

UNITED NATIONS DAY
1972



Annual Conference Report
of the

Governor of Iowa's
Advisory Committee on the UN

3-655



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of the
Governor of Iowa's
Advisory Committee on the UN

State of Iowa
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
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FOREWORD

This year's conference of the Governor's Committee on the United Nations is yet another sign of our times: the involvement of young people in their own destinies, the rising expectations of the young for what should be accomplished in the world today and tomorrow.

This is very true in Iowa. As the recent constitutional amendment allowing 18 year olds to vote indicates, there is a growing, recognizable desire to participate among young Iowans. And because the vortex of world affairs draws the world's richest nation into great depths, our youth want to have a voice in the shaping of the future through which they must steer our country.

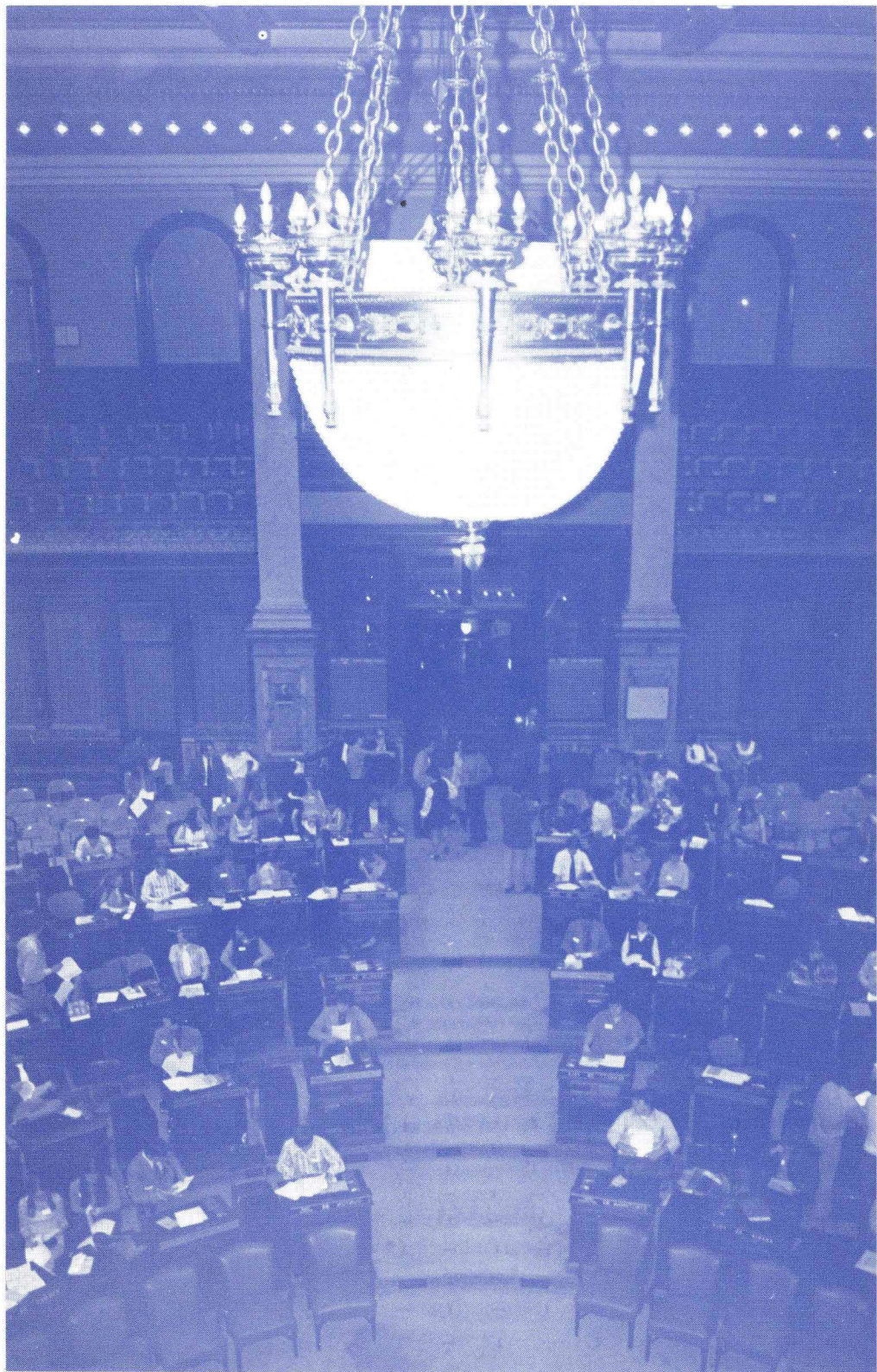
Professional educators welcome and encourage such involvement, for it is the essence of participatory democracy. Effective citizenship in our democratic society requires similar experiences in our schools. We commend the Iowa Division of the United Nations Association, the High School Advisory Committee, and the schools that were involved in making such a project available to the young people of Iowa.

We also pledge the support of the Department of Public Instruction to this and similar projects to enhance experiential education for the over 600,000 youngsters in Iowa's schools.

Robert D. Benton, Ed. D.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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The UN: Quo Vadis?

- In 1971, the United Nations cost each American citizen an average of \$1.63. Could that \$1.63 have been better used in our own nation's ghettos, Appalachia, or any of our other domestic trouble spots?
- The United States is responsible for over 36 percent of the United Nations' total working funds. Is that a fair share, or are we paying too much?
- Since the inception of the United Nations, major wars in Vietnam, India, Korea, Ireland and the Middle East have torn the fabric of world stability. Can one really say that the UN has fostered world peace?
- In 1971, the United States gave over \$335 million to the United Nations. Should the U.S. cut back on its contributions, or give more?
- 84 percent of all Americans are in favor of a strengthened United Nations. But how many of that 84 percent would favor more American dollars to strengthen the UN's programs?

Problems are arising between the UN and the United States. Questions have been cropping up across the country. Most people are troubled that too much money and too much time are being spent for an organization that has been doing too little.

The people of the United States have begun to grow weary of carrying the load for the UN these past years; they've begun to call for a re-distribution of American funds. As their taxes rise, more Americans are starting to look closer at where their money is going, and many people are saying that too much is going into the UN. However, nearly every American is also for strengthening the United Nations. It seems that most want a stronger UN made strong with someone else's money.

But a US cutback from its present 36% of over-all expenses would likely lead to the reduction of appropriations from other industrialized nations, deeply impairing the UN's effectiveness, and leading to its disintegration. Plus that might well make the difference between a relatively stable world and global upheaval.

Gone would be the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the UN Development Program, the World Food Program. Is \$335 million that much? School budgets in Iowa total more than double that amount annually.

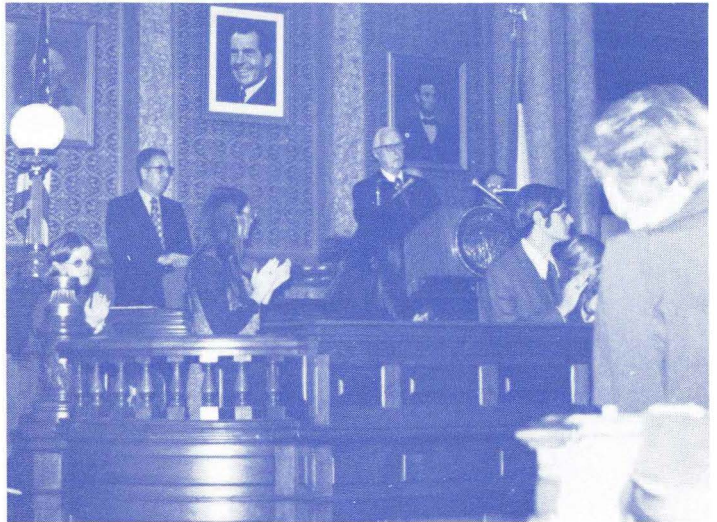
What must be found is an answer that would satisfy both sides. Is there a way, then, that the United States could remain involved in the workings of the United Nations, but have it cost less? Or is that the answer?

Possibly, the answer may lie within the United Nations itself. Greater efficiency is needed within the UN.

It appears that what the UN must do is free itself of its politics and become what it was originally

supposed to be: a unified body of representatives from the nations of the world all working toward the single goal of world-wide peace.

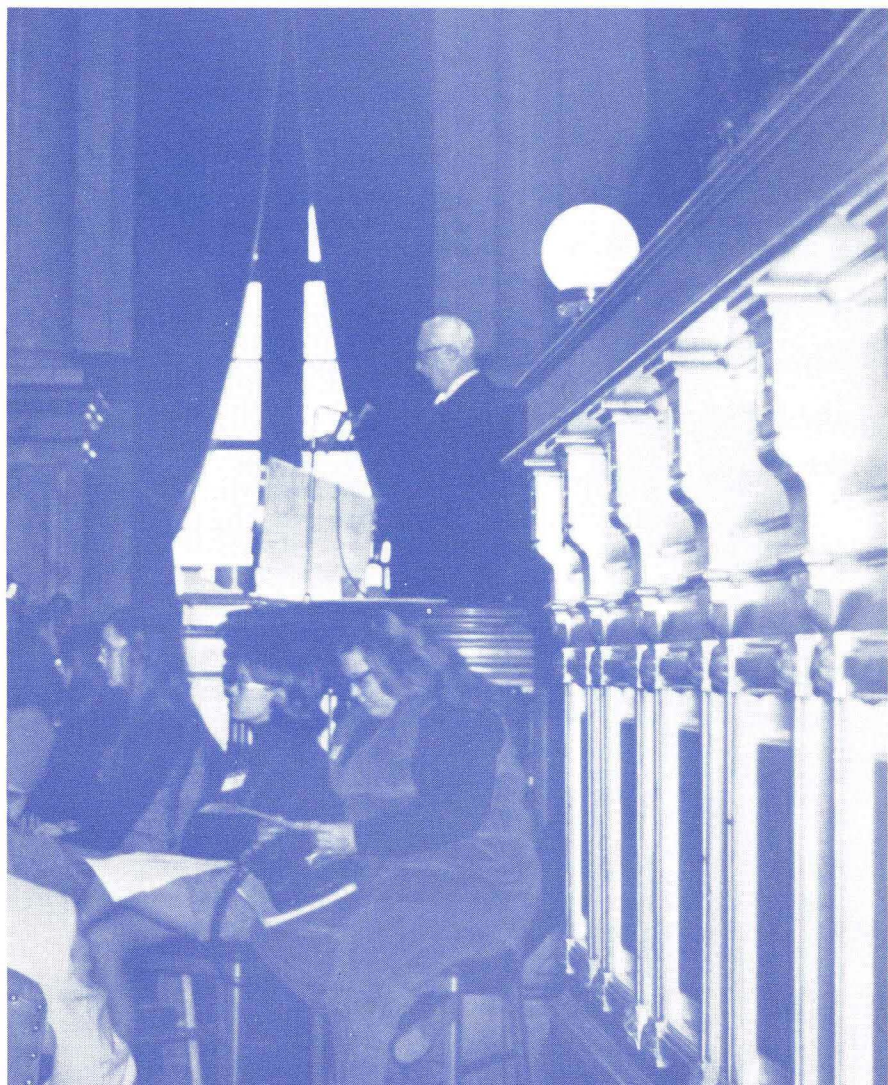
Under the title of "The U.S. and the UN: Can We Do Better?", several hundred Iowa high school students met in the House of Representatives chambers in the State Capitol and debated resolutions on ten separate subjects concerning the major problems that confront the United Nations today.



Welcomed by Governor Robert D. Ray, the students began their work at 9:30 a.m. on the morning of the 10th with an orientation session. The honorable Robert J. Ryan (right) of the United Nations Secretariat followed Governor Ray's opening address with his own remarks concerning the current direction of the United Nations. Ryan fielded questions from the students before the subjects up for discussion were listed and the students were separated into committees for the remainder of the morning.

Ryan is the second-ranking American on United Nations' Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's staff, holding the official position of First Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the UN's Office of General Services. He is, by profession, a lawyer. He has been U. S. Ambassador to Niger, counselor of the American Embassy in Paris, and has headed State Department bureaus on Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

The students dispersed themselves throughout four different buildings in the Capitol's area for their committee meetings, each group discussing a separate proposal. Through a volunteer process, the committees' sizes ranged from twelve members to sixty-two, each directed by students from the Des Moines area and headed by adult volunteers specifically knowledgeable in the particular field they chaired.



The subjects on the agenda were:

World Hunger

Control of the Seas and Seabeds

Peace-Keeping and Arms Control

World Economic Development

International Crime

Protection of Human Rights

The UN and the World Energy Crisis

The Connally Amendment and the World Court

The UN Crisis

De-Colonization and the UN

What was eventually compiled was a cross-view of student feelings on the United States' role in the UN. Oddly enough, money was never considered a problem. But there was an underlying suggestion that the monies currently available could possibly be re-distributed into the more current problems facing the world today.

Not surprisingly, the basic rights of people were stressed in every proposal that the students advocated, a cry for a more human position to be taken by the UN and the U. S. Will the young retain their idealism when they are the establishment, or will money still stay foremost in the United Nations' policies when the year 2000 arrives? No one can answer that as yet, but for today, there is the definite stressing of human rights over money. The young are more aware of the world's injustices, rather than the costs of alleviating them.

Within the committee meetings (below), the subjects were discussed and their suggested actions voted upon and, after passage, proposals were written up for debate and discussion in the afternoon session.

Students from the University of Northern Iowa were extremely helpful, and the afternoon debate in the House chambers was chaired by a UNI student, Greg Dickinson. In the afternoon, amendments to the various position papers were attached and several proposals were refused acceptance, but still the debates managed to exhibit the high aims of the students.

In terms of results and actual UN action on the students' proposals, nothing specific can be expected. However, what was definitely gained came in the areas of student growth and knowledge about the United Nations. The conference also was able to give the UN a closer look at what the youth in this country expect of it.

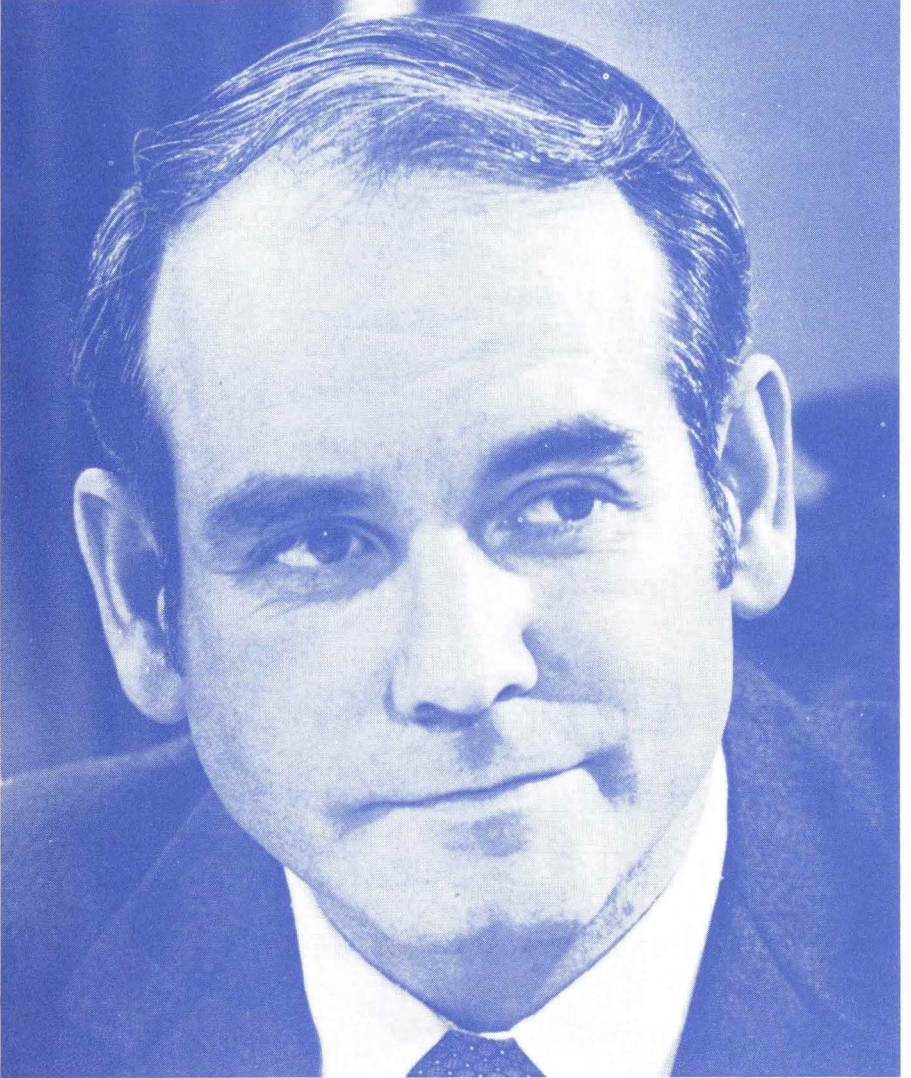


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Remarks
by
The Honorable Robert D. Ray,
Governor of the State of Iowa

and

The Honorable Robert J. Ryan,
First Assistant Secretary - General,
Office of General Services
United Nations Secretariat



**SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE
GOVERNOR ROBERT D. RAY OF IOWA**

. . . I know that you people are interested in the subject at hand, which is the United Nations. We hope that it's an interesting day for you. We hope that you can learn something, and we hope that you contribute something.

In the post-election remarks by President Nixon the other night, after the results were in, he said that we stand on the eve of the greatest generation of peace which mankind has ever known. And it is in this atmosphere that we observe the 27th anniversary of the United Nations with working sessions -- working sessions to explore ways of making this organization more effective. We do this with some confidence. As President Nixon expressed, we are closer to the age-old hope for peace, closer than before. This aspiration is as enduring as the ancient prophesy of Isaiah, that the time will surely come when nation will not lift their sword against nation. Upon you and your generation will rest the obligation to complete the establishment of world order that President Nixon and his counterparts around the world have begun. My association with young people convinces me that your generation is up to that task.

Recently, there were some rather provocative statements made at the Iowa State Education Association convention. One speaker said that, and I quote, "It is more important to help a youngster appreciate the radiance of a sunset than to know the distance to the moon." He said, "I'm worried about students who can't read well. But I'm more worried about the students who turn out to be bigots, or murderers."

You people here are part of American youth who appreciate the radiance of a sunset, including the radiance of a peaceful world. For some time now, it has been predicted that the United Nations will not

survive. But today, you are arriving on the scene of participatory citizenship at a time when the mood is much different. People are beginning to appreciate the importance of the flat, technical contributions that the United Nations' specialized agencies are making to the solution of basic human problems. Contributions like the Ecological Congress in Stockholm earlier this year. And the study of seabeds and the world-wide energy crisis. United Nations activities respond to the challenge that hungry people are not free people.

The over-riding reason for the United Nations to exist, of course, is to keep the peace. Peace comes through understanding and willingness to help other people, and by people who are desirous of being good citizens in everyday life. You people here have a role to play. What you do in your schools and in your community, and in your cities, and in your state will reflect what will happen throughout the world.

Let me wish you well for the rest of the day. Let me tell you that you are not here only to hear other people, but you're here, also, to do some of the talking so that some of the people who have decision-making authority can deliver those statements that you make, and those ideas, and those views that you have to the right places.

SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. RYAN

Ladies and gentlemen, may I first say that I was tremendously impressed when I learned the full scope of the workshop activities you have planned for today. You and your teachers have my admiration for the impressive and positive way you have prepared for today's program. I personally expect to learn much that I can carry back to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

What The UN Is

The United Nations, as you know, is not just the United Nations Secretariat headquartered in New York. It is a network of fifteen specialized international agencies that make up what we call the United Nations System. Secretary-General Waldheim, in a recent speech about the work of the United Nations, said, "The United Nations has kept many crises from turning into conflicts. It has provided a channel between East and West during the worst periods of the cold war. It has helped a billion people gain their independence. It has awakened the conscience of humanity to the great injustices of our time: hunger, poverty, and disease, racism and discrimination, the violation of the individual's human rights."

Together with its agencies, it has acted to reduce misery and injustice wherever it could. The UN has signalled to the world new global problems that require the co-operation of all nations: the population explosion, our menaced environment, order in outer space, the safety of people all around the world, the dangers of the atomic weapon, crime, terrorism, and drugs.

In mentioning the specialized agencies of the United Nations, may I comment briefly on UNICEF, because we all agree that the best

example of participation of youth in the United Nations is found in the outstanding contribution youth makes to the success of the annual UNICEF drive for funds.

The lead article in the October 31st issue of the *United Nations Secretariat News* carried the headline, "Name One Good Thing the UN Ever Did." This article related how a non-profit organization which works with industry and labor for a stronger union--UN we believe--answered that question by simply listing many positive accomplishments which have resulted from the work of the entire family of United Nations agencies. What are some of these accomplishments? The establishment of a global weather system to warn against cyclones and hurricanes at sea; the regulation of radio and TV frequencies so that one nation won't cut off another; a common tongue for aviation - all pilots and air traffic controllers speak the same language: English. Imagine what would happen if they didn't. The UN discovered copper in Panama, valuable minerals in the Red Sea, and the world's largest supply of fresh water underneath the Sahara. It provides children with books, schooldesks, papers and pencils, and even shoes to walk to school. It vaccinates children against TB and small-pox. It has made life a little bit easier for 55 million children through its UNICEF program. It provides modern equipment to help people develop their countries. As you know, the UN helps to bring enemies together to talk over problems like polluted waters and diseases that do not respect national boundaries. And did you know that the UN is a world clearinghouse for world cancer research so that one scientist won't duplicate another's discovery? When I was in Africa the success of the UN's program in wiping out malaria was most impressive. The list goes on, but I have cited enough to indicate that the accomplishments of the UN have been substantial.

Telling the full story of the United Nations is one important thing we all can do to help achieve what must be our basic objective: to improve and strengthen the United Nations, to help improve its public image. The world of the 1970's is a young world. A majority of the

population is young. And most of the nations are young. If you look forward to the year 2000, and you must because it's only 27 years away, you young people will be facing middle-age at that time. It's up to you to keep involved and to play your roles so as to make the next 27 years count for all they are worth. As the world's leadership starts to pass to your hands, this is one very important way you can assure that the United States and the United Nations do better meeting the important challenges of this era. Youth must play a more important role in the realization of the purposes of the charter if the usefulness, real meaning, and accomplishments of the United Nations are to be attained.

The United Nations needs to give greater attention to the voice of the world's youth. The 1970 World Youth Assembly held at the United Nations headquarters in New York did give the younger generation a chance to express its ideas for a better world. But that was just a start. The Secretary-General will report later this year about measures to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations. Certainly the options and recommendations of groups of young people as are represented here today can help shape how the United Nations goes about encouraging and enlisting the full support of the youth in United Nations activities. I think that the greatest accent on youth in the United Nations today is found in the delegations from some of the developing countries, and some of these representatives are taking an active, constructive, and sometimes forceful part in the work of the various committees.

The United Nations Secretariat itself is starting to do much more to attract and hold onto outstanding youth and to use younger people in more responsible and interesting jobs. May I say here that the work done at our educational institutions, from grade schools to universities, developing courses and activities that relate to international affairs and the United Nations is most important to the future success and understanding of the United Nations. What you are already doing here in Iowa is a good example that could be well emulated in other parts of the country and indeed the world.

UN Volunteers Program

I wonder how many of you have heard of the United Nations Volunteers Program. As long ago as 1965, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, hoped that, and I quote, "Someday, it will be commonplace for the average young man or woman to spend a year or two of his or her life as a volunteer in the cause of development." The General Assembly approved the United Nations Volunteer Program in January, 1971. Since then, the United Nations Development Program and several of the other organizations in the United Nations System, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, UNICEF, UNESCO, have started to include volunteer personnel in their development activities. This is a program which will offer well-qualified and motivated young people an excellent opportunity to help in the cause of development, as U Thant called it.

I'm pleased to see many of you young ladies here today, as I think the role of women is very important in the future development of the United Nations. At its 1970 session, the General Assembly adopted a program for the international advancement of women. It calls for action in the coming decade in a wide variety of programs including increased participation of women in the development programs, access to training programs, a substantial increase in the number of women in public and government life, and so on. The Secretary-General has already shown his interest in placing more women in higher level posts in the United Nations Secretariat. He appointed the first woman, Mrs. Stipilla of Finland, to an Assistant Secretary-General post. This month, Mrs. Jean Martin Sissy, the permanent representative of Guinea, is serving as the first woman president of the Security Council. There are two women on the United States' delegation to the 27th General Assembly. So here again, progress is being made.

The UN Today

The UN is engaged today in many areas which did not exist, or for that matter, were not even conceived, when the organization was created in 1945. These include: space technology, uses of atomic energy, the potential resources of the seabeds, and threats to the human environment. These, of course, are some of the important and very complex matters which you are considering as a part of today's program, so I will not comment in any great length on these activities.

One of them, however, the human environment, underlies more than any crisis in history, the interdependence of all nations. As a world organization, the United Nations must play a vital role in making the international decisions necessary to protect this planet. As a world organization, the United Nations is an excellent forum for discussion of environmental problems, and particularly for the establishment of machinery necessary to develop and implement programs which must, by necessity, cross national and even hemispheric borders. Whatever the results of the conference on human environment held last June in Stockholm, we have, in the words of Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Environmental Conference, "taken the first steps on a new journey of hope for the future of mankind." Indeed, one of the accomplishments of the current General Assembly will be to establish United Nations machinery to move ahead with work on the world-wide environmental problem.

The year 1974 is being designated as Population Year, and the Third World United Nations conference on population will take place then. Much needs to be done about the menace of unchecked population; however, if the United Nations makes the progress it expects on the population front, it probably will turn out to be one of its major achievements. The questions of population development and environment, together with the maintenance of peace, are principal challenges for this generation.

The United Nations is being drawn more into the challenge of drug

abuse in large part as a result of the initiative of the United States. The United Nations' activity in this field must be accelerated and intensified because with each passing day, drug addiction wrecks more and more lives. Effective international action is required to curb the illicit traffic which continues to weave its way from the remote poppy fields thousands of miles away through a number of different countries before it reaches our shores as heroin.

A variety of actions: hijacking of planes, the tragic events at the Munich Olympics, all point to the need to do something about terrorism. Mr. Waldheim took an unusual initiative for a Secretary-General when he requested that this subject be included on the agenda of the 27th General Assembly. The United States strongly supports this initiative. Actually, the debate on terrorism starts today in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly. One important matter that this committee will be considering is the definition of terrorism.

Quite frankly, as an American, I think that the United States is responding well to these new challenges in the United Nations. The American position has been, and will continue to be, an important element in each of them. The interest and activity of the United Nations on a number of issues is, in large measure, the result of American initiatives, and Americans can take pride in the constructive leadership shown on such issues as hijacking, drug abuse, terrorism, and environment. Through your own personal involvement and by making your voice heard, you can help to assure a continuance and extension of this constructive leadership.

The Role of the Secretary-General

The role and action of the Secretary-General has also been of considerable importance in getting action started on a new front. However, in considering the work of the Secretary-General, we must always remember the United Nations has no executive power. It is not a

world government. It can only try to convince governments to co-operate and a great deal can be done through quiet diplomacy. The new Secretary-General believes that preventive diplomacy is important, that it is necessary to be active, to have ideas, to take initiatives, although always within the framework of the charter. He believes that the Secretary-General can exert a very important moral power, if he intervenes at the right moment. Whenever he can be of assistance in seeking peace, he will go personally to the trouble spots of the world if that will help.

You have been kind enough to give me this amount of time to touch upon some aspects of the work of the United Nations. Perhaps during the question period I may be able to develop some of my remarks to a greater extent or to comment on other aspects of the work of the United Nations which may be of more interest and even relevance to your program today.

In closing, may I say that the task before us is complex, vast, and urgent. Precisely because it requires a concerted, collected effort, the United Nations is still the best instrument available to mankind--and the more universal it becomes, the better it will be--to make the noble ideals and principles embodied in the charter a practical and permanent reality for all.

Thank you very much.

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**Resolutions
and
Voting Results**

WORLD HUNGER AND POVERTY

Noting the great rise in population is mostly due to the improvement of agricultural methods which have not been able to keep pace with the population growth, we

Urge all member nations to research the use of synthetic foods and algae and how these may be mass-produced in order that they be used to supplement diets, and

Recommend a larger effort be made to educate the people of the world in the use of modern agricultural methods of the more developed countries with the aid of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other organizations, and

Request all member nations of the United Nations to educate their people about the various means of birth control. Countries needing assistance should seek it through the World Health Organization (WHO), and

Realizing that previous U.S. foreign aid programs have been ill-received, we recommend that,

The United States should send more of its present non-military foreign aid contributions to the United Nations, with controls over where this aid is distributed, to be dispersed as the General Assembly sees fit.

Passed in Committee 8-6-0

Passed in General Assembly 107-11-2

SEAS & SEABEDS

Realizing the common interest and importance of the seabed's natural resources to all mankind, and

Noting the number of starving or malnourished people throughout the world, and

Recognizing the need for international cooperation in these matters concerning the development and exploration of the seabed, we:

1. Urge that a World Trust Organization be established by the General Assembly to control all waters outside the territorial waters, and
2. Urge that the seabeds be open to all peaceful research projects, and
3. Demand that all non-member states be given the right to use the international waters for peaceful purposes and the right of protection by the World Court, and
4. Recommend that all companies may apply for leases from the World Trust Organization for mineral rights, and
5. Urge that protection from unfair competition be put under the jurisdiction of the World Court, and
6. Strongly urge the United Nations should observe violations to the ocean environment and report to the World Trust Organization concerning these violations to the country which is in violation. These violations include:
 - A. Over harvesting of marine life, and
 - B. Dumping wastes and other willful pollution

7. Recommend that the U. N. form fact-finding teams to study the possibilities for farming the seabed, for increasing food demands and to study the development of an underwater mining industry.
8. Call upon all non-member states to adhere to these recommendations.

Passed in Committee 26-0-0

Passed in General Assembly 126-41-20

PEACEKEEPING & ARMS CONTROL

Noting the past success or non-success of the United Nations' attempts in peacekeeping; and

Also noting Article 43 of the U. N. Charter which deals with the organization of the United Nations' peacekeeping forces; and

Concerned with the lack of the Security Council to uphold clause 3 of this article which reads, "The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council"; and

Further noting the membership of the U. N. Military Staff includes only the five permanent members of the Security Council, we recommend:

1. That the present structure of the U. N. Military Staff be abolished,
2. That this committee be replaced as follows:

- A. That the General Assembly shall elect a committee of 11 members - 5 from the permanent members of the Security Council, 2 from the rotating Security Council members, and 4 from the General Assembly floor, not from the above countries.
 - B. A 2/3 majority will be required on all major action by this committee.
 - C. That the committee be chosen from members of the armed forces of and be considered on paid leave from their respective countries.
 - D. That non-permanent members of this committee be chosen for 2 years.
 - E. That the committee choose a staff which is subject to veto of the Security Council, and that entire committee and staff be under jurisdiction of the Security Council.
3. That the purpose of this committee is to provide training, communications and logistics plans for U.N. standby units, and to serve as top command in case of peacekeeping duties.
 4. That funding for this committee be provided from a peace fund
 - A. That the funds be provided from the U. N.'s annual budget until it reaches a satisfactory level.
 - B. That this satisfactory level be decided upon by the Security Council,
 - C. That if the fund is depleted by peacekeeping activities, etc., the U. N. shall refund it until it again reaches the decided upon level.

Passed in Committee 17-15-0

Failed in General Assembly 16-100-0

WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Be it known that the United States realizes the grave problem posed by the existence of underdeveloped nations, and

Realizing that such aid and assistance, in order to be fair and impartial, must be administered through an international agency such as the United Nations,

This committee recommends that:

1. That the U. S. contribute 0.75% of its GNP for foreign economic aid, and that this increase over the present allotment for economic aid be subtracted from U. S. foreign military funds.
2. That 50% of the U. S. foreign economic aid be channelled through the United Nations to provide impartial aid to underdeveloped nations, and
3. That the money the U.S. contributes is to be used for economic investment purposes only, and
4. That this shift of aid include no increase in aid until such time that the efficiency and accuracy of such aid distribution is established and stabilized.

Passed in Committee 13-1-1

Failed in General Assembly 59-87-20

INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Recognizing that criminals in nations throughout the world cooperate for their mutual benefit, while there is a notable lack of cooperation between nations in combatting such crime,

This committee recommends that:

International crime should be halted by a new branch within the United Nations. This branch would have representatives from the nations which have serious crime problems, thus alleviating the lack of communication and cooperation; and

Realizing that the World Court deals only with governmental cases, and

Emphasizing that there exists a need for an International Court dealing with individual crimes on an international scale,

This committee also recommends that:

1. A Court of International Crime be set up to handle world-wide problems involving individual crimes and
2. This Court should be organized and operated according to the guidelines of the World Court.

Passed in Committee 38-22-2

Failed in General Assembly 89-143-10

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Realizing that all people cannot be denied the basic human rights as stated in the UN's Charter, this committee:

Recommends that the United States should as a major free world country ratify all existing resolutions dealing with human rights as found in the United Nations charter and that all nations of the U. N. also follow this example, and

Urges all member nations of the United Nations that have ratified all or part of the resolutions concerning human rights do all within their own countries, making all possible peaceful efforts, to help other countries in their efforts to ensure human rights.

Passed in Committee

Failed in General Assembly 30-120-17

THE UN AND THE WORLD ENERGY CRISIS

Recognizing that the world may be facing a serious energy crisis, and realizing that the only practical way to avoid this crisis is to develop new energy sources, this committee recommends that:

1. The U. N. General Assembly create a special commission on the energy crisis composed of scientists from member and/or non-member nations.
2. This commission shall research into new sources to provide new energy sources.
3. Funding shall be through general revenues and donations.
4. Assistance to be asked for from all national or international agencies working in the area.

Passed in Committee 26-1-0

Passed in General Assembly 127-2-7

CONNALLY AMENDMENT/WORLD COURT

Realizing that a principle of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving world-wide problems,

We propose to leave the Connally Amendment as it stands until the United States government is willing to support all of the decisions of the World Court.

Passed in Committee 10-2-0

Failed in General Assembly 51-97-32

THE UN CRISIS: MINORITY REPORT

Noting that the United States in recent years has recognition of the United Nations' power, and

Realizing that the United States has held contradictory positions, as in the economic embargo on Southern Rhodesia, and

Noticing that public opinion of the United Nations in the United States has lessened in recent years, and

Realizing that Congress has recently reduced the percentage of funds available for the United Nations, this committee:

Urges that the United States stand by United Nations decisions regardless of pressures from big business, public opinion, and other lobbyists, and unconditionally pay its allotted portion of the United Nations budget until such time as the General Assembly determines the percentage should be exchanged, and

Requests that the major media outlets, in the public interest, devote more time to international affairs and United Nations activities, and

Calls upon the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to re-evaluate its present program of public education in international studies, and to once again recognize the United Nations as a

peacekeeping force and allow the United Nations to use its peacekeeping powers.

Urges that all U. S. foreign aid be channelled through the U. N. and be used as economic aid for underdeveloped countries.

Passed in General Assembly 105-37-18

DE-COLONIZATION AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we Americans have used the words of Thomas Jefferson to express our views concerning the rights of our fellow citizens of this planet. "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But sad to say many people are denied their inalienable rights by a group of disinterested statesmen who rule them in a faraway land.

Problem: 45 remaining non-selfgoverning territories

Recommendation:

1. Reaffirms its recognition of the struggle of the Colonial people under Art. 73 of the United Nations Charter against the policy of colonization and urges all member states to give both moral and material assistance to these freedom fighters, and
2. In the 45 remaining non-selfgoverning territories, a referendum will be put to the people in which they decide their future status.
 - A. The U. N. will send a group of officials to each colony to supervise the election and to tabulate the results.
 - B. A person who wishes to vote must be a citizen of the colony. Citizens of the ruling class cannot vote.

3. Results of the election
 - A. If the people vote to remain a colony they will remain a colony.
 - B. If the people vote to become self-governing a date will be set on which the ruling country must leave and transfer the power to the people (i.e. The ruling nation should leave one year after the colony becomes self-governing.)
4. If the ruling country should decide not to leave, the U. N. will take three steps.
 - A. Reject any further membership of that country in the U. N.
 - B. Ask all members of the U. N. to cut off aid to the belligerent country.
 - C. Ask all members of the U. N. to cut off trade to the country.
5. Recommend that if they achieve independence, they should be recognized as a free and independent nation, therefore eligible to be a member state in the U. N. organization as a fully sovereign state.
6. Noting that the views of colonial territories may not be properly expressed by the present committee, and

Suggests that the committee expand to allow the admission of one non-voting but speaking delegate from each colonial territory to the U. N.

Knowing that the delegation from the U. S. to the U. N. has resigned from the Special Committee on De-Colonization, and

7. Noting that the U. S. is deeply involved in this subject, and Finding that the U. S. delegation had submitted several proposals which were turned down, we, therefore Request that the Committee on De-Colonization re-evaluate and carefully reconsider the proposals of the U. S. delegation, and Suggest that the U. S. immediately re-enter the Commission on De-Colonization, act like a world power instead of a hurt little boy, responsibly act to destroy the last evil vestiges of colonialism,

denounce all territorial imperialism and work in this committee to end colonialism.

8. Because Namibia is a trust territory of the U. N., mandated from the League of Nations, subject to the guardianship of the U. N., and
Observing that Namibia is now a colony of South Africa, and noting with grave concern that South Africa is using a policy force to stop strikes in Namibia, and
Realizing that Namibia is attempting to gain independence from South Africa, we therefore
Denounce the actions taken by South Africa to put down the resistance movement in Namibia, and
Respectfully request that South Africa recognize Namibia as a free and independent nation of the U. N. decides that Namibia is ready for independence.
9.
 - A. Requests that the Special Committee comply with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to colonial countries, and
 - B. Requests that the Special Committee continue to examine the compliance of member states with the Declaration and report thereon to the General Assembly at its earliest session, and
 - C. Requests that in the event those nations refuse to comply with the recommendations contained within this resolution, the Security Council invoke the full measure of power available to it under Article 41 of the Charter, and
 - D. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

Passed in Committee 13-0-0

Failed in General Assembly 53-79-23

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