakis, Governor, Former Governor of Massachusetts, US Presidential Democratic Candidate 1988, co-founder and Chair of the Boston Global Forum (BGF)

Ichiro Fujisaki, Former Japanese Ambassador to the US
Amandeep Gill, Ambassador, Under Secretary General and United Nations Envoy on Technology
Koichi Hamada, Yale Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe
Yasukazu Hamada, Japanese Minister of Defense
Nobukatsu Kanehara, Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe
Mats Karlsson, former Vice President of the World Bank, Representative of BGF in Sweden
Cameron Kerry, Former US Acting Secretary of Commerce
Zlatko Lagumdzija, former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Representative of the Boston Global Forum in Balkan
Yasuhide Nakayma, former Japanese State Minister of Defense
Nguyen Anh Tuan, CEO, Boston Global Forum
Thomas Patterson, Harvard Professor, BGF Board Member
Alex Pentland, MIT Professor, BGF Board Member
Shinsuke J. Sugiyama, Former Japan Ambassador to the US
Kotaro Suzuki, Consul General of Japan in Boston
Tomohiko Taniguchi, Professor, Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

Discussants:

Sanjay Aggarwal, Senior Director, Public Affairs at American Tower
Nami Bold, EY
Gloria J. Browne-Marshall, Writer, IOP Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School
Anders Corr, Principal at Corr Analytics
Philippe Le Corre, Senior Harvard Kennedy School Fellow
Hien Dang, Research Scholar at University of Massachusetts in Boston
Robert Desimone, MIT Professor, Director, McGovern Institute at MIT
Thang Dinh, Assistant to BGF's CEO

Cuong Do, University of Connecticut Professor

Karen Feinberg, Feinberg Consulting, Harvard affiliated Principal Consultant/Researcher

James Ferrari, President at Citizen 007 Media

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, former President of Croatia

Michael Green, CSIS

Llewellyn King, host of PBS's "White House Chronicle"

Kei Kitanohara, Weatherhead Center, Harvard

Michael Kringsman, Publisher of CXOTalk

Anh Le, ICT specialist

Van McCormick, Founding Director, International Economic Alliance (IEA)

Jim McManus, Principal Partner, Slowey Mcmanus Communications

Beatriz Merino, former Prime Minister of Peru, Representative of BGF in Peru

Nobue Mita, Representative of Boston Global Forum in Japan

Paul Nemitz, Principal Adviser on Justice Policy, EU Commission

Minh Nguyen, Coordinator of the History of AI Initiative

Trung Nguyen, Ambassador, former Assistant to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet

William Nguyen, R&D Manager at Mitsubishi Electric, Cambridge

Quynh Nham, Assistant to BGF's CEO

Barry Nolan, former Comm. Director for Joint Economic Committee of Congress

Bonji Ohara, Senior fellow security study program of Sasakawa Peace Foundation

Takahiro Omori, Staff Writer, Sankei Shimbun, Weatherhead Center, Harvard

Zaneta Ozolina, Professor, Chairwoman of LATO, Latvia

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