



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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1/77
Westonka Luv
UN prog.

Marr: Let us look in on the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris. Representatives of the "North-South" divisions of nations are meeting to discuss ways of transferring more of the resources of the world's wealthy Northern Hemisphere to its poorer south. Here you see a representative of OPEC--the oil producing nations, self proclaimed champions of the third world; INDIA, representing the "have-nots" who call themselves the "Group of 77" actually numbering over 100 nations; USA, representing the "haves", the industrialized developed nations. The scene is set for discussion on reform of the economic system particularly with regard to Trade, Monetary Reform, and Aid.

OPEC: You will recall, honored representatives, that in 1974 the UN General Assembly passed the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, a document designed to reorder the economic priorities of this world.

INDIA: Yes, we the "Group of 77" have finally banded together by our common bond of suffering. Once we were colonies of the rich nations, later we served as bargaining chips in the game between the western countries and the communist bloc. Now struggling on our own we find it impossible to deliver a decent level of survival to our people. We are tired of the old solutions of "western technologists" and "western loans"--we want a new order. The two and one half billion people in our countries produce many of the raw materials that are processed in the industrialized nations. Then they sell those products back to us at considerably higher prices. Our people are unemployed, have substandard living conditions and are hardly able to maintain the basic dignity associated with human life. If these conditions continue tensions could cause an explosion within our nations and consequently between nations. It's only a matter of time.

USA: Of course we sympathize with the conditions you describe. We know we depend on the countries you represent for our raw materials. And we are even more aware of our allies in Europe and Japan and their increasing dependence upon these same materials. We also look to future cooperation from all countries of the world if we are to do anything regarding the problems of an oceans policy, the environment, and nu-

clear proliferation. The American people have always been a generous people.

OPEC: Generous in the past, yes, but ten years ago the US contributed .50 percent of its gross national product to development overseas, now the figure has shrunk to .23 percent.

INDIA: Lets get down to specifics. What we are looking for are adjustments in three basic areas: trade, monetary reform, and aid. Regarding trade, we in the developing countries depend for 80 percent of our export earnings on 10 major commodities.

Many of us produce one, maybe two each. Consumers in the industrialized nations pay \$200 billion for the final products of raw materials for which we the producers receive only \$30 billion. That \$170 billion gap must be reduced.

Regarding monetary reform, we received only 4 percent of the \$102 billion of international monetary reserves created in 1970 and 1974. Monetary reform must take account of our development needs.

And lastly, as far as aid goes, you in the developed industrial nations should increase your official development assistance to .70 percent of your gross national product. The western nations average now is only .30 percent with the US spending .23 percent, as my friend pointed out earlier.

OPEC: Look, you've just celebrated your bicentennial in the US, why not mount a massive effort similar to the post war Marshall Plan to aid western-Europe, to bring the developing nations into the international economic mainstream.

USA: Don't forget there are many people who are tired of seeing the US battered in the UN by votes taken against it. There are also many people who still feel the poor are not getting the aid that is already given their governments.

OPEC: You must tell your people that those days are long gone. Recipient nations have improved their end of the operation because their populations are demanding that economic benefits of aid be shared by more people. Even in nations where governments are not directly accountable to the people through an electoral process internal pressures have developed to the extent that attention must be paid to the lower echelons of society.

The US must also remember that the days of a US dominating in the UN are over, a fact of life to be reckoned with.

INDIA: Again, I would like to bring you back to the specifics and away from politics. Our "Group of 77" would like to see some price stabilization for our commodities. These include bananas, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton and cotton yarn, hard fibers and products, iron ore, jute and jute products, manganese, meats, phosphates, rubber, sugar, tea, tropical timber, tin and vegetable oils. The rapidly changing prices play havoc with our economies particularly when we depend on only one or two of these as the basis of our economy.

The way we see it is this: Prices would be negotiated in consumer/ producer forums and would be supported either through export quotas to reduce supplies reaching the international market or where appropriate by establishing buffer stocks.

We would like to establish a \$3 billion international common fund financed by both producers and consumers of raw materials to pay for storage and administration.

USA: Well now, our policy is generally to oppose any undue governmental interference in the market. However, we do understand your plight and will be willing to negotiate on a case by case basis as opposed to the comprehensive approach. As you know, the executive branch has already signed and sent to the Senate two such agreements on tin and coffee.

Although we are not totally in agreement with this approach we are willing to look at our policy this coming year and discuss the common fund idea under the auspices of a UN agency.

You remember of course, we are also in favor of expanding the International Monetary Fund in order to increase loans to countries who find themselves at the mercies of fluctuating prices.

OPEC: Now wait a minute- the relief the IMF can offer is only marginal. The "77" cannot begin to borrow enough to cover the earnings shortfalls. Not only that, these nations cannot take on any more loans. Their debt burden is already overwhelming.

INDIA: We are aiming at reasonableness, fairness from you industrial nations. Since World War II you have bargained among yourselves to reduce tariffs and import restrictions on the goods you manufacture and export but you have not, my friend, worked very hard to reduce tariff barriers that limit the manufactured exports of countries like mine. How can we ever increase our industrial capacity that way? What we would like to see is this:

*lower duties on our manufactured goods than on those from developed countries

*a minimum of reciprocal agreements where you ask us to match concessions with your concessions

*expansion of the generalized system of preferences on tariffs to allow more of our goods to enter duty free, particularly shoes, textiles and electronics.

USA: But much as I sympathize with your situation we can't ignore our workers.

You know what happens when our markets are flooded with cheaper foreign made goods-- unemployment and that's one of our major problems,

We won't demand full reciprocity from you but we must have some reciprocal agreements to protect our own economy.

OPEC: Don't forget if the 77 become stronger economically it will mean more markets for your goods, more jobs for your people.

INDIA: There are those of us who over the last several years have developed a problem due to extended borrowing. Much of this borrowing has been from commercial sources. More than half of our credit has come from these sources. The amounts are staggering. The interest alone is overwhelming. Some nations have been able to reduce their trade deficits and reduce growth to cover the situation. My country has been unable to do this like many others.

We would like to propose an international moratorium on non-commercial debts with ~~the~~ payments to be rescheduled over twenty five years to solve this problem. This is the only way we can deal with these huge debts.

OPEC: Of course, that will help some-- but the real keystone for development is bilateral and multilateral aid. There must be more grants especially to those at

the bottom of the economic ladder.

USA: With all that oil money I hope you draw yourself into that picture.

INDIA: Money yes, but technology is just as important to us. The multinational corporations from the industrialized world have a monopoly on both present and future technology. We want to see:

- *more disclosure of company finances and procedures
- *guarantees that the technology supplied is "complete"
- *limits on royalty payments to the parent company
- *time limits on licensing agreements

We would also like to see the international patent system revised to include preferential treatment for developing nations.

USA: You overestimate our power over these corporations, you know. We can see that these points might be voluntarily complied with but we don't want to tie corporate hands. This would be bad for the investment climate in your countries as well as mine.

You will recall Secretary Kissinger's remarks calling for regional management training centers and new international institutes to encourage research and development in appropriate technology and energy proposals. He also proposed an International Resource Bank to lend private capital for investment in raw material production especially minerals and energy in the developing nations. This would improve the political climate for foreign investment, serve as an intermediary to shift resources and technology from the developed to the developing nations, and assure supplies of raw materials.

OPEC: Such over protection of the multi-nationals is uncalled for. You are taking a safe avenue and being overly cautious of your investments!

USA: I think we have some reason to be... There is some room for negotiation here. What we cannot accept, however, in your whole list of demands is the provision for settlement of disputes in expropriation cases. We do accept the sovereign right of any nation to expropriate property owned by foreign companies or governments. What

we must vehemently oppose is that any controversy arising over compensation for expropriated property shall be settled under the domestic laws of the nationalizing state and its tribunals. ^{We can't have that!} These disputes must be settled by international arbitration, ~~we feel~~.

INDIA: To summarize friends, let me make a few remarks on behalf of the developing nations of the world.

We have turned to the UN since it is the only forum in which we can exercise collective bargaining. In small group gatherings such as this we can work out the details. But there must be no compromise of the ultimate goals.

In the 1940's America could sympathize with the aspirations of the colonies for political liberation. America didn't have any colonies. ^(change that) It was a liberated colony itself so in that phase America was on the side of the Third World. In the present stage it is not quite on our side. It is the predominant financial and economic power... Structures must be changed. . . new attitudes must be cultivated.

The developing nations haven't done enough to appeal to the American people to remember - - - to remember the New Deal that brought domestic reform to the ~~worst~~ sins of the market mechanism. It came by protecting the rights of the underprivileged.

I still have hope that we will strike a ~~nerve~~ in American historical perspective.

For while America does not stand for equality of wealth, it does stand for equality of opportunity.

Betty Phelan

JAN 12 1977

League of Women Voters of the United States



1730 M St., NW, Washington, D. C. 20036 (202) 296-1770

January 9, 1977

Jerry Jenkins, President
Mary Davies, IR Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Jerry and Mary:

The November/December 1976 Minnesota Voter is an International Chairman's delight. It is a perfect example of using the bulletin to provide information on an item and background for discussion units.

Does the Minnesota LWV usually devote an entire issue of its Voter to one item or was this to help local Leagues prepare members for consensus?

I congratulate you on an excellent job. You covered Trade, Aid and the UN - who could ask for more? I wish there were more like it.

Sincerely,

Ruth Robbins, Chairman
International Relations

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memorandum

January, 1977
THIS IS GOING ON DPM

TO: State and local League presidents

FROM: Martha Aasen, LWV UN observer

Ruth Robbins, IR chairman, has asked that I write a memo to you summarizing and analyzing the results of the last UN General Assembly session. As you know, we usually prepare a formal publication wrapping up each G.A. session and mail it to you in March or April. We realize that many of you are right now in the middle of a UN consensus, so we decided to try to get this information in a memo to you as fast as possible instead of a formal publication. Be sure to pass this memo along to the person or committee in charge of the UN study in your League.

News stories and commentaries on the 31st General Assembly of the United Nations have contained similar pronouncements... "dull," "routine," "benign tedium." The same words have been used to describe another New York event of 1976... the Democratic National Convention. In both cases, dull was beautiful - a welcome change from strife-ridden sessions of the past.

As this year's General Assembly (GA) droned through the final procedural resolutions, having covered a record agenda of 124 items, elected Kurt Waldheim to his second five-year term as UN Secretary-General and admitted 3 new members (bringing the total to 147), delegates from all regions and all ideologies congratulated each other and heaved a collective sigh of relief. The 31st GA finished three months of voting and debating with one impressive accomplishment; it had been uncontroversial. This had been accomplished despite strongly differing views on ways to achieve majority rule in Southern Africa, make peace in the Middle East, solve economic ills, and foster political freedom and human rights. The world's problems were not solved, but the world body was intact to try another year.

Last year's GA passed the bitterly divisive Zionism resolution; this year's GA initiated the drafting of an international convention to prevent the taking of hostages. Two years ago, PLO leader Yasir Arafat appeared at the GA rostrum and was treated as a head of state; this year, the PLO was scarcely noticed. Even some Arab speakers seemed to play down the role of the PLO. The 30th GA had been strongly criticized for passing two contradictory resolutions on Korea; the 31st GA did not debate the Korean situation after North and South Korea withdrew their resolutions from the agenda.

Why did such a calm mood prevail at Turtle Bay? Considerable credit for the withdrawal of the Korean item was given to the United States for what was called in UN circles its "quiet diplomacy." As U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton put it, "Beginning last spring, we targeted specific issues and launched a major educational campaign, including several trips abroad. Aided by a number of developed nations, the United States explained in depth to UN members that their handling of Korea, Puerto Rico and similar issues did not impact just on the United States but would go a long way toward determining the United Nations future effectiveness on issues of all types."

Developments outside UN headquarters - strife and bloodshed in Lebanon and South Africa, economic negotiations in Paris, elections in the United States - also helped produce the watching, waiting mood of the 2,274 delegates to the 31st GA. This was particularly evident in the GA's handling of controversial issues relating to the situation in the Middle East, southern African problems and economic affairs.

When the session opened on September 16, southern African issues - independence for the territory of Namibia, black majority rule in Rhodesia and the racist system of South Africa - were expected to dominate the agenda. Some delegates feared that precipitous action by the GA might endanger ongoing negotiations, but the Assembly exercised restraint and placed the search for solutions over the passage of exacerbating resolutions. The GA did adopt by overwhelming majorities at least ten resolutions on various aspects of the apartheid problem in South Africa. In a Security Council discussion of Namibia (Southwest Africa), the territory illegally occupied by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, the United States, Britain and France opposed a resolution that would have named South Africa as a threat to international peace and would have placed a mandatory arms embargo against the country. Ambassador Scranton said the United States voted against the resolution because it would harm the chances for a free and independent Namibia and might tear the "delicate fabric of negotiations." The United States has, since 1962, enforced its own arms embargo toward South Africa, Ambassador Scranton said.

The GA rejected the proclamation of independence of the Transkei, one of the Bantustans or homelands of South Africa, saying that the establishment of Bantustans was designed to consolidate apartheid, to perpetuate white minority domination, and to dispossess the African people of their inalienable rights. The United States was prepared to go along with a consensus resolution on the homelands issue but one delegate unexpectedly called for a vote. The United States was the only country to abstain in the vote (134 for, 0 against) explaining that there was some wording to which the United States could not agree.

One resolution drew criticism but was passed with only a few votes against, including that of the United States. The resolution endorsed "armed struggle" as a means for Namibia to secure independence from South Africa. The debate was dominated by activist Africans whose influence was reflected in the extreme language of the resolution. Privately, some Africans who had voted for the resolution said they felt the Assembly had gone too far in advocating support of military force for whatever reason.

The Middle East situation which in previous years has nearly torn the world body asunder, continued to elude solution by the world's leaders. However, with the winding down of the war in Lebanon, there was cautious hope in some quarters.

For example, Ambassador Scranton said in his final assessment of the 31st GA, "... the energies of all parties are today engaged productively -- in pursuing ways for the parties to come together. For the first time all sides have manifested a renewed determination to achieve peace." Secretary-General Waldheim while also speaking of "a more favorable climate for serious efforts to resume the negotiating process and to tackle the underlying problems of an overall settlement" warned that time was of the essence and "delay could only revive the risk of a conflict."

The attitude "wait and see what a new American administration will do" particularly affected economic discussions, the so-called "north-south dialogue." This year action in the economic arena took place not so much at the United Nations in New York but at such meetings as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) IV in Nairobi in the summer and the year long Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) in Paris. The latter group, deadlocked over such central issues as programs to reschedule the vast and mounting indebtedness of developing countries and to devise new mechanisms for stabilizing the purchasing power of exporters of raw materials against the effects of inflation, decided to postpone their final meeting until after the Carter administration had time to show its economic hand.

Following the CIEC postponement and prompted by Group of 77 delegates, the UN GA agreed not to adjourn as usual in December but to reconvene in an extraordinary session next spring or summer to review whatever is accomplished in Paris and to assess the impact of the Carter administration on economic negotiations.

The economic convolutions of the past several years caused arguments and controversy in one UN Committee this year - the Committee on Contributions. This committee meets every three years to determine member nations' assessed contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations, according to a formula based on the GNP of each country. This year the increase in income of the oil producing nations caused the committee to ask the oil nations to increase greatly their contribution (400% in one case) to the regular UN budget. Because most of the oil states had begun with very low GNPs and therefore low contributions, the changes in the scale of contributions produced fewer dollars for the United Nations than cries of anguish from the countries' delegates. Finally, the contretemps was resolved by agreeing to the new scale for one year (rather than the usual three) and the convening of an enlarged committee next year to decide whether to go ahead with the new scale or to redo the whole thing.

In spite of a holding pattern on the major issues, the GA did manage to keep busy and pass 207 resolutions. In some cases, "UNese" masked the lack of real progress. For instance, "recalling its resolutions" on the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, the GA "considered the report," "reaffirms its support" and "requests the Special Committee to continue its work" and "submit a report" to the 32nd GA. In other words, nothing was done on the question of restructuring the United Nations.

There was also little progress on the Cyprus dispute; the Secretary-General was asked to continue to exercise his good offices.

The five-week disarmament debate concluded with a series of resolutions including one that "regretted" the absence of positive results during the last three years and "expressed concern" about the very high ceilings of nuclear arms were set by the major powers. Hailed as a real move forward in the disarmament field was

a new convention prohibiting the use of environment modification techniques -- changes in the weather, ocean or innosphere, for instance -- for military or other hostile purposes. The treaty was based on a Soviet-American draft.

In one of its final actions, the GA heeded the wishes of the smaller countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and agreed to call a Special Session on Disarmament in 1978. The United States agreed to serve on the 54-member preparatory committee for the session but expressed misgivings that complex disarmament issues would be handled in public debate by non-experts from 147 countries.

In perhaps its most significant initiative of the session, the GA began the drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages. The treaty proposal was initiated by West Germany, joined by 37 western countries and some third world countries. It marks the first time any approach to the terrorism issue has gained majority favor at the United Nations. It calls for preparation of a convention obligating governments to prevent the taking of hostages and to punish those who take them. A drive by Libya to have the treaty apply only to "innocent" hostages was rejected, and the resolution was approved by consensus. The sponsors hope to draft the treaty, an undertaking described by one supporter "as tricky as moving through a minefield," and present it for formal signatures by the end of next year.

The United Nations moved further toward its goal of universality by admitting three new members: Seychelles, Samoa, and Angola. The United States vetoed the membership application of Vietnam for the third time, saying that Vietnam had failed to meet the fundamental humanitarian obligation of providing information on Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war. The United States abstained on the application of Angola for membership -- after other African nations urged the United States to reconsider its previous veto.

The sober, sensible and serious 31st General Assembly ended its deliberations for the year with a promise from the host country ambassador and a warning by the General Assembly president. The Assembly President, Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, said that the world economic situation "is rapidly worsening with consequences that could prove calamitous for many of the poorer countries." He warned that "economic inequalities and injustices are no less a menace to world order than political conflicts." In his final speech before the UN body, Ambassador Scranton who will be succeeded by Representative Andrew Young (D. Georgia) promised that America "will try with our hearts and minds to work for a lasting peace in the Middle East, to bring majority rule to Southern Africa, to build the mechanisms necessitated by economic interdependence and to progress in arms control and disarmament."



April 25, 1977

Sponsored by the

U.N. REFORM ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470

Phone (201) 694-6111

Dear League of Women Voters President:

We recently sent you under separate cover a U.N. Reform Portfolio Kit setting forth various proposals for carrying out President Carter's pledge to "make a major effort at reforming and restructuring the U. N. system". As you may know, William Maynes, the new Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, has recently appointed a special task force within the State Department to develop U.S. proposals for the reform of the United Nations. As you undoubtedly know, a 47-member Special U.N. Committee on the Charter and on Strengthening the Role of the Organization recently concluded its 3-week session in New York and annexed to its report far-reaching specific U.N. Reform proposals which were submitted to the Committee by a 12-nation group at the U.N.

We sent you our U.N. Reform Portfolio Kit, which included the U.N. reform proposals submitted by the 12 nations at the U.N., because of the fact that the League of Women Voters has an item on its current agenda dealing with a re-examination of the U.N. system. It is our view that the League of Women Voters may not have had sufficient time to study the many significant proposals for the reform and restructuring of the U. N. system that were proposed to the 47-member Special U.N. Committee. We also believe that the League of Women Voters may have been slightly misinformed with regard to the State Department's position about U.N. reform particularly in view of the change of attitude of the new Administration.

Representatives of the Campaign for U.N. Reform recently met for 3½ hours with twelve officials of the Department of State to present the ideas contained in the Portfolio Kit that was sent to you. If you wish additional copies of these Kits, they may be obtained from the Campaign for U.N. Reform at a cost of only \$5.00 each.

We hope in view of the above that your state League of Women Voters will continue its study of the re-examination of the U.N. system with particular reference to the proposals before the Special U.N. Committee and with reference to the proposals contained in our Portfolio Kit. If we can be of further service to you in explaining the various proposals, please do not hesitate to write or call.

Very truly yours,

Walter Hoffmann

WH:ag

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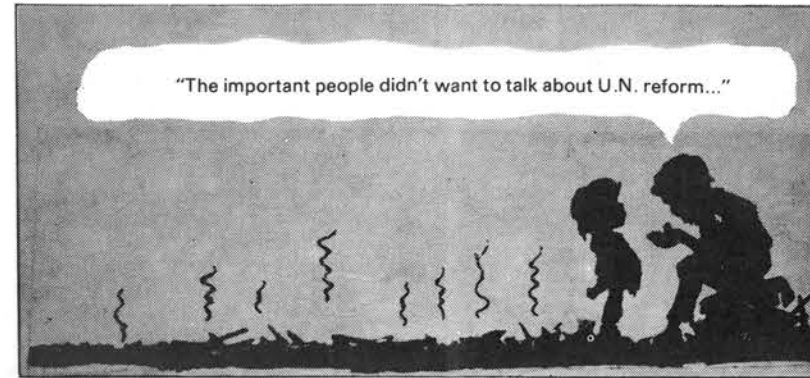
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THE FOURTEEN REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE CAMPAIGN FOR U.N. REFORM:

- 1) The development of a permanent mediation and conciliation service and a system of arbitration.
- 2) The integration of the International Court of Justice with the peace-keeping machinery of the U.N., and the widened use of that Court.
- 3) The transfer of legal disputes from the political arena to judicial and arbitral forums.
- 4) A permanent United Nations peacekeeping force.
- 5) An independent revenue raising capability to support the peacekeeping force.
- 6) An International Criminal Court to punish aerial hijackers and international terrorists.
- 7) A more equitable voting system in the United Nations that will add to its effectiveness.
- 8) A phased step-by-step universal disarmament agreement supervised and enforced by the United Nations.
- 9) An International Ocean Authority to manage and protect the oceans in the human interest.
- 10) A global Resources Agency to protect and monitor the world's scarce resources.
- 11) Adequate authority for the United Nations Environmental Program.
- 12) Increased funding for the United Nations Development Program to aid developing countries, and the transformation of the U.N.D.P. into a fully integrated International Development Authority.
- 13) A more effective International Monetary and World Bank system to curtail worldwide inflation.
- 14) A more equitable agreement on tariffs and trade to promote global prosperity.

Further information on the above proposals can be obtained by writing to the Campaign for U.N. Reform, 600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470, 201 - 694-6333.



WHAT THE OPINION POLLS SHOW ABOUT U.N. REFORM

Many Americans are unhappy with recent events at the United Nations, but they do not want the United States to pull out of the United Nations. They want instead to see the U.N. reformed and made into a more responsible and effective world organization.

In December, 1975, despite the anti-Zionist vote in the General Assembly, the Gallup Poll found only 16% of Americans favored giving up U.S. membership in the U.N., a figure up only slightly from samplings of previous years. A survey of U.S. opinion leaders by the Starch Inra Hooper polling organization at about the same time, revealed that over 81% believed that the United States should make a major effort to reform and strengthen the United Nations and other international institutions.

A Harris poll taken the year before found that 71% of the American public felt the U.N. should do more to solve world food problems as opposed to only 7% who felt the U.N. should do less. By 68% to 5%, they believed the U.N. should do more to set up peacekeeping forces; and by 68% to 7%, more to solve the world's energy problems.

ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN FOR U.N. REFORM

The Campaign for U.N. Reform is co-sponsored by the U.N. Reform Electoral Campaign Committee and the World Federalist Political Education Committee. During 1976, the Campaign lobbied with Presidential candidates and with delegates at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. It also ran "U.N. Reform" delegates to the Conventions, rated Congressmen and Senators on world order issues and endorsed ten incumbent Congressmen for re-election. The national office is at 600 Valley Road, Wayne, New Jersey 07470. It has a Washington office at 1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The report of the Electoral Campaign Committee is on file with the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. and may be purchased from the Commission. The report of the Political Education Committee is on file with the Secretary of the Senate, Washington, D.C.

THE CURRENT U.N. REFORM OPPORTUNITY



A CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE



CAMPAIGN FOR U.N. REFORM

600 Valley Road
Wayne, New Jersey 07470*
201 - 694-6333

(*Washington Office — 1424 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036)

WHY U.N. REFORM IS ESSENTIAL

- A. FAILURE TO END WARS** — Despite many good works in the economic and social areas, the United Nations has been unable to achieve its primary purpose to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."
- B. OUTMODED CHARTER** — The Charter of the United Nations was written before the explosion of the first atomic bomb, when there were only 51 member-nations. Today, the U.N. has 147 members, and many of the Charter's original provisions are outmoded.
- C. MEDIATION COMMISSION LACKING** — The United Nations lacks a standing Conciliation and Mediation Commission to defuse disputes. There are no procedures for third party arbitration. As a result, unresolved conflicts frequently end up on the battlefield.
- D. LITTLE USED INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE** — Many disputes of a legal nature are argued in political terms because a little used International Court of Justice is not called upon to settle them on points of law.
- E. ENFORCEMENT WEAK** — The enforcement procedures of the United Nations are weak, which causes a lack of respect for the organization.
- F. PRECARIOUS FINANCIAL BASE** — The financial base of the U.N. is precarious. Although its entire budget is a fraction of one percent of the cost of the arms race, the world organization rests on uncertain funding procedures, hampering its mission.
- G. VETO ABUSE** — The veto in the Security Council has at times been abused, blocking constructive action.
- H. GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISPARITY** — In the General Assembly, a nation with a population of one-tenth of a million has the same vote as the United States with over 200 million.
- I. NOT EQUIPPED FOR NEW PROBLEMS** — The United Nations, fashioned over 30 years ago, is not equipped to deal with newer problems caused by the world-wide pollution of the oceans and the atmosphere.



WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE U.N. ON U.N. REFORM

For the first time in its 32 year history, the United Nations is finally beginning to consider measures to reform its structure. In December, 1974, the General Assembly created a 42-member Ad Hoc Committee to review the U.N. Charter. In 1975, the Committee was enlarged to 47 members and renamed "The Special Committee on the Review of the Charter and on Strengthening the Role of the Organization". On November 29, 1976, its mandate was again renewed and it was directed to submit its report to the General Assembly at the end of 1977.

The Committee has received many suggestions from various delegations for upgrading the U.N. These suggestions, which are now under study, include:

- creation of a standing Conciliation and Mediation Commission
- provision for specific arbitration procedures
- elimination of the veto on the appointment of fact-finding Commissions
- establishing a permanent peacekeeping force
- creation of a new Council for Human Rights
- devising some system for weighted voting on resolutions that have budgetary implications

THE PREVIOUS U.S. POSITION ON U.N. REFORM

In 1974, the United States voted against the creation of the Ad Hoc Committee. It argued that a discussion of far-reaching reforms was premature. During 1975 and 1976, the attitude of the State Department remained cautious and somewhat negative, although it did not oppose the renewal of the Committee's mandate.

WHAT PRESIDENT CARTER HAS SAID ABOUT U.N. REFORM

"A central element in the foreign policy of my Administration will be the building of effective international institutions to manage the critical world problems which now threaten our security as a free and prosperous society. To this end, we must determine which problems can be dealt with effectively through the United Nations system and which cannot. In the former cases, we should work much harder to reform and strengthen the United Nations; in the latter, we should urgently set about building alternative structures." (Position paper on the U.S., the U.N. and World Order)

"We should make a major effort at reforming and restructuring the U.N. systems." (Address to Chicago Council on Foreign Relations)

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE ABOUT U.N. REFORM

In 1972, Congressman William Hungate of Missouri and Senator Alan Cranston of California introduced concurrent resolutions, co-sponsored by 131 Representatives and 68 Senators, endorsing a U.N. Charter Review Conference and calling upon the State Department to submit specific proposals for U.N. reform. Congressman Hungate reintroduced his resolution in the 93rd and 94th Congresses in a modified form, which called for State Department preparation of specific U.N. reform proposals, whether by Charter amendment or not. A new resolution has been introduced in the 95th Congress for the purpose of showing support for President Carter's call for a major effort to reform and restructure the U.N. system.

WHAT THE PARTY PLATFORMS SAY ABOUT U.N. REFORM

The 1976 Democratic Platform, billed as "a Contract with the American People" promises "to make a major effort at reforming and restructuring the U.N. systems."

The 1976 Republican Platform pledges "to build international structures of cooperation" to eliminate terrorism and the international drug trade, and for peacekeeping, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the orderly use of ocean resources.

To: Local League Presidents, IR Chairpeople
From: Judy Rosenblatt, Special UN Project Chair
Re: Notes from Briefing Sessions on UN at Meeting in New York
(see article in March-April MINNESOTA VOTER for background)

From UPDATE ON ISSUES IN THE HEADLINES, by Brian Urquhart, UN Undersecretary General for Special Political Affairs. He is British, has served the UN since 1945.

A major political issue underlying many difficulties at the UN is the relationship between national sovereignty and international responsibility. This isn't discussed enough. There is increasing recognition that in order to work towards a stable world order, nations need to cooperate, to "obey the rules."

Domestic politics are far more troublesome than international negotiations. Nations must justify their moves to their own people. The UN helps by providing face-saving and justifying devices.

The UN has survived a period of tremendous stress. It is a great accomplishment for the UN to have bridged the change from a world of colonial powers and their colonies to a world of independent political powers. Such a world has never existed before in history.

Middle East

The most potentially explosive spot in the world is the Middle East. There is strong feeling now among Arab states that moderation and social solutions are needed. Israel is in a worse position because of the coming election and its surrounding uncertainties. People need a vision of possible solutions in order to negotiate. The UN Secretary General in a report to the UN, and the US president, have recently provided pictures of what such a settlement might be. The US and UN have different, complementary functions in the Mid East solution. Dag Hammarskjold once said the UN gives daily nursing care to keep the patient (sick country) alive until the great surgeon (the US) can come along and help.

Cyprus

In Cyprus, another trouble spot, the UN has a mandate to run talks between the concerned parties (Greeks, Turks, Cypriots). The UN was scheduled to conduct negotiations around dividing Cyprus and changing the Constitution of the island.

Southern Africa

The transfer from minority to majority rule in Southern Africa is very difficult. As frustration mounts, the chances for extremism, foreign intervention and race war rise. Africans have shown great patience for the last 30 years, but the patience is running out. Once a transfer of power is made, the UN will have the role of protecting minority rights in Southern African countries.

North-South

The North-South dialogue is an effort to readjust social and political relations in the world, to develop a different form of economic system. The New International Economic Order is a blueprint for the future because the current economic system doesn't fit the present world. The UN is the only place this could be attempted. The UN attracts a great deal of ridicule because of some of the things that are said at General Assembly sessions, "and that's all right."

The young people representing new nations at the UN are the future leaders of their countries. They have shown the ability to learn, adjust and be responsible. At the UN they get a "crash course" in international affairs and establish relationships that will last.

(Over)

Human Rights

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights is one of the great documents of history, but there's a contradiction in the UN Charter between self-rule and human rights intervention.

Countries with totally different concepts of the place of the individual in society, with different values and cultures cannot be expected to agree on human rights. The farthest advance has been made by the European Court on Human Rights, but it functions in an area with a common Western background. Individuals being "oppressed" may appeal to the Secretary General, who uses quiet diplomacy to try to help. Success has been in inverse proportion to the publicity attached. The UN gets criticized for not acting because it works quietly.

JUL 1 1977

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

This is going on DPM

June 1977

Statement of Position on the United Nations

The League of Women Voters believes that the United Nations remains the best existing instrument to promote world peace and to improve the social and economic health of the world's people. We strongly support U.S. participation in the UN system and favor U.S. policies that strengthen the UN's capacity to solve problems of global interdependence.

The League of Women Voters believes that the United States should support the United Nations and its specialized agencies and should provide financial contributions commensurate with its ability to pay. The United States should actively work for international co-operation among nations through the UN system. The League reaffirms its support of the basic procedures specified by the Charter, while favoring modifications that would make the UN system more efficient and better equipped to deal with complex world problems.

DETAILS OF POSITION

Reducing International Tensions

*UN peacekeeping procedures should be strengthened and employed wherever possible. The League supports preventive diplomacy through the United Nations and the use of such measures as observation, factfinding and conciliation to forestall the outbreak of hostilities.

*World peace must rest in part on a body of international law developed through treaties, covenants, agreements and the judgments of international courts. Greater use should be made of the World Court to settle international disputes. No self-judging clause such as the Connally Amendment should restrict the U.S. access to the World Court.

*The League supports continuing efforts to reduce the risk of war, including negotiations on disarmament and arms control. We recognize that each negotiated measure to reduce the risk of war is valuable, not only in itself, but also as a step in creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence in which a disarmed world would be possible.

Improving Social and Economic Conditions

*The League supports UN programs aimed at helping developing countries reach self-sustaining economic growth. We are aware that successful development efforts will require changes in the international economic system. The United States should respond constructively to the proposals of the developing world.

*The improvement of social and economic conditions has become a major function of the United Nations. Efforts should be made to increase public awareness of this important work.

Participating Constructively in the UN System

*The United Nations should be an important component of U.S. foreign policy. The United States should work actively and constructively within the UN system, exercising diplomatic leadership in advance of decision-making. The United States should not place conditions on its participation in the United Nations except in the most extreme cases, such as flagrant violations of the Charter.

*The League supports the principles of collective financial responsibility for all UN activities and cost-sharing by all member states commensurate with ability to pay.

*The United States should work to create an atmosphere which will lessen confrontation by encouraging all member states to consider the needs of the world as a whole. Although the General Assembly serves as a political forum for the expression of each nation's vital interests, the specialized agencies should focus their activities on the purposes defined by the Charter and attempt to avoid divisive politicization of issues.

Increasing UN Effectiveness

*The League does not advocate basic revision of the Charter. We uphold the principle of one-nation, one-vote in the General Assembly, the veto power in the Security Council and a strong effective office of the Secretary-General.

*The League supports efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the UN system, especially through increased coordination of its economic and social functions.

As part of its study of the United Nations, the League reexamined its trade and development positions as they relate to the North/South dialogue. The statements of position on trade and development were overwhelmingly reaffirmed and this will be noted when Impact on Issues is updated.

world by the Iranian secret police (SAVAK) are just a few of the rights infringements that have been reported.

The Carter Administration has barred arms sales to Uruguay and Chile, ostensibly because of human rights violations. What is so much less offensive about the Shah's regime?

Clearly Carter's human rights doctrine and his new arms sale policy are not even factors

weapons than any other country in the world, is soon expected to produce another huge order for tanks and hovercraft from Britain. Another half-billion-dollar order is expected from Saudi Arabia, and the fact that the Saudis are now financing Egyptian arms is excellent news for the British companies, who see Egypt as a growing market from which the Americans are largely abstaining.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. President, in my judgment, there is no reason for the AWACS sale to Iran to be the first major exception to the administration's May 19 foreign military sales policy, and I believe there are very important reasons for the Congress to object to this proposal as suggested in these various editorials and commentaries.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE U.N.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, today I had the opportunity to meet with a representative of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, Judy Rosenblatt. As a part of the educational service which the league performs, a nationwide survey has been conducted to evaluate the public's opinion of the role of the United Nations. The league's investigation revealed that Americans understand the limitations of this international organization and are hopeful about the U.N.'s role in keeping peace and solving world problems.

In addition to gathering facts, the league organized discussion groups for those who were interviewed to facilitate a more careful understanding of their views and serve as an educational opportunity for all participants. The league should be commended for performing this service. While their analysis does not evaluate the actual contribution the U.N. is making, it is important to understand how the public views the U.N.'s role.

In order for others to evaluate their results, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the League of Women Voters survey be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the survey was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE UNITED NATIONS: WHAT POLLSTERS FORGET TO ASK

The League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) has completed an in-depth nationwide survey that indicates the continuing slide in public esteem for the United Nations has come to a halt in the past year, while negative evaluations of the organization have fallen off. Survey results also found no evidence for the speculation of some observers that decline in UN support stemmed from Americans' resentment of a pro-Arab atmosphere at the UN, frustration with Third World domination of the General Assembly, or growing isolationism here at home. None of these factors proved to be significant in Americans' assessments of the United Nations.

The survey found few people willing to advocate pulling out of the United Nations, although many were ready to criticize its performance. By and large, Americans are hopeful about the United Nations' role in keeping peace and solving world problems, but they recognize that there are limits to what the UN can do.

The LWVEF's project brought into play an array of techniques that made it one of the most comprehensive studies of citizen opinion on the United Nations ever undertaken. Specially trained members of the League of Women Voters of the United States conducted 1,769 telephone interviews in 71 communities across the country with a scientifically selected random sample of the public. The interviewers not only asked standard UN questions used by major pollsters, but also went on to ask why. League leaders then conducted "focus group" discussions—which delved into attitudes behind the answers—

July 29, 1977

Ms. Judy Rosenblatt
League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Rosenblatt:

As a follow-up to our meeting on the League's opinion survey on the United Nation's, I submitted the full text of your report for the Congressional Record. I hope this is helpful to your efforts to disseminate the poll results.

It was good to visit with you. Let me know if I can help you again.

Sincerely,

Wendell R. Anderson

Wendell R. Anderson
U.S. Senator

Middle East at a time when new prospects are opening up. The tiny sheikdom of Kuwait, which already spends more per capita on

prove his good intentions. Until he has seriously tried, he can hardly use the Europeans as an excuse for backing down.

first with 210 of the telephone interviewees, then with 351 community leaders in the same areas. Finally, the League Education Fund sponsored a public opinion poll by the Roper Organization to check current trends in opinion against earlier poll results.

The incentive for the project was a desire to shed light on the apparent conflicts in citizens' attitudes toward the United Nations in past public opinion polls. A 1976 poll, for example, found almost three-fourths of those questioned favored UN membership; yet that same year, another poll showed that no more than half of the respondents gave a positive evaluation of UN performance in any specific area. What lay behind these responses? What do people really mean when they give a certain answer and why do people feel the way they do? The League's survey was designed to get behind the cryptic answers to yes-no, broadly phrased questions of the polls.

TABLE I—Trends in opinion toward the U.N.

| [In percent] | |
|---|-----|
| 1. In general, do you feel the U.N. is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has to face? | |
| Gallup: | |
| 1967: | |
| Good job..... | 49 |
| Poor job..... | 35 |
| Don't know..... | 16 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1970: | |
| Good job..... | 44 |
| Poor job..... | 40 |
| Don't know..... | 16 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1971: | |
| Good job..... | 35 |
| Poor job..... | 43 |
| Don't know..... | 22 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1975 (J): | |
| Good job..... | 41 |
| Poor job..... | 38 |
| Don't know..... | 21 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1975 (D): | |
| Good job..... | 33 |
| Poor job..... | 51 |
| Don't know..... | 16 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| League sponsored Roper poll, 1977: | |
| Good job..... | 32 |
| Poor job..... | 39 |
| Don't know..... | 29 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 2. The United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations. | |
| Potomac Associates: | |
| 1964: | |
| Agree..... | 72 |
| Disagree..... | 16 |
| Don't know..... | 12 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1968: | |
| Agree..... | 72 |
| Disagree..... | 21 |
| Don't know..... | 7 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1972: | |
| Agree..... | 63 |
| Disagree..... | 28 |
| Don't know..... | 9 |
| Total..... | 100 |
| 1974: | |
| Agree..... | 66 |
| Disagree..... | 20 |
| Don't know..... | 14 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1975: | |
| Agree..... | 56 |
| Disagree..... | 30 |
| Don't know..... | 14 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1976: | |
| Agree..... | 48 |
| Disagree..... | 41 |
| Don't know..... | 13 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| League sponsored Roper poll, 1977: | |
| Agree..... | 47 |
| Disagree..... | 30 |
| Don't know..... | 23 |
| Total..... | 100 |

3. Do you think our Government should continue to belong to the United Nations or should we pull out of it now?

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| National Opinion Research Corp.: | |
| 1973: | |
| Continue..... | 79 |
| Pull out..... | 15 |
| Don't know..... | 6 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1975: | |
| Continue..... | 75 |
| Pull out..... | 18 |
| Don't know..... | 7 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1976: | |
| Continue..... | 73 |
| Pull out..... | 19 |
| Don't know..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| League sponsored Roper poll, 1977: | |
| Continue..... | 70 |
| Pull out..... | 13 |
| Don't know..... | 17 |
| Total..... | 100 |

4. How effective has the U.N. been in keeping world peace?

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Roper, 1976: | |
| Highly..... | 12 |
| Moderately..... | 37 |
| Somewhat..... | 27 |
| Not at all..... | 17 |
| Don't know..... | 7 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| League sponsored Roper poll, 1977: | |
| Very..... | 11 |
| Somewhat..... | 56 |
| Not very..... | 24 |
| Don't know..... | 9 |
| Total..... | 100 |

5. Do you happen to know the names of any U.N. institutions or agencies?

| | |
|---|-----|
| Gallup, 1975: | |
| Yes (UNICEF 20 percent, UNESCO, 9 percent)..... | 29 |
| No..... | 71 |
| Total..... | 100 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| League telephone survey, 1977: | |
| Yes (UNICEF 19 percent, UNESCO 9 percent, WHO 4 percent, other 4 percent)..... | 36 |
| No..... | 64 |
| Total..... | 100 |

6. If the United Nations had not been in existence, do you think there would likely have been another world war?

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Gallup, 1965: | |
| Yes..... | 59 |
| No..... | 26 |
| Don't know..... | 15 |
| Total..... | 100 |

League telephone survey, 1977:

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Yes..... | 41 |
| No..... | 29 |
| Don't know..... | 30 |
| Total..... | 100 |

The most unexpected finding was that the trend toward increasing criticism of the United Nations, which had paralleled a general decline in public confidence in the UN, was a sharp drop in criticism of the organization. The League commissioned Roper poll found that positive evaluations of the UN have stayed at approximately the same level over the past year or so. But the survey identified significantly fewer negative attitudes in 1977 on three basic questions. For example, the percentage of those who say the UN is doing "a poor job in solving the problems it has to face" has fallen from 51% in late 1975 to 39% today. At the same time, Roper's "don't know" answers are much higher than those found in recent years. Many people who held negative views toward the United Nations have become more reluctant to criticize. This shift makes the reasoning behind these answers even more intriguing.

Although the League interviewers received somewhat more positive responses to the standard questions, than Roper did, the League's open-ended telephone questions, coupled with information from focus group discussions, were able to probe beneath the raw totals to identify underlying attitudes.* The reasons people gave the League interviewers for their positive and negative answers should be broadly representative of American public opinion as a whole.

When pressed, people proved to be quite consistent in their responses, whatever the surface ambiguities might be. What seems to be happening is that people's expectations have become more realistic. Fewer Americans expect the United Nations to solve all the world's complex problems. People are ready to back the United Nations on the more modest grounds that it serves as a necessary forum for communication among nations. This explains why only 33% say the UN is doing a good job, yet only 13% want to pull out. The down to earth assessments, interestingly enough, come both from those who give the United Nations a "poor job" rating and those who give it a favorable evaluation.

People who criticize the job the UN is doing simply recognize that the organization has not solved the world's problems. Twenty-five percent of those giving a "poor job" rating note this failure. Half that many comment that the UN has no effective enforcement methods, or that it is "all talk and no action." Another 8 percent mention that nationalism and nations pursuing their selfish interests keep the UN from acting effectively. (See Table II).

Even those giving favorable evaluations of the job the UN is doing recognize that it faces tough obstacles and cite mitigating circumstances. Close to a third of their answers note that the UN "is doing the best it can," "it's better than nothing," or "it's our best hope." Even fewer think the UN is generally helping to keep peace. But only

*The generally more favorable responses the League received could be attributed to several factors: the differences between telephone and in-house surveys; the fact that the interviewer explained at the start that the subject of the survey was the UN (some of those who really dislike the UN may have refused to take part at all); and the fact that the communities used for the survey had to be at least partially selected on the basis of where League volunteers could be found to do the work, rather than to represent a perfect statistical sample. However, no significant differences in attitudes between the Roper and League studies can be attributed solely to a bias in the League sample on the basis of such factors as sex, age, education, or income.

9 percent actually state that the UN has been effectively solving problems.

However, these less than enthusiastic job performance ratings do not translate into opposition to U.S. participation in the UN. The 70 percent majority who clearly favor U.S. membership in the UN give a broad range of reasons, citing particularly that membership is in the United States' self-interest, that the U.S. has an obligation to support the UN, that world cooperation is important, and again that the UN is our best hope for working on problems and contributing to peace. On the other hand, the 13 percent who want to get out of the UN feel that it costs too much, that it is not accomplishing anything, that it is ruled by factions and blocs, or that U.S. interests are not adequately represented in the United Nations.

The in-depth discussions were especially useful in searching out why people feel the UN is "better than nothing" and that U.S. membership is valuable in spite of ineffectiveness in many areas. The importance of the UN as a forum to facilitate communication came up more than twice as often as anything else as an argument for retaining U.S. membership in the United Nations. When asked to think of specific examples of UN effectiveness, the focus group participants stressed the UN's successes in such humanitarian activities as alleviating world poverty, helping underprivileged children, and providing health services.

Perhaps even more interesting than what the survey found about the reasons behind opinions was what it did not find. As noted earlier, very few participants in either the telephone survey or the discussion groups emphasized Third World domination of the General Assembly or a pro-Arab bias as reasons for negative opinions on the UN. Less than 1% of the phone interviewees specifically mentioned Third World domination in connection with any question. Even among the focus group participants whose knowledge of world affairs and UN activities was greater, only about a quarter agreed with the statement that the "UN is pro-Arab and anti-Israel."

The League survey also highlighted several areas of public ignorance about the United Nations. Barely a third of those interviewed could identify a single UN agency, and most vastly overestimated the size of the U.S. financial contribution to the UN. Sixty-one percent mistakenly believe the U.S. pays at least half of the total UN budget, instead of the actual share of only a quarter. Just over half of those interviewed felt the U.S. pays "too much" but of these, 80% overestimated our share. The focus group discussions made it clear that Americans are willing to give a substantial contribution to the UN if they feel others are paying their fair share and if the money is not being squandered.

The study was funded by a grant from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, with financial assistance from the Exxon Corporation, The George Gund Foundation, The United Nations Association, and The Institute for World Order. The Communications Research Center of Cleveland State University provided technical guidance in the research design and data analysis.

TABLE II.—Results of telephone interview with the general public

[In percent]

1. In general, do you feel that the UN is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has to face?

Good job 43
Poor job 33
Don't know 24

Major reasons for saying the UN is doing a good job:

The UN is doing the best it can/it's better than nothing..... 130
The UN is helping to keep peace.... 10
The UN is solving problems/working on problems..... 9
The UN is a forum/improving communication 6

Major reasons for saying UN is doing a poor job:

The UN hasn't solved problems/is ineffective 25
The UN has no enforcement/"all talk, no action"..... 11
Nationalism/selfish interests hamper UN is not keeping peace..... 6
UN effectiveness..... 8
Membership in the UN is not in US interest/US should stay out of others' problems..... 4

2. Do you agree or disagree with the following: The United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations?

Agree 54
Disagree 31
Don't know 15

Major reasons for saying the U.S. should cooperate fully with UN:

World cooperation is good..... 23
U.S. has responsibility to belong to UN/UN needs the U.S..... 16
UN is solving problems..... 8
UN is helping to keep peace..... 6
It's in the interests of the US to cooperate with the UN..... 6
UN is our best hope/the idea is good..... 6

Major reasons for saying the United States should not cooperate fully with U.N.:

Objection to the word "fully"/cooperation depends on issues..... 27
U.S. interests not represented/U.N. goes against U.S. policy..... 25
Communists control the U.N. 4
The United States should act independently 4

3. Do you think our government should continue to belong to the U.N. or pull out now?

Continue 82
Pull out 7
Don't know 11

Major reasons for saying U.S. should continue to belong to the U.N.:

U.N. membership is in the U.S. interest/good for the United States..... 13
The United States has responsibility to belong to U.N./U.N. needs U.S. 13
U.N. is our best hope/concept is good/doing best it can..... 13
World cooperation is good/U.S. should work with others..... 12
U.N. is solving problems/only organization that can work on world problems 10
U.N. is a forum for communication..... 8
U.N. is helping keep peace..... 5

Major reasons for saying U.S. should pull out of U.N.:

U.N. is ineffective/not solving problems 16
U.N. costs too much/too much waste..... 14

¹ Percentage of those giving "good job" rating.

U.S. interests are not represented/U.S. hasn't gotten anything from U.N. 12
Nations at U.N. pursue own interests/blocs of nations control U.N. 11
U.S. should stay out of others' problems/should protect U.S. first..... 11

4. Below is a list of things the U.N. does. Do you think this is an important thing for the U.N. to do? How good a job you think the U.N. does in this area?

[In percent]

a. Working to help underprivileged children around the world.

Importance:
Very 74
Somewhat 18
Not very..... 6
Don't know..... 2
Effectiveness:
Very 15
Somewhat 42
Not very..... 17
Don't know..... 26

b. Keep world peace.

Importance:
Very 91
Somewhat 5
Not very..... 2
Don't know..... 2
Effectiveness:
Very 17
Somewhat 48
Not very..... 29
Don't know..... 6

c. Helping to increase world food production.

Importance:
Very 80
Somewhat 12
Not very..... 5
Don't know..... 3
Effectiveness:
Very 11
Somewhat 34
Not very..... 29
Don't know..... 26

d. Helping our population problem by teaching family planning.

Importance:
Very 69
Somewhat 16
Not very..... 12
Don't know..... 3
Effectiveness:
Very 10
Somewhat 32
Not very..... 33
Don't know..... 25

5. Most people we have talked to do not know the names of any UN agencies or institutions. Do you happen to know any?

Yes 36
UNESCO 9
Who 4
UNICEF 19
Other 4
No 64

6. If the UN had not been in existence, do you think there would have been another world war?

Yes 40
No 30
Don't know..... 30

7. Would you estimate the percentage of the entire UN budget which the U.S. pays to be:

10 percent.....
25 percent.....
50 percent.....
75 percent.....
100 percent.....
Don't know.....

Do you think this is too much, about right
or not enough for the U.S. to pay?

6 Too much.....
23 About right.....
34 Not enough.....
24 Don't know.....
3 8. Does the UN have its own army?
10 Yes.....
27 No.....
48 Don't know.....
25

9. Do you think the U.S. should or should
not contribute money to the UN to help
people in poor countries?

Yes..... 71
No..... 20
Don't know..... 9

^a Correct answer.

TABLE III.—Results of Focus group discussions.

| | Public | Leader | Total | | Public | Leader | Total |
|---|--------|--------|-------|---|--------|--------|-------|
| Rural..... | 12 | 17 | --- | Peacekeeping efforts of the U.N. have been successful..... | 17 | 32 | 49 |
| Urban..... | 27 | 38 | --- | The U.N. is a necessary means of com- munication..... | 10 | 24 | 34 |
| Suburban..... | 11 | 14 | --- | The U.N. has been effective in solving problems..... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total..... | 50 | 69 | 119 | The U.N. has no real power..... | 16 | 37 | 53 |
| Number of participants..... | 198 | 374 | 572 | Fractionalism within the U.N. hinders effectiveness..... | 10 | 37 | 47 |
| Number for staying in U.N. | 188 | 367 | 555 | U.N. peacekeeping hasn't worked..... | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Number for getting out of U.N. | 10 | 7 | 17 | U.N. is ineffective/hasn't solved prob- lems..... | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Arguments for staying in U.N.: The U.N. is a forum/provides a means of communication..... | 23 | 68 | 91 | Communists dominate the U.N. | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| The U.N. is doing the best it can/the basic concept is good..... | 14 | 26 | 40 | The U.N. costs the United States too much money/wastes money..... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| The United States has a responsibility to stay in the U.N./U.N. needs United States..... | 17 | 19 | 36 | Lack of communication and coopera- tion within the U.N. hampers effec- tiveness..... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| The U.N. has helped keep peace..... | 7 | 18 | 25 | The leader groups were more informed than the public groups but were also less interested in receiving information on the United Nations. | | | |
| The U.N. does needed humanitarian work..... | 12 | 10 | 22 | Kinds of information desired: U.S. contribution and U.N. budget..... | 17 | 27 | 44 |
| It is in the U.S. interest to belong to U.N. | 7 | 10 | 17 | Work of the specialized agencies..... | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| The U.N. is solving problems/working on problems..... | 7 | 8 | 15 | U.N. accomplishments..... | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| The U.N. promotes cooperation among countries..... | 7 | 2 | 9 | Overall more information..... | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Examples of U.N. effectiveness: Specifically WHO and UNICEF are ef- fective..... | 33 | 71 | 104 | Structure of the U.N. | 3 | 9 | 12 |
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CHARGED-PARTICLE BEAM WEAPONS

Mr. HART. Mr. President, recent weeks have seen a debate develop concerning possible Soviet efforts to build an antiballistic missile system around charged-particle beam technology. Such Soviet attempts should arouse concern; the development by the Soviet Union of an effective antiballistic missile defense could undermine deterrence and increase the risk of nuclear conflict.

On the other hand, it is important that we not jump to false conclusions. U.S. reactions to Soviet efforts that have little promise of success could be almost as destabilizing as a Soviet breakthrough in missile defense.

A recent paper by Dr. Richard L. Garwin gives some useful insights into the question of whether practical charged-particle beam weapons are feasible. While no statement is likely to be definitive given the extreme complexity of the subject, Dr. Garwin makes a number of interesting points that are useful information in the ongoing debate.

I ask unanimous consent that the paper by Dr. Richard L. Garwin, "Charged-Particle Beam Weapons" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARGED-PARTICLE BEAM WEAPONS?

Recent publicity (especially an editorial and article in Aviation Week and Space Technology, May 2, 1977—pages 11, 16-20) describes in alarming terms supposed Soviet progress toward a charged-particle-beam (CPB) weapon for defense against U.S. ballistic missiles.

To argue publicly whether or not U.S. government intelligence supports the conclusions of Aviation Week would presumably involve sensitive intelligence information and methods. Fortunately, one can discuss the feasibility and utility of these supposed Soviet accomplishments without the use of any intelligence information at all, and that is what I shall do.

The reader must understand, however, that I hereby take no position as to whether the Soviet Union has or has not made certain technical demonstrations, whether certain facilities could or could not be what the publications imply, and the like.

INTRODUCTION

Accelerators have been among the most productive tools of nuclear and particle physics for more than 50 years. Much ingenuity is embodied in modern physics accelerators, and many ideas have been proposed by scientists and engineers from the U.S., the Soviet Union, and many other countries. In particular, various "collective" process accelerators have been subject to analysis and experimentation.

For more than 25 years, technical people and others have dreamed of using CPB weapons for defense against ballistic missiles, just as they have dreamed of using nuclear-armed

interceptor missiles for defense. I shall discuss ABM systems which the USSR might build against the U.S. ballistic missile force and then proceed to analyze what might be relevant to a CPB ABM weapon.

We shall see that most of the specific information that has been cited to indicate that the Soviet Union is close to achieving such an ABM capability is simply irrelevant to the question. We should be no more concerned because of these supposed facts than if we had no information at all on Soviet ABM work.

ABM SYSTEMS EFFECTIVENESS

Early ABM programs in the U.S. concentrated, for much too long, on the question whether one could hit "a bullet with a bullet"—whether one could track sufficiently accurately a ballistic missile warhead (re-entry vehicle—RV), launch an interceptor missile with a nuclear warhead and command that interceptor to fly sufficiently close to the trajectory of the RV so that the interceptor warhead could be detonated to kill the nuclear warhead contained in the RV. Reasonable interceptor warheads can have a kill radius of several kilometers against RVs above the atmosphere, and at least some hundreds of meters within the atmosphere, where the neutrons of the interceptor explosion are absorbed by the air.

Following the deployment of a succession of air defense systems, the U.S. Army pressed to deploy the NIKE ZEUS ABM system, which would use a long range missile to intercept ICBM warheads above the earth's atmosphere.

It is one thing to devise an ABM system to destroy enemy RVs if the enemy cooperates

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wbasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - August, 1977

TO: Local Leagues
From: Pat Llona, International Relations Chair
Re: Some Ideas
Date: August 17, 1977

U.N. FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

Recommendation for every Minnesota community to be held (preferably)

Monday of the week starting U.N. Week.

Make it elaborate or simple as one desires. Your mayor receives a notice from the United Nations Association asking him/her to help celebrate U.N. Week. Make sure your Mayor proclaims U.N. Week and appoints a U.N. chair from city (or interested League member can volunteer).

Place - City Halls

Sponsoring organizations can be

Mayor and City Council persons
Girl and Boy Scouts
Camp Fire
American Foreign Students and Sponsors
Service or Civic Clubs
School Superintendent and Students

Program:

Brief talk - by Mayor, School Superintendent, or local dignitary
Flag Raising - by Girl/Boy Scouts or Camp Fire (wearing uniforms)
Introduction of AFS students (wearing native garments)
U.N. song (Hymn of All Nations, Sibelius) to be sung by local church group
or individual
Serve refreshments - ask local civic groups to donate

Invite - Sun Newspaper or media to come

at banks . . . insert materials in phone or utility bills.

The United Nations Association (UNA-USA) has excellent materials, including one-page factsheets on many topics. To take one example, UN financing was the area where the League survey found the most misinformation. Yet financing is also an area where people changed their opinions once they had the facts in hand. See UNA's *Financing the UN* for an explanation of the UN financial structure and the relationship of the U.S. contribution to those of other member nations. *U.S. Contributions to the United Nations* contains a newly revised table of figures for assessments of the regular budget and specialized agencies, peacekeeping, and special voluntary programs. (100/\$3.00. UNA, see box for address.)

The LWVEF plans to publish a simple brochure that will report some of the UN's successful projects and dispel myths about the UN's budget (available in early 1978). In addition, the results of the League's survey on UN attitudes might be of interest to your community. Reprints of the project summary are available from the LWVEF, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Schools Don't overlook the schools. Some districts and teachers are more receptive than others. One survey participant who seemed much more knowledgeable on the United Nations than the general public was a motel worker who explained, "When I was in grade school we had a special project on the United Nations that lasted several weeks. At the end everyone dressed up in foreign costumes for a meeting in the gym. Ever since then I've been interested in the UN and look for news about it."

□ Explore the possibility of introducing study of the United Nations and world problems into the regular curriculum. The Philadelphia World Affairs Council has developed a course on global interdependence. (Teacher's curriculum aid: \$3.00, World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, John Wanamaker Store, Third Floor Gallery, 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107.

□ A less ambitious project would be a short course to acquaint the teachers themselves with UN functions and activities.

□ Some social science teachers might be happy to devote one class session to a speaker on the United Nations.

□ Involve students and young people in other UN projects. Many student action groups are already working on such UN issues as the environment, human rights, food and population. Enlist their aid to distribute information or organize a meeting. Some colleges give credit for such work. Arrange the details with a faculty member.

Bring in others

Whatever the topic, whatever the focus, more is better—more people, more organizations to do the planning, to gather the information, to get publicity, to look for funding if it is needed. If you find good projects already in the works, join in and avoid duplication. Look around for likely allies.

Many civic, church, labor and professional groups maintain a UN representative and/or have UN-related items on their agendas. UNA-USA, Church Women United, American Association of University Women (AAUW), LWVUS, World Federalists, Lions are but a few of these. While such already-committed groups can and should form a base of support, try to reach out for people who haven't been involved before. Try to attract people with varied interests, talents and sensitivity to what issues are important to the community at large.

Many church groups, for example, are already concerned about the world food problem. Most AAUW branches have Politics of Food committees. The LWVUS has been concentrating heavily on North/South relations and on U.S. participation in the UN system. Women's groups involved with state and national Women's Conferences will be interested in the International Decade for Women.

Prepared by Martha Aasen, UN Observer for the LWVUS.

Labor unions may be concerned over the issue of U.S. withdrawal from the International Labor Organization.

Try to build and publicize activities around a special date. UN Day, October 24, could be the focus, but don't be tied down to that date. What about mid-March 1978, the start of the Law of the Seas Conference? May 1, Law Day, could be the occasion for discussing the UN human rights covenants. April 15 is a good time to raise the issue of how much U.S. taxpayers give to the UN. World Health Day is also in April. UNICEF trick or treating or the sale of UNICEF Christmas cards suggest some obvious timing.

Bring in the media

Involve the media in whatever you do from the beginning. Give the press facts . . . prepare a feature story . . . send a letter to the editor—with a local or state angle. Get your speaker on a radio or TV talk show or make a tape for repeated use. Capture some of that required radio and television public service time. Check out cable TV's public access channel.

Given the low level of public knowledge about the UN, it's easy to find a UN success story that needs to be shared. And the League survey found that people are waiting to hear the good news about the UN.

Where to find out about the UN

Basic resources

□ UN Information Center, 2101 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Offers a wide range of UN information. For general distribution try copies of the UN Charter, and on development: a comprehensive 68-page booklet, *The United Nations Development Programme Why, What, How, Where?* Most materials free, available in quantity, depending on supplies.

□ United Nations Association, 300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Write for a list of publications. Of particular interest: *The "You" in the UN*, a 24-page booklet highlighting economic and social achievements. Single copy free; 100/\$10.00.

□ LWVEF: *The U.S. at the UN: Fight, Flight or Something in Between?* (Pub. No. 647, 40¢) and *North and South at the UN: The Economic Challenge* (Pub. No. 642, 40¢).

□ *Basic Facts About the UN*, 144 pp., 1975, \$1.50 from Sales Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

Subscriptions

□ The complete United Nations Association Information Service. Includes UNA's newspaper, *The Inter Dependent*; Issues Before the General Assembly; Fact Sheets on the UN; a UN Day Kit; Policy Panel reports; and program and information kits. \$20.00 per year (tax deductible); each item also available separately.

□ *The UN Monthly Chronicle*. Includes a digest of UN news; reports of activities in "political and security," "economic and social," and "legal" fields. (\$9.50/year; write UN Publications, Rm. LX-2300, New York, NY 10017.)

□ *Development Forum*. Free monthly newspaper. Centre for Economic and Social Information, United Nations, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (specify English).

□ *UNHCR* (UN High Commissioner for Refugees). Quarterly newspaper. Free from UN Information Center.

□ *World Health Magazine*. Free monthly magazine. Public Information Office, World Health Organization, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (Other information on WHO, a World Health Day Kit, and various films also available.)

SHARING UN SUCCESSES

This year the United Nations will be dealing with most of the critical issues of our time. Disarmament, human rights, the Middle East, South Africa, economic development, law of the seas, food and population . . . all are on the UN agenda. Americans, along with the rest of the world, have a big stake in the UN's performance. What are their attitudes toward the United Nations? What do they know about it? What misconceptions do they have?

A recent public opinion survey conducted by the League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) shows that most people are woefully uninformed about the United Nations and what it does. There is a big job to be done—to highlight the UN's work, to "bring it home" to the American people. This COMMUNITY GUIDE is designed to offer UN supporters some tips on reaching the public with UN information. But first, some of the highlights of the LWVEF survey, to get a firmer fix on current opinion and on the extent of the information gap.

Public opinion on the UN: the good news and the bad news

"The United Nations is doing the best it can." "The problems are too big." "It's our best hope." "It's better than nothing, it could be a lot worse." These back-handed compliments from participants in Public Opinion on the UN: What Pollsters Forget to Ask, the LWVEF's indepth nationwide survey, are indicative of American public opinion about the United Nations today. All in all, Americans are more realistic but less negative than in the past few years, generally hopeful about the United Nation's potential role in keeping peace and solving world problems but aware of its limitations. Though the League project found many Americans ready to criticize the United Nation's performance there were few who wanted the United States to pull out. The slide in public esteem traced by public opinion polls over the last ten years seems to have come to a halt, and negative evaluations of the world body have fallen off.

By and large, the League found that Americans continue to believe in the ideas on which the United Nations was founded and still support active U.S. participation in the UN system. This, despite the fact that they have heard little good news about the United Nations in recent years, are hard pressed to think of specific UN successes, and give the United Nations low marks for effectiveness. They agree that the United Nations faces tough problems and formidable obstacles. Nonetheless, they see it as a valuable forum for communication and believe that it continues to be our best hope for finding solutions to world problems.

The incentive for the LWVEF project was a desire to understand the apparent conflicts in citizens' attitudes toward the United Nations as shown in past public opinion polls. In 1976, for example, one poll found that

almost three-fourths of those questioned favored UN membership, while in another poll only half of the respondents gave the United Nations a positive evaluation in any specific area. The LWVEF's project was designed to add another dimension to public opinion polling. It looked beyond the yeses and nos to find out why people feel the way they do and what they mean when they answer a question.

The project combined a number of techniques:

□ 1,769 scientifically selected random phone interviews in 71 communities across the country;

□ small, intensive focus group discussions, first with a sample of the randomly selected telephone interviewees and then with community leaders in the same area; and

□ an LWVEF-sponsored public opinion poll by the Roper Organization to check current trends in opinion against earlier poll results.

The most unexpected finding of this League-commissioned Roper poll was a significant drop in negative attitudes on three basic questions.

□ The percentage of those who say the United Nations is doing "a poor job in solving the problems it has to face" has dropped from 51% in late 1975 to 39% in 1977. (See table.)

□ The negative answers to whether the United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations fell from 41% in 1976 to 30% in 1977.

□ The percentage in favor of U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations decreased from 19% in 1976 to 13% in 1977.

Interestingly, the percentage of positive answers on all three questions remained about the same; it is in the "don't know" column that the figures have gone up. People seem less ready to criticize the United Nations. Apparently, many of those who had negative feelings about the United Nations in the past now just aren't sure.

The information gleaned from the League's open-ended telephone interviews, together with opinions expressed in the focus group discussions, provide some insights into these shifts. When pressed, people proved to be quite consistent, despite surface ambiguities. What seems to be happening is that people's expectations have become more realistic. Fewer Americans expect the United Nations to solve all the world's complex problems. They are willing to support the organization on the more modest grounds that it serves as a necessary forum for communication among nations. Focus group participants cited this forum aspect of the United Nations more than twice as often as any other argument for retaining U.S. membership in the United Nations.

Down-to-earth assessments of the United Nations came both from those who gave it a good job rating and those who gave it a poor one. Twenty-five percent of the critics note the UN's failure to solve the world's problems. Half that many comment that the United Nations has no effective enforcement methods or that "it's all talk and no action." Another 8 percent mention that nationalism and nations pursuing their own selfish interests keep the United Nations from taking effective action.

© 1977 League of Women Voters Education Fund

Order from League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Pub. No. 129, 30¢

Trends in opinion on the UN

1. In general, do you feel the UN is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has to face?

| | 1967 | 1970 | Gallup 1971 | 1975(Jan.) | 1975(Dec.) | League Sponsored Roper Poll, 1977 |
|------------|------|------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Good Job | 49% | 44% | 35% | 41% | 33% | 32% |
| Poor Job | 35 | 40 | 43 | 38 | 51 | 39 |
| Don't Know | 16 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 29 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

2. The United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations.

| | 1964 | 1968 | Potomac Associates 1972 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | League Sponsored Roper Poll, 1977 |
|------------|------|------|----------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Agree | 72% | 72% | 63% | 66% | 56% | 46% | 47% |
| Disagree | 16 | 21 | 28 | 20 | 30 | 41 | 30 |
| Don't Know | 12 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 23 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

3. Do you think our government should continue to belong to the United Nations or should we pull out of it now?

| | National Opinion Research Corporation 1973 | 1975 | 1976 | League Sponsored Roper Poll, 1977 |
|------------|---|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Continue | 79% | 75% | 73% | 70% |
| Pull Out | 15 | 18 | 19 | 13 |
| Don't Know | 6 | 7 | 8 | 17 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

The LWVEF survey was funded by a grant from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, with financial assistance from the Exxon Corporation, The George Gund Foundation, The United Nations Association, and The Institute for World Order.

On the other side of the fence, supporters are quick to point out the tough obstacles the United Nations faces. Even here, only 9 percent actually state that the United Nations has been effectively solving problems; the rest point to mitigating circumstances and say the United Nations "is doing the best it can."

An important finding of the project is that these less-than-enthusiastic performance ratings do not translate into opposition to U.S. participation in the United Nations. The large majority who clearly favor U.S. membership give a broad range of reasons: that membership is in this nation's interest, that the United States has an obligation to support the United Nations, that world cooperation is important and that the United Nations is our best hope for working on problems and contributing to peace.

The opponents feel the United Nations costs too much, that it is not accomplishing anything, that U.S. interests are not adequately represented. But such feelings didn't, as a rule, translate into a desire to have the United States pull back from the United Nations. Interestingly, the old "communists control the UN" argument, so commonly used in the past, was specifically cited by only 4 percent as a reason not to cooperate fully with the United Nations and by only four individuals in the entire telephone survey as a reason for getting out of the United Nations. Very few project participants volunteered, as reasons for negative opinions, either Third World domination of the General Assembly or a pro-Arab bias at the United Nations. When specifically asked in focus groups, only about one-quarter felt the United Nations was pro-Arab, while about one-third were unsure.

Perhaps the most significant finding, for those interested in citizen information and understanding of the United Nations, was how widespread ignorance and misinformation about the United Nations really is—among the young, the old, the public at large and even community leaders across the country. Barely a third of those interviewed could identify a single UN agency, and most respondents wildly overestimated the size of the U.S. financial contribution to the United Nations. Sixty-one percent mistakenly believe the United States pays at least half of the total UN budget instead of the actual one-quarter. Just over half of those interviewed felt the United States pays too much, but, of these, 80 percent overestimated our share. The focus group discussions clearly indicated that Americans are willing to give a substantial contribution to the

United Nations if they feel others are paying their fair share and if the money is not being squandered.

While the survey revealed both a great lack of information and a good deal of misinformation, it also found that people are eager to know more about the United Nations. Time and again, focus group discussants complained about limited UN coverage by the news media. "All they ever print is the bad news about the United Nations," one said. "Why don't they ever report it when something goes right?" People were particularly interested in learning more about the day-to-day activities of the United Nations, about budget matters and about successful projects of the specialized agencies.

Needed: greater emphasis on economic and social accomplishments

How can people who want to improve public understanding of the United Nations make use of these findings? What do they suggest for community education programs on the United Nations? First and foremost are a desire and a need for more information on the UN's accomplishments in the economic and social fields.

Most respondents in the LWVEF survey classified as "very important" such UN activities as working to help underprivileged children (74%), helping to increase world food production (80%), and helping world population problems by teaching family planning (69%). However, few respondents gave the United Nations very high marks for *effectiveness* in solving these problems, perhaps because the quiet successes of specialized agencies rarely get publicized, while the political conflicts and peacekeeping failures get ample coverage. Even if people have heard of an agency like the World Health Organization, they may not realize that it is part of the UN system. Projects emphasizing the lesser-known UN organizations and their achievements might be a good place to start in spreading the good word about the United Nations.

The League's survey also demonstrated that many people feel that the United Nations is remote from and unrelated to their everyday world. Unless they can be shown how the UN's work deals with problems that affect their own lives, they may not pay

attention to the UN information that is offered. Any successful UN education program must involve the audience in a personal way. It is no accident that UNICEF is by far the best-known UN agency; people have been seeing children in their own communities collecting for UNICEF on Halloween for years.

Tying in UN work with a close-to-home issue is often the key to receptivity. A program or news article on the work of the UN World Meteorological Organization might fall on deaf ears. But if it were linked to the droughts that many states have been suffering, interest in that organization's research on rainfall would surely mount. The possibilities for local/global tie-ins are endless. So, take an issue that's in the news and make the UN connection.

□ Do you live in a farming community? Emphasize the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) or the World Food Program (WFP). (Write Information Section, North American Liaison Office, Food and Agriculture Organization, 1776 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437.) Or present the North/South dialog at the United Nations in terms of the debate over commodity agreements. How would they help or hurt your area?

□ Is the local river or lake suffering from serious pollution? Link the problems of your community to the rest of the world. How can ocean and air pollution, which know no national boundaries, be controlled internationally? (Perhaps your river's pollution originates in a neighboring jurisdiction.) How can developing nations avoid spoiling the environment as they industrialize? What kind of research is the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) undertaking? (Write the UN Information Center, 2101 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, for information.)

□ Has an epidemic of measles hit your school district, requiring the authorities to allow only children who have been inoculated to attend school? Many people are still not aware that the World Health Organization has virtually eradicated smallpox and is working hard on controlling other communicable diseases. (Write Public Information Office, World Health Organization, 525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.)

□ Coastal communities will be interested in the controversies and progress of the UN Law of the Seas Conference. (Contact the Ocean Education Project, 245 Second Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, for their newsletter, *Soundings*, and other information on the conference.)

□ A falling local birth rate could be used to highlight UN population activities. A local water shortage might spur interest not only in UN weather research, but also the 1977 UN Conferences on Water and Desertification. (Contact Information Center for materials on the UN Fund for Population Activities and the two conferences.)

□ 1979 has been designated the International Year of the Child. With a little imagination and the long lead time, you can draw this theme close to the lives of people in your community. Information on the Year and on UNICEF resources, including speakers, is available from the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 East 38th St., New York, NY 10016.

Informing the public: ways and means

Meetings Once you choose your subject, there are many ways to get the message across. Do you have the time, the resources—and the community interest—to warrant organizing a conference or seminar? A seminar cosponsored by Coe and Cornell Colleges in Iowa offers one good model. A panel of six local experts in trade, agriculture, banking and meteorology, representatives of local business, print and broadcast media detailed the functions and accomplishments of the UN specialized agencies and how their work affects the daily lives of eastern Iowa residents.

Speakers Would a speaker's bureau work best in your area? There may be speakers available, right in your own community.

□ A member of the secretariat of the Law of the Sea Conference and a businessman whose company wants to do deep sea mining engaged in a thoughtful debate in a Connecticut town.

□ Look for foreign students, college professors, corporate people with international interests.

□ Speakers are available from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, if you can pay expenses and guarantee an audience of at least 100. (Group Programmes, Room GA-56, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.)

□ The U.S. State Department also provides experts on UN affairs (James Montgomery, Director, Office of Public Programs, Bureau of Public Affairs, Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20505.)

□ The UN Observer for the LWVUS is available. Work out calendar and travel expense details with Martha Aasen (31 Ellery Lane, Westport, Conn. 06880).

□ The League leaders who conducted the UN public opinion project in 25 states are knowledgeable on UN affairs and would be happy to share their experiences with any interested groups. (Contact LWVEF, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

□ New Directions, a new political action membership organization, has made nuclear arms control a major objective and has speakers bureaus in 16 states. New Directions will pay transportation if a local group will provide a good audience and overnight hospitality. (Sanford Gottlieb, New Directions, 2021 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

Films You can also rent a UN film. A new catalog listing all UN films can be ordered from Daphne Brooke-Landis, Radio and Visual Services Division, OPI, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

One excellent new film is *The Economics Game*. It's short, fun to watch and makes the complexities of world economics comprehensible. Members of the Richard Morse Mime Theater sit at a gaming table dealing out the cards of good or poor living, of technology, natural and human resources, playing a very real game of economics. This film could be used as a lead-in to a discussion of UN actions on international economic problems or to begin a school or college program. Or, if you have access to cable TV, you can reach a broader audience. To rent, write Journal Films, 909 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago, IL 60614.

Information distribution You may simply want to distribute printed information. You could arrange to hand out brochures or factsheets at a county fair booth, at an international bazaar, at shopping centers on UN Day . . . leave UN pamphlets on counters

Disarmament—hot topic for the U.S. and the UN

The United Nations is holding a Special Session on Disarmament in May-June of 1978, and the issue is an important component of President Carter's foreign policy. Many organizations are already planning programs and offering resources.

□ UNA-USA's kit *Leading a World of Change* includes fact sheets, resource lists, discussion guides on disarmament.

□ Also from UNA-USA: two simulation games, a model Special UN Session on Disarmament and a model session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (50¢ each or \$7.50/100).

□ *Operation Turning Point*, a public education campaign, sponsored by UNA and the Institute for World Order, asks, "Will we live to see the year 2000?" and answers, "No—unless we can stop the world arms race." Aimed at the media, OTP will produce radio and TV spots, print ads for newspapers and magazines as well as brochures and discussion guides. A pamphlet, "At the Turning Point: Arms Control Options," co-sponsored by the LWVEF and others, gives basic arms control information (25¢, bulk rates available from UNA or Institute for World Order, 1140 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036).

□ Two AAUW seminars on disarmament and human rights, open to nonmembers, are December 3, 1977, in New York and March 11, 1978, in San Francisco (AAUW, 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20037).

32nd ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS RALLY

sponsored by THE WOMEN'S U.N. RALLY and THE U.N. ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1977

\$8.50 covers entire day's program and luncheon

HOLIDAY INN - DOWNTOWN MINNEAPOLIS

"WHAT UNITES NATIONS"

9:30 - 10:30

ISSUES WORKSHOPS

"UNITY IN DIVERSITY: The United Nations and the Struggle for National Identity"

Professor W. Hartley Clark
Carleton College, Political Science Department and International Relations Program

"TODAY'S EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM"

Margaret Greene
Vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

"HUMAN RIGHTS: The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations"

Professor David Weissbrodt
University of Minnesota, Law School
Director, Amnesty International

and

Reactor/Moderator
Charles H. McLaughlin, Professor Emeritus
University of Minnesota, Political Science

10:45 - 11:45

REPEAT WORKSHOPS

12:00

LUNCHEON

"THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD TRY HARDER AND SO SHOULD WE"

Harlan Cleveland
Director of Program in International Affairs
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

RESERVATIONS DEADLINE - OCTOBER 21

TICKET ORDER FORM

RETURN TO:

UN RALLY Ticket Chairwoman
Sid Moss
5705 Westbrook Road
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422
(Telephone: 544-1875)

TICKETS MAY ALSO BE PURCHASED AT:

UN Association of Minnesota
55 South 8th St., Room 200
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
(Telephone 333-2824)

- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$_____ to cover_____ tickets at \$8.50 each
☐ Enclosed is my check for \$68.00 to reserve a luncheon table for 8
☐ Enclosed is my check for \$_____ as a contribution

} Entire day's
program and
luncheon included.

Name _____ Organization _____

Address _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO UN RALLY FUND

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa
 *American Assn. of Univ. Women—
 Mpls. Branch/St. Paul Branch
 *American Red Cross
 Arch. Council of Catholic Women
 Assn. of Jewish Women's Organizations
 Assn. of Universalist Women
 Augsburg College
 *B'nai B'rith Women's Council, Mpls.
 Brandeis Univ. Nat'l. Women's Comm.,
 Twin Cities Branch
 *Business & Prof. Woman's Club, Mpls.
 Church Women United—Greater Mpls./
 St. Paul/Minn.
 City of Mpls. Education Assoc.
 College of St. Catherine
 *DFL Party of Minnesota
 Edina Woman's Club
 *Faculty Women's Club, Univ. of Minn.
 Girl Scout Council of St. Croix Valley
 Greater Mpls. Chamber of Commerce
 *Hadassah Mpls. and St. Paul
 Hennepin Co. Republican Workshop
 Hopkin's Woman's Club

International Institute of Minn.
 Jewish Community Center of Mpls.
 *Junior League, Mpls. and St. Paul
 *League of Women Voters:
 Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Brook—
 lyn Park, Chaska, Crystal—New Hope,
 Edina, Excelsior—Deep Haven, Falcon
 Heights, Fridley, Golden Valley, Mah—
 tomedi Area, Minneapolis, Minnesota,
 Minnetonka—Eden Prairie, New Brighton,
 Richfield, Robbinsdale, Roseville,
 St. Anthony Village, St. Louis Park,
 St. Paul, Shoreview, Wayzata, West Da—
 kota County, Westonka, White Bear Lake.
 Lutheran Soc. Serv. Aux., Mpls.
 *Mpls. Cent. Lab. Union Counc. AFL—CIO
 *Mpls. Council PTSA
 *Mpls. League of Catholic Women
 Mpls. People to People, Inc.
 Mpls. Public Library
 Mpls. Retired Teachers, Inc.
 Minnesota AFL—CIO
 Minn. Council, Experiment in Int'l. Living
 *Minn. Fed. Women's Clubs, 5th Dist.

Minnesota Federated Women's Clubs
 Minnesota International Center
 *National Council of Jewish Women,
 Mpls./St. Paul Sect.
 *National Council of Negro Women,
 Mpls./St. Paul Sect.
 Planned Parenthood of Minn.
 St. Louis Park Women's Club
 Soroptimist Club
 UN Association of Minn.
 *Urban League Guild of Mpls.
 *Woman's Club of Mpls.
 Women's Alliance of First Unitarian Soc.
 Women's Aux. Mpls. Dist. Dental Soc.
 *Women's Intl. League for Peace & Freedom
 *Women's Rotary Club
 World Affairs Council of Mpls.
 World Federalists Assoc., Minn. Br.
 World Pen Pals
 *Young Women's Christian Association
 Mpls./St. Paul
 Zonta International, Mpls.
 *ORIGINAL MEMBER

UNITED NATIONS RALLY



SPONSORED BY THE WOMEN'S UNITED NATIONS RALLY AND
 THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA

... To maintain international peace and security;
 ... To develop friendly relations among nations;
 ... To achieve co-operation in solving international
 economic, social, cultural and humanitarian
 problems, and in promoting respect for human
 rights and fundamental freedoms;
 ... To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of
 nations in attaining these common ends.

— The United Nations Charter

THE WOMEN'S UNITED NATIONS RALLY
Board of Directors

AUG 24 1977

invites you to attend the ANNUAL FALL TEA

at the WCCO Town House

on the corner of Ninth and Lasalle Streets in Downtown Minneapolis
(one block from Nicollet Mall, and one block from Dayton's)

Friday, September 9, 1977

1:00 p.m.

Irene (Khin Khin) Jensen of Augsburg College
will speak to us on the topic
"Voices of Modern Asian Women"

Prof. Jensen spent a recent sabbatical researching the impact of
International Women's Year on education in England, Europe and Asia.

ALSO

The program for the United Nations Rally on Friday, October 28 at the
Holiday Inn at 13th and Nicollet in Minneapolis, will be announced.

Table reservations will be taken for the Rally, and tickets will be
distributed to organization representatives.

Reservations for the Tea are necessary. Please mail yours in now!

Late reservations or cancellations, call Sid Moss at 544-1875.

If no answer, call the U.N. office (24 hours a day) at 333-2824.

Please make your reservation by September 2 by returning this blank to:

Mrs. J. Moss, Jr.

Enclose \$2.00 for each reservation.

5705 Westbrook Rd.

Minneapolis, MN 55422

Number of reservations _____. Amount enclosed _____.

Name _____ Organization you represent _____

Address _____ Position in organization _____

There is an opportunity for 30 people to view the Midday Show (standing) broadcast
from 12:00 to 12:30. Check here if you would like to have a reservation for this. _____

There is a possible opportunity for 30 people to tour WCCO-TV at 12:30 _____ and
another 30 at 2:30 _____. Check if you want a reservation for one of these.

If you cannot be accommodated at the time or times you have checked, we will try to
notify you by telephone.

Name _____ Phone number _____

UNITED NATIONS RALLY



United Nations Association of Minnesota
55 South Eighth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

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League of Women Voters of Minn.
535 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN 55102



**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MINNESOTA**

PHONE (612) 224-5445

555 WABASHA • ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

UNITED NATIONS RALLY REPORT

To: Local LWVs
From: Judy Rosenblatt and Carolyn Cushing
Date: December, 1977 (as appeared in the LWV-Roseville VOTER)

The following are summaries of the information presented at the issues workshops and luncheon address of this year's United Nations Rally, October 28:

"Today's Evolving International Monetary System" - Margaret Greene, Vice President
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

An international monetary system was established so that countries could trade with each other smoothly. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), which regulates international currency, was established along with the World Bank at a UN Monetary and Financial Conference at Breton Woods in 1944. It was felt that the exchange rate was too important to be left to the market alone. Demand, supply, trade, competitiveness all determined the exchange rate. If each rate varied radically, risks would impede trade.

All currencies were convertible, fixed in terms of dollars or gold. When a currency was weak, the country's central bank would buy it and sell dollars. When the currency was strong, the central bank would sell it and buy dollars. It was the US's unique responsibility to sell gold to any central bank at \$35 an ounce, as the US had \$20 billion in gold reserves at Fort Knox. (It looked like a huge amount then, but it wasn't much in the 1960s.) The Federal Reserve Bank in New York was the intermediary for lines of reserve between the central bank and other countries for short term swap arrangements.

The Breton Woods system provided for phenomenal growth of trade. But in the 60's countries started looking inward and found the demands of the IMF system too onerous. Their balance of payments problems were too difficult to handle.

In 1971 the US unilaterally suspended convertibility of dollars. Talks on reform of the IMF began in 1972. The oil price rise ended discussions, although an interim group has been meeting. In March 1973 a system of floating exchange rates began.

An amendment to the IMF Articles is now on the floor of Congress for ratification. Under this amendment countries could choose their exchange rate system. Some would peg their currency to the US's, others to the European economic arrangement or to some composite. The most important blocks are the US bloc, which includes Latin America and Canada (with strong ties to the US) and the bloc tied to the German mark, the strongest European currency. Relations are good between the two blocs.

The current view is that stability cannot be assured by a fixed system, but an orderly system is necessary in each country.

Human Rights "The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations"

David Weissbrodt, UN Law Schools; Director, Amnesty International

Amnesty International and organizations like it have found that:

1. If you know a prisoner's name and where he/she is, you can get someone out of prison;
2. Private individuals may be more effective than the US government;
3. International organizations have great influence; they gain prestige through their consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council.

Amnesty International tries to free political prisoners who have not committed violence. It works by:

1. Identifying human rights violations.
2. Using diplomacy to the government involved.
3. Having an action network of individuals and groups send telegrams in cases of immediate threat of torture or capital punishment. Each government official who could have some influence in the case gets 10,000 letters from around the world (but not from the prisoner's own country). In about 25% of the cases, improvement occurs for the prisoner; in about 25% the prisoner is released; in 28%, AI gets further information; in 20% there is no response, and in 5% the situation worsens.
4. Publicity.
5. Individuals and groups write letters and send relief to the prisoner and his/her family.

Why are governments sensitive to such pressures? Every government recognizes minimum standards of behavior toward its citizens. Even dictatorships recognize that they exist to serve their citizens. They care what the world thinks of them.

"UNITY IN DIVERSITY: THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL IDENTITY"

Prof. W. Hartley Clark, Carleton College

According to Prof. Clark, the "cultural imperialism" of the United States is the biggest stumbling block to our successful participation in any world organization. The Third World nations, particularly, should be expected to resist what we see as cooperation: they will not be rushed into interdependency before they have had a chance to develop self-reliance. The U.N. is the chief voice of the Third World. It is the only meeting ground of disparate value systems. What we perceive as obstructionism or "ego-centrism" in the actions of other nations is really a struggle for identity, a resistance to the values we attempt to impose.

To illustrate this thesis, Prof. Clark discussed examples of how our ideas of what is important in life makes us "blind to contrary ideas." We look at other countries, and we decide what they lack in development, education, and "basic human rights." We do not believe that anyone would define their needs differently.

Development - The term itself is loaded with value judgment and certainly offends persons from Africa and Asia who resent this implication that they need to be "improved." We see achievement in material terms, and we see our role as "helping" the Third World countries to our standard of progress. It is nearly impossible for us to believe that some societies consciously avoid material values.

Education - We fail to perceive that we hold a special image of what education is. What we define as education is not an absolute, but a process of "uplift toward our values." One has only to observe the newly established Islamic University in Mecca, which is devoted to tradition and inculcating Islamic beliefs. To see that there are alternative views of what education means. Or we can look at the unlucky persons from other countries who have been drawn into our educational systems, who have their self-esteem under-mined by the contrast, and have found it equally impossible to accept our values or to return to their old system.

Human Rights - Who are we to designate who is a "dictator"? Our idea of human rights emphasizes individuality. In some cultures, the individual is of no importance. When we insist that individuals be treated in a certain way, we are imposing our values.

Prof. Clark used our experiences with technical assistance as another example. He said that the first attempts at assistance to newly emerging nations were wasted effort. We rejected the system we found, we tried to override the local authorities (e.g. because they were "corrupt"), and it proved disastrous. Now, advisors work with whatever system they find, and all goes smoothly. The World Health Organization is now concentrating on adapting to "doctor-less" societies instead of trying to impose a system oriented to doctors.

Above all, Prof. Clark said, differences in values should not be taken as a reason for "rupture." If we hang in there, over years of discussion, some meeting of minds may develop.

Other comments by Prof. Clark:

- UN assessments should be based on what is left over after meeting each internal need of member nations. The U.S. has far more "excess" for foreign relations and should bear the bulk of costs.
- The need of Third World countries to promote self-reliance by channeling news through a national press service should supercede the U.S. insistence on "freedom of information" or the need for world news service because we see the world as inter-dependent.
- The dispute with the International Labor Organization illustrates the fundamental reluctance on our part to respect other value systems. Although the Third World Countries rejected the organizational objectives under which European countries had created the I.L.O. and operated outside the procedural system that had been set up, we should not have pulled out. We should have recognized the disagreement in values as just that, and realized it was important for them to participate on their terms.

Prof. Clark told the workshop he was going to say many things we would find hard to agree with. He was right.

"THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD TRY HARDER, AND SO SHOULD WE"

Harland Cleveland, Director of Program in International Affairs, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Princeton, N.J.

We have recognized our interdependence somewhat. We must learn to look at all aspects of a problem. Gloomy prognostications on famine, population explosion turned out not to be right because people had only looked at parts of the problems.

You can't separate domestic and foreign affairs. Cleveland chastised the LWVUS for separating the presidential debates artificially into domestic and foreign affairs discussions.

There are four kinds of bargains in the world at present:

1. Military - between East and West; this is stable;
2. With major allies across the Pacific and Atlantic. If we communicate early and often, these will be stable;
3. A North-South bargain - this is needed but not achieved. A "fairness revolution" calls for changes between and inside countries. Of the most recent rise in world GNP, about 2% was accounted for by population growth; 2½% "trickled up," so that now there is a greater gap between rich and poor. North-South issues include nuclear power and terrorism.
4. Use of global technologies. These must be tamed and channeled for control of all peoples. Examples are uses of space and the oceans.

Can the UN cope? Can the US cope? No, presently. If we worked together in a different way, would it make a difference? Is the UN a Third World caucus or a world organization? If the Third World does not allow the UN to function properly, other organizations will take over. New functions will be handled somewhere! At present, these issues are being handled outside the UN: arms control, mutual and balanced force reduction, nuclear export policy, seabed mining, food arrangements, energy discussions, commodity stabilization. On trade and money, the UN is partly involved. Development aid, peacekeeping, environment are UN issues. The UN conferences on food, population, habitat, etc., have been "giant sensitivity training sessions." They focus world attention on interrelated problems and add to the global agenda.

Whether the UN can cope depends on reform. The key is reform of the voting system by not having any! Countries could use consensus, like the Security Council does to avoid a veto. People must talk until they reach a resolution of some sort. They can agree on the next steps to take together if they avoid trying to state why they agree. The UN also needs a policy planning function.

One thing the US can do is leave off posturing for home consumption (like Patrick Moynihan or early Andrew Young). We need dependable rules of the game so we must trade discretion for predictability. We mustn't try to politicize international organizations (like we have been trying to do by putting conditions on our contributions to the World Bank).

We need to have North-South negotiations in which we look at all aspects of the situation. There is a great role in this for non-governmental organizations. They must be several years ahead of governments, prodding them. New attitudes are being developed toward technology, ecology, power. The US is getting past its patronizing colonial attitudes. This is a world where nobody's in charge. We can cope by all being partly in charge.

news release

League of Women Voters Education Fund

JUL 17 1978

This is going on DPM

Contact
(name, phone number)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
date

[You may want to adapt the following press release for use in your local media. To localize it, you may want to add a paragraph or two about your own study results as well as any information you may have about future plans in educating the public on the UN and where interested citizens may obtain a copy of the UN flyer]

League of Women Voters Education Fund Chair Ruth J. Hinerfeld announced today that recent Gallup and National Opinion Research Center (NORC) polls show a marked increase in public approval of UN efforts and public support for U.S. involvement in the organization since the League commissioned a Roper poll survey of public attitudes toward the UN in 1977.

In making the announcement, Hinerfeld said that a Spring '78 Gallup poll conducted for the League, asking "Do you feel the UN is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has to face?" found that over 40 percent of the approximately 1500 respondents felt the UN was doing a good job in comparison to the 32 percent positive response among the 2000 respondents in the '77 Roper poll. Concurrently, National Opinion Research Center (NORC) poll findings released today indicated that 79 percent of their 1529 respondents believe the U.S. should continue to belong to the UN. This is a sharp increase from the 70 percent responding favorably to the same question in the '77 Roper poll.

Hinerfeld added that women, high school educated, Democrats, Southerners and rural area residents had the most positive attitudes about the UN. On the other hand, the most critical of the organization were college educated, Easterners, large city residents and professional/business people.

The '77 Roper poll and '78 Gallup follow-up poll were part of a nationwide project undertaken by the League of Women Voters Education Fund not only to determine attitudes about the UN but also to find out why the public held these attitudes. Last year, Leagues in 71 communities including (name of community) conducted nearly 1800 telephone interviews on UN attitudes. They also held follow-up group discussions with community leaders and a sizeable sample of those interviewed by phone making it one of the most comprehensive studies of citizen opinion on the United Nations ever conducted.

In commenting on the results, Hinerfeld said that "while we are unable to firmly determine what has prompted this growing optimism toward the UN and U.S. involvement in the organization, we believe that two factors may have come into play. First, people appear to be increasingly more realistic about what the UN can and cannot do, and that realism may have helped prompt a less critical attitude toward the UN.

"Secondly, the Carter Administration's emphasis this past year on the important role the UN plays in foreign policy matters may have also had a positive impact on the public."

In comments on the League's interviews with citizens, Hinerfeld said, "we found a growing optimism toward the UN last year which has just recently become evident in the '78 poll results."

Hinerfeld added that '77 League survey results pointed out that the greatest misconception held about the UN was the amount of money the U.S. contributes to its support. In addition, there was little knowledge about the scope and number of agencies, besides UNICEF, which are part of the UN system and work worldwide to improve living conditions. At least 61 percent of those polled in '77 mistakenly thought the U.S. paid at least half of the UN budget when, in fact, the share is only one quarter. She added that "The League intends to keep up its effort to educate the public on the work of the UN and to continue to dispel myths about the organization in order to increase support for it." As a result of those findings, the League

also announced today that it has just published a pamphlet, "What has the UN done for us lately?", which will be used in public education efforts to dispel myths about the UN.

For further information about how you can obtain a copy of the new League publication on the UN, contact (name of League, address) or call (phone number).

#

Reporters please note: Gallup, Roper and NORC findings are attached.

"In general, do you feel the UN is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has to face?"

| | Spring 1978 (Gallup) <u>1553</u> | | Spring 1977 (Roper) <u>2000</u> | | November 1975 (Gallup) |
|------------|---|-----|--|-----|------------------------------|
| Good job | (618) | 40% | (640) | 32% | 33% |
| Poor job | (609) | 39 | (780) | 39 | 51 |
| Don't know | (326) | 21 | (580) | 29 | 16 |

"Do you think our government should continue to belong to the United Nations or should we pull out now?"

| | 1978 (NORC) <u>1529</u> | | 1977 (Roper) <u>2000</u> | | 1976 (NORC) | 1975 (NORC) |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| Continue | (1216) | 79% | (1400) | 70% | 73% | 75% |
| Pull out | (197) | 13 | (260) | 13 | 19 | 18 |
| Don't know | (116) | 8 | (340) | 17 | 8 | 7 |

"In general, do you feel the U.N. is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face?"

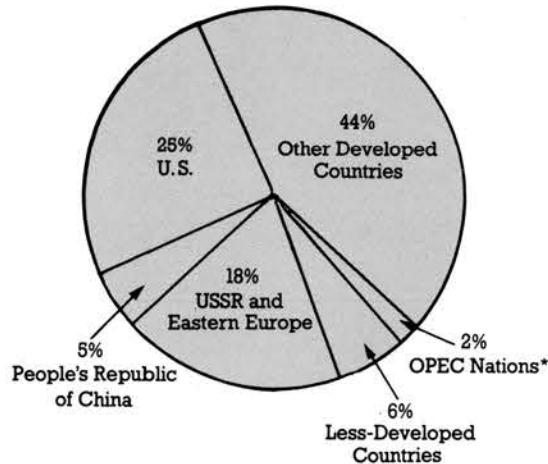
| | <u>Good Job</u> | <u>Poor Job</u> | <u>No Opinion</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Men | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 37 | 47 | 16 |
| '77 Roper | 30 | 48 | 23 |
| Women | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 42 | 32 | 26 |
| '77 Roper | 34 | 30 | 36 |
| College | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 38 | 46 | 16 |
| '77 Roper | 32 | 45 | 23 |
| High School | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 42 | 37 | 21 |
| '77 Roper | 31 | 35 | 33 |
| Grade School | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 36 | 34 | 30 |
| '77 Roper | 35 | 33 | 32 |
| East | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 36 | 41 | 23 |
| '77 Roper | 20 | 43 | 38 |
| Midwest | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 40 | 38 | 22 |
| '77 Roper | 36 | 35 | 27 |
| South | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 42 | 35 | 23 |
| '77 Roper | 37 | 36 | 27 |
| West | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 43 | 43 | 14 |
| '77 Roper | 31 | 42 | 27 |
| Republican | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 41 | 41 | 18 |
| '77 Roper | 32 | 39 | 30 |
| Democratic | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 43 | 35 | 22 |
| '77 Roper | 33 | 37 | 29 |
| Independent | | | |
| '78 Gallup | 34 | 44 | 22 |
| '77 Roper | 30 | 43 | 28 |

WHAT HAVE WE DONE FOR THE UN?

Q: Doesn't the United States contribute almost all of the UN budget?

A: NO. The United States pays 25% of the UN regular budget each year.

UN Budget Assessments 1978-79



Q: How is each member nation's share determined?

A: Every three years a Committee on Contributions (which includes a U.S. member) determines how much each country can afford to pay. There are spe-

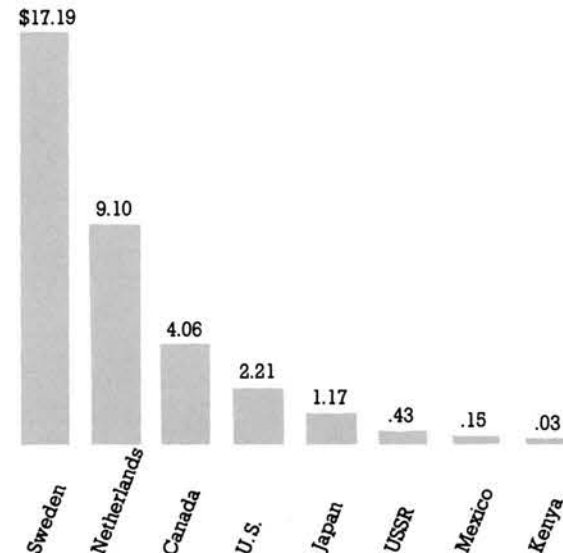
*Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

cial reductions for poor countries and a maximum assessment for very wealthy countries. Along with these assessed contributions, many countries give additional *voluntary* contributions to special UN programs and agencies, such as UNICEF.

Q: How much does the average American pay to support the UN each year?

A: In 1976, about \$2.21, less than the cost of most movies!

Per Capita Contributions of Selected UN Member Nations, 1976
(includes assessed and voluntary contributions)



For additional information, contact:

United Nations Association of the United States of America
300 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 696-3232

Office of Public Inquiry
at the United Nations
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-7721

United Nations Information Center
2101 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 296-5370

This brochure has been funded with contributions from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Exxon, the United Nations Association-U.S.A., the Institute for World Order, and the George Gund Foundation.

Order from League of Women Voters of the United States
1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Pub. No. 113. 20/\$1

International Labor Organization ☐ UN Development Program ☐ **What has the UN done for us lately?** ☐ World Food Program ☐ Food and Agriculture Organization ☐ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ☐ United Nations Children's Fund ☐ United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control ☐ World Health Organization ☐ UN Environment Program ☐ UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ☐ UN Fund for Population Activities ☐ World Meteorological Organization ☐ International Atomic Energy Agency ☐ Universal Postal Union ☐ International Labor Organization ☐ UN Development Program ☐ World Food Program ☐ Food and Agriculture Organization ☐ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ☐ United Nations Children's Fund ☐ United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control ☐ World Health Organization ☐ UN Environment Program ☐ UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ☐ UN Fund for Population Activities ☐ World Meteorological Organization ☐ International Atomic En-

UN agencies and programs help people all over the world.

Through the World Weather Watch, the **United States** Weather Bureau has doubled the amount of data available to predict storms or rainfall. The program, run by the World Meteorological Organization, also provides information on long-term climate change, essential to future U.S. agriculture and other economic activities. (WMO)

A group of countries in the **Caribbean** and in **Central America** are getting advice on how to introduce or continue family planning programs from the UN Fund for Population Activities. (UNFPA)

In **Colombia**, the UN Development Program helped establish a national network of vocational training centers for young people. The program covers such diverse subjects as livestock raising, mechanized farming, baking and printing and often includes on-the-job training. In 1976, the two-millionth student enrolled in the program. (UNDP)

In **Uruguay**, the Food and Agriculture Organization is helping set up a government lab with specially trained staff to run a national program to monitor pesticide residue in meat—one of the country's chief exports. (FAO)

In the **Mediterranean**, the UN Environment Program has launched a 20-year program—the "Blue Plan"—to protect the marine environment and to study the effects of the area's social and economic activities on the sea. (UNEP)

In **Mali**, for the first time the spoken language—Bambara—is being taught as a written language. Night classes, sponsored by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, are helping rural families learn how to read farming handbooks, write letters and do the simple arithmetic they need. (UNESCO)

In **West Africa**, the World Food Program helped stockpile cereal grains for quick mobilization when famine threatens. (WFP)

In **Cameroon**, the first "all purpose" doctors, nurses and medical technicians have graduated from the new University Center for Health Sciences, funded by the UN Development Program and the World Health Organization. (WHO)

In **Greece**, when an earthquake demolished 11,000 homes, the International Labor Organization helped teach local craftsmen how to build quake-proof homes. (ILO)

In the **Near East**, the spread of animal disease is being controlled by animal health clinics in 13 countries, set up with help from the Food and Agriculture Organization. (FAO)

In the **Republic of Korea**, a rehabilitation center for handicapped citizens—the first of its kind in an Asian developing country—was expanded and improved with help from the UN Development Program. (UNDP)

In **Burma**, with help from the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the illegal opium crop has been reduced by more than 20,000 acres through crop substitution, treatment of addicts, education programs and law enforcement campaigns. (UNFPA)

In **Thailand**, refugees from neighboring countries are housed, fed and resettled with the help of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. (UNHCR)

In **Sri Lanka**, the UN Fund for Population Activities enabled villagers to build schools where young women are being trained in income-producing cottage industries. (UNFPA)

In **Indonesia**, the UN Children's Fund is helping "Dukuns," the traditional midwives, get family planning and nutrition training at local clinics. The agency also supplies them with baby delivery kits. (UNICEF)

The UN tackles world problems that affect us all. It

- sends peace-keeping troops to world trouble spots.
- coordinates global efforts to fight cancer and to identify cancer hazards in our environment.
- establishes and administers safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials and equipment intended for peaceful use are not diverted to military purposes. (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- speeds up international mail through regulation of service, rates, weights, parcel post and money orders. (Universal Postal Union)
- has eliminated smallpox throughout the world. (World Health Organization)

JUL 17 1978



League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

July, 1978

This is going on DPM

TO: State and Local League Presidents (Attn: IR Chairs)

FROM: Ruth Robbins, International Relations Chair

RE: New UN brochure

Enclosed is a new all-purpose publication on the United Nations. Titled, What Has the UN Done for Us Lately?, it is designed to correct some of the most commonly held misconceptions about the United Nations. The brochure is the final product of the LWVEF survey on public attitudes toward the UN, conducted with the help of local Leagues in 71 communities around the country last year. The survey showed that although people are generally supportive of U.S. membership in the UN, they are woefully uninformed about the United Nations and what it does. The brochure attempts to fill two of the largest gaps in public knowledge by answering questions about how the UN is financed and citing examples of where the United Nations has been successful in its economic and social functions.

The brochure can be used in a wide variety of ways. Distribute it in the schools, on the street, or from a booth at an international bazaar. Use it to stimulate discussion at an informational meeting or seminar on the UN. It is particularly appropriate for UN Day activities, and it is none too soon to start planning for this year's UN Day, October 24.

What Has the UN Done for Us Lately? (pub. no. 113) is available at the price of 20/\$1.00, or you can buy 100 copies at the special bulk rate of only \$4.00. I hope you will order in quantity now and please help us make sure other groups with an interest in the UN are aware that the brochure is available.

(Note: The phone number given for the United Nations Association is a misprint. The correct number is: (212) 697-3232.)

AUG 28 1978



League of Women Voters Education Fund • 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 659-2685

memorandum

August, 1978

This is going on DPM

TO: State and Local League Presidents
FROM: Ruth Robbins, International Relations Chair
RE: Enclosed UNA materials

As in the past, we are once again cooperating with the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. (UNA-USA) to draw your attention to some informational materials on the UN. This mailing, prepared and underwritten by UNA, should be especially valuable in planning UN Day and UN Week activities and to prepare you for the upcoming 33rd General Assembly.

The recent LWVEF UN Special Project on public attitudes toward the UN (partly financed by UNA) made it clear that basic misconceptions about sources of funding for the UN, its structure and the work of its agencies and programs, have largely contributed to negative attitudes toward the United Nations. The UNA materials described herein should help you to bridge the gaps in information and understanding, and we encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to order these materials.

In this mailing you will find five flyers describing: 1) The Interdependent; 2) Issues Before the 33rd General Assembly; 3) Reference Guide to the United Nations; 4) The Global Economic Challenge; 5) The Model UN Survival Kit and an order form for The 1978 UN Day Kit.

The publications these flyers promote are described below.

1. The Interdependent, UNA-USA's monthly newspaper (11 times a year), brings you a global perspective on all important issues. Its presentation of world-front news, views, reviews and reports gives the reader, in the words of Norman Cousins, "both a window on the world and a head start on the future."
2. Issues Before the 33rd General Assembly, the bible for UN watchers, discusses the most important items on the UN's agenda and gives background information. It is a must for those who want to stay current on what's happening at the UN.
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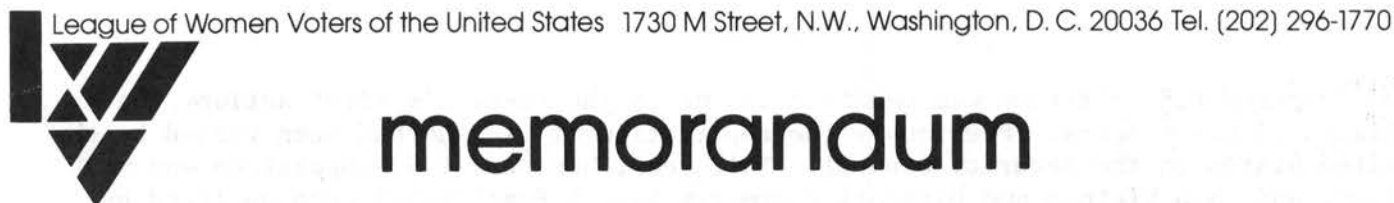
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memorandum

This is going on DPM
February, 1978

TO: Local and State League Presidents (attn: IR Chairmen)
FROM: Edith Segall, LWVUS UN Observer
RE: Wrap-Up of the 32nd UN General Assembly

Wrapping up UN General Assembly sessions is never easy since little is ever wrapped up in the great hall at Turtle Bay. This year, like most years, the 32nd General Assembly had its usual quota of ritualistic speeches and produced the standard motions to condemn, refer to committee, and transmit to next year's agenda. Meanwhile, the two paralyzing issues of the times--the Middle East and Southern Africa--were seriously pursued elsewhere. But no one realistically expected the 32nd General Assembly to produce solutions. What was widely hoped for was an avoidance of distracting confrontations that might impede progress in other arenas. The session did manage to work its way towards an amicable conclusion on December 21st, generally mindful of current events and careful not to upset the apple cart.

As a matter of fact this year there were some indications of international attention shifting back to the United Nations, if not always to the General Assembly, as an effective instrument in world affairs. While the United Nations has not succeeded in bringing peace to the world's trouble spots, its machinery has been utilized with greater frequency during the past year. The most dramatic illustration was the appeal of Captain Derry F. Pearce, president of the International Federation of Airlines Pilots Association (IFALPA) to the Assembly's Special Political Committee after the October 13th hijacking of a Lufthansa airplane. Whether or not the General Assembly's subsequent resolution calling for states to take steps to prevent hijacking and other acts of violence aboard aircraft is effective, the fact that the pilots turned to the UN for redress is significant.

Also, pending proposals for both Namibia (South West Africa) and Rhodesia provide for an interim United Nations role. In December, Secretary General Waldheim's good offices helped free eight French prisoners from the Polisario in Western Sahara; and his offer of a meeting under UN auspices to follow Israeli-Egyptian talks still stands. Actions taken in this session's last days seem to bring the North/South dialogue back within the General Assembly's purview.

Certainly the United States, under the Carter Administration, is paying more attention to the United Nations. The President himself addressed the UN twice in 1977, once in the spring and again during a two-day visit October 4-5th. Secretary of State Vance spent two weeks in New York using the opportunity for informal contacts with the largest number of foreign leaders ever gathered for the session's opening. UN Ambassador Andrew Young has continued to develop contacts with the Third World and to bring the UN perspective to Washington by regularly attending the weekly Cabinet meetings. On many resolutions it formerly opposed, the United States this year saw fit to abstain or acquiesce. As a result, attacks on U.S. policies by other nations seemed muted. For example, the Committee of 24 (on granting of independence to former colonies) decided to defer consideration of a Cuban resolution on Puerto Rico. The divisive subject of Panama was avoided, and the Fourth Committee (also on decolonization), which in past years had strongly condemned U.S. military bases in Guam, contented itself with a mild resolution asking the U.S. to take steps toward self-determination for the area.

The tempered U.S. attitude was manifest in one of the session's first actions, the admission of new members. Previously the application of Vietnam had been vetoed by the United States in the Security Council. This year, however, U.S. opposition was withdrawn; and both Vietnam and Djibouti (formerly French Somaliland) were admitted by acclamation, bringing total UN membership to 149.

The President of the 32nd Assembly was Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia (he will preside at the special session on disarmament this spring). With admirable calm, Mr. Mojsov steered a record agenda of 131 items and 256 adopted resolutions, 155 of which were passed by consensus, avoiding the rigid stand of yes-no voting. Both Assembly President Mojsov and Ambassador Young, in their closing statements to the Assembly, noted this harmonizing tendency.

Africa

The UN's most significant political action this fall occurred not in the General Assembly, but in the Security Council, where Council members, angered by the South African government's repressive actions of October 19th and the death of Steve Biko, unanimously voted on November 4th to impose a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa. This marked the first time that Chapter VII of the UN Charter, dealing with sanctions against threats to world peace, was invoked against a UN member. The Security Council's action did not satisfy the General Assembly, which on December 14 passed 14 resolutions on Apartheid containing a now familiar set of demands. The U.S. supported seven of these, the largest number ever, but withheld support for resolutions calling for economic sanctions.

As arrangements for a peaceful transfer of power to the majority in Namibia (South West Africa) bogged down, the General Assembly passed eight resolutions looking to a speedy end of South African rule, proclaiming South Africa liable for damages caused by its "illegal occupation", condemning its annexation of Walvis Bay, and calling for a special session on Namibia before the next General Assembly.

Toward the year's end, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, sidestepping a U.S./U.K. settlement proposal, began negotiating only with the more moderate wing of the black majority. The General Assembly condemned his regime, reaffirmed the right of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to achieve self-determination by all means and barred independence before majority rule.

Middle East

Only on the subject of the Middle East did this year's General Assembly seem locked into old formulas of senseless provocation. According to Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog, the processing of this verbiage alone (at \$250 per page) cost the UN \$350,000, as debate droned on oblivious to the implications of Egyptian President Sadat's peace initiative. A new element in this year's resolutions was the provision of a special unit in the Secretariat to study Palestinian rights in the occupied territories, a plan Israel regarded as furnishing UN funds for anti-Israel propaganda. After Israel's legalization of its West Bank settlements, the General Assembly called for an immediate halt to Israeli settlements on the West Bank, with only Israel voting no. The U.S. abstained, saying it had to maintain its neutrality because of its responsibility as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference. This season's most gratuitous swipe at Israel came during the South African debates, where Israel's economic relations with South Africa were singled out for censure, despite the fact that her trade amounts to 2/5 of 1 percent of South Africa's foreign trade.

But even in its deliberation on the Middle East, the UN performance was not entirely negative. Renewal of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Sinai for one year and of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Syrian border for six months,

accomplished with great difficulty in some past years, came almost without notice. This year was Egypt's turn to walk out of the General Assembly (in response to Syria's attack on Sadat's Jerusalem visit); and for the first time, the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors sat down together at a dinner party in New York.

Disarmament

Twenty-four resolutions on disarmament repeated earlier General Assembly demands for a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the reduction of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, and support for nuclear-free zones. But attention this year is centered on preparations for the special session on disarmament, to be held in New York May 23 to June 28th. Boosted by the prospect of progress in U.S./USSR SALT talks and Soviet President Brezhnev's November 2 statement that the USSR was prepared to apply the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests to underground detonations for peaceful purposes, hopes are rising that the special session may make real progress.

Human Rights

President Carter dramatized the importance of human rights to the United States by signing the two covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in a ceremony at the UN October 5th. He did not, however, sign the optional protocol that would allow consideration by the Human Rights Committee of complaints from individuals, nor has he yet submitted covenants for Senate ratification. The U.S. cosponsored a resolution condemning Chile for human rights violations, but did not participate in the vote on the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination scheduled for Geneva in August 1978 because of the continuing issue of whether Zionism is a form of racism. The General Assembly avoided debate over human rights in Uganda, but the African nations promised to join in asking the Human Rights Committee to investigate conditions there.

Although the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) decided to postpone a vote on the creation of the position of High Commissioner of Human Rights, advocated by the West, U.S. Ambassador Young felt the concept was gaining support. Good progress on the draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women was made by the Third Committee, and the United States contribution of \$3 million was, by far, the largest made by any country to the Decade for Women.

Economic matters

For those interested in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the UN system, the most significant actions of the 32nd General Assembly occurred in the economic sphere. For two years an Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the UN System has been laboring on ways to make the organization more responsive to the requirements of the New International Economic Order (NIEO). In an astonishing burst of speed that proves international bodies can move when they wish, the committee's report was approved by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly's Second Committee (Economic) and adopted by consensus in the session's closing hours. The only certain feature is the creation of a Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, to be appointed by the Secretary General, preferably in early 1978, for a period of up to four years. Western nations had been fearful that the position, if granted too much power, might weaken the office of the Secretary General; but the economic czar will have no authority except that derived from the Secretary General himself. Nevertheless, handled well, this new office could be a catalyst for economic achievements. If maladministered or politicized, it could be just one more inefficient division of responsibility.

The Assembly endorsed the other recommendations of the report, which directs the General Assembly to establish priorities in the economic sphere and rearrange its agenda

so as to avoid duplication in discussions of the Second and Third committees. The report urges ECOSOC to take over the functions of its subsidiary bodies, now said to number 167, and to hold shorter but more frequent subject-oriented sessions, possibly with expanded council membership. A single governing body would be established for the management of UN operational activities for development, and Secretariat functions would be streamlined. These restructuring changes can be effected without Charter amendments. However, individual UN organs must take the concrete steps suggested by the report, and they cannot be expected to rush to surrender their powers.

In another potentially significant economic move, the General Assembly acted to reassert UN guardianship of the North/South dialogue, pursued unsuccessfully for the past two years in the smaller framework of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC). The economic work of the 31st Session had been postponed, pending the conclusion of these talks; and the resumed session finally convened September 13-19th, just prior to the opening of the 32nd Session. The 32nd General Assembly endorsed the resumed session's call for a special session in 1980 on implementation of the NIEO and the Third Development Decade and created a new overview mechanism, a committee of the whole, to meet as needed in the interim.

Financing

Restructuring may eventually result in more efficient performance, but in the meantime UN spending continues its upward spiral. The regular budget adopted for the next biennium is \$985.9 million, an increase of close to 30 percent over the previous two-year period. Furthermore, the Committee on Contributions approved a scale of assessments for the next two years that reverses last year's increased levy on the oil-producing countries. Currently, the industrialized West pays 89.04 percent of the regular budget and the oil-producing and developing nations 10.96 percent. The U.S. share remains constant at the maximum 25 percent. The United States abstained on both the assessment and budget votes.

Other Actions

In miscellaneous actions the General Assembly established institutional machinery for Habitat, Center for Human Settlements, with headquarters in Nairobi, and set the locale of the 1979 Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna. It managed to avoid general debate on unidentified flying objects, an item introduced by Grenada, but spent several hours discussing first class versus tourist air fares for its officials. With pledging reaching \$1 billion, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) became operational and held its organizational meeting in Rome. The International Labor Organization (ILO) instituted a 21.5 percent cut in its budget in November when the U.S. made good its threat to withdraw from the organization. This action, taken despite the advice of Secretary of State Vance and Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski, is the notable exception to the generally supportive attitude of the Carter Administration toward the UN. The Law of the Seas Conference resumes in Geneva March 28-May 12th, still stymied by ocean mining issues.

In his annual report on the work of the organization, Secretary General Waldheim said that the United Nations, as it approaches middle age, is "still to some extent an organization in search of its identity." Through the South African arms embargo the Security Council this year reasserted its role in international peace and security matters. On the other hand, as the General Assembly replaces "the politics of frustration" with a "clear consensus of the concerned" (to use Ambassador Young's words), it could conceivably be on the brink of real economic and social leadership.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S
Report on the
Reform and Restructuring
of the
United Nations System



Submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives
and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of
the Senate pursuant to Section 503 of the Foreign Relations
Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978 (Public Law 95-105)

Reproduced by the

CAMPAIGN FOR U. N. REFORM
600 Valley Road
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Preface

As a service to the public, the Campaign for U.N. Reform takes pleasure in reproducing President Carter's Report on the Reform and Restructuring of the U.N. System.

This Report, which was signed by the President on March 2, 1978, is in response to Section 503 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1978 (the Baker-McGovern U.N. Reform rider) which states that the United States should "make a major effort toward reforming and restructuring the United Nations system".

We in the Campaign for U.N. Reform believe that President Carter's Report is a significant forward step and will give encouragement to those member governments at the United Nations who have been trying to correct some of the deficiencies in the U.N. system. While we are particularly pleased with the President's recommendations on strengthening the U.N.'s peacekeeping capability and on encouraging the use of the International Court of Justice, we fervently hope that each of the recommendations in the report will be discussed and debated widely by private citizens and organizations alike, and not merely by governments.

For those who wish to delve more deeply into the subject, the Secretary of State's 64-page detailed analysis of various U.N. reform proposals (which is mentioned on page 2 of the President's Report) can be obtained from the Department of State or from the Superintendent of Documents. A concise summary of the 14-point program advocated by the Campaign for U.N. Reform and a longer booklet containing 17 papers on the Elements of U.N. Reform, can be obtained by writing to the Campaign for U.N. Reform, 600 Valley Road, Wayne, New Jersey 07470.

The Campaign for U.N. Reform is a non-partisan political movement whose purpose is to make U.N. Reform a major political issue in the United States. It is co-sponsored by the U.N. Reform Electoral Campaign Committee and by the World Federalist Political Education Committee. The report of the Electoral Campaign Committee is on file with and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. The report of the Political Education Committee is on file with the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and with the Secretary of the Senate.

Walter Hoffmann
National Chairman
Campaign for U.N. Reform

March 10, 1978

SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRESIDENT CARTER'S REPORT ON THE REFORM & RESTRUCTURING OF THE U. N. SYSTEM *

Introduction

- **A central concern of U.S. foreign policy must be to build a stronger and more effective U.N. system. (page 1)
- **Prepared to participate in a Charter Review Conference if a substantial majority of member states believe outcome likely to be productive. (page 2)

Dispute Settlement Machinery

- **Requested Secretary of State to conduct thorough examination of existing mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes with view toward promoting their greater use. (page 3)
- **Will continue to treat establishment of fact-finding missions as a procedural matter not subject to veto. (page 3)
- **Favors annual meetings of foreign ministers to review state of world peace in light of reports prepared by Secretary General. (page 3)

International Court of Justice

- **Would permit private parties indirect access to International Court of Justice by giving national appellate courts recourse to ICJ for advisory "preliminary opinions" on issues of international law. (page 4)
- **Will, at an appropriate time, request the Senate to re-examine the Connally Reservation in order to demonstrate new U.S. adherence to compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. (page 4)

Peacekeeping Capability

- **Further efforts should be made to create a U.N. Peacekeeping Reserve composed of national contingents trained in peacekeeping functions. (page 4)
 - **Prepared to assist Secretary General with airlift of troops and equipment for peacekeeping force authorized by Security Council. (page 4)
 - **Will explore possibility of establishing a Special Peacekeeping Fund in the order of \$100 million. (page 5)
- (Continued on Next Page)

*Submitted to Congress on March 2, 1978 Pursuant to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1978.

Decision-making Process

- **Believes there is no prospect for adoption of weighted voting in the General Assembly. (page 5)
- **Believes that curtailment of veto would not be in U.S. interests. (page 5)
- **Prepared to offer very small new states some form of associate status short of full membership. (page 6)
- **Prepared to give substantially greater weight in U.S. national policy to General Assembly decisions arrived at by consensus. (page 6)

Human Rights

- **Will press for establishment of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. (page 6)

U.N. Finances

- **Favors, as a long term goal, the development of autonomous sources of income for the international community. (page 7)

U.N. Economic System

- **Will seek improved central management and leadership in the U.N. Secretariat. (page 8)
- **Will sustain the UNDP as the major channel for U.S. voluntary contributions for technical assistance programs. (page 9)



The President's Report on The Reform and Restructuring of the U. N. System

Section 503 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978 calls for "a major effort by the United States towards reforming and restructuring the UN system". We welcome this expression of interest by the Congress. How the United Nations might be improved so as better to carry out its responsibilities is of central concern to this Administration. I believe that an active and imaginative leadership by the United States can do much to strengthen the United Nations.

Today, the international community faces a series of critical and global problems which must be of concern not only to us but to all governments:

- How to achieve international peace and security.
- How to make progress toward a more stable and equitable international economic order.
- How to enhance the quality of human life.
- How to extend and protect the elemental human rights of all peoples.

The successful management of any of these problems is beyond the reach of the individual nation-state, no matter how powerful economically or militarily it might be.

The world organizations such as we have in the United Nations and its sister agencies provide the universal framework within which to harmonize diverse views and interests in addressing global problems. If we are to develop adequate machinery for management of the world's common problems, a central concern of our foreign policy in the remaining years of this century must be the building of a more effective UN system. To this end, this Administration is committed to working for a stronger and more effective United Nations.

The UN system can be justifiably proud of major successes. It has served the common interest in its peace-keeping activities and in its pathfinding work in economic development. It has served mankind well in areas of health, communications, education and a host of other fields. Still, the United Nations -- like many other institutions, domestic or international -- has frequently failed to meet popular expectations and the objectives of its founders. The need for reform of the United Nations dates back almost to its

very inception, as changing circumstances required changes in its structure, procedures and priorities. At the same time, we often fail to recognize how successful the UN system has been in adapting itself to these changed circumstances. Reforms may not have been as rapid and dramatic as some would desire but they were as effective and pervasive as was possible.

A purely "engineering" approach that attempts to construct a theoretically "effective" global institution is apt to be sterile. It is easy enough to assemble a shopping list of reforms. But such an exercise will be largely diversionary, unless it takes account of the political context in which the United Nations operates.

It is, therefore, in the spirit of realism and profound respect for the views of other Member States of the United Nations that we approach the urgent need for reform and restructuring of this organization. We hope that it may be possible to reach agreement in the United Nations on at least some of them.

Although the Charter itself provides for formal amendment as a procedure, this has not been a principal method of change in the life of the United Nations. The amendment procedure is a slow one and becomes practicable only when there is a sufficient convergence of interests among Member States with respect to the proposed change. Indeed, the great strength of the Charter -- like our own Constitution -- lies precisely in the fact that it has not created a static institution but has permitted evolutionary change and fresh approaches. Even today the possibilities for improving the functioning of the organization within the existing constitutional framework are extensive. Far-reaching reforms involving Charter revision may well have to await the development of a much greater community of interests in the United Nations. Despite this, we would be prepared to participate in a Charter review conference if a substantial majority of the Member States came to believe that the outcome of such a conference was likely to be productive.

Section 503 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act states that, in developing a program of UN reform which the United States should present to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, appropriate consideration should be given inter alia to the seven areas of concern. These are addressed below. I am also forwarding to you as an attachment the Secretary of State's detailed analysis of various reform proposals.

A. PEACE, SECURITY AND STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL LAW

Establishing More Effective UN Machinery for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

Member States are generally reticent to submit disputes to third parties despite the existence of ample machinery for that purpose. It is not likely that the creation of additional machinery for arbitration, conciliation or mediation would in itself induce greater use of third party services.

However, we are prepared to examine with other Member States why existing machinery has remained so little used and to explore ways of increasing the awareness of Governments of the facilities which are available.

Therefore, I have requested the Secretary of State to conduct a thorough examination of existing procedures and mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes with a view to promoting their greater use, including the United States.

We shall examine with other Member States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, opportunities for strengthening the role of the Security Council in the peaceful settlement of disputes. We will explore the possibilities for greater use of informal meetings or sub-committees of the Council for the purpose of following up on Council resolutions. As part of such effort we favor holding annual private meetings at the Foreign Minister level for the purpose of reviewing the state of world peace and security in the light of reports prepared by the Secretary General.

We shall continue to treat the establishment of fact-finding missions as a procedural matter not subject to veto, so long as mandates are clear and non-prejudicial. We are prepared to examine with the other permanent members of the Security Council the possibility of a formal, joint voluntary statement to this effect. In this connection, it will be our policy to use technology available to us from aircraft reconnaissance to share with the Council pertinent factual information when the parties to a dispute agree.

Fostering Greater Use of the International Court of Justice

We support, if possible through amendment, the adoption of a procedure which would permit private parties to have indirect access to the Court on questions of international law essential to their courses of action. To this end, we would support a national appellate court, before rendering its own judgment in a case, having recourse to the International Court of Justice for an advisory "preliminary opinion" on issues of international law.

We will examine every treaty which the United States negotiates with a view to accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over disputes arising under the treaty, pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Court's Statute. Where one of the parties to the treaty will not accept the Court's jurisdiction, every effort will be made to include another dispute settlement provision.

I have also requested the Secretary of State to give thorough study to existing disputes with other States and identify those which could appropriately be submitted to the Court.

At an appropriate time, I shall request the Senate to re-examine the Connally Reservation, so that we may demonstrate the United States new adherence to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Court's Statute.

Strengthening the United Nations' Peacekeeping Capabilities

We believe that further efforts should be made to strengthen the UN's peacekeeping capabilities, for example by the creation of a UN Peacekeeping Reserve composed of national contingents trained in peacekeeping functions.

We are also prepared upon request from the Secretary General to assist with the airlift of troops and equipment required for establishing a UN peacekeeping force authorized by the Security Council.

In order to be in a position to respond quickly to a request for assistance from the Secretary General, I am proposing that the Department of Defense initiate whatever contingency planning may be necessary.

In order to make a UN Peacekeeping Reserve a more effective force, we shall explore with other UN members arrangements for training of earmarked contingents as well as personnel of UN observer missions by the United Nations.

We shall examine with the United Nations ways to upgrade the technical equipment available to observer missions and peacekeeping forces and to enhance their observation and communications capabilities through modern technology.

We intend to press for progress in the Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

We shall explore the possibility of establishing a Special Peacekeeping Fund to help cover the initial costs of peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council. The Fund might be in the order of \$100 million to be constituted over a reasonable period of time through such means as might be agreed upon.

Strengthening the United Nations' Role in the Field of Disarmament

The Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament will convene in New York in the spring of this year. Member governments at the UN, including the US, are preparing proposals so that the United Nations could deal better with questions of arms control and disarmament. A variety of possible procedural and organizational improvements to this end is being considered.

B. DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Weighted Voting in the General Assembly and Modified Veto Powers in the Security Council

There is no prospect for the adoption of a generally applicable weighted-voting system in the General Assembly. Even on a limited basis it has little likelihood of being accepted. In fact, pressure for change has been in the opposite direction: to replace weighted-voting in global institutions where it now exists with decision-making procedures on the model of the General Assembly. The trade-offs proposed, which involve sharp curtailment of our veto power in the Security Council, are not in US interests. Nor do we believe they would serve the organization well.

Therefore, it would be better to employ our efforts toward defining voluntary but common standards to curtail the use of the veto in the Security Council and reduce the necessity of invoking it.

We are also prepared to examine the offer to very small new States of some form of associate status with the United Nations, short of full membership and voting privileges.

Consensus Decision

Consensus offers an alternative to formal voting as a way of arriving at decisions. It is increasingly used in the General Assembly and other UN organs. We hope that genuine consensus will become the principal method of conciliation in the continuing North/South dialogue in the United Nations. We are prepared to give substantially greater weight in our national policy to decisions so arrived at.

C. HUMAN RIGHTS

Improving Coordination of and Expanding United Nations Activities on Behalf of Human Rights

We are taking several steps toward achieving a better system of coordination of human rights activities among UN organs and agencies as well as with non-UN regional organizations. Presently, the US Delegation at the 1978 session of the UN Commission on Human Rights has been instructed to press for the following reforms:

- the strengthening of existing special procedures for dealing with private communications on human rights matters;
- more expeditious consideration by the Commission of evidence under the procedures established by Resolution 1503 of the Economic and Social Council;
- scheduling more frequent regular sessions of the Commission;
- establishing a new UN senior post as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

As a longer range goal, we shall explore ways to render the Commission freer from political influences. To this end, we would urge that member governments appoint representatives to the Commission with more specialized background in human rights.

We shall explore the possibility of changes in the schedule of meetings of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities so that action on private petitions receive more expeditious treatment.

D. FINANCING THE UNITED NATIONS

Meeting the UN Deficit

The United Nations faces serious financial difficulties largely as a result of the continuing refusal of certain Member States to pay assessments for peacekeeping operations and because of the practice of making some payments in non-convertible currencies. As of September 30, the resulting deficit was more than \$120 million. For years some states, including some responsible for the deficit, have suggested they would participate in a balanced program of voluntary payments of sufficient magnitude to eliminate the existing deficit. We believe this approach should be explored anew.

Adjusting Assessments to Reflect Ability to Pay

If the UN scale of assessments were to reflect more accurately the current ability of Member States to contribute, a principal result would be to increase the assessment for this country significantly above the present 25 percent ceiling. Because the U.S. is largely responsible for a major deviation from the capacity-to-pay principle, we believe it would be unwise to seek immediate adherence to that principle without Congressional authorization for the higher appropriations that would be required.

Supplementing UN Finances from Outside Sources

Debate surrounds almost all of the proposals which aim at the production of autonomous revenues for the UN system through contributions from commerce, services, or resources regulated by the UN. Further study is required. Provided that any autonomous revenue is subject to the same continuous scrutiny and control of governments as current Member State appropriations are and further as long as we and the other nations retain adequate control of the budget, the United States favors a long-term goal the development of autonomous sources of income for the international community. We are therefore prepared to join in further exploration of various proposals in this field and would support moves in the United Nations to undertake a study along these lines.

E. ACHIEVING GREATER EFFICIENCY IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Restructuring the Economic and Social Sectors

Some of the most promising possibilities for reform in the UN system exist in the field of economic and social affairs. The 32nd General Assembly endorsed wide-ranging recommendations on the restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the UN system. These are in line with basic UN objectives for reform:

- the development of an enhanced planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation capability in the UN Secretariat;
- improved central management and leadership in the UN Secretariat;
- better policy analysis, research and data-gathering capability in the Secretariat on international economic and social issues;
- increased efficiency and effectiveness in development assistance programs.

Our efforts will concentrate on full implementation of this program in the months ahead.

Better Coordination of UN System Technical Assistance

The most practical approach to assure that the UN technical assistance activities make effective contributions to development hinges on three conditions: first, that technical assistance programs be primarily funded by voluntary contributions, centrally coordinated and programmed by the UNDP; second, that supporting technical assistance by assessed contributions to the specialized agencies complement the work of UNDP, provide common benefits which may be enjoyed by countries other than the primary recipient nation, and be limited in scale; and third, that voluntary contributions be placed on a firmer, more assured, long-term basis.

It will be our policy, therefore,

- to sustain the UNDP as the major channel for US voluntary contributions for the technical assistance programs of the UN system;
- to support a strengthened role for the UNDP representatives;
- to support an enhanced role for the UNDP in setting standards for project appraisal, execution, monitoring, evaluation, data-gathering, and quality control;
- to press, simultaneously, for reduced direct involvement by UNDP headquarters in the details of appraisal, execution and monitoring of individual projects;
- to work through appropriate intergovernmental bodies such as the ECOSOC Committee on Program Coordination in order to obtain from responsible Secretariats compatible information on technical assistance activities and programming, budgeting and accounting methods so that governments can better formulate a coherent policy to guide the constituent programs;
- to support an expansion of evaluation efforts within the UN system, in particular by the Joint Inspection Unit;
- to work towards long-term voluntary pledges by donors for the technical assistance activities in the UN system;
- to work with other donors toward a common approach to technical assistance in assessed budgets of the specialized agencies.

Improving United States Participation

We must improve our capability to manage United States participation in the work of the organizations and programs of the UN system.

To this end we must:

- ensure that our policy objectives in each UN agency are coordinated and integrated with overall US foreign policy objectives;
- monitor continuously US participation in each international organization and program; identify and analyze problem areas, and establish policy objectives with regard to each of these multilateral institutions;
- assure the most effective involvement of the different Departments and agencies of the Executive Branch in the activities of these multilateral institutions; and
- bring our multilateral diplomacy to bear on achieving greater effectiveness, efficiency and economy within each of the organizations and programs of the UN system.

The Department of State is developing a policy analysis and resource management process through which we shall endeavor to formulate annual action programs for each of the UN agencies. I am expecting the heads of the other responsible Executive Departments and Agencies to work closely with the Secretary of State to provide him with whatever assistance is necessary.

Improving the Secretariat of the United Nations

The future success or failure of the United Nations will be determined not only by the wisdom and sense of responsibility of its membership, but also by the type and quality of the personnel that must carry out the work of the organization.

As part of any general exploration of possible measures to strengthen the United Nations, we are prepared with other interested countries to take common steps toward ensuring promotion of the best qualified staff.

s/Jimmy Carter

March 2, 1978

BOX SCORE COMPARISON OF PRESIDENT'S REPORT WITH 14-POINT PROGRAM OF CAMPAIGN FOR U.N. REFORM

14-point Program of Campaign for U. N. Reform

1. A Mediation and Conciliation Service, and a system of arbitration.
2. Widened use of the International Court of Justice.
3. A stronger U.N. Peacekeeping Force.
4. An independent U.N. revenue raising capability.
5. Modification of the veto.
6. A more equitable General Assembly voting structure.
7. An International Criminal Court to try hijackers and international terrorists.
8. Improved U.N. Human Rights machinery.
9. An International Ocean Authority.
10. An International Disarmament Organization.
11. A stronger U.N. Environmental Program.
12. A more effective U.N. Development Program.
13. A Global Resources Monitoring Agency.
14. A more effective World Monetary System.

| | treated positively in report | treated negatively in report | not covered in report |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A Mediation and Conciliation Service, and a system of arbitration. | ? | ? | |
| 2. Widened use of the International Court of Justice. | x | | |
| 3. A stronger U.N. Peacekeeping Force. | x | | |
| 4. An independent U.N. revenue raising capability. | x | | |
| 5. Modification of the veto. | | x | |
| 6. A more equitable General Assembly voting structure. | | x | |
| 7. An International Criminal Court to try hijackers and international terrorists. | | | x |
| 8. Improved U.N. Human Rights machinery. | x | | |
| 9. An International Ocean Authority. | | | x |
| 10. An International Disarmament Organization. | | | x |
| 11. A stronger U.N. Environmental Program. | | | x |
| 12. A more effective U.N. Development Program. | x | | |
| 13. A Global Resources Monitoring Agency. | | | x |
| 14. A more effective World Monetary System. | | | x |

For further information about the program of the Campaign, please write to:
Campaign for U.N. Reform, 600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470 (201)694-6333.



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of the
UNITED NATIONS



WEDNESDAY, 25 OCTOBER 1978

No. 78/209

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS AND AGENDA

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

Wednesday, 25 October 1978

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-third session

Committees

FIRST COMMITTEE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | 14th meeting | Conference Room 4 |
| 3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. | 15th meeting | Conference Room 4 |

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: report of the Secretary-General (A/33/42, A/33/279, A/33/305, A/33/312, A/33/317, A/C.1/33/L.14) [125].

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | 13th meeting | Trusteeship Council Chamber |
| 3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. | 14th meeting | Trusteeship Council Chamber |

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/33/13, A/33/276, A/33/285-287, A/33/320; A/SPC/33/L.6) [54].

SECOND COMMITTEE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | 15th meeting | Conference Room 2 |
| 3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. | 16th meeting | Conference Room 2 |

General debate

The Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will address the Committee during the course of the debate at 3 p.m.

THIRD COMMITTEE

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. | 29th meeting | Conference Room 3 |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|

- Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights [82].
- Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination [81]:

- Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

- Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

- Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa (A/33/269; E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1; A/33/151) [76].
- Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/33/263, A/33/151, A/33/206; A/C.3/33/L.13) [73].
- World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/33/262, A/33/206) [74].

THIRD COMMITTEE:

WORKING GROUP OF THE WHOLE ON THE DRAFTING OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (item 75)

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | 8th meeting | Economic and Social Council Chamber |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|

Continuation of the discussion of article 11 (documents A/32/218 and Add.1 and 2; A/C.3/32/L.59; A/C.3/33/WG.1/CRP.1 and Add.1 and 2; A/C.3/33/WG.1/CRP.2-5 and Add.1-9; A/C.3/33/WG.1/CRP.6).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | 22nd meeting | Conference Room 1 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|

Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East [113].

- United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/33/292, A/33/328; A/C.5/33/L.10)*

Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (A/33/32, vols. I and II) [107].

Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 [100].

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (A/C.5/33/6).

* To be issued.

(continued overleaf)

SIXTH COMMITTEE

12 noon – 1.00 p.m. 30th meeting Conference Room 3

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [117]

(A/33/33, A/33/65, A/33/206 and Corr.1 (French only))

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session [114]

(A/33/10, A/33/192; A/C.6/33/L.4)

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. 1st meeting Conference Room 8

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. 290th (closed) meeting Economic and Social Council Chamber

Provisional agenda

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Consideration of the draft report of the United Nations Council for Namibia at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly
3. Other matters.

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

STEERING COMMITTEE

12 noon – 1.30 p.m. 78th (closed) meeting Conference Room 5

Provisional agenda

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Consideration of the recent developments related to the question of Namibia
3. Other matters.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 13

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

WORKING GROUP OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

9.30 a.m. – 10.30 a.m. closed meeting Conference Room 7

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Nineteenth session

10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 7

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 7

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON OBSTACLES TO THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

9.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 6

2.00 p.m. – 5.30 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 6

OTHER MEETINGS

SIXTH COMMITTEE:

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON ITEM 114 ENTITLED "REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS THIRTIETH SESSION"

10.30 a.m. – 12 noon closed meeting Conference Room 3

GROUP OF 27 OF THE GROUP OF 77

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 5

AFRICAN GROUP OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

3.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 1

Thursday, 26 October 1978

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-third session

Committees

FIRST COMMITTEE

10.30 a.m. 16th meeting
3.00 p.m. 17th meeting Conference Room 4

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

10.30 a.m. 15th meeting General Assembly Hall
3.00 p.m. 16th meeting Conference Room 1

(continued following page)

SECOND COMMITTEE
10.30 a.m. 17th meeting
3.00 p.m. 18th meeting Conference Room 2

THIRD COMMITTEE
3.00 p.m. 30th meeting Conference Room 3

THIRD COMMITTEE:
WORKING GROUP OF THE WHOLE
ON THE DRAFTING OF THE CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN (item 75)

10.30 a.m. 9th meeting Economic and Social Council Chamber

FIFTH COMMITTEE
10.30 a.m. 23rd meeting Conference Room 1

SIXTH COMMITTEE
10.30 a.m. 31st meeting
3.00 p.m. 32nd meeting Trusteeship Council Chamber

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS
3.00 p.m. closed meeting Conference Room 13

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The United Nations Council for Namibia will observe a Week of Solidarity with the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO, from Friday, 27 October to Friday, 3 November 1978. On Friday, 27 October, the Council will hold two special meetings at 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m., respectively, in the Economic and Social Council Chamber, at which several invited speakers will make statements. A film on Namibia will be shown after the 3.00 p.m. meeting.

All representatives of United Nations Member States, observers, specialized agencies, NGOs and members of the press are invited to attend the meetings. Films on Namibia will be shown throughout the Week of Solidarity in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium (Library). There will also be photographic and United Nations stamp displays in the vicinity of the conference room.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Resumed second regular session, 1978

NOTE: The ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL will hold meetings on Monday, 30 October 1978 at 10.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. to consider the following items of the agenda for the resumed second regular session (E/1978/103 and Add.1):

1. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 and programming procedures [item 27]
2. International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system [item 22]
3. Transnational corporations [item 18]
4. Organizational matters (E/1978/103, para.2 and E/1978/L.51) [item 2]
5. Progress report brought to the attention of the Council: expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED MEETINGS

Tuesday, 24 October 1978

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-third session

Committees

FIRST COMMITTEE

Inauguration of the Disarmament Week

At this special meeting held to inaugurate the Disarmament Week, messages from the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General were read, on their behalf, by the Chairman of the First Committee and by the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament, respectively.

13th meeting

Statements were also made by the representatives of Hungary, Indonesia, Burundi and Malta as Chairmen of their respective regional groups; Sri Lanka, on behalf of the non-aligned countries; the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the nine members of the European Community; Romania, Mongolia, Sweden, Ghana, Bangladesh, Italy (who read out a message from the President of Italy) and Saudi Arabia.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a message on the occasion from the Director-General of UNESCO, which would be issued as a press release.

SECOND COMMITTEE

13th meeting

General debate

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Greece, the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Australia, Hungary and China.

14th meeting

General debate

Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Denmark, Italy, Democratic Yemen and Afghanistan.

Organization of work

Following an exchange of views, the Committee approved its programme of work, which will be issued in document A/C.2/33/L.5.

THIRD COMMITTEE

27th meeting

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racial régimes in southern Africa [76]

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination [75]

World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination [74]

The Committee continued its general debate on the items and heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, Singapore, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR, Ethiopia, Barbados, Bangladesh, the Sudan, Qatar, Democratic Yemen and Japan.

The Chairman of the Committee made a statement. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Burundi.

28th meeting

The Committee continued its general debate on items 76, 73 and 74 and heard statements by the representatives of Indonesia, Algeria, Cuba, the United Republic of Tanzania and Somalia.

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights [82]

Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination [81]:

(a) *Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*

(b) *Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

(c) *Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid*

The Committee considered the draft resolutions relating to these items as follows:

(1) With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.10 which was also sponsored by the Upper Volta, the sponsors accepted the oral amendment to paragraph 4 as proposed by Jordan, and revised the text accordingly. The Committee then voted on the amendment contained in document A/C.3/33/L.11, and adopted it, in a recorded vote of 70 to none against with 59 abstentions. The Committee then adopted by consensus the draft resolution as amended;

(2) With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.12 which was also sponsored by Democratic Kampuchea, Guinea-Bissau and Zaire, a separate vote by roll-call was taken on operative paragraph 5 which was adopted by 94 to none with 37 abstentions. The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by consensus;

(3) With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.14 which was also sponsored by Angola and Ethiopia, a separate recorded vote was taken on preambular paragraph 2 which was adopted by 97 to 21 with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted, also by recorded vote of 108 to none with 29 abstentions;

(4) With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.15 which was also sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic, the Committee adopted it in a recorded vote of 95 to 19 with 20 abstentions.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, Bulgaria, Turkey, Suriname, Israel, Portugal, Guatemala, Pakistan, Brazil, Singapore, the United States of America, New Zealand, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Canada, Bangladesh, Honduras, Cyprus, Sweden, Mexico, Australia, Uruguay, Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Nepal, Fiji and Thailand.

Before the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.12, the Committee heard a statement by the Secretary of the Committee concerning the financial implications.

The Chairman made a statement.

FOURTH COMMITTEE

9th meeting

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa [95]

The general debate concluded with statements by the representatives of Benin, Morocco and Kenya.

Statements in the exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

Requests for hearing

The Chairman informed the Committee of the receipt of a communication containing a request for hearing concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Committee decided to circulate the communication as a Committee document (A/C.4/33/11).

Organization of work

The Chairman made a statement.

In modification of a decision taken at its 3rd meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to take up the question of Southern Rhodesia on Monday, 30 October.

SIXTH COMMITTEE

29th meeting

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization [117]

Statements were made by the representatives of Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Togo, Somalia, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Mauritania and Ivory Coast.

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

STANDING COMMITTEE III

53rd (closed) meeting

Consideration of dissemination of information in connection with the work programme of the Council for Namibia for the year 1979

The Chairman made a statement both as the Chairman of the Committee and as the representative of Pakistan. The representatives of Australia, India, Yugoslavia and Zambia made statements. The representative of SWAPO and the representative of the Commissioner also made statements followed by statements from the representatives of the Office of Public Information.

Observation of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, from Friday 27 October to Friday 3 November 1978

The Chairman made a statement both as the Chairman of the Committee and as the representative of Pakistan. The representatives of Australia, India, Yugoslavia and Zambia made statements. The representative of SWAPO and the representative of the

Commissioner also made statements followed by statements from the representatives of the Office of Public Information.

Other matters

The Chairman made a statement as Chairman of the Committee. The representatives of Australia and Yugoslavia also made statements.

LIST OF OTHER MEETINGS HELD AT HEADQUARTERS

Tuesday, 24 October 1978

GROUP OF 27 OF THE GROUP OF 77

AFRICAN GROUP OF THE WHOLE

AFRICAN GROUP OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

SIXTH COMMITTEE:

MEETING OF CO-SPONSORS
ON THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW
ON THE WORK OF ITS ELEVENTH SESSION (item 115)

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR

Material for insertion in the *Journal* should be addressed to
Room 1133 (Extensions 6769 and 6770)

Published at Headquarters, New York



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 *American Red Cross
 Arch. Council of Catholic Women
 Assn. of Jewish Women's Organizations
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 *B'nai B'rith Women's Council, Mpls.
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 *Junior League, Mpls. and St. Paul
 *League of Women Voters:
 Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Brook—
 lyn Park, Chaska, Crystal—New Hope,
 Edina, Excelsior—Deep Haven, Falcon
 Heights, Fridley, Golden Valley, Mah—
 tomedi Area, Minneapolis, Minnesota,
 Minnetonka—Eden Prairie, New Brighton,
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 St. Anthony Village, St. Louis Park,
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 kota County, Westonka, White Bear Lake.
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 nations in attaining these common ends.

— The United Nations Charter

33rd ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS RALLY

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1978

\$9.00 covers entire day's program and luncheon

RADISSON HOTEL DOWNTOWN, MINNEAPOLIS

THE U.N. TODAY AND TOMORROW

9:30 - 10:30

ISSUES WORKSHOPS

THE U.S. LOOKS AT SOUTHERN AFRICA

Susan G. Rogers

Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota

Afro-American Studies

U.N. DIARY

Edith B. Segall - *UN today*

U.N. Observer

League of Women Voters of the United States

The U.N. AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Albert Maes

Division Chief, Relations with International Organizations

Commission of the European Communities

10:45 - 11:45

REPEAT WORKSHOPS

12:00

LUNCHEON

THE U.N. AND PROSPECTS FOR WORLD PEACE

Lincoln P. Bloomfield

Professor of Political Science, M.I.T.

Cambridge, Massachusetts

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(Telephone: 333-2824)

- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$_____ to cover _____ tickets at \$ 9.00 each
☐ Enclosed is my check for \$ 90.00 to reserve a luncheon table for 10
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program and
luncheon included.

Name _____ Organization _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Street

City

State

Zip

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO UN RALLY FUND

If Edith calls to say she'll
be here early, we'll do something
at my house in the afternoon.
Otherwise we may gather
informally Thurs. night at
Women's Club. I'll let you
know. 2 of the speakers will
have eaten on a dinner flight
so we're undecided what to do
for them, just yet.

Sincerely,
Pat L.



UNITED NATIONS RALLY

Dear Helene,
Here's the Edith Segall
bid. If you come to the
Radisson around 9 a.m.
you can ask Edith if there's
anything of recent note to add.
You can pick up the program
at the desk when you get off

Try to keep to a schedule.

I appreciate your doing this. There will be someone from our program committee to introduce you at each session. I thought of having 6 moderators but it got too complicated. There will be re-broadcasts of everything so none of us will miss parts because they'll be both written up + broadcast later. We all hear Bloomfield over

The escalator. Right now Edith Segall is scheduled to be in the Sasall ABC room. I'll be around to tell you if there's any change. Let me know if for some reason you can't moderate both the 9:30 + 1045 workshop of Edith. Lunch will be promptly at noon. There is a W.W.T.C. thing for me at 2 pm. so we'll

Please make sure that
questions from the floor
are repeated so all will
hear.

You are invited

to a

JIM REILLY CELEBRATION

Sunday, June 11, 1978

*First Congregational Church
500 Eighth Avenue Southeast
Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*6:30 p.m. Jim's Farewell Concert
Followed by a Buffet Supper
and entertainment*



33rd ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS RALLY

DEDICATED TO: MARY PILLSBURY LORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1978

"THE U. N. TODAY AND TOMORROW"

9:30 - 10:30

ISSUE WORKSHOPS

"U.S. LOOKS AT SOUTHERN AFRICA"

Professor Susan G. Rogers
University of Minnesota
Afro-American Studies
MODERATOR: Elizabeth Ebbott

Ballroom - Section 3

"U.N. DIARY"

Edith B. Segall
U.N. Observer
League of Women Voters of the U.S.
MODERATOR: Helene Borg

LaSalle Room

"THE U.N. AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY"

Dr. Albert Maes
Division Chief of External Relations
International Organizations - E.E.C.
MODERATOR: Dr. William Rogers

Gold Room

10:45 - 11:45

WORKSHOPS REPEATED

12:00

LUNCHEON

Presiding Virgene Johnson
President, United Nations Rally

Flag Ceremony . . . Girl Scouts - St. Croix Valley Council
Boy Scouts - Viking Council

Meditation Audience Participation

Solo "Hymn of all Nations" (Finlandia - Sibelius)
Text - Lloyd Stone
Joanne Johnson, Soloist
Jacqueline Bowman, Accompanist

Official Welcome . .

Honor
Presentation Virgene Johnson and Mary Lou Nelson
President, UNR - President, UNA

Accepted By Oswald Bates Lord

Introduction
of Speaker Pat Llonja
1st Vice President, United Nations Rally

Address "THE U.N. AND PROSPECTS FOR WORLD PEACE"
Dr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield
Professor of Political Science - MIT
State Dept. Consultant and Author

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U.N. WEEK - 1978

Minnesota Mr. Robert Hoyle
Minneapolis Ms. Serene Hansen
St. Paul Mr. Frank Mabley

A special thank you is due the member organizations and the following groups for their generous support:

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Ziegler, Inc.

KUOM will rebroadcast today's speeches at 1:00 p.m.

Dr. Lincoln Bloomfield - November 1
Professor Susan Rogers - November 3

Edith Segall - November 7
Dr. Albert Maes - November 10

Text — Lloyd Stone
Finlandia — Sibelius

This is my song, O God of all the nations
A song of peace for lands afar and mine
This is my home, the country where my heart is
Here are my hopes, my dreams, my holy shrine.
But other hearts in other lands are beating
With hopes and dreams as true and high as mine.

My country's skies are bluer than the ocean
And sunlight beams on cloverleaf and pine.
But other lands have sunlight too, and clover
And skies are everywhere as blue as mine.
O hear my song, Thou God of all the nations,
A song of peace — for their land and for mine.

THE UN RALLY 1945 - 1978

In 1944 Mrs. Arthur Brin, civic leader and teacher concerned about the attainment of world peace, called together 36 Minneapolis women's groups. They indicated their support for the new international organization proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference by holding the first Rally in early 1945. It was planned for one thousand women and drew two thousand. Mrs. Brin, who served as first president of the Rally, was nominated by President Truman to attend the conference for the writing of the United Nations' charter in San Francisco that year.

Since those early beginnings the Rally has been an annual event and its membership has increased from its original 36 to 86 cooperating organizations. The UN Association of Minnesota has been a co-sponsor since 1968.

The Rally has brought many distinguished speakers, such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mme. Pandit-Nehru, Ralph Bunche, and Barbara Ward, to the Twin Cities with the recurring theme that international cooperation through the U.N. offers the best hope for world peace.

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- *American Red Cross
- Arch. Council of Catholic Women
- Assn. of Jewish Women's Organizations
- Assn. of Universalist Women
- Augsburg College
- *B'nai B'rith Women's Council, Mpls.
- Brandeis Univ. Nat'l. Women's Comm.,
Twin Cities Branch
- *Business & Prof. Woman's Club, Mpls.
- Church Women United—Greater Mpls./
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- City of Mpls. Education Assoc.
- College of St. Catherine
- *DFL Party of Minnesota
- Edina Woman's Club
- *Faculty Women's Club, Univ. of Minn.
- Girl Scout Council of St. Croix Valley
- Greater Mpls. Chamber of Commerce
- *Hadassah Mpls. and St. Paul
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- Jewish Community Center of Mpls.
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- Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Brook-
lyn Park, Chaska, Crystal—New Hope,
Edina, Excelsior—Deep Haven, Falcon
Heights, Fridley, Golden Valley, Mah-
tomedi Area, Minneapolis, Minnesota,
Minnetonka—Eden Prairie, New Brighton,
Richfield, Robbinsdale, Roseville,
St. Anthony Village, St. Louis Park,
St. Paul, Shoreview, Wayzata, West Da-
kota County, Westonka, White Bear Lake.
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Minnesota Federated Women's Clubs
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- *National Council of Jewish Women,
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- Planned Parenthood of Minn.
- St. Louis Park Women's Club
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33rd ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS RALLY



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1978

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DOWNTOWN MINNEAPOLIS

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- ... To maintain international peace and security;
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- ... To achieve co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- ... To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

— The United Nations Charter



news release

EDITH B. SEGALL

United Nations Observer
League of Women Voters of the United States

Edith B. Segall of Harrison, New York, was appointed official United Nations Observer for the League of Women Voters of the United States in December 1977 by League President Ruth C. Clusen. Mrs. Segall brings to her position a deep interest in international relations as well as 18 months of experience as the League's alternate U.N. Observer.

As observer, Mrs. Segall will be the League's "eyes and ears" at the United Nations and keep the League members informed of the organization's activities. The League's support of the United Nations as "the best existing instrument to promote world peace and improve the social and economic health of the world's people," dates back to the U.N.'s 1945 founding.

2 Mrs. Segall's activities in the League began in 1954 when she joined the organization in Great Neck, New York. Subsequently she served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Harrison League of Women Voters where her interest in world affairs led her to chair League workshops on the U.N. and foreign economic policy. She also served as president of the Harrison League from 1967 to 1969.
3 From 1975 to 1977, she was on the Board of Directors of the Westchester League of Women Voters, serving as its Public Relations Chair.

1 Mrs. Segall holds a bachelor's degree in English from Wellesley College, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a master's degree from Columbia University in international relations.

In addition to her League activities, Mrs. Segall has spent time as a freelance writer and a substitute teacher and is involved in a variety of community activities in the town of Harrison.

She and her husband Harold have three sons.

*Have worked, on sub contracting basis, for
New York Times Information Bank and
NY Times Index in the Environment*

December 1977

"The need for everyone to work together as a global family is beautifully expressed in this film."

Helene Borg
President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

"I recommend this film and strongly urge business people to see and utilize it in every way possible."

Mr. Raymond E. O'Connell
President
Edina Chamber of Commerce
Edina, Minnesota

This film was made by

JOHN GOODELL • TOM KOHOUT • TOM GOODELL

John Goodell's "Always a New Beginning" won Academy Award Nomination.

"Impressed with the quality and volume of global information covered in 15 minutes." Ralph Karki, World History Teacher, Columbia Heights High School, Minneapolis, Mn.

"Every film library in the country should have a copy of this movie available for public use." Ms. Elizabeth Bingaman, Dir. of Films Dept. Minneapolis Public Library

Requests for additional information are sincerely invited.

Address to:

Lynn M. Elling
Project Director
Suite 268
7600 Parklawn Avenue
Minneapolis, Mn 55435
Phone: (612) 831-3121

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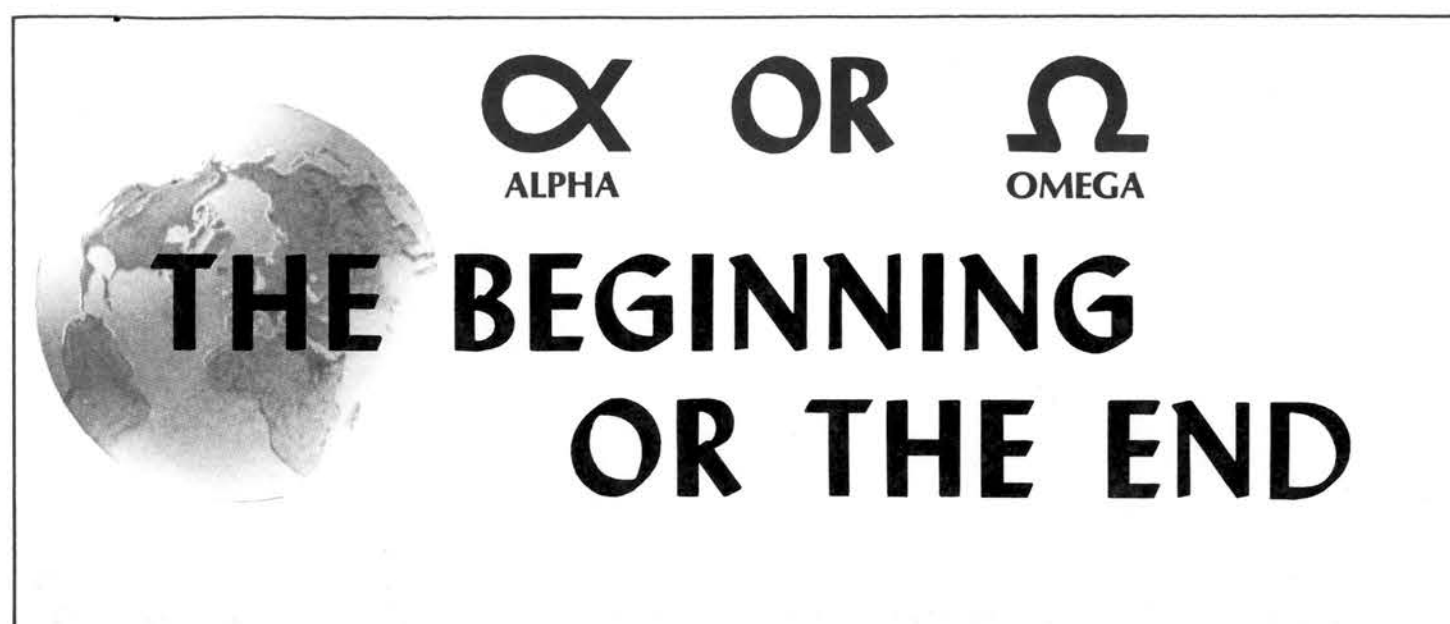
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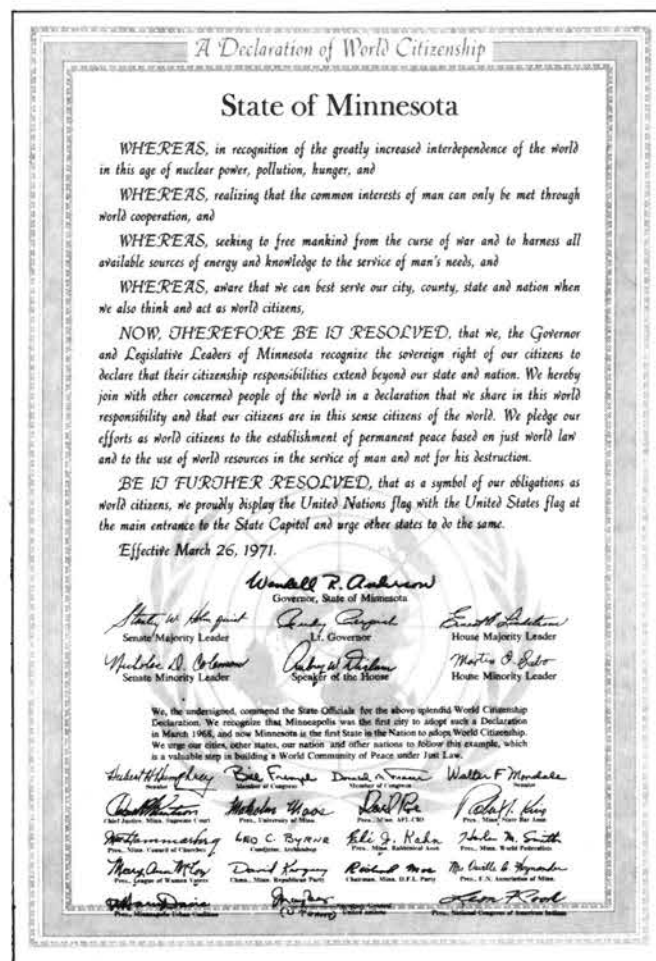
This is a new, entertaining and interesting 16 mm color film on human survival in a world of increasingly interdependent nations.

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of The Saturday Review, says "This is an open moment in history . . ." and a time to build a peaceful and healthy world. The "climate" has never been better to introduce the concepts of World Citizenship, Interdependence, and Global Perspectives within the entire educational spectrum.

HOWARD B. CASMEY, Commissioner of Education, State of Minnesota "I urge every educator who serves children and youth to see this movie."

DR. JAMES P. SHANNON, Executive Director Minneapolis Foundation, "This movie richly deserves the support of foundations and business to make it available for schools across the country."

WORLD ORDER EDUCATION IS FLOURISHING AND
SUCH COURSES ARE NOW OFFERED IN SEVERAL
HUNDRED HIGH SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND
UNIVERSITIES.



The Minnesota Declaration of World Citizenship has been accepted as a prototype for over 200 cities in the United States as well as the states of Iowa and Illinois.



One of the most significant Bicentennial events was the broad acceptance of the Commager "Declaration of Interdependence".

The Minnesota endorsement has encouraged leaders in many states to endorse these concepts.

THE IMMEDIATE PRIORITY, according to PROFESSOR EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, is to develop a sense of World Citizenship throughout the educational system if the human family is to survive. His book, *Toward the 21st Century*, has been a source of great inspiration in producing this new film. It is vital that today's students be aware of the global problems that threaten human survival as well as the availability of solutions. "The Beginning — or — The End" stresses the importance of recognizing World Citizenship as a vital first step.

This film, with JOHN DENVER, NORMAN COUSINS, THOR HEYERDAHL, and many others shown in secondary school classrooms will inspire many students to become interested and involved and will encourage them to broaden their knowledge.

"An excellent way to scan the survival theme," Ms. Elsie Evans, Communications Teacher, Cooper High School, Robbinsdale, Mn.

"The message of this film, the need for World Citizenship, is one of the simplest, yet most important, ideas to be conveyed in contemporary education". Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Professor of Geography, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Mn.

DISCUSSION GUIDES prepared by experts in this field of education will be available through The United Nations Association of Minnesota with every print of the film.

A broad based understanding of the significance of World Citizenship is "THE BEGINNING" outlined in this film. The human family **can** live in peace, **can** reduce the insane 400 billion dollar arms race, **can** provide enough food for everyone, **can** solve the problems of pollution, population, energy and inflation.

"It made me think!" Michell Harmson, Student and Editor of Cooper High School's paper, Robbinsdale, Minnesota.
 "A real educational masterpiece on world peace and global problems of today, which will challenge students into thinking about their own survival on spaceship earth," Roger Reis, Social Studies Teacher, Owatonna High School, Owatonna, Mn.

"A tenant of every religion professes a profound respect and concern that humanity understand its inter-relations with the world. In my opinion, every church, synagogue, temple, mosque, or shrine should use this movie in its educational program."
 Albert C. Lehman, Jr., Exec. Dir.
 Minnesota Council of Churches

"... a must film for junior and senior high school teachers and students — to discuss global survival and global interdependence."
 Jack Edie, history teacher —
 Winner of "Outstanding Teacher Award"
 Ind. Schools Assoc. of Central States

"An excellent film clearly portraying the need for World Citizenship concepts if we are to solve our global problems. It should be required viewing throughout our school systems."
 Mr. James E. Johnson
 Senior Vice President
 International Department
 Northwestern National Bank
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

"To protect Life on Earth with adequate fresh water supplies, we need international standards of pollution control — this movie should be used extensively in this effort."
 Dr. John M. Wood
 Director of the Freshwater Biological Institute
 University of Minnesota

"The business world is increasingly involved with global problems. This film presents the importance of a World Citizenship outlook in a remarkably convincing way."
 Mr. Thomas H. Wyman
 President & Chief Executive Officer
 Green Giant Company

"This film is excellent and explains World Citizenship in a most convincing manner. I urge business people and others to view this film."
 Mr. Charles R. Krusell
 Executive Vice President & Secretary
 Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

"The theme of peace and global understanding is a relevant message for all students and probably for all Americans."
 Mr. Russell Bennett
 Chairman of the Board
 The Blake Schools, Mpls, Mn

"I have backed the Minnesota World Citizenship project from the beginning and feel that this movie is a major contribution to World Peace."
 Mr. David K. Roe
 President
 Minnesota AFL-CIO

SEP 14 1978



memorandum

This is going on DPM
August, 1978

TO: Local and State League Presidents (attn: IR Chairs)
FROM: Edith Segall, LWVUS UN Observer
RE: UN Update

1978 has been a busy year at UN headquarters in New York. Three special sessions of the 32nd General Assembly; the Security Council's supervision of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); the biennial meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women; and, commencing August 21, the resumed Law of the Sea Conference--all these help keep the UN system in perpetual motion.

Special Session on Disarmament

The Disarmament Special Session convened on May 23 and ended on June 28 at 2:30 a.m., two and one-half days later than planned. In the absence of the impetus of a major breakthrough beforehand -- either on the US/USSR SALT talks or on the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty negotiations -- which could have helped to resolve major differences over nuclear versus non-nuclear priorities, it looked for awhile as if the bracketed passages (that is, points of dispute) might never disappear. However, in the last week of the session, around-the-clock negotiations, led by "Super-Coordinator" Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico and Ad Hoc Committee Chairman Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina produced a compromise text that was adopted by consensus.

The Final Document sets forth broad pronouncements calling for eventual elimination of nuclear arms, reductions in international transfers of conventional weapons, and cut-backs in military budgets to provide means for economic and social development.

This largest and most representative gathering ever on disarmament issues got disappointingly scant media coverage. And when measured against the months of preparation and the high hopes of the nonaligned nations that had instigated it, its accomplishments seem meager.

There were, however, some concrete results. The delegates agreed to restructure and rename the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD was established in 1962 as the primary forum for multilateral disarmament negotiations). The new name will be the Committee on Disarmament, and a monthly rotating chairmanship system will replace the present system of permanent co-chairmanship by the U.S. and the USSR. Membership will be increased from 31 to 37 or 40 seats, and to strengthen ties to the UN, the Secretary General will appoint a permanent committee secretary. Because of these changes, it is expected that France will renew participation in this forum, and perhaps even China will join.

In addition, the delegates agreed to establish a Disarmament Commission, with representatives of all UN members, and convene another Special Session, probably in 1981. A more thorough discussion of disarmament and arms control issues will be provided you in a LIVEF CURRENT FOCUS Security Through Arms Control? that should reach you in early fall.

UN Restructuring (The Secretariat; ECOSOC: Presidential Report)

The internal reorganization called for by a December 1977 General Assembly resolution has begun. The Secretariat now includes a Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (Mr. Kenneth K.S. Dadzie of Ghana, appointed March 14, 1978). In addition, three new units were created within the Secretariat in order to deal more effectively with economic and social questions: the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and the Office of Secretariat Services, Economic and Social Matters. It is unclear at this point what the relationship among Mr. Dadzie and the three units will be.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) met for its summer session from July 5--August 4. Discussion of its reorganization was an agenda item, but no decisions were made, and the issue was postponed for further consideration this fall. Disagreement over whether subsidiary bodies should be discontinued and if so, which ones, proved to be the major stumbling block.

On March 2, President Carter gave Congress his Report on the Reform and Restructuring of the United Nations System, as required by the Baker-McGovern amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1978. The report favors: a permanent UN peacekeeping force; stronger Security Council machinery for dispute settlement; greater use of the International Court of Justice, and appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights. (Copies free from the Office of Public Information, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520). The Campaign for UN Reform is holding a Mid-Atlantic Conference on this report at Villanova University outside Philadelphia from Friday evening, November 10, through Sunday noon, November 12. For information, write Walter Hoffman, 600 Calley Rd., Wayne, NJ, 07470.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

United Nations Day

Your plans for UN Day (Oct. 24) may well be underway. The publications listed below can help you as you continue preparations.

- 1) UN Day is a good time for distributing the new LWVEF brochure What Has the UN Done for Us Lately? (pub. #113, 20/\$1). It's especially written to let people know about the work of the UN agencies and programs and to correct misunderstandings about UN funding. These are two of the areas in which the public needs and wants more information according to the LWVEF's special survey of public opinion about the UN.
- 2) Last fall's LWVEF COMMUNITY GUIDE, Sharing UN Successes (Pub. #120, 30¢) remains as relevant as ever.
- 3) You may also wish to supplement your own plans with suggestions from the UN Association's program list (UNA-USA, 300 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017).

The Special Session on Disarmament recommended that citizens make disarmament issues the focus of the week of the 24th. Resources:

- (1) One good tool is the UN film, Nuclear Countdown (26 minutes, color, 1973)*
- (2) A new series called Disarmament is being published three times a year by the UN Centre for Disarmament. To be put on the standing order list and for Volume I, May 1973, E. 78. IX. 3, \$3.50, write to the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.
- (3) Operation Turning Point is continuing its work at least until January 1. They're presently preparing a brochure to "follow-up" on the Special Session. For this new brochure and previous materials on disarmament write the Institute for World Order, 1140 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

30th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

December 10 marks the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It seems unlikely that the Senate will highlight the occasion by ratifying either the Genocide Convention (which has been in the Senate for thirty years) or the two covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (submitted by President Carter to the Senate on February 23).

Any League wishing to provide information on this aspect of UN activity will find UNA's fact sheet, The UN and Human Rights (#9621, 100/\$5), and Simulation, A Model Meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights (#9625, 60¢) concise sources of program material. An excellent resource is the International Human Rights Kit published by the World Without War Council and edited by Robert Woito (\$3.00 plus 50¢ handling costs, World Without War Bookstore, 67 E. Madison, Chicago, IL 60603).

International Year of the Child (IYC)

1979, the 20th anniversary of the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, has been designated by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child and is being viewed as an opportunity to improve the lives of children everywhere. National commissions in every country will focus on their children's needs. Jean Young, wife of UN Ambassador Andrew Young, chairs the U.S. commission. The LWVUS is a member of the National Organizations Advisory Council for the IYC.

Now is the time to begin enlisting other groups' cosponsorship of meetings and events in 1979. By linking local concerns to UN activities throughout the world, LWV IR Committees can use IYC to interest groups that ordinarily do not focus on the UN. Get the word out to school teachers, scouts, and other youth groups and prod them to plan their own celebrations.

Posters, newsletters, teachers' kits, suggestions for speakers, slides, and filmstrips are available at minimal or no cost from the US Committee for UNICEF-IYC, 331 E. 38th St., New York, NY 10016. The UN film, What Rights Has A Child? (15 min., color)* with narration by Alistair Cooke and children's illustrations and comments, though ten years old by now, provides a warm introduction for a school assembly or PTA program on IYC.

Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)

September 1979, is the time for this UN conference on how to best use science and technology to enhance development. Since it is a conference on development, it provides Leagues an opportunity to review and update information on international development through workshops or member meetings.

The 1976 LUYEF publication, North and South at the UN: The Economic Challenge is still a pertinent backgrounder on the goals of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) (Pub. #642, 40¢). Also useful are the flyer, UNCSTD, Preparing for Vienna 1979 (CESI. E. 53) and a series of Updates on the conference (free from UNCSTD Secretariat, Room DC-1136, United Nations, New York, NY 10017).

Two longer publications are Denis Goulet's The Uncertain Promise -- Value Conflicts in Technology Transfer (Order from IDOC/North America, Inc., 145 E. 49 St., New York, NY 10017 or Overseas Development Council, 1717 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; \$5.95; 1977) and World-watch Paper #21, Soft Technologies, Hard Choices by Colin Norman (World-watch Institute, 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036; \$2.00; 1978).

U.S. Science and Technology for Development, A Contribution to the 1979 UN Conference, was commissioned by the State Department as a background study on suggested U.S. initiatives for UNCSTD. It is available free while copies last, from the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418. It is also available for \$3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Some Future Meetings

In New York City, September 26-28, 1978, a YMCA-sponsored National Seminar on Development. More information from YMCA International Division, 291 Broadway, New York, NY 10007. In New York City, November 17-18, 1978, an American Association of University Women-sponsored seminar, "Backstage at the UN." More information from AAUW, 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

Books

Atlantic Council of the United States, The Future of the UN: a Strategy for Like-Minded Nations (Westview Press, Inc., 1897 Flatiron Court, Boulder, CO 80301; \$3.95; 1977). Working group on the UN proposes that U.S. strengthen its own UN position and suggests specific UN reforms to facilitate effective action.

Brown, Lester R., The Twenty-Ninth Day (W.W. Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y., NY 10036; \$3.95; 1978). Examines social transformations needed to accord human needs with world's resources.

Eichelberger, Clark M., Organizing for Peace (Harper & Row, 10 E. 53rd St., N.Y., NY 10022; \$15; 1978). A personal history of the founding of the UN.

Kay, David, ed., The Changing United Nations: Options for the United States (The Academy of Political Science, 2852 Broadway N.Y., NY 10025; \$6.50; 1977). 18 essays examine changes in UN from U.S. perspective.

The United Nations Development Program: Why...What...How...Where (UNDP, Division of Information, One United Nations Plaza, N.Y., NY 10017, 1978). Representative sampling of UNDP-supported project.

UN Observer and International Report (UN Observer, Room 2020 Pam Am Building, N.Y., NY 10017, 20 issues, \$12.50 intro. rate). New periodical covering UN activities at headquarters and around the world.

1977 World Bank Atlas (World Bank, 1818 H St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20433). Newest edition of annual pamphlet gives population, per capita product, and growth rates in attractive graphic format.

Films

The Transnationals (27 mins., color, 1978). The role of the multinationals in the development process and what the UN can do to help set standards of conduct.

The Marginal People (27 mins., color, 1978). Uses Bangladesh to examine the problems of poverty and what the UN is doing to help.

Down to Earth (27 mins., color, 1978). How orbiting satellites can benefit developing, as well as advanced, nations.

*Consult last year's COMMUNITY GUIDE for more information on UN films. Try to interest your local library or media center in buying UN films, and send for Leading Film Discussions by Madeline S. Freidlander (LHV of New York City, 317 Broadway N.Y., NY 10003, \$2.00). UN films may be rented from the NYU Film Library, 26 Washington Place, N.Y., NY 10003 (212-593-2250) at a cost of about \$1.00 per running minute plus return postage.

THE US DOLLAR

September 1978

1. Background: Since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system in 1971 and the advent of generalized floating in early 1973, exchange rates between the dollar and foreign currencies have changed more freely and frequently. Temporary movement in one direction has often reversed in subsequent periods. Thus, between 1973 and the present, the dollar has gone through several cycles of appreciation and depreciation. As of mid-September 1978, on a trade-weighted basis, the dollar was only 2% below its March 1973 level, just before generalized floating began. Gradual and orderly changes in exchange rates in response to changes in relative economic circumstances are, in themselves, desirable and help promote international adjustment. This is in fact the purpose of the present exchange rate regime.
2. Recent dollar depreciation: The recent decline in the value of the dollar against a few currencies--particularly the yen, the deutsche mark, and the Swiss franc--has not been gradual and orderly but large and sometimes hectic. This decline is partially attributable to the large and persistent US trade deficit and the large Japanese and West German trade surpluses. These trade imbalances are due in large part to the strength of the US economic recovery and the sluggish growth of domestic demand in Japan, West Germany, and our other major trading partners. Our strong recovery has increased demand for imports into the United States, while the slow growth of our trading partners has limited the expansion of our exports.

A second factor in the depreciation of the dollar is the large quantity of US oil imports and continuing congressional delays in enacting an energy program. Finally, our inflation rate has been higher in recent months than the rates in Japan, West Germany, or Switzerland.
3. Domestic action: As indicated in President Carter's statement of August 16, the US Government is deeply concerned about the decline of the dollar and the sometimes disorderly conditions in foreign exchange markets. In response to the President's request, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Chairman have already taken a number of measures that should contribute to strengthening the dollar; additional measures can be expected as decisions are reached. Inflation is the subject of continuing attention at the highest levels of the US Government, and various initiatives have been or will be taken to bring this problem under control. Prospects for passage of

the energy legislation have also improved. Moreover, as we approach fuller utilization of industrial capacity after three years of vigorous advance, the pace of US growth--and therefore imports--is moderating.

4. Bonn summit: Our major trading partners have committed themselves to more vigorous expansionary policies. This was one of our main objectives at the Bonn summit in July 1978, and we are gratified at the response. Japan reaffirmed its 7% growth target and has announced measures aimed at achieving it. West Germany has also announced a substantial program of economic stimulus, which should lead to faster growth. As such measures take hold, they will amplify markets for exports from the United States and elsewhere. In addition, we can expect a significant, positive effect on our trade balance from the dollar depreciation that has already occurred. It is generally recognized that it takes over a year for changes in exchange rates to affect US trade flows.
5. Intervention in exchange markets: Even with these measures in place, exchange rates will probably continue to fluctuate. Normally, such changes proceed slowly and in a reasonably orderly manner. Sometimes, however, there are episodes of rapid and disorderly changes in the foreign exchange markets. In such cases, both the US and our major trading partners are willing to intervene in the exchange markets to maintain orderly conditions. The purpose of such intervention, however, is not to fix exchange rates at any particular level.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION
IN EUROPE (CSCE): AN OVERVIEW

October 1978

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975. Specific provisions of the Final Act have been described in more detail in GISTs on CSCE Final Act Declaration on Principles (March 1977); Military Confidence-building Measures, Security and Disarmament (March 1977); Cooperation in Economics, Science, Technology, and the Environment (April 1977); and Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields (April 1977).

1. Background: The USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies first proposed a European conference on security and cooperation in 1954. The West, however, was cool to the idea, believing that concrete progress on East-West issues was necessary before a large conference of this sort would be of any value. As East-West tensions relaxed during the 1960s, the US and its Atlantic allies used the Soviet desire for a conference to encourage concrete progress on matters of interest to us, such as the situation in Berlin. Ultimately the Warsaw Pact met Western conditions, and talks began in November 1972. These multilateral preparatory talks established enough common ground to warrant expectations that a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would produce satisfactory results. In July 1973, the CSCE opened at the Foreign Minister level. The participants adopted an agenda and agreed that decisions would be taken by consensus, i.e., all votes must be unanimous. CSCE's working phase began in Geneva in September 1973 and concluded in July 1975 with the announcement that a final document -- the CSCE Final Act -- would be signed on August 1, 1975 in Helsinki by national leaders of the US, Canada, and 33 European states.
2. The Final Act: A political statement of intent, the Final Act is neither a treaty nor a legally binding agreement. However, it does carry considerable moral and political weight since it was signed at the highest level. There are four main sections:
 - Declaration of principles: indicates how states should conduct their relations with one another (Basket 1);*
 - Confidence-building measures: lists steps to be taken to strengthen military confidence and lessen tension, thus reducing the danger of armed conflict among the participating states (Basket 1);

*The term "basket" was devised at the CSCE to refer to the three main sections of the Final Act.

- Economic, scientific, technical, and environmental cooperation: contains language on enhancing exchanges and cooperation in various economic fields, such as tourism, commercial exchange of information, and industrial cooperation (Basket 2); and
- Cooperation in humanitarian and other fields: advocates the freer movement of people, ideas, and information; includes language on family reunification and visits, binational marriages, travel, access to information of all sorts, improved working conditions for journalists, and increased cultural and educational exchanges (Basket 3).

3. Significance: The CSCE is only one step in the improvement in East-West relations. Its success will be judged by implementation of its provisions. This process is not a quick one, and fast results should not be expected.

The significance of the CSCE is that it provides a framework, agreed to by 35 nations in East and West, for pursuit of solutions to many of the problems that have divided Europe for over 30 years. The Declaration of Principles provides a political basis from which such improvements can be sought. The practical arrangements contained in Baskets 2 and 3 provide an even more important means of pursuing solutions to problems that affect the lives of individuals in divided Europe.

4. Future steps: The first CSCE review meeting took place in Belgrade from October 1977 to March 1978, providing an opportunity for all CSCE states to conduct a full review of progress in implementing provisions of the Final Act. The next review meeting will take place in Madrid in 1980. Between now and then there are three other meetings: one will be convened in November 1978 to consider methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes; a meeting of experts to discuss economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean will be held in February 1979; and a Scientific Forum in February 1980 will bring together leading scientists from the CSCE countries.

The US intends to consult actively with the other participating countries before the Madrid meeting in an effort to achieve progress in all areas covered by the Final Act. We also intend to continue to monitor compliance with the Final Act, and we will not hesitate to speak out on violations. Only through the fullest possible implementation of all CSCE undertakings can the promise of the Final Act be achieved.

NOV 17 1978



UNITED NATIONS RALLY

November 4, 1978

Patricia A. Lucas
LWV of Minnesota

Dear Ms Lucas,

Thank you for the contribution
of \$25.00 from the League of Women
Voters of Minnesota.

The 33^d annual Rally has just
been successfully completed. And
as we all know, the ongoing
success of the Rally depends on the
continuing interest of member
organizations such as yours.
Thank you again.

Donna McCoy
Corresponding Secretary

US FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO UN AGENCIES

January 1979

1. The problem: In September 1978, Congress placed an unprecedented restriction on funds appropriated for US assessed contributions to the UN agencies, prohibiting their use for technical assistance activities. Because most UN agencies cannot accept earmarked assessed contributions, this prohibition jeopardizes many UN programs and the UN itself.
2. Types of UN funding: There are two basic ways to fund UN agencies:
 - Voluntary contributions, which support programs of special interest to donor countries (such as food and nutrition), are fully discretionary for contributing members. The US provides about 25% of these contributions.
 - Assessed contributions, primarily to support operating expenses, are determined by each agency's governing body. Member countries give them to fulfill a legal obligation incurred upon accepting membership. We are assessed 25% of most UN agency budgets, slightly less than our share on a capacity-to-pay basis. The congressional action discussed here relates only to assessed contributions.
3. The 1978 legislation: In passing the State Department's appropriation for Fiscal Year 1979, Congress accepted an amendment deleting from the President's budget request \$27.7 million -- an estimate of the US share of UN technical assistance activities financed by assessed contributions. The amendment also specified that of the total funds appropriated "no part may be made available for the furnishing of technical assistance by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies."

UN organizations are unable to accept assessed contributions with conditions attached to them. As long as this prohibitory language remains in effect, the US will be unable to meet its legally binding financial obligations to the UN organizations. The effect of the legislation enacted -- due to the lack of US assessed contributions -- will be to cripple UN work in such fields as nuclear safeguards, weather forecasting, air safety, health research, and marine pollution control.

In signing the bill, President Carter indicated his strong opposition to the new provisions. He said that the law would impair the financial and political viability of the UN agencies and "is contrary to the policy of collective financial responsibility continuously advocated by this Government since establishment of the United Nations system." He said he would recommend promptly to Congress that the prohibitory language be removed and that the deleted funds

be restored "so this Government can meet its clear obligations under the United Nations Charter and related treaties."

4. The technical assistance issue: Members of Congress have expressed concern that technical assistance funds be provided and coordinated through voluntary rather than assessed contributions. The Administration strongly supports this general approach and seeks to have the UN Development Program, which is funded voluntarily, serve as the primary source of funds and coordination for UN technical assistance activities. The US has also advocated that each UN agency minimize technical assistance on an assessed basis and, wherever appropriate, transfer funding to voluntary contributions. We have made clear to the UN agencies and member governments that our long-standing support for these agencies could be impaired if our repeated expressions of concern are ignored.

At the same time, the Administration believes that, if clear criteria are met and common interests served, modest technical assistance funding should be continued in some assessed budgets. UN technical assistance work has been overwhelmingly consistent with US policy objectives -- for example, the World Health Organization program to eradicate and control communicable diseases such as smallpox and malaria, or Food and Agriculture Organization programs to combat outbreaks of plant and animal diseases -- and the US has supported these efforts. Further, some UN agency charters, which we accepted by joining the organizations, specifically provide for furnishing technical assistance out of regular assessed budgets. Maintaining the new legislation would force the US to violate accepted agency charters, decrease its influence in the UN system, and damage the important process of international cooperation we helped build over three decades.

5. Meeting financial obligations: The US decided to participate in the UN organizations and to accept their treaty obligations in the expectation that the gains would clearly outweigh the costs. In joining these organizations, we realized that we would not be able to control all their activities. The treaties make clear that each nation is obligated to make its payments in the entire amount of the assessments finally decided upon and without placing conditions on the use of that money.

A fair evaluation of the many benefits we enjoy through UN membership -- from peacekeeping in the Middle East through environmental protection -- would confirm that it remains in our national interest to play by the rules that we helped establish. For these reasons, the Administration is asking Congress to remove the prohibitory language on US contributions and to provide the full funding that will enable us to meet our legal obligations.

MAR 23 1979



League of Women Voters of the United States 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 296-1770

memorandum

This is going on DPM
February 1979

TO: Local and State League Presidents (attn: IR Chairs)
FROM: Edith Segall, LWVUS UN Observer
RE: UN Wrap-up of 33rd General Assembly

When General Assembly President, Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano of Colombia, brought down the gavel on the afternoon of December 21st, he did not conclude the 33rd General Assembly. Instead he merely sent the weary delegates home for the holidays before resuming on January 15 for an additional two-week period to complete the regular agenda. Had the session been one of major accomplishments, its length would have been excusable, but since the 33rd General Assembly has been called lackluster and tedious, the question must be asked: why did it take so long to do so little?

At the outset, the session started haltingly. Commencing two days after the Camp David summit meeting, the General Assembly waited for events in the Middle East, in the SALT talks, in Namibia, and elsewhere to run their course. When the General Assembly finally tried to wind up its business, the Secretariat translators, irked by a shift to word-processing machines and other proposals affecting staff, staged a "job action," delaying the stream of necessary documentation to the Assembly's committees. The Session's protracted length is also partly due to the fact that the General Assembly's work rules today remain the same as in its early days--even though the membership has grown from 51 to 151 (the Solomon Islands and Dominica were admitted this year), and the agenda from 20-30 items to the current 129. The liveliest moments were not in what was said by the 140 speakers--the most ever participating in the General Debate--but in incidents such as the briefly successful attempt of an imposter to take Sri Lankan foreign minister's turn to speak. Dare we hope that this ponderous session will at last spur reform of the Assembly's creaking procedures?

In the area of political affairs, 1978 was the year of the Security Council, not the General Assembly. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has succeeded in keeping a tenuous peace since Israel crossed the border last March. Although the year-end situation looked grave because of the failure to reestablish the Lebanese government's authority in areas turned over by Israel to a Christian militia group, the Security Council has again renewed UNIFIL's mandate, this time for a five-month period. In January, 1979, also, South Africa finally consented to cooperate with the Security Council's program for independent elections in Namibia (South West Africa), and the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) prepared to move in to supervise the seven-month pre-election period. In its December 21 meeting, before South Africa's affirmative response, the General Assembly passed three resolutions on Namibia, condemning the elections held unilaterally by South Africa earlier in the month, recommending the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa, and reserving the right to reconvene the 33rd General Assembly to consider the question further if South Africa's defiance of the Security Council continued. The Five Western members of the Security Council including the U.S., expressed full sympathy with Namibia but abstained on the resolutions because of their involvement as initiators of the Security Council proposal to hold a

UN-supervised election in Namibia. Similarly, the U.S. also abstained on General Assembly resolutions declaring the "internal settlement" in Rhodesia "null and void" and censuring the repression of the civilian population and military activity of the Nicaraguan government.

In late 1978 the Security Council renewed the mandates of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) separating Egypt and Israel, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) between Israel and Syria, and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). However, the Security Council's January effort to deal with the Vietnam invasion of Cambodia found China and Russia opposing each other and elicited the latter's veto despite the presence of the Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, returned to grace for the occasion.

A constructive contribution to UN peacekeeping efforts was a West German-sponsored General Assembly resolution appealing to member states to strengthen the peacekeeping capabilities of the United Nations by an equitable sharing of the financial burden and by considering training their own standby personnel for possible service in such missions. The Assembly also noted with approval Costa Rica's offer to establish, largely at its expense, a University for Peace as a special international institute for postgraduate studies within the United Nations University (UNU).

Following the recommendations of the Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD) the Assembly's First Committee devoted itself entirely to disarmament issues and was responsible for 45 resolutions, many of them reinforcing the suggestions of the SSOD. Among the proposals were the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, the banning of weapons of mass destruction, the non-use of nuclear weapons, the creation of disarmament fellowships, and the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament. 1982 was set as the date for a second General Assembly special session on disarmament. A Polish-sponsored Declaration on the Preparation of Society for a Life in Peace was approved by every nation except the United States, which viewed it as an attempt by governments to dictate how people should think. The U.S. expressed great disappointment that, in the light of the Middle East peace negotiations, the Assembly persisted in passing an Iraqi-sponsored resolution, held over from the SSOD, that accused Israel of an arms buildup and military collaboration with South Africa and requested the Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo. The U.S. tried unsuccessfully to have the matter declared an "important question" that would have required a two-thirds majority.

The second major defeat for the U.S. also came over an Israeli-related matter, a resolution urging the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to "consult and cooperate" with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in rendering aid to the Palestinian people. This directive is now being interpreted by the Governing Council of UNDP. Before the vote the U.S. reportedly sent a letter to other delegates objecting to the use of the PLO as a "conduit" for aid and warning that U.S. financial support for UN development assistance programs might be jeopardized.

Other General Assembly resolutions on the Middle East reiterate the need for a comprehensive solution under UN auspices and call for participation by the PLO in peace negotiations. The first International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was observed at UN headquarters November 29 minus the controversial film prepared by the Secretariat's Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. (Despite the fact that the film contained footage of Yasir Arafat, it failed to win Arab approval.) The ceremony was also minus the participation of the U.S., which boycotted it as a "confrontational, one-sided, and unhelpful step." The Assembly did vote an additional \$254,100 to expand the Special Unit's activities in 1979.

The United States abstained on a resolution endorsing the report of the Committee of 24 (on decolonization) in part because, for the first time in several years, that Committee discussed and approved a modified Cuban-Iraqi proposal urging self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico. The U.S. maintains that the committee has had no jurisdiction over Puerto Rico since 1953, when it was removed from the UN's list of non-self-governing territories. Therefore the U.S. does not participate in committee discussions of the subject, although it tries hard behind the scenes to keep the matter quiet. This year, however, the various political factions in Puerto Rico were themselves anxious to use the UN as a forum for their views, and, in fact, went to New York to address the committee.

On a more positive note, the compromise Declaration on Mass Media endorsed by consensus at the 20th General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) in Paris was labeled by U.S. Chief Delegate John Reinhardt as "a triumph of goodwill and common sense." The Declaration avoids direct reference to state control of the press, a stumbling block in earlier drafts. It asserts that a free flow of information and wider and better balanced dissemination of it are necessary for promoting international understanding and affirms that developing countries should seek to improve their mass communications capabilities. Three General Assembly resolutions calling for a more effective world information and communications order may be viewed as its response to the UNESCO Declaration. The General Assembly calls on the Secretary General to examine ways of helping developing countries in communications technology and creates a 41-member committee to review the policies of the UN Office of Public Information. Some Western critics, however, remain fearful that these measures might open the door to government censorship.

On economic matters the 33rd General Assembly was fairly tranquil, despite a rocky start in September when its Committee of the Whole (COW), which was established last year to monitor progress on global economic issues, failed to agree on the extent of its mandate. The dispute was referred back to the Assembly, where consultations produced an agreement to negotiate with a view to adopting guidelines on central policy issues, somewhat allaying U.S. fears that committee decisions might supersede the decision-making authority of other bodies. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's speech in the General Debate dwelt chiefly on economic issues and was conciliatory in tone, but the real test of the extent of U.S. concessions to the Third World on matters such as an integrated program for commodities, a code of conduct on the transfer of technology, and debt restructuring will come at UNCTAD V in Manila this coming May. (The UN Conference on Trade and Development meets every four years to provide a forum for negotiations on aid and trade.) The 33rd General Assembly passed resolutions relating to UNCTAD V and to the Special Session on Development, that will be held early in 1980 to assess progress made in the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and to prepare a new international development strategy for the Third Development Decade.

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors proceeds erratically. The Secretariat has done its part in dividing policy planning, technical assistance, and secretariat services into separate units and revising its mechanisms for coordinating with various UN organs, but the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) keeps postponing decisions on a reorganization of its subsidiary bodies. One small step was its recent decision to adopt a biennial agenda that may allow for subject-oriented sessions. Also the first Joint Pledging Conference for Development Activities carried on by a dozen UN voluntary funds was held November 7-8 and raised \$770 million. In its closing week the General Assembly endorsed the Secretary General's long-delayed report detailing the functions of the new

Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, Mr. K.K.S. Dadzie. He will provide leadership to all components of the UN system in the economic and social fields and will be in charge of preparations for the 1980 Special Session.

The UN conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), held last September in Argentina, was described as one of the least politicized UN Conferences in years. It established neither its own secretariat nor fund but will be closely linked to UNDP. HABITAT, the UN Centre for Human Settlements, set up last year in Nairobi, acquired an Executive Director, Arcot Ramachandran, in July, but has not yet been given a firm financial base. In his annual report to the organization Secretary General Waldheim deplored the growing number of conferences, but that has not stopped the UN from scheduling conferences on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (July 12-20, 1979), on Science and Technology for Development (August 21-30, 1979), on Restrictive Business Practices (late 1979 or early 1980), on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (1981), and a World Assembly on the Elderly (1982), to name just a few.

Despite observances marking the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, there were no dramatic breakthroughs in this area in 1978. However, neither were there bitter clashes over priorities as nations increasingly came to accept the interrelationship of all kinds of human rights. Countries also seemed to acknowledge the need for better human rights machinery. The General Assembly passed a resolution encouraging regional approaches in areas where none exist, although it sent back to the Human Rights Commission for further exploration the U.S./Costa Rican-backed proposal for a High Commissioner. It also approved the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chile, which was finally allowed to visit that country and found some improvement there. In a significant widening of its attention, the Human Rights Commission, at its spring session, listed eight countries, Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Republic of Korea, Uganda, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on which it had agreed to take confidential measures, and publicly discussed Cambodia and Argentina.

To no one's surprise, the locale of the 1980 World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985) was shifted from Teheran to Copenhagen. The chief focus on the Decade's second half will be narrowed to employment, health, and education. Although work on draft conventions on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance is proceeding slowly, the 33rd General Assembly nevertheless resolved to draw up a Convention on the Rights of the Child by the end of the current International Year of the Child (IYC). "Disappeared Persons," Torture, a Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Agents, and the Taking of Hostages are also subjects of ongoing UN negotiations. The Law of the Sea Conference, which had hoped to conclude a treaty a year ago, has made progress on environmental issues but resumes again in March to tackle seabed mining.

This should have been a quiet year for UN financing, since neither the scale of assessments nor the budget for the next biennium was due for consideration. However, the Fifth Committee is given the responsibility of considering the financial implications of all General Assembly resolutions, a task that is becoming increasingly difficult even without strikes and delays. This year's supplemental appropriations added \$104.2 million to the 1978-9 budget of \$985.9 million, putting the two-year cost of running the UN proper over the billion dollar mark for the first time. The UN pays its bills in U.S. dollars, and \$74.8 million of the increase was caused by the decline of the dollar in rela-

tion to several European currencies. Most of the rest was for new activities approved by the 33rd General Assembly. The U.S. emphasized its displeasure at the UN's failure to exercise fiscal restraint and to follow proper procedures by voting no--the first time ever on an overall UN budget proposal. Thus the Carter Administration finds itself in the paradoxical position of criticizing UN expenses in the General Assembly while being forced to defend them in the halls of Congress, where efforts are being made to undo the effects of the Helms Amendment. This amendment, sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, was attached to last year's appropriation bill for assessed contributions to the UN. It reduced the U.S. contribution by \$27 million and stipulated that the remaining funds cannot be used for technical assistance. The United States is the first nation to attach such strings to an assessed contribution although other countries have refused to pay portions of their assessments. (For more information, see the November '78 and February '79 Reports From the Hill).

In recent years the General Assembly has been praised not for any great achievements but for the absence of confrontation; and in this vein Assembly President Lievano, in his closing remarks, called the session a harmonious one, distinguished by the constructive way in which decisions had developed and by the fact that "only the customary controversies arose." More to the point, however, for those who still value the UN as humankind's best hope for peace in an interdependent world, is the warning of the Canadian representative, in the same final meeting, that the General Assembly's failure to improve its procedures, especially its control of the budget, "was eroding public support for the United Nations and ultimately could jeopardize its very existence."



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

March 28, 1979

Mr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg, President
Minnesota Branch
World Federalists Association
4805 West Fortieth Lane
Minneapolis, MN 55416

Dear Mr. Schwartzberg:

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota would be delighted to accept your invitation to join the organizations which are supporting the third annual National U.N. Reform Convention to be held May 25-27 in Minneapolis.

We would appreciate receiving complete information about the Convention and its program by April 6 so that it may be included in our newspaper, the Minnesota VOTER, which will be published at the end of April and has a circulation of about 4,000.

You may also send us 150 flyers to be included in a mailing to our local League affiliates at the end of April.

If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance to you, please contact me or Sally Sawyer, Executive Director of LWVMN, at our state office, 224-5445.

We extend our very best wishes to you for a successful Convention, and we are honored to join you in furthering the important work of promoting the effectiveness of the United Nations.

Sincerely,

Helene Borg
President

B:M

US BENEFITS FROM THE UN SYSTEM

May 1979

1. Background: The United Nations, its agencies, and programs are increasingly important to the US. These agencies deal with issues cutting across the spectrum of US foreign policy interests--from peaceful settlement of disputes to nuclear safeguards, disease control, and environmental protection--and provide direct benefits to US citizens. Neither the US nor any other nation could achieve its goals acting alone or only in a traditional bilateral framework.

Our viewpoint may not always prevail as competing interests are resolved among 151 member nations. Nevertheless, there has been substantial agreement among members on many issues. Over the past 3 years over 60% of the General Assembly's decisions were taken by consensus of all members, without need for a vote, and Security Council actions have received strong US support. The overwhelming balance of the UN's work has been to further US policy objectives.

2. Keeping the peace: In the Middle East in 1978, the US led the Security Council effort to create the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). US efforts to have the Security Council call for a ceasefire in Beirut--approved unanimously--resulted in a halt to violence after bilateral efforts had repeatedly failed. The March 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, signed in Washington, was based upon two Security Council resolutions, and it calls for implementation under supervision of UN peacekeeping forces. Three UN forces are now at work in the Mideast and another has been maintaining peace in Cyprus, where UN efforts continue for a settlement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.
3. Dispute settlement: The UN continues to work for what could be one of the most significant achievements in its history--implementation of a plan approved by the Security Council for the independence of Namibia from South African control, including deployment of a UN Transition Assistance Group and UN-supervised elections. Although domestic developments in South Africa have delayed implementation, the US believes this carefully developed plan remains the only hope for peaceful change in Namibia.

In the first 3 months of 1979, the Security Council met 32 times. US support of Security Council efforts in January and February 1979 to achieve peaceful settlement of the conflicts involving China, Vietnam, and Cambodia was a practical expression of our concern that greater use be made of the Council. Although Soviet vetoes blocked any resolution, the international community demonstrated strong opposition to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and China's attack on Vietnam.

4. Disarmament: In May-June 1978, the UN convened a Special Session on Disarmament, the largest multilateral arms control meeting ever

held. Actions stimulated by the session include French participation in the multilateral disarmament negotiating body for the first time in recent years, security assurances by the major nuclear countries to non-nuclear weapon states, French and Soviet adherence to the relevant protocols of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, revamping of multilateral disarmament forums, and increased world support for disarmament.

5. Human rights: Beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the UN system has developed a large body of treaties and documents codifying human rights obligations. A convention on torture and instruments on religious intolerance and the rights of the child are now being drafted. The UN is also taking steps to bring women into the mainstream of society and to alleviate the plight of refugees in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Action by the UN Human Rights Commission has not been as comprehensive and objective as the US has hoped, but at the 1979 meeting the Commission gave unprecedented examination to cases submitted under confidential procedures and worked to strengthen the UN's human rights machinery. Developing nations appear to be more interested in human rights and to support a more effective UN role.
6. Economic issues: Developing nations, which comprise two-thirds of the UN membership, are of growing importance to the US and to global economic health and stability. They now purchase over a third of US exports. The UN is working on an International Development Strategy for the next decade, to be adopted at a special session of the General Assembly in 1980. Conferences on science and technology for development (August 1979) and on energy (1981) will help industrial and developing nations address common problems. A framework agreement has been reached in a UN forum on a common fund to stabilize commodity prices, and progress continues toward agreements on cocoa, rubber, and other commodities, on handling the debt burden in the least developed countries, and on a new convention on illicit corporate payments.
7. Other benefits: The US receives many informational, economic, and social benefits from UN agencies:
 - The virtual eradication of smallpox by the World Health Organization permits the US to save about \$150 million annually on smallpox vaccinations and quarantine measures.
 - The World Meteorological Organization has greatly improved US weather prediction capabilities, benefiting US agriculture, aviation, and shipping and helping prevent disasters.
 - The International Civil Aviation Organization is working to upgrade security at international airports and set standards for aircraft noise, engine pollution, and safe landing systems.
 - Many foreign investment opportunities generated by the UN Development Program are taken up by private US firms.

UN REFORM CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

TO: CAMPAIGN for UN REFORM, 600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470 (201-694-6333)

Please register me for the third national UN Reform Convention and Midwest WFA Regional Conference at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 25th - 27th, and reserve the following for me:

| | |
|---|---|
| Make Check payable to "UNRECC" (UN Reform Electoral Campaign Committee) | <input type="checkbox"/> Convention (and conference) Registration - - - \$10.00 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Luncheon (with speaker) - - - - - 5.00 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Dinner (guest speakers) - - - - - 12.50 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunday Luncheon (with speaker) - - - - - 5.00 |
| | TOTAL ENCLOSED: \$ |

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
 (Street) (City) (State) (Zip) (Phone)

- ☐ I am reserving a room at the Curtis Hotel with the enclosed card.
☐ I am making my own housing arrangements.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL,
THE UN REFORM CAMPAIGN
WILL FIND A WAY !

Spring '79 Congressional Hearings
Winter '78 Democratic Mid-term Conference
Fall '78 39 Orgs. Hold Villanova Conference
Spring '78 Carter issues Report on UN Reform
Summer '77 Congress passes Baker-McGovern Rider
Spring '77 State Dept. Appoints UN Reform Task Force
Summer '76 Democrats Endorse UN Reform in Platform
Spring '76 Carter Paper Pledges Effort to Reform UN
Fall '75 Campaign Attends Democratic Forum in Louisville

Announcing ... Co-Sponsored by the World
Affairs Center

May 25, 26, 27, 1979

**The THIRD NATIONAL
UN REFORM
CONVENTION**

**and THE MID-WEST REGIONAL
WORLD FEDERALIST CONFERENCE**



at the Hotel Curtis,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PROGRAM FOR THIRD NATIONAL UN REFORM CONVENTION
& Midwest Region World Federalist Conference

FRIDAY, May 25th

3:30 - 7:30 p.m. Registration & Room Assignments
 7:30 p.m. Welcome: Dr. JOSEPH SCHWARTZBERG
 Pres., Minn. World Federalists



Congressman Harkin

Keynote Addresses:

Congressman TOM HARKIN, D., Iowa &
 Congressman TONY HALL, D., Ohio

Reports: WALTER HOFFMANN, Nat'l
 Chairman, & ERIC COX, Legislative
 Director, Campaign for UN Reform

* * Social Hour * *



Congressman Hall

SATURDAY, May 26th

9 a.m. POLITICAL ACTION WORKSHOPS
 ** Carter's Peacekeeping Proposals
 ** Increasing the Use of the ICJ
 ** Genocide & Human Rights Treaties
 ** SALT II and an I.D.O.

11 a.m. ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNIQUE WORKSHOPS
 ** How to Lobby Effectively
 ** Obtaining Media Coverage
 ** Influencing Political Conventions
 ** Using the Educational System

1 p.m. Luncheon & Address by:
 Professor JOHN STOEßINGER, author
 of "The Might of Nations: World
 Politics In Our Time."



Prof. Stoessinger

2:30 p.m. PLENARY SESSION
 * Workshop Reports
 * Program for '79 - '80
 * Election of Officers & Board Members

7 p.m. COCKTAIL PARTY & DINNER

Master of Ceremonies: WILLIAM HUNGATE,
 Honorary Chairman, Campaign for UN Reform

Major Addresses:

DONALD FRASER, former Chairman, House
 International Organization Subcommittee, &
 PATSY MINK, former Assistant Secretary
 of State for the Oceans & the Environment



Don Fraser



Patsy Mink

SUNDAY, MAY 27th

9 a.m. Meeting: World Federalist Midwest Region
Discussion: Fomation of Center for UN Reform Education
 12:30 p.m. Luncheon & Address by: SANDFORD PERSONS, former Exec.
 Director, Members of Congress for Peace Through Law
 2 p.m. Afternoon Sightseeing (Optional)

WORLD ECONOMY DIALOGUE



What is Happening To The World's Economy?

Farmers, business people, educators, industrial workers, social leaders, legislators, church activists and concerned citizens are becoming aware of global interdependence and how it is affecting us.

*Dollars in decline
Low farm prices, High food prices
Rising foreign competition
Energy shortages
Jobs moving overseas
Economic disparity between developed and developing countries
Corporations seeking new markets

September 13, 14, 15, 1979
Minneapolis, Minnesota



WORLD ECONOMY DIALOGUE

7601 42nd Avenue North Minneapolis, MN 55427

- ☐ I wish to receive more information about the conference (and these issues). Please place my name on your mailing list.
- ☐ Please send me _____ conference registration form(s) available in June.
- ☐ I wish to become involved in the development of a local committee to promote discussion of these issues in my community.
- ☐ The issues of most interest to me are:
(give preference 1, 2, 3)

_____ Food Production and Trade
_____ Food Processing and Distribution
_____ World Trade

_____ Labor
_____ The Role of Transnational Corporations
_____ International Finance and Development

_____ Human Factors in Development
_____ Limited Resources and the World's Environment
_____ Values and Views of Development

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE/PROVINCE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE _____ ORGANIZATION/PROFESSION _____

What are the Goals and Objectives of the Dialogue?

To inform residents of the Mid-Continent area about the critical issues surrounding our own world-wide interdependence.

To bring together leaders from diverse fields and different perspectives to discuss the local implications of global issues.

To learn how we, as individuals and groups, can significantly influence the governments, organizations and individuals that affect these issues.

To learn how the United Nations deals with the specific social and economic situations of interest to us in a world-wide forum.

To foster new alliances and networks of information sharing on international concerns.

To provide feedback from the Mid-Continent Region of the United States and Canada to the United Nations.

Who is included in the Mid-Continent Region?

People from many disciplines in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and three Provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

What role does the United Nations play in the Dialogue?

The United Nations' participation resulted from a need for greater local understanding of global interdependence and a strong interest in receiving information and recommendations from us. The UN provides resources for the dialogue planning process and arranges for important international guest speakers.

How will this conference assist me in my work?

The realities of global interdependence are having a steadily increasing influence on local communities. The tightening linkage between our lives and international events has created a need for good managers, active citizens and community leaders to become better informed about global issues. Knowledge about these issues is critical as we try to plan effectively for the future. This conference will provide access to this information as well as the opportunity to develop new alliances which will enable you to have impact on the issues.

Who's currently involved?

The YMCA of Metropolitan Minneapolis is taking the leadership in convening this event. Atherton Bean, Chairman, Executive Committee, International Multi-Foods, is the Conference Chairman.

The following organizations have already become involved in the planning.

AAUW — Minneapolis Branch
AAUW — Minnesota Division
AFL-CIO — Minnesota
All Cooperating Assembly
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
American Friends Service Committee
American Lutheran Church
Cargill, Inc.
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis
College of St. Catherine
College of St. Thomas
Hamline University
Hunger Action Coalition/Minnesota
Lutheran Campus Ministry
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation
Metropolitan Community College
Midwest China Study Resource Center
Minneapolis People to People
Minnesota Coalition for Development Action
Minnesota Farmers Union
Minnesota International Center
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of YMCAs — Mid America Region
North Country Eco-Ag Center
Operation Bootstrap — Tanzania
St. Paul YMCA
Saskatchewan Council for International
Tennant Company Foundation
Third World Institute
United Nations Association — USA
UNA — Minnesota Division
UNA — Wisconsin Division
UNA — Dane County Chapter (Wisc.)
UNA — Wausau Chapter
UNA — CCDP Steering Committee
United Methodist Church — Board of Church and Society Minnesota Conference
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
World Affairs Center
World Federalists Association — Minnesota Branch
YMCA's of Manitoba
Y's Men International (US Area)
and numerous regional businesses, banks, and trade groups

What Issues Will the Dialogue Address?

Work groups are currently developing workshops for the conference in nine issue areas:

Food Production and Trade

Food as a raw material and its international trade. Exports from the region. Farm prices. Competition from imports. Food sales and aid to developing countries.

Food Processing and Distribution

The importance of food processing in the region's economy. Food processing by the region's corporations in developing countries. Food corporations and the world-wide food situation.

World Trade

Prices and price-stabilizing proposals in commodities other than food. What should we pay for raw materials from developing countries?

Labor

Global shifts in the distribution of labor as developing countries industrialize. The effects of growing protectionism—quotas, tariffs, etc.

The Role of Transnational Corporations

What can be expected of TNC's with regards to development? The transfer of technology: social, economic, political, and cultural implications. Exploring the role of TNC's from the perspective of host countries, corporations, and international viewpoints.

International Finance and Development

The decline of the dollars (Canadian and U.S.): causes, consequences, alternatives. International Monetary System. The role of capital in economic development. Foreign aid. Third World Debt.

Human Factors in Development

Population, roles of women and men, situation of children. Human rights. Political freedom. Concerns with cultural views and the future of the human family.

Limited Resources and the World's Environment

The search for a clean, safe environment and a secure supply of energy. Who shall control the planet's resources from both the land and sea?

Values and Views of Development

Social and economic ideologies. Moral and ethical problems in world development. National security and the armaments problem.

How can I become involved?

Join one of the Dialogue committees—Program, Arrangements, Organizational Liaison, Finance and Budget, Special Events, Public Relations or Evaluation and Follow-up. Become a financial sponsor or participant at the conference in September. Regardless of how . . . DO become involved in the World Economy Dialogue.

Continuing Education Credit offered in cooperation with Metropolitan Community College of Minneapolis.

For more information, call or write:

United States Staff
Douglas B. Herron

or
Pam Von Wiegand
7601 42nd Avenue North
Minneapolis, MN 55427
(612) 536-5700

Canadian Staff
Barbara Adams
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation
418 Wardlaw Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0L7
(204) 457-4169