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#### United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1983 - 1:00 to 4:00 PM UNA'S CONFERENCE ROOM

#### ORVILLE L. FREEMAN - PRESIDING

#### AGENDA

#### AGENDA ITEMS I, II, & III IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

- 1. MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MAY 16, 1983
- II. A) DISCUSSION OF THE SUCCESSION PROCEDURE WHEN BOB RATNER GIVES UP HIS PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AS OF 7/1/84
  - B) DISCUSSION OF BOB RATNER'S CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP AFTER 7/1/84
- III. OTHER EXECUTIVE CHANGES
- IV. FINANCIAL REPORT
- V. MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON AUGUST 17th, 1983
- VI. HERITAGE FOUNDATION REPORT ATTACKING MODEL UN'S AND UNA
- VII. REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW MULTILATERAL ISSUES & INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM
- VIII. PLANS FOR THE EPC PLENARY OCTOBER 12th & 13th, 1983
- IX. UPDATE ON POLICY STUDIES ACTIVITIES
- X. WFUNA
- XI. OTHER BUSINESS
  - A) REACTION TO THE CONVENTION
  - B) ADJOURNMENT



#### United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

# UNA-USA BOARD OF GOVERNORS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON KOREAN AIRLINER TRAGEDY

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Association of the United States of America at its September meeting adopted a resolution commending President Ronald Reagan's prompt action in bringing the shooting down of the Korean

Airliner before the United Nations Security Council.

Noting that the matter has also been brought before the International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations' Agency, the Board of Governors urged the strengthening of international machinery and the adoption of multilateral conventions in the field of civil aviation which would prevent the repetition of such tragedies in the future.

Following the adoption of the resolution, Orville L. Freeman, Chairman of UNA's Board of Governors, noted that one of the Association's major new projects would study how international institutions could be strengthened and made more effective. "This appalling tragedy," Mr. Freeman commented, "should make us all more aware of the interdependent world in which we live, of the importance of the rules of international law, and of stronger institutions to encourage and oversee their enforcement."

September 19th, 1983

Elisot L. Richardson

Orville I. Freeman

Cyrus R Vance

Estelle Linzer President Southern New York State Division, UNA

Leo Nevas Vice President, International League

for Human Hights

Jean Picker
US Representative, UN Social

US Representative, UN Social Development Committee (1969-1977)

Robert V. Roosa Partner — Brown Brothers Harriman & Co

Richard | Schmeelk Executive Managing Director Salomon Brothers Inc

Kenneth R Burroughs President, Burroughs and Tischier Corp

Harry W Knight Chairman, Hillsboro Associates, Inc.

William S Woodside Chairman, American Can Company

John R. Petty President, Marine Midland Bank, N.A.

Christopher H. Phillips President, The National Council for US China Trade

William W. Scranton U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, 1976-77

Robert O. Anderson Chairman of the Board Atlantic Richfield Company

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Marjorie Craig Benton US Representative to UNICEF

John C. Bierwirth Chairman, Grumman Corporation

C W Carson, Jr Vice Chairman, Chemical Bank

Liste C. Carter, Jr. President, University of the District of Columbia

Patricia K. DiGiorgio Past President, San Francisco Chapter, UNA

William D Eberle Chairman, EBCO, Inc.

Thomas L. Farmer Partner - Prather, Seeger, Doolittle & Farmer

Dr. Armand Hammer Chairman, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Ruth | Hinerfeld Past President, League of Women Voters, USA

Philip M Klutznick Klutznick Investments

Russell E. Palmer Managing Partner and CEO Touche Ross & Co

Arthur Ross Vice Chairman and Managing Director Central National Corporation

William Ruder President, Wm. Ruder & Co., Inc.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg President, Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates

Ivan Selin Chairman, American Management Systems, Inc.

Jacob Sheinkman Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO

Helmut Sonnenfeldt Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution O Pendleton Thomas

O. Pendleton Thomas Chairman and President, PenVest, Inc.

William J. vanden Heuvel Partner - Stroock & Stroock & Lavan

Leonard Vernon President, Pacific Chapter, UNA

Edward B. Winn Chairman, Council of Chapter and Division Presidents, UNA

## United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212•697•3232 Cable: UNASAMER

Robert M. Fatner

Robert S Benjamin 1909 1979 James S McDonnell 1899-1980 Arthur J Goldberg Henry Cabot Lodge Robert Anderson, Chairman Rockwell International Corporation

September 27, 1983

Mr. Frank Shakespeare President RKO General 1440 Broadway New York, New York 10018

Dear Frank:

I am writing to you in your capacity as Chairman of the Heritage Foundation to express astonishment and dismay at the recent Heritage Backgrounder, "The Model U.N. Program: Teaching Unreality," which attacks the United Nations Association and the materials we supply to Model UNs. In my years of working with public organizations, I have never read a piece that was so full of distortions, bizarre assertions, deliberate omissions and misrepresentations.

While we as individuals and as organizations may have different views, beliefs and philosophies about many things, including the way our country should conduct its foreign affairs, it seems to me those differences ought to be judged objectively and a case made on its merits. We should never depart from accepted norms of honesty and integrity, even to make or emphasize a point in support of a particular ideology.

Let me make myself perfectly clear. The Heritage Backgrounder on UNA is shoddy sensationalism at its worst. Its inaccuracies are legion and its accusations border on the libelous. It certainly makes no contribution to the public debate on foreign affairs.

When I first read the Heritage piece, I asked the UNA staff for all the material supplied in the Model UN Kits and began to check UNA literature against the assertions in the Heritage Report. A point-by-point rebuttal was prepared by the staff, making certain that each assertion could be backed up with

Arthur R. Day

Edward C. Luck

Richard B. Wiener

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lames S. McDonnell 1899 1980 Arthur J Go'dberg Henry Cabot Lodge Robert Anderson Chairman Rockwell International Corporation

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quotations from the documents to which your Heritage investigator, Mr. Gulick, referred.

I enclose along with our rebuttal to the Heritage piece the very same documents referred to by Mr. Gulick. I urge you to read them with care and to understand the enormity of the distortions and misrepresentations contained in the Heritage Backgrounder.

Out of sheer common decency, the Heritage Foundation should offer a public apology and should supply UNA with the mailing list of those who receive the Backgrounder so that the Association can send them a copy of this material.

Despite our own philosophical, or ideological differences, I cannot believe that, as Chairman of the Heritage Foundation, you condone this kind of mudslinging. Nor can I believe that the members of your Board of Trustees, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter with the accompanying material, would want to associate themselves with such shoddy work.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

The best board

Elliot L. Richardson

Enclosures

Arthur R. Day

Peggy Carlin

Edward C. Luck

Richard B. Wiener

Louis | Provenzale



#### United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

September 16, 1983

LIES, DISTORTIONS, AND NONSENSE FROM THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

With the publication of "The Model UN Program: Teaching Unreality," the Heritage Foundation's biased and sensational UN Assessment Project has hit a new low. Purporting to be an analysis of the nationwide Model United Nations conferences for high school and college students and of the materials produced by the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) for their use, the report is riddled with distortions, inaccuracies, and falsehoods. UNA-USA welcomes serious, objective critiques of its publications, but objects strongly to such malicious and systematic misrepresentations. It is the Heritage Foundation which is guilty not only of "teaching unreality," but of engaging in a shoddy, scurrilous and thoroughly unprofessional attempt to discredit a highly successful program which has stimulated hundreds of thousands of Americans to think critically about world affairs. The materials described and criticized by the Heritage Foundation bear little resemblance to the materials actually produced by UNA-USA.

Before noting some of the more glaring errors in the Heritage Foundation report, four points should be stressed.

One, the various Model UN programs across the country operate independently and are not affiliated with UNA-USA, which simply offers the background materials for sale and organizes seminars for leaders of some of the programs. UNA-USA does not have and does not want to have a "monopoly of Model UN teaching materials," as charged by the Heritage Foundation. In fact, the Guide to Delegate Preparation produced by UNA-USA stresses that "it is not meant to and should not comprise the entirety of a delegate's preparation, for only with thorough research will students be able to understand the complexity of international issues" (Preface, p. iv) and that "if you wish to truly understand international affairs you should not limit yourself to this guide, nor to studying issues only within the context of the UN" (Introduction, p. 1). The cover letter accompanying the "Model UN Survival Kit" reminds students: "Remember, these materials should be used as a starting point; further research is necessary to be adequately prepared for a Model UN conference." The widespread use of UNA-USA materials attests to their quality and objectivity, not to any imagined "monopoly."

Two, UNA-USA is a broad-based membership and research organization, which is not associated with any single political perspective or point of view. Its distinguished leadership and nationwide membership include Americans of many different political persuasions. UNA-USA, which has frequently and regularly criticized the failings of the UN as well as noting its successes, has no hidden agendas or political messages to sell

to Model UN participants, as charged repeatedly in this misleading report, other than to encourage wider public understanding of the UN and multilateral diplomacy.

Three, the Heritage Foundation makes little effort to hide the bias behind this UN Assessment Project, which two years ago was launched, according to its President, "to uncover, document and publicize the U.N. abuses." At that time he wrote: "Because of the new conservative mood in the U.S., this is an especially propitious moment to catalog the travesties carried on under the cover of the U.N.'s humanitarian ideal. This is the time for a re-interpretation and re-evaluation of U.S. involvement in the U.N." These conclusions were reached before its "research" project got underway, so the Heritage Foundation is in a very poor position to charge that materials produced by other organizations are "one-sided" or "biased."

Four, at no point does the Heritage Foundation pamphlet offer a comprehensive review of the materials offered by UNA-USA for use by Model UNs. Instead, it selects a handful of quotations out of context from one of the four publications included in the UNA-USA Model UN Survival Kit-completely ignoring the other three-and from two Economic Policy Council reports which are not part of the kit and which are three and five years old respectively. The Heritage Foundation's choice of materials for comment is bizarre at best, if its true purpose is to present a fair critique of Model UN materials.

The extreme selectivity of the Heritage Foundation authors at points leads them to simply ludicrous conclusions. For example, in their eagerness to show that UNA-USA materials are preoccupied with North-South issues without taking into account the realities of Soviet foreign policy, they cite as evidence a teacher's guide published by the National Education Association (NEA), not UNA-USA, and completely ignore UNA-USA's own 1981 report on US-Soviet Relations: A Strategy for the '80s, which has been widely hailed for its balanced, realistic approach by top officials of the Reagan Administration. The citation of the NEA material is particularly odd, since UNA-USA has not recommended it as a Model UN resource, as falsely claimed by the Heritage Foundation.

Rather than commenting on the errors and omissions which occur throughout the Heritage Foundation report, the following focuses on its distorted description of UNA-USA materials on four major issues: one, the proposed New International Economic Order (NIEO); two, the Middle East; three, Southern Africa; and four, the proposed New World Information Order (NWIO). UNA-USA has also prepared a short statement describing the purposes of the Model UN Programs and how the Heritage Foundation has misrepresented them.

#### New International Economic Order (NIEO)

The claim of the Heritage Foundation that the NIEO constitutes "the core curriculum" for Model UNs and "the central theme of many of UNA-USA's Model UN research materials" and that UNA-USA and Model UN programs are "biased in favor of the NIEO" is utter nonsense. Global economic issues, including the dated, utopian proposals for a New International Economic Order, occupy only one sub-section of the broad spectrum of issues addressed in the UNA-USA materials. Only one of the seven fact sheets provided to

Model UNs is devoted to "The Changing International Economic Order" and the topic of "Economics and Development" is only one of seven chapters in <u>Issues Before the General Assembly</u>, which is included in every Model UN Survival Kit to provide more detailed substantive information.

The Heritage Foundation statement that the arguments put forth in The Global Economic Challenge, a five-year old report of the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council, support the NIEO is patently false. The NIEO is mentioned only once (on page iii) as a confrontational debate that serves the interests neither of the less developed countries nor of the developed countries. What the Heritage Foundation fails to mention, but the book does, is that US economic interests are interdependent with those of many other countries, as noted by Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury Regan, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Volcker, The Wall Street Journal, and hundreds of prominent economists. The UNA-USA book focuses on possible mutual gains, not the massive net transfer of resources once envisioned by some supporters of the NIEO. US objectives --full employment, price stability and economic growth--are the central themes of the Economic Policy Council report, but unlike the one-dimensional thinking of the Heritage Foundation, this study recognizes that the US must work with other industrial and developing countries to achieve these objectives. It would have been far more constructive if the Heritage Foundation had addressed the substance of international economic relations rather than attacking the empty NIEO slogan, which even the non-aligned countries find increasingly irrelevant to their real needs.

It is absurd to suggest, as the Heritage Foundation has, that recommendations in the UNA-USA report, "could lead to a planned, semisocialist global economy outlined in the NIEO" that "would be paid for by US and western tax dollars but administered by UN managers." The UNA-USA Economic Policy Council study was the consensus product of a group of America's top business and labor leaders. It makes no reference to any such economic system or to the possibility of management by UN personnel. The report's recommendation for a "soft loan pool" is designed not simply to help less developed countries at US expense, but rather to foster economic growth in the US through greater economic growth and prosperity in the LDCs, which represent the fastest growing market for US products.

The UNA-USA report, in noting "the responsibility of governments to distribute more equitably the gain from trade both between nations and within countries," makes no reference to either foreign aid or welfare payments as claimed by the Heritage Foundation. Instead, this statement refers to effective safeguards and Orderly Marketing Arrangements (OMAs), which the US has established in its own self-interest for such goods as shoes and televisions.

The Heritage Foundation treatment of the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council publication, The Growth of the US and World Economies Through Technological Innovations and Transfer, is equally distorted. The publication mentions the New International Economic Order only once in

passing and certainly does not support the principles of the NIEO as asserted by the Heritage Foundation. The report does not recommend that technology be simply "given" to Third World nations, as contended by the Foundation. Instead it notes that "transfer of technology takes place only when mutual advantage and confidence prevail between the supplier and recipient." Rather than encouraging technological handouts to less developed countries, it calls on developing nations to "link with the international business community," the antithesis of the "planned semi-socialist" NIEO relationships that the Heritage Foundation accuses UNA-USA of supporting.

The Heritage Foundation is equally off-base in claiming that this report "strongly implies that the U.S. should adopt a U.N. Code of Conduct for Transnationals including 'disembodied' technology transfer to LDCs without a corresponding allowance for private investment by Western business firms." To repeat, the UNA-USA book encourages less developed countries to "link with the international business community," which obviously includes private investment. For some reason, the Heritage Foundation objects to the report's list of Third World economic "powerhouses." Since the UNA-USA report does not support the NIEO nor recommend planned economies, this list represents an implicit recognition of the potential dynamism of free market economies. Likewise, the Heritage Foundation introduces a straw man argument in objecting that the report does not pay more attention to the internal problems of developing countries. The focus of the report is on how the US could best handle issues of technology, not how technology can be absorbed by less developed countries. The primary concern of the study is the implications of technology transfer for the US economy and it certainly does not reflect a Third World perspective nor support the tenets of the NIEO, as asserted by the Heritage Foundation.

#### The Middle East

The Heritage Foundation's distortions regarding the Model UN materials on the Middle East are especially malicious given the great sensitivity and importance of the issues involved. It is the height of irresponsibility to claim that the UNA-USA materials present the problems of the Middle East "in an explicitly one-sided manner" and to claim, as has the Heritage Foundation, that "young Americans, for instance, are being gently persuaded by the Model UN that Israel and South Africa are pariahs" and "that Israel is just about the sole cause of Middle East tension." The authors of the Heritage Foundation report have resorted to gross distortions, omissions and selective quotations out of context.

The Heritage Foundation commentary focuses entirely on one chronology of UN actions relating to the Middle East, which is entitled "The UN and the Arab-Israeli Conflict." This section of the <u>Guide to Delegate</u>

<u>Preparation</u> makes no pretense of analyzing the Middle East situation in depth, but rather limits itself to actions taken by the United Nations, which are not evaluated and certainly not endorsed in the sub-section.

In every Model UN Survival Kit, however, is a copy of UNA-USA's publication,

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Issues Before the General Assembly, which analyzes the Middle East situation in much greater detail and provides a full account of the Israeli as well as the Arab positions on the issues. Somehow, the Heritage Foundation has failed to even note in passing that this publication is included in the kits.  $^{\rm l}$ 

The Heritage Foundation critique of the chronology of UN activities fails to mention that the list includes explicit reference to occasions when Arab and PLO forces attacked Israel, as well as instances when Israel struck first. The chronology also notes that Israel has had reason to be skeptical about the ability of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) "to prevent PLO attacks launched from Lebanon against Israel." Thus, the Heritage Foundation claim that "nothing is said about UNIFIL's almost total failure to prevent PLO attacks on Israeli towns" is an obvious falsehood. The chronology does not use the terms PLO and Palestinian interchangeably as charged by the Heritage Foundation, but rather refers to each one as appropriate in the context of the situation. The chronology certainly does not give "the impression that the PLO is justified when it claims to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people." The question of Palestinian representation is not addressed in the summary, which is devoted to UN actions, not Palestinian politics.

By quoting one phrase out of context, the Heritage Foundation falsely claims that the chronology attempts to "sanitize" the infamous 1975 General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism. The chronology notes that "US Ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, called the resolution 'an obscene act.'" It should be noted for the record, moreover, that UNA-USA took the lead at that time in trying to prevent the passage of the resolution and then in condemning it as "repugnant and dangerous." In fact, this unprecedented statement by the leaders of UNA-USA was quoted by Senator Moynihan in his speech before the General Assembly on the Matter.<sup>2</sup>

The Heritage Foundation is also wrong to claim that the chronology "almost entirely ignores the central issue of the Middle East conflict—the challenge to Israel's right to exist as a sovereign state." The chronology in fact refers repeatedly to both the need to recognize Israel's right to exist and the importance of diplomatic recognition as a key to peaceful resolution of issues in the Middle East. "Throughout the history of the conflict, the western nations have supported the right

IIt should be noted that a member of the Heritage Foundation staff participated, at UNA-USA's invitation, in last year's Issues Conference, which is held annually to air a variety of viewpoints on the topics to be addressed in this annual publication. It is thus particularly galling that the Heritage Foundation has failed to even mention the existence of this publication.

<sup>2&</sup>quot;The United Nations Association of the United States," noted Ambassador Moynihan, "has for the first time in its history appealed directly to each of the 141 other delegations in New York not to do this unspeakable thing."

of Israel to exist in peace" states the chronology, which notes that the United States "opposes dealing with the PLO unless it accepts Israel's right to exist."

The chronology recognizes the anti-Israel tone of many resolutions passed by various UN bodies, which reflect the political leanings of their member countries. For example, the chronology notes that the US vetoed three resolutions in the Security Council in 1976 that it considered to be "unbalanced against Israel." It notes that in 1979, "continuing the established trend, further anti-Israel resolutions were adopted by various UN bodies." It was in this latter context—not as falsely claimed by the Heritage Foundation "without a balancing qualifier"—that the chronology refers to charges against Israel made by the UN Human Rights Commission in 1979.

The Heritage Foundation, with characteristic selectivity, complains that the chronology does not refer to charges that the PLO has misused refugee camps. The Heritage Foundation conveniently ignores the fact that Issues Before the General Assembly, which as noted above is also included in the kits, catalogs the complaints made by Israel last year regarding this matter. It should be noted, however, that the UN does not run any refugee camps in the Middle East and that the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) provides support for the camps but does not have authority over them and cannot police them. The responsibility for the conduct of the camps lies with governments on whose territory they are located and with the refugees themselves.

Thus, all the points raised by the Heritage Foundation regarding the Middle East materials provided by UNA-USA to the Model UN programs are either outright falsehoods or blatant distortions. In no way has the Heritage Foundation attempted to give an accurate description of the contents of the UNA-USA materials. This would be obvious to anyone who has actually read the materials or is familiar with the work of UNA-USA. The great danger of slanderous statements, such as those issued by the Heritage Foundation, is that some people may take them at their face value without ever having reviewed the original materials themselves.

#### Southern Africa

The Heritage Foundation commentary touches on the topic of Southern Africa briefly, but with its customary distortions and falsehoods. According to the Heritage Foundation, the chronology prepared by UNA-USA "makes no mention, however, of such critical strategic considerations as the 25,000 Cuban combat troops occupying Angola, the training of Angolan police by East Germans, or the training of Angolan troops by Soviet advisors." At best, this blatant untruth suggests that the author did not read the UNA-USA chronology carefully, since page 15 devotes three paragraphs to the Cuban troops in Angola and the Soviet and East German presence there. In addition, Issues Before the General Assembly discusses these and related issues in considerable detail.

#### The New World Information Order (NWIO)

The brief section of the Heritage Foundation statement on the NWIO contains similar distortions. The Heritage Foundation claims that "UNA's Guide for Model U.N. Delegates exhibits a pro-NWIO bias, for instance, by comparing the NWIO to the Associated Press struggle to break into the international news service cartel 80 years ago when it was dominated by Reuters and the German Wolff agencies." This is a classic case of distorting a statement by taking it out of context, since the UNA-USA publication notes that this comparison is made by "Third World spokesmen in their campaign for a New World Information Order." UNA-USA has not endorsed that statement here or elsewhere; it simply mentions some of the arguments of those favoring a NWIO as well as arguments of those opposing it.

Similarly, the Heritage Foundation falsely states that the UNA-USA publication fails "to note the grave threat posed to press freedom by NWIO under the shibboleth of 'protection of journalists' (i.e., licensing of western newsmen in the Third World)." The UNA-USA paper in fact points out that the UNESCO Commission for the Study of Communications Problems (the MacBride Commission) underlined that "to propose a licensing system for journalists was dangerous since it would require someone to stipulate who would be entitled to claim such protection. Journalists, the Commission observed, will be fully protected only when everyone's rights are guaranteed." The UNA-USA publication also notes that the Soviet member of the Commission dissented on a recommendation that "censorship or arbitrary control of information should be abolished." It is absurd to assert, as the Heritage Foundation has done, that the UNA-USA materials exhibit a pro-NWIO bias. As before, the obvious case of bias is in the Heritage Foundation's account of the UNA-USA materials.

It should be noted that UNA-USA in March 1981 issued the following statement regarding UNESCO's consideration of the proposed New World Information Order: "The United Nations Association of the United States of America stands fully behind the freedom of the press and totally rejects any attempt at government control of the media...If UNESCO, despite US efforts, ultimately makes decisions that interfere with press freedom, serious questions would inevitably be raised about U.S. participation in the organization." Moreover, UNA-USA has organized a series of national and regional seminars to increase discussion of the potential implications of a New World Information Order, with some of the most prominent and articulate defenders of a free press participating. When the World Federation of UNAs held an international symposium on the topic in 1981, UNA-USA ensured that this point of view had the strongest possible representation in the international dialogue.

#### Conclusions

As this evidence makes abundantly clear, the Heritage Foundation is guilty of more than shallow research and sloppy copy-editing. Its attack

on UNA-USA and the Model UN Programs displays a consistent pattern of gross misrepresentations and outright falsehoods. Indeed, its whole UN Assessment Project series has amounted to little more than malicious mud-slinging, as could have been expected given the slanted assumptions with which it was undertaken. Rather than presenting the kind of balanced, hard-headed analysis which every national and international organization needs from time to time, the Heritage Foundation has chosen instead to let its own biases carry its campaign into the gutter.



# 1983 EDITORS' SEMINAR

### AT THE UNITED NATIONS

sponsored by

#### The United Nations Association of the United States of America

for

American Newspaper Publishers Association American Society of Newspaper Editors Associated Press Managing Editors Association National Conference of Editorial Writers Radio-Television News Directors Association

SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1983

MONDAY, September	19	AT THE UNITED NATIONS								
8:30 a.m.	Registration A MERIC	Delegates Entrance 45th St. and U.N. Plaza (1st Ave.)								
9:00 a.m.	Opening Breakfast	Delegates Dining Room, 4th Floor								
	"THE UNITED NATIONS — A WEST GERMAN VIEWPOINT"									
	H. E. Mr. Guenther van Well Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany									
10:45 a.m.	PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE ROPER POLL									
	Mr. Burns Roper Chairman of the Board, The Roper Organization									
	Mr. Orville L. Freeman Chairman, Board of Governors, UNA	A-USA								
11:30 a.m.	"COVERING THE UNITED NATIONS"									
	Ms. Anne Weill Tuckerman Agence France-Presse									
	Ms. Raghida Dergham The Middle East (London) and Al-Hawadess (Beirut)									
	Mr. Claude Robinson Inter Press Service									
12:30 p.m.	MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY-	GENERAL								
	H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar									
1:00 p.m.	Reception and Luncheon with U.N. Ambassadors	West Terrace, 4th Floor								
2:45 p.m.	"WORLD POPULATION — A CRI	SIS SOLVED?"								
	Mr. Rafael M. Salas Executive Director, United Nations I and Secretary-General, Internationa	Fund for Population Activities I Conference on Population								
3:45 p.m.	"DOES THE UNITED NATIONS HA	AVE A FUTURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST?"								

Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

Mr. Brian Urguhart

4:45 p.m. "THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN THE WORLD ECONOMY"

Mr. Charles S. Gardner

Deputy Director, External Relations Department International Monetary Fund

6:00 p.m. Roundtable Discussion

AT THE U.S. MISSION TO THE U.N.

799 U.N. Plaza at 45th St.

The Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick

Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations

7:00 p.m. Reception at the United Nations

West Terrace, 4th Floor

TUESDAY, September 20

9:00 a.m. Breakfast

Delegates Dining Room, 4th Floor

"THE UNITED NATIONS — A SOVIET UNION VIEWPOINT"

H.E. Mr. Vladimir Viktorovich Shustov

Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations

10:45 a.m. "THE UNITED NATIONS AND NAMIBIA"

Mr. Martti Ahtisaari

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia

Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra

Commissioner for Namibia

11:45 a.m. "THE THIRD WORLD AND THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS"

H.E. Mr. Farooq Sobhan

Deputy Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. George A. Maciel

Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

H.E. Dr. O.O. Fafowora

Deputy Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations

1:15 p.m. Reception and Luncheon West Terrace, 4th Floor

Informal discussion with Senior Secretariat Officials

2:45 p.m. V.I.P. Tour of the U.N. (Optional)

3:30 p.m. Attendance at the Opening of the Thirty-Eighth Session

of the General Assembly (Optional)



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#### ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

of the

United Nations Association of the USA 300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 (212) 697-3232

#### PLENARY SESSION

Washington, D.C.

October 12th and 13th

AGENDA

Wednesday, October 12th 6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.

6:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m.

DINNER ON CAPITOL HILL
(Capitol Building--Senate Side
Rooms 205 and 207)

Reception--S-205

Dinner--S-207

Roundtable Discussion

Introduction - Robert O. Anderson Chairman of the Board Atlantic Richfield Co.

Trade Panel Co-Chairmen

Lunn R. Williams
International Secretary
United Steelworkers of America,
AFL-CIO-CLC

Robert S. Ingersoll Life Trustee University of Chicago

#### Address by:

Representative Stephen Solarz House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Chairman

#### Commentary --

Ambassador Michael Smith Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, USTR

Representative Thomas J. Downey House Subcommittee on Trade, Member

Discussion

Productivity Panel Co-Chairman
Ray Marshall
Bernard Rapoport Professor of
Economics & Public Affairs
University of Texas at Austin

Commentary --

Senator Lloyd Bentsen Senate Subcommittee on Economic Goals & Intergovernmental Policy Vice Chairman

Marc E. Leland
Assistant Secretary of Treasury for
International Affairs

Richard T. McCormack Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs

Discussion

Concluding Remarks - Robert O. Anderson

FULL DAY SESSION AT THE FOUR SEASONS HOTEL (2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)

Salon A

Continental Breakfast

Introductory Remarks
Robert O. Anderson

Panel Progress Reports

Henry Kaufman

Managing Director and Member of

the Executive Committee

Salomon Brothers Inc

John Filer Chairman Aetna Life & Casualty Company

Introduction - Ray Marshall

9:00 p.m.

10:00 p.m.

Thursday, October 13th

Morning Session

9:00 a.m.

9:15 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

#### Address by:

President Emeritus International Union--United Auto Workers

#### Commentary --

Dr. Thomas A. Vanderslice President and Chief Operating Officer GTE

Discussion

#### Panel Meetings

THE GLOBAL REPERCUSSIONS OF U.S. MONETARY
AND FISCAL POLICY (Smithson Room)
Henry Kaufman

JOBS IN THE 1980s (Douglass Room)

John H. Filer Douglas A. Fraser

Reception

Lunch

Introductory Remarks
John J. Sweeney
International President
Service Employees International
Union, AFL-CIO-CLC

#### Address by:

Faith Whittlessy, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

#### Commentary --

Ruth J. Hinerfeld, Past President, League of Women Voters of the U.S.

Robert D. Schmidt, Vice Chairman of the Board Control Data Corporation

#### GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

Introductory Remarks
Charles F. Barber, Chairman of the
Finance Committee
ASARCO, Inc.

10:40 a.m.

12:10 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m.

2:10 p.m.

#### Address by:

Robert O. Anderson, Chairman Atlantic Richfield Company

Henry Kaufman, Managing Director and Member of the Executive Committee Salomon Brothers Inc

#### Commentary --

Robert R. Nathan, Chairman Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc.

Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization

Columbia University School of Law

Discussion

Coffee Break

Introduction - Katharine Graham. Chairman The Washington Post Company

#### Address by:

Martin Feldstein Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

#### Commentary --

Jack Sheinkman, Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union. AFL-CIO

Jerome Jacobson, Vice-Chairman of the Board Burroughs Corporation

Discussion

Concluding Remarks - Robert O. Anderson

DINNER AT THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (700 19th St., N.W.)

Reception

3:15 p.m.

3:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m.

Thursday evening, October 13th 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m.

Address by:

Jacques de Larosiere Managing Director of the IMF

Commentary --

John R. Petty, Chairman Marine Midland Bank, N.A.

Introduction - Robert O. Anderson

George J. Clark, Executive Vice President Citibank, N.A.

Discussion

Dinner

Concluding Discussion - Leo Van Houtven
Secretary
IMF

Closing Remarks - Robert O. Anderson

7:30 p.m.

8:20 p.m.

8:45 p.m.

NEW FROM UNA-USA

# Arms Control: The Multilateral Alternative

EDWARD C. LUCK, editor

This book is the first major American study of the critically important subject of multilateral approaches to arms control on both the regional and global levels.

These essays, commissioned by the United Nations Association of the USA and reviewed by a joint governmental-private study group, were written by leading arms control and defense experts. Combining historical, political, and military analyses, the book outlines a series of recommendations for American and international policies concerning both nuclear and conventional arms control. It includes an assessment of the Second UN Special Session on Disarmament in 1982, extensive analyses of Soviet-American relations, of divisions within the Western alliance, and of non-aligned perspectives, as well as a bibliography, and a Foreward by Elliot L. Richardson.

Edward C. Luck is Executive Vice President of the United Nations Association of the USA.

"This book brings to bear a unique and revealing perspective on arms control. It shows the problems to be global in scope and to merit a serious review by the international community of the priority they deserve."

Paul C. Warnke
Former Director of the US Arms Control and
Disarmament Agency and Former Chief
Negotiator for SALT II

"This collection of essays will make an important contribution to the public's understanding of these long-neglected issues. The analyses of conventional arms control and nuclear proliferation are particularly insightful."

Barry M. Blechman
Vice President for International Affairs,
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies
and Former Assistant Director, US Arms Control
and Disarmament Agency

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May 1983, 250 pages

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NEW FROM UNA-USA

# The US, The UN, and The Management of Global Change

#### TOBY TRISTER GATI, editor

American expectations of the UN have changed greatly over the past four decades, leading to increased concern and confusion about what the organization can and cannot do and how the United States should use the United Nations. Can the UN still serve US foreign policy interests? Or is the increased skepticism about its value warranted?

This important reassessment of the relationship between the United States and the United Nations is the first book to be published since the Reagan Administration refocused attention on the world organization. Published under the auspices of the United Nations Association of the United States, it offers an in-depth discussion of the development of the UN system, a look at some current problems, and a discussion of US policy at the United Nations-have we used the organization well or is American foreign policy there erratic and even counterproductive to America's long-term objectives in the international system?

Toby Trister Gati is Deputy Vice President of Research and Policy Studies of the United Nations Association of the USA.

> "If the US is to use the UN effectively, the public has to know what goes on there and why. This book is an excellent place to start."

> > William W. Scranton Former Governor of Pennsylvania and Former United States Ambassador to the United Nations

"This collection of first-rate essays provides a balanced and realistic assessment of the UN system. The book will be stimulating and helpful reading for courses in international politics and organization and in US foreign policy."

> Harold K. Jacobson Professor of Political Science and Research Scientist, University of Michigan

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## NEWARRIVALS

FROM

UNA-USA

## PRIORITIES FOR US POLICY IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A Report by the United Nations Association of the USA, its Chapters and Affiliated Organizations

Maximizing the effective use of international organizations and energizing US leadership in the United Nations are urgent requirements for dealing with the political and economic crises facing the world today. This report, the first in a series to be published by UNA's Program on Multilateral Issues and Institutions, brings together the views of policymakers and concerned citizens throughout the country and points a new direction for international action based on a sensitivity both to US national interests and the national concerns of other states.

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#### From the Desk of ROBERT M. RATNER

We all know that the UN has been under severe attack in recent weeks -- its basic purposes have been questioned, not-too-subtle suggestions have been made that it leave New York, and now efforts are being made in Congress to cut UN funding.

To counter these anti-UN sentiments, UNA has produced and distributed a wide range of materials. These include publication in The New York Times of a Statement of Support signed by senior foreign policymakers, publicizing the results of the Roper poll on public attitudes towards the UN, the placing in major American newspapers of OP-Ed pieces signed by UNA's top leadership, distribution of sample editorials and letters to the editor for use by our Chapters, and ensuring that our point of view is represented on radio and TV shows dealing with the UN.

As a result, we are now reaching out to a much wider public than ever before and are recognized as an indispensable source of information on the UN.



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BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR UN UNDERSCORED BY ELLIOT RICHARDSON
IN TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Appearing before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Tuesday,

September 27th, Ambassador Elliot L. Richardson forcefully reaffirmed the value of the United Nations to US foreign policy and the importance of having the headquarters of the United Nations in this country. "Whether we like it or not," he noted, "our fate is indissolubly bound up with the actions of countries with different economic, political, and social systems....Scarcely any important American interest, and no serious threat to our well-being, is within our power to manage or control by ourselves or with a few friends." Faced with that reality, the United States must "employ every available means, including the use of multilateral organizations" to manage global problems.

Ambassador Richardson began his testimony by reading a statement signed by six former Secretaries of State, four former National Security Advisers, and seven former US Permanent Representatives to the UN affirming the important role the United Nations plays in the conduct of US foreign policy. Asserting that their experience in various governmental positions had underscored the importance of the United Nations in providing this country "with a forum for protecting and promoting our own interests as well as for seeking solutions to problems we share with other countries," this distinguished bipartisan group also stressed the importance of having the United Nations remain headquartered in the United States.

# THE UNITED NATIONS: A STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

The following statement on the importance of the United Nations in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy has been endorsed by 6 former U.S. Secretaries of State, 4 former National Security Advisers and 7 former Permanent Representatives to the U.N.:

"The United Nations is an important instrumentality in the conduct of American foreign policy. Our experience, both in our public and private roles, has brought this home to us.

The United Nations provides this country with a forum for protecting and promoting our own interests as well as for seeking solutions to problems we share with other countries.

It is appropriate as well that this country should be the site of the United Nations, given the vision that has guided us as a nation and given the role we play, on all levels, in the world today.

We all recognize the shortcomings of the United Nations, but we live in a very imperfect and increasingly dangerous world and we must make the best use possible of whatever means we have for managing the problems that beset us."

GEORGE W. BALL
Permanent Representative to the UN - 1968

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI National Security Adviser - 1977-1981

McGEORGE BUNDY National Security Adviser - 1961-1966

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
Permanent Representative to the UN - 1965-1968

ALEXANDER M. HAIG Secretary of State - 1981-1982

HENRY A. KISSINGER\* Secretary of State - 1973-1977 National Security Adviser - 1969-1974

DONALD F. McHENRY
Permanent Representative to the UN - 1979-1981

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
Permanent Representative to the UN - 1975-1976

EDMUND S. MUSKIE Secretary of State - 1980-1981

WILLIAM P. ROGERS Secretary of State - 1969-1973

DEAN RUSK Secretary of State - 1961-1969

JOHN A. SCALI Permanent Representative to the UN-1973-1975

BRENT SCOWCROFT National Security Adviser - 1975-1977

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON
Permanent Representative to the UN-1976-1977

CYRUS R. VANCE Secretary of State - 1977-1980

ANDREW YOUNG
Permanent Representative to the UN-1977-1979

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ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON Chairman of the Association ORVILLE L. FREEMAN
Chairman of the Board of Governors

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\* Counted as serving in both positions

STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON
Before the
Subcommittee on Human Rights
and International Organizations
of the
Committee on Foreign Affairs
US House of Representatives
September 27, 1983

It is a pleasure for me to testify once again before this subcommittee. I congratulate you on holding these hearings at this moment. The relationship between the United States and the United Nations is an important one that involves profound issues of this country's view of itself and of the world at large. As President Reagan once again reaffirmed in his speech to the opening session of the UN General Assembly yesterday, this country has been supportive of the UN since its founding. "Our goals are those that guide this very body," he said, adding "Our ends are the same as those of the UN's founders." The President emphasized that, "The UN has a proud history of promoting conciliation and helping keep the peace....The UN and its affiliates have made important contributions to the quality of life on this planet, such as directly saving countless lives through its refugee and emergency relief programs."

Nevertheless, many people continue to question the usefulness of the world organization, and the Senate recently voted to make debilitating cuts in US support for the UN. In recent days there has been a series of intemperate remarks about the UN, going so far as to question whether it should remain in the United States. These comments have been unfortunate, it seems to me, in all respects but one, namely that they do provide an opportunity for reflection on the underlying causes of the problem and the true attitudes of the American people.

I should like at this time to read to the subcommittee a brief statement on these issues by six former Secretaries of State, seven former United States Permanent Representatives to the UN, and four former National Security Advisers:

"The United Nations is an important instrumentality in the conduct of American foreign policy. Our experience, both in our public and private roles, has brought this home to us. The United Nations provides this country with a forum for protecting and promoting our own interests as well as for seeking solutions to problems we share with other countries. It is appropriate as well that this country should be the site of the United Nations, given the vision that has guided us as a nation and given the role we play, on all levels, in the world today. We all recognize the short-comings of the United Nations, but we live in a very imperfect and increasingly dangerous world and we must make the best use possible of whatever means we have for managing the problems that beset us."

Those who have authorized me to make this statement on their behalf include many of the distinguished individuals who have served this country so well in high level policy positions. Needless to say, I heartily concur with the sentiments of this distinguished bipartisan group.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Copy of statement is appended.

other attempts to adjust to the realities of global interdependence, the UN is the target of a sense of frustration and resentment. These feelings spring from a number of simplistic assumptions, all of them wrong:

- -- that the US is still consistently able, as we like to think it once was, to protect and promote its own interests solely by its own efforts:
- -- that organized, multilateral means of solving or dealing with problems are not only in the main unnecessary, but are to be distrusted; and

-- that unilateralism is forced on us by an essentially hostile world.

This is a crippling vision of the world for a superpower with global responsibilities. Whether we like it or not, our fate is indissolubly bound up with the actions of countries with different economic, political and social systems, as well as with other developed Western countries. In today's world, scarcely an important American interest, and no serious threat to our well-being, is within our power to manage or control by ourselves or with a few friends. Native American pragmatism, faced with that reality, would see only one sensible course—to employ every available means, including the use of multilateral organizations, to bring to bear on these concerns the joint efforts of the countries necessary to their successful management.

Fortunately, the American people continue to show the common sense and pragmatism they are known for. A public opinion poll conducted this past summer by the Roper Organization for the United Nations Association demonstrates once again that a clear majority of the public believes that the UN is important, that the US should maintain or increase its participation in it, and that the organization is a place where we can hope to work out acceptable solutions to important problems. Only a small minority characterizes the UN-as do the neo-isolationists—as an anti-American organization where a hostile majority consistently comes to decisions against US interests. Roughly the same number (19%) would have the US give highest priority to answering attacks on this country in the UN rather than on working for agreements on major global issues.

Mr. Chairman, I will submit the poll results and their analysis for the record, since I believe they are significant and relevant to this discussion. Let me here note a few of them that are most indicative.

When they were asked which of three statements came closest to their feelings about the UN today, by far the greatest number (49 percent) agreed that "Although the US is frequently outvoted, enough common ground exists on most issues for the US to work within the UN." Asked whether the UN should be given more power or less power to cope with seven major global issues, 67 percent wanted the UN to have more power to deal with reducing the superpower confrontation and with supporting human rights, 64 percent advocated giving it more power to conserve natural resources, and 55 percent wanted the UN to do more to help poor countries develop.



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#### UN STILL WINS APPROVAL OF MOST AMERICANS, ROPER POLL REPORTS

By a sizable majority, Americans believe that enough common ground exists in the UN to make it worthwhile for the US to work within the organization and that decisions taken at the UN are largely compatible with US interests. In addition, a near majority of those polled want the US Government to pursue policies in the UN aimed at reaching agreements acceptable to the broadest possible number of countries. Only 19 percent give highest priority to answering attacks on the US, and less than one-fourth think the United Nations has become an anti-American organization.

These are the major conclusions of a Roper Poll commissioned by the United Nations Association (UNA-USA) to gauge public support for the UN. Also included in the Poll is a survey of UNA's members' attitudes towards the UN.

After releasing the Poll, Orville L. Freeman, Chairman of the Board of Governors of UNA-USA stated: "The message to Washington is clear: if the US takes the lead in defining what it wants from the United Nations, the American public is prepared to see the UN assume a more active role in resolving global problems."

Heavy majorities of those polled thought the UN should be given more power to reduce the possibility of superpower confrontation, strengthen human rights, conserve natural resources, and promote economic development. In addition, fewer people appear to be dissatisfied with the UN than was true in past polls, although a majority would withhold US contributions to

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Not for publication before 6 p.m. (EDT) Monday, Sept. 19, 1983

#### UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA

300 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE UN:

US Public Opinion on the United Nations

Results of the 1983 Roper Poll Commissioned by UNA-USA

Background Paper Prepared by UNA-USA, September 1983

#### Summary of the Findings

Americans bave once again reaffirmed their belief that the United Nations plays a constructive role in US foreign policy. They recognize a tremendous need for enhancing international stability and promoting economic development and see the UN as an appropriate vehicle for accomplishing these tasks. A clear majority of the American people finds that "enough common ground exists on most issues to make it worthwhile for the US to work within the UN" or that "decisions taken by UN members are largely compatible with our own interests." In addition, a near majority wants the United States to pursue active engagement in the UN in order to "work for agreements on major global issues that are acceptable to the broadest number of countries possible."

In terms of the American public's agenda for the UN, the results are rather clear cut — strive for consensus agreements in the UN to reduce the danger of superpower conflict, strengthen buman rights, conserve natural resources, and speed economic development.

These are the major conclusions of a poll recently conducted by the Roper Organization for UNA-USA. This poll was commissioned in June 1983 as part of UNA's program on Multilateral Issues and Institutions and updates an earlier 1980 survey of American perceptions of the UN and the US role in the United Nations.

Also included in this report are the conclusions of a similar survey of over 1,000 of UNA's 20,000-member national constituency in which UNA members responded to the same questions presented to the national sample. This second survey gives additional insights into the views of a particularly politically active, internationalist segment of the American people.

The attitudes of UNA's membership underscore the general trends outlined in the nationwide Roper Poll: support for active US engagement in the UN's search for consensus agreements on problems that concern the entire international community. Eighty percent of UNA members favor increasing US participation in the UN. By a similar margin, they believe that enough common ground can be found to warrant bringing important problems to the UN. Although a greater percentage of UNA members feels the UN is doing a good job than among the general public, almost one-fourth of those polled believe the UN is not performing as well as it could. With a few exceptions, the UNA membership poll comes closest to the views expressed by the political activist subgroup in the Roper Poll. UNA members represent a bigbly educated, politically vocal segment of the population, people who can often exert considerable influence both in their local communities and in national politics.

A detailed analysis of the Roper Poll and the survey of UNA's membership follows.

Among the UNA sample, almost four-fifths (79%) believe that sufficient common ground exists to warrant a significant commitment by the United States to active participation in the UN and an additional 13% feel the basic orientation of the UN is compatible with US national interests. This compared favorably with the opinions expressed by the college educated, liberals, and the political activists polled by the Roper Organization.

#### QUESTION:

Here are three different approaches the United States could take in the UN. If the United States could only do one of these three things, which one would you most like to see us do?

The clearly preferred approach for US foreign policy in the UN is to work for consensus agreements with allies and other countries. Taken together, the latter two choices, both of which presuppose compromise and active participation in the UN's work, account for 67% of the total. Only one person in five favors directly confrontational tactics, a policy which presumably would make it difficult to achieve the compromise agreements implied in the other two choices.

Support for compromise and consensus is strongest among younger people (those under 45), in the Midwest and West, and among the more highly educated and politically active. There is no significant difference between Democrats, Republicans and Independents on this question, although liberals do appear to be stronger adherents of the consensus approach and there is greater support for answering attacks on the United States in a more forceful manner among Republicans.

By a lopsided majority (80%), UNA members favor compromise and consensus building as opposed to an aggressively offensive US policy in the United Nations. An additional 11% prefer behind the scenes efforts to gather support for American policy initiatives. These preferences correspond most closely to those expressed by executives/professionals, college graduates, liberals, and political activists in the Roper sample.

Age is an important factor in determining the level of support for an activist US policy in the UN: the youngest age group (those under 30) favors increased participation by a significantly greater margin than do people in their forties and fifties (37% to 29%) and by an even greater spread over those in the 60 and over group (37% to 22%). As bousehold income and educational level rises, so does the number of people in favor of increased US participation in the United Nations. For example, only a quarter of those earning \$10,000 per year or less favor increasing the US role in the UN, while 36% of those earning \$30,000 or more favor this course of action. The Northeast and the West are the regions most supportive of a greater US role in UN affairs, while the South clearly emerges as the region least supportive of the US commitment to the UN. One-third of those polled, regardless of their political affiliation, reaffirmed support for greater US involvement in the UN; however, Republicans stand out in the larger number calling for less participation (31% vs. 24% for Democrats and 22% for Independents), as do conservatives (29% vs. 22% for moderates and 23% for liberals). Liberals are generally characterized by a significantly bigber level of support for increased US participation in the UN (37% as compared with 31% for moderates and 30% for conservatives).

Over four-fifths of the UNA sample would increase the US role in the UN, while only 4% would decrease US participation in the UN. This is significantly greater than any of the groups included in the Roper sample, reflecting the internationalist orientation and commitment to multilateral institutions that one would expect from those who choose to be members of an organization like UNA-USA.

#### QUESTION:

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?

(Sa	1980	1977		
<u>}</u>	fore in-depth response	Trend sample		
Good job	21%	35%	30%	32%
Poor job	37%	42%	53%	39%
In between (volunteers	25% ed)	xxx <sup>3</sup>	xxx <sup>3</sup>	xxx <sup>3</sup>
Don't know	16%	23%	18%	29%

As in 1980, more people feel the UN is doing a poor job than a good job. However, the "good job" percentage in the balf of the sample comparable to polls taken in previous years (the trend sample)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Volunteered "in between" answer category not provided thus forcing people into "good job," "poor job" or "don't know."

the UN is doing a good job as opposed to 35% of the 18-29 year olds and 39% of those from 30-44. On the other hand, the number of people responding that the UN is doing a poor job is relatively consistent for the four age groups polled. As income, educational and occupational levels rise, so does dissatisfaction with the job the UN doing. Nearly one-half of the executive/professional, college-educated, and \$30,000-plus income groups think the UN is doing a poor job. These are the same groups, it should be recalled, that expressed stronger sentiment for increasing US participation in the UN in the previous question. The Northeast and West give the UN the highest marks, while the response of those in the South is the most uniformly negative: only 32% of Southerners believe the UN is doing a good job and 45% say it is performing poorly. Members of all political parties and all political philosophies give the UN approximately the same approval rating (the range is from 33-37%), but Republicans and conservatives do show a considerably higher level of dissatisfaction with the UN. Fifty-two percent of Republicans and 47% of conservatives feel the UN is doing a poor job whereas only 39% of the Democrats and Independents and 38% of the moderates feel the same way. Liberals are to be found midway between the two, with 43% indicating that the UN is doing a poor job. The highest level of dissatisfaction by far comes from those who see themselves as political activists -- 56% of this group think the UN is doing poorly.

Turning to the revised, more in-depth response to the question, in which respondents were able to select an "in between" choice in assessing the UN's performance, there is a marked shift in the assessment made by many of the subgroups. In some cases, the changes are quite dramatic, with as many as a third of the respondents in any one category changing their views. The largest shift is usually among those who say the UN is doing a good job -- approximately twice as many in this group changed their answer from "good" to "in between" as shifted from "poor" to "in between." The largest shifts occurred among blacks, Southerners, non-high school graduates, and political activists.

Only in the case of the politically active groups and among Republicans did the percent change from "poor" to "in between" equal the percent shift from "good" to "in between." (Thirty-two percent of the politically active shifted to an "in between" response, as did 22% of the Republicans in the poll.) This supports the hypothesis that even with those groups registering the strongest opinions about the UN in the trend question (in these two cases, negative opinions), the more nuanced answer is more reflective of their true views of the UN. In addition, when the good and "in between" answers of these two groups are combined, then 52% of the political activists and 45% of

Dissatisfaction with the United Nations is most vividly expressed in the question concerning when and how the US should contribute to various UN programs. While some subgroups are less inclined to withhold US financial support for certain UN activities than are other groups — primarily the higher income and occupational groups, the liberals and the independents — 39 of the 40 subgroups tabulated are more inclined to withhold contributions than not. Of all the categories polled, only people in executive/professional occupations are more inclined not to place conditions on US contributions to the UN — and then only by one percentage point (46% to 45%). Conservatives would withhold US contributions by a margin of almost 2:1 and Republicans by a 5:3 margin.

Age is not nearly as significant a variable as it is on other questions in the poll — the youngest and oldest groups differ by only 3% (50% to 53%) in their belief that the US should restrict its contribution to the UN under certain circumstances. Whites are more inclined to withhold funds than are blacks (52% to 43%). People from the Northeast and South are more strongly in favor of withholding US contributions, while the strongest sentiment for continued support of the UN, even when its activities seem objectionable, comes from the Western parts of the country.

Among UNA members, the question of financial contributions does not appear to be linked to approval or disapproval of the UN's performance as expressed in the previous two questions. Eighty-five percent of UNA's constituents would not punish the UN when its member states take actions with which the US Government may disagree, while only 9% would withhold US financial contributions to express disapproval with the UN. This opinion may be prompted by concern that such a policy could lead to institutional paralysis or tit-for-tat politics, thus interfering with the UN's work across the board.

The desire to exercise greater control over US contributions to the UN is very strongly and widely felt, but it does not indicate a lessened commitment to the UN when it tackles important international issues, as the results of the next question clearly indicate. area. Particularly suggestive of this conclusion is the significantly greater opposition to UN refugee-related work in the Southern areas of the country -- where only 31% favor giving the UN more power to deal with the problem and 40% want it to have less power -- and the low level of support for UN efforts among non-bigh school graduates and those earning under \$10,000, the very groups that would be most threatened economically by waves of new immigrants.

Black American opinion differs significantly from whites on issues of war and peace as well as those involving economic development. Blacks are more supportive of the UN's work in several areas. Eighty-one percent of blacks and only 64% of whites want the UN to do more to strengthen human rights, 63% of black Americans and 54% of whites want the UN to help poor countries more, and half the blacks but only two-fifths of the whites want the UN's role in resolving local conflicts to be enhanced. Only on the issue of conserving natural resources are blacks less supportive of strengthening the UN than whites (59% of blacks vs. 65% of whites).

Respondents in the UNA poll also favor increasing the UN's power to resolve political conflicts and spur economic development. In all cases, they do so by even larger margins than do those polled by the Roper Organization. They give highest priority to strengthening the UN's ability to manage the superpower competition, advance human rights, conserve natural resources, and aid less developed countries -- exactly the same four issues singled out by the general public and the political activists as most important. Only very small percentages would favor reducing the UN's power to deal with the seven issues cited. The largest discrepancy between the answers given by the general public and those provided by UNA members concern aid to refugees -- over 80% of UNA members but only 37% of the general public favors increasing UN efforts in this area. The very different response to this question may mean that the domestic and international concerns outlined above influence the opinion of UNA's membership significantly less than they do that of the public at large. It may also reflect greater knowledge of what the UN actually does to alleviate the suffering of refugee populations.

The seven issues presented in the poll cover a wide range of UN activities in the political, economic, and bumanitarian fields, representing areas where the UN already plays an active role and where the track record is already there to examine. Therefore, it is particularly revealing that with the exception of only three subgroups in one of the questions (aid to refugees), the number of respondents in both the Roper Poll and the UNA poll wanting to either increase or maintain current levels of UN activity constitutes an absolute majority in all cases.

## U.S. Role in the U.N. Is Debated

#### Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 - Two Con- keeping the United Nations headquargressional hearings that were intended to examine whether the United Nations should stay in New York evolved instead into a forum on continued American involvement in the world organiza-

The House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations heard testimony from three speakers on Sept. 27 and Oct. 3.

Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas; Elliot I. Richardson, chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States. and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief United States representative at the United Nations, expressed wide-ranging concerns about the United States' role in the United Nations.

The hearings came in the aftermath of a statement by Charles M. Lichenstein, an American representative at the United Nations, who, in an angry retort to a Soviet criticism on Sept. 19, suggested that United Nations delegates consider leaving the United States if they were unhappy with American hospitality.

his testimony. ead a live-sentence statement supporting continuation of a United Statesbased United Nations, It was signed by former Secretaries of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Henry A. Kissinger, Edmund S. Muskie, William P. Rogers, Dean Rusk and Cyrus R. Vance; by Zbigniew Brzezinski, McGeorge Bundy and Brent Scowcroft, all former national security advisers, and by George W. Ball, Arthur J. Goldberg, Donald F. McHenry, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, John A. Scali, William W. Scranton and Andrew Young, former representatives at the United Nations.

The statement later appeared in an advertise nent in New

imes in addition, a recent New York Times/CBS News Poll showed that Americans favored, by a 3 to 1 ratio,

ters in New York City.

Despite the concern over where the United Nations should be situated, the focus of the hearings shifted to the United States' financial commitment to the international organization.

Mrs. Kassebaum outlined an amendment the Senate had approved, 66 to 23, that would slash the United States contribution to the United Nations and its agencies by nearly \$500 million over the next four years. The United States contribution represents 25 percent of the United Nations' budget, which was \$722 million last year and is expected to be \$784 million this year.

"I would hope that this amendment would lead to new thoughts about priorities for and spending by the United Nauons," Mrs. Kassebaum said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick voiced concern that a majority of countries were paying a disproportionately small share of the budget, leaving the United States to pay a lion's share despite its objections to the adopted final budget.

"Those countries who have the votes don't pay the bills, while those who pay the bills don't have the votes," she said.

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#### **ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON**

Guest columnist

# Strengthen the U.N., don't undermine it

NEW YORK — Underlying the recent spate of attacks on the U.N. is a vague uneasiness about the state of the world and the USA's role in it. The U.N. has become a convenient scapegoat on which to blame the world's ills and the shortcomings of our own policy.

The most far-fetched suggestion has been that we would be better off if the U.N. left American soil. It is as if we should shut our doors — and our ears — to the rest of the world.

Those who would advocate such shortsighted foolishness are blinded by a mixture of isolationism, ideology and ignorance. Unaware or unmindful of the realities of global interdependence, they would substitute illusion for reality and rhetoric for strategy.

They would have us retreat from the tradition of openness that has contributed so much to this country's greatness and hide our heads in the ground like a frightened ostrich.

It has served American honor and interests to have the leaders of the world assemble here to discuss their differences, read our publications, meet our citizens, absorb our culture and buy our products.

The New York City economy alone gains almost as much revenue annually from the U.N.'s presence as the USA contributes to the U.N. budget, not to mention the large portion of the U.N.'s outlays overseas that is spent on American technology, goods and expertise.

Fortunately, the American public is sensible enough to recognize the U.N.'s importance

A recent Roper poll reveals

Elliot L. Richardson, veteran of several Cabinet posts, is chairman of the United Nations Association of the USA.

that three-fifths believe that enough common ground exists in the U.N. to make it worthwhile for the USA to work within the organization, or that decisions taken at the U.N. are largely compatible with U.S. interests.

Nearly half want the U.S. government to pursue policies in the U.N. aimed at reaching agreement acceptable to the broadest number of countries, while only 19 percent feel that the highest priority should be answering attacks on the USA. And less than one-fourth believe that the U.N. has become an anti-American organization.

The poll showed that most Americans believe that the U.N. should be given more power to deal with reducing risks of war (67 percent), supporting human rights (67 percent), conserving natural resources (64 percent), and helping poor countries develop (55 percent).

The American people recognize that the U.N. is no panacea, that it has serious short-comings and needs U.S. leader-ship. But they also realize that it is the only global forum with which to develop a safer, saner and more just world.

At a time of growing violence in Lebanon, of Soviet duplicity and aggression, of an escalating arms race, and of a shaky world economic system, we should be searching for ways to strengthen and improve the United Nations, not undermining it with frivolous and unrealistic suggestions.



SSTABLISHED 1877

#### Point of View

#### The UN Does Make A Difference

By Elliot L. Richardson

This year it is not business as usual at the United Nations. The Organization is caught up in a storm of controversy over Korean and Soviet airplanes, over the value of the UN to the United States foreign policy, and, indeed, over whether the UN should stay in New York or leave the country.

Some of the questioning raises legitimate issues about the way the UN conducts its business and about the business which it chooses to conduct. Some, however, expresses a narrow nationalism—once called isolationism—which appears to be directed at the UN, but is in reality an attack on the whole idea of cooperative efforts to deal with global problems.

It is dangerous for the U.S. to make the UN the target of our frustrations and resentment when other countries do things with which we disagree. Whether we like it or not, scarcely an important American interest, and no serious threat to our well-being, is within our power to manage or control by ourselves or with a few friends. The UN is a place where we can bring our concerns to the attention of the world community.

Those charged with implementing U.S. foreign policy during the past twenty-five years are keenly aware of the need to use every available means, including the use of multilateral organizations, to further U.S. interests and to manage global problems. A statement recently endorsed by six former Secretaries of State, four former National Security Advisors, and seven former U.S. Permanent Representatives to the UN, stresses the importance of the UN as a "forum for protecting and promoting our own interests as well as for seeking solutions to problems we share with other countries."

The public, too, has a keen sense of the UN's importance. It is not true that most Americans are fed up with the UN. A recent public opinion poll conducted by the Roper Organization for the United Nations Association reminds us of the innate good sense and pragmatism for which Americans are well-known. It shows that Americans appreciate the need for global institutions and want to see them given more authority even while they recognize that they are far from perfect.

Elliot L. Richardson served as Secretary of Defense January-May 1973, and is currently Chairman of the United Nations Association.

For instance, three-fifths of those polled believe that enough common ground exists in the UN to make it worthwhile for the U.S. to work within the organization or that UN decisions are largely compatible with U.S. interests. Less than a quarter see the UN as an anti-American body where a hostile majority consistently comes to decisions opposed to U.S. interests.

When asked which one of three approaches they would most like to see the U.S. take in the UN, more than two-thirds of those polled preferred policies which would encourage cooperation with other nations of the world.

Of these, almost half (48%) preferred working for agreements that are acceptable to the broadest number of countries. Less than a fifth (19%) gave the highest priority to answering more directly attacks made in the UN against the

U.S.

More impressive, perhaps, were the heavy majorities that thought the UN should be given more power to deal with reducing the danger of superpower confrontation, supporting human rights (67% each), conserving natural resources (64%), and helping poor countries develop (55%).

Bridging the gap between public expectations and the UN's actual performance can only be accomplished by an increased commitment from UN member states to use the United Nations for solving problems. Ways must be found to make the United Nations work better and to adapt existing institutions to the needs of a rapidly changing international system.

The focus of debate in this country about the UN should be on these practical issues, but it too seldom is. Instead, we hear intemperate remarks about booting the UN out of the country and our politicians rush to make debilitating cuts in U.S. financial support for the UN.

Such a cavalier attitude towards the United Nations will not help us generate constructive national policies or build multilateral institutions capable of dealing with global problems.

The United Nations Association of the USA has underway a major new program to reinvigorate the UN and stimulate constructive courses of action for U.S. policy. This, in turn, should spur universities, public affairs institutions, and the Government to plan for the future instead of dwelling on the past. As political conflict becomes more acute and economic development falters, there are few tasks more urgent. \*\*

## ARMS CONTROL AND FOREIGN POLICY CAUCUS

Reg. Jim Leach

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. Wes-Chairman

Sen. Paul E. Tsongas

Rep. Anthony C. Beilenson



U.S. Congress 501 House Annex 2 Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 226-3440

Edith B. Wilkie Executive Director

October 4, 1983

TO Interested Members, Press Secretaries, LAs

FROM Edith Wilkie

RE Response to recent United Nations controversies

The National Republican Congressional Committee has distributed a press release charging that Members who called for Ambassador Lichenstein's resignation were "critizing America..."

Ironically, the comments of Ambassador Lichenstein, along with those of Mayor Koch and the amendment of Senator Kassebaum to reduce U.S. funding for the U.N., have provoked some strongly supportive statements on the U.N. -- often not highly publicized and often from unlikely sources. Of special interest:

\* Public opinion: Support for the U.N. is still strong. ABC's scientific news poll conducted after the Lichenstein statement (in contrast to non-scientific "phone-ins" on ABC's "Nightline" show) revealed that 72 percent support the U.N. being in the U.S., and only 28 percent oppose it. A CBS/New York Times poll released last week shows that 89 percent believe the U.S. should stay in the U.N.

\*Statement by six former Secretaries of State: On September 27, the following statement was released by Hon. Elliott Richardson, on behalf of former Secretaries of State Haig, Kissinger, Muskie, Rogers, Rusk and Vance:

"The United Nations is an important instrumentality in the conduct of American foreign policy...(It) provides this country with a forum for protecting and promoting our own interests as well as for seeking solutions to problems we share with other countries. It is appropriate as well that this country should be the site of the U.N., given the vision that has guided us as a nation and given the role we play, on all levels, in the world today. We all recognize the shortcomings of the U.N., but we live in a very imperfect and increasingly dangerous world and we must make the best use possible of whatever means we have for managing the problems that beset us."

The Arms Control and Foreign Dilly Caucus was formerly known as Members of Congress for Pence through Law

- \* Statements by President Reagan: After expressing agreement with Amb. Lichenstein, President Reagan appeared to reverse himself:
  - -- The U.S. is "proud to be the home" of the U.N., the New York Times quoted the President as having told a group in New York, prior to his U.N. address;
  - -- "The U.N. at its best can help us transcend fear and violence and can act as an enormous force for peace and prosperity ... The U.N. has a proud history of promoting conciliation and helping keep the peace ... We give our unwavering support to the peacekeeping efforts of this body." (U.N. speech, 9/28/83)
  - -- "The U.N. and its affiliates have made important contributions to the quality of life on this planet, such as directly saving countless lives through its refugee and emergency relief programs." (U.N. speech, 9/28/83)
- \* Testimony of Ambassador Kirkpatrick: In a hearing on October 3, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick stated she was "opposed" to, and "would have voted against" the Kassebaum Amendment; and said its enactment would provoke a "very negative" reaction among other U.N. members.
- \* Column by Senator Movnihan: A New York Times Op-Ed piece by former U.N. Ambassador Moynihan called on President Reagan to "U.N.do the Damage," by using his influence to restore funds reduced by the Kassebaum Amendment -- noting that if the U.S. defaults on its commitments, the U.N. might be transferred to Geneva or Vienna.
- \* Some additional points on the U.N.: The U.N. is the preferred if not the only instrument leading the search for political solutions to international problems. In some cases, it has closed the door on Soviet mischief, as when it provided a vehicle for Zimbabwe's independence, and when its Security Council laid the basis for the Camp David negotiations. Although the U.N. is a popular whipping boy, some statistics tell a different story:
  - --Although the U.S. does bear the largest cost share of U.N. operations, when contributions to the U.N. are figured as a percentage of a nation's GNP, the U.S. ranks 53rd of 154 nations. As Ambassador Kirkpatrick said in 1982, "we pay four one-hundredths of one percent of our GNP to the U.N."
  - --On a per capita basis, the U.S. is the 12th largest contributor to the U.N.
  - -- Over the past 35 years, the U.N. has dealt with over 70 cases involving a breach of peace. In the Middle East alone, troops from over 21 countries have served in U.N. peacekeeping forces.
  - --U.N. specialized agencies have, for example, resettled 70,000 Indochina refugees; eradicated smallpox (saving \$1 billion a year in unnecessary vaccines and controls); and provided the only international safeguards for international nuclear non-proliferation.

# U.S. support for the U.N. questioned

Reagan to reassure members in speech

By SAUL FRIEDMAN Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — In 1968, California Gov. Ronald Reagan declined a request for his state to take part in the observance of United Nations Day on Oct. 24, the anniversary of its founding. An aide explained to the national U.N. Day chairman that such a declaration might be "interpreted as a blanket endorsement by [Reagan] of the total United Nations concept and operation."

But each year since he has been president. Reagan has appointed a U.A. Hay chairman. And on Monday, Reagan will address the General Assembly in order, said a senior official who briefed reporters, to "reaffirm the strong United States support for the United Nations."

The official added that Reagan, in an effort to set the tone of the 38th General Assembly as the first head of state to speak, will outline "proposals for positive change," including new American positions on arms control and an explanation of American policies in Central America and the Middle East.

Reagan's appearance, however, comes at a time when the traditional American commitment to the United Nations is in doubt among members of Congress, scholars and foreign policy specialists.

indeed, the official who anonymously briefed reporters acknowledged that recent events made it necessary to reassure members of the United Nations as well as the American people of continued U.S support for the organization.

Last week, in what U.N. officials and at least one State Department aide described as a violation of the U.N. treaty, the United States



Lichenstein

placed restrictions on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's annual journey to the General Assembly, and Gromyko canceled.

When a Russian delegate suggested that the United States should not be the host

country for the United Nations, Deputy U.S. Representative Charles Lichenstein told him and other delegates that the United States "will put no impediment in your way" i' they wished to move.

Although 24 House Democrats nsked for Lichenstein's resignation and administration officials explained that his remarks were personal. President Reagan told a group of journalists Wednesday that Lichenstein "had the hearty approval of most people in America in the suggestion that we weren't asking anyone to leave, but if they chose to leave, goodby."

Then. Thursday, over the objections of the President and Republican leaders, the Senate voted 66-23 to cut the U.S. contribution to the United Nations by \$480 million over the next five years.

The statements by Lichenstein and Reagan, as well the official U.S. actions, came in reaction to the Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines plane and the Russian refusal to acknowledge error or offer compensation to the families of the 269 victims.

But questions about the administration's attitude toward the United Nations predate the airline tragedy.

The Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank with considerable influence in the administration, said in a January 1982 study that "the worth of the U.N. is more suspect than at any time in its history.... There are questions... as to whether the U.S. is benefiting from its U.N. membership, given the paralysis of the Security Council and the anti-American, anti-Western, anti-industrial, anti-capitalist majority in the General Assembly."

The effect of the conservative view of these agencies is noted in a new volume, The U.S., the U.N. and the Management of Global Change, published by the United Nations Association and edited by Toby Gati, its vice president for policy and research.

It said that in recent years, but especially since the beginning of the Reagan Administration, the United States has "begun to hinder U.N. operations by imposing conditions on the use of U.S. assessed financial contributions, a clear violation of treaty obligations." The Soviet Union and some other nations have similarly refused to contribute to U.N. programs with which they disagree.

The U.N. association's study suggested that one reason for hostility to the United Nations is Reagan's view that virtually all evil originates with the Soviet Union.

"The U.N. cannot be effective on issues which involve the superpowers," Gati said. "Thus when every debate is placed within the context of East-West relations, other nations decline to take sides, because of their own interests, and problems cannot be solved. Thus the U.N. seems to be helpless.

"I don't think the U.S. ought to roll over and play dead for the Soviets. The U.S. ought to raise hell, but what good does it do to keep the Soviets from the forum? Where can we talk to the Russians now? There is no divorce in a nuclear world."

THE NEWS AMERICAN, September 27, 1983

The following two articles were carried as a feature on lage by the UPI on Sunday, September 25, 1983. The UNA article, at least, was requested by the UPI, and written without seeing the Broomfield piece.

## No! This is an essentially frivolous question

ty Arthur R. Day Inited Press International

NEW YORK — There are good reasons for mericans to want the United Nations to be cated in their country, and no good reasons \*\* wanting it to leave.

The question, however, is an essentially rivolous one that really has to do with our asic attitude toward the United Nations and nternational cooperation, but is framed in a vay to divert us from serious discussion of home issues.

In strictly financial terms, playing host to be United Nationa is good business. The Inited Nationa, and the diplomatic communiy it attracts to New York, contributes roughly 5700 million annually to the city's economy, ar more than the \$22 million in additional costs resulting from the organization's presnce. Much more important, however, having the preeminent world organization in the United States makes sense, given the role that this country plays in the world.

The United States is not a provincial state absorbed only with its own purposes and limited by narrow horizons of outlook. It is the leading country of the world in every major respect. It is a country with close ties and important interests throughout the world, heavily dependent on conditions and developments outside its borders. At the same time, it is a country with enormous impact on the rest of the world.

It is completely fitting that such a country should accept and exercise the responsibilities of host to the United Nations. It is singularly unfitting that fits of petulance should be permitted to diminish the seriousness of purpose with which the country addresses its historic role.

It is not what the American people think of themselves; it is not what the American people are.

That the American people take the United Nations seriously and value its activities and potential has, in fact, been reaffirmed by a poll conducted this past summer by the Roper Organization for the United Nations Association of the U.S.A.

By substantial majorities the public wanted the United States to remain active in the United Nations or increase its activity. It declined to accept the isolationist view of the United Nations as an essentially hostile organization and saw it as a body within which worthwhile results could be achieved.

to deal with a number of key issues, such as reducing the danger of superpower confrontation and supporting human rights. It recognized that the United Nations was not doing as

good a job as it should, but it also recognized that the United States needed the organization to help deal with problems it could not deal with alone.

As the American people seem to understand, we cannot escape from the world by getting out of the United Nations or by getting the United Nations out of the United States,

By getting out of the United Nations, we would only deny ourselves one important way of dealing with a difficult and dangerous world. By urging the United Nations to leave, we would only show ourselves as bumpkins unable to sustain the role of the leading country in the world.

• Arthur R. Day is vice counsellor of the United Nations Association, a non-profit private group that supports the United Nations. This article, written for United Fress International, was distributed by the UPI.



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

September 21, 1983

MEMO

TO: Chapte

Chapters and Divisions

FROM:

Kevin Canavan, National Field Director

RE:

ENCLOSED MEDIA INFORMATION

In response to the current coverage of the UN we are forwarding the enclosed material for IMMEDIATE distribution to radio, television and newspapers in your community. It is urgent that this information be delivered by hand to the local media in order that a balanced picture of the UN be presented to the public.

Enclosed you will find:

- 1. A draft cover letter for you to use in submitting this information to the local media.
- 2. The results of the 1983 Roper Poll commissioned by UNA-USA entitled Directions for the UN: U.S. Public Opinion on the United Nations. (not enclosed nere)
- 3. A press release describing the results of the survey. (not enclosed here)
- 4. An op-ed piece discussing the above. <u>NOTE</u>: This should be prepared on your chapter stationery and submitted to your local newspaper signed by the chapter president or a prominent citizen in your community.
- 5. A draft editorial you can submit to local editors for their consideration.

Additional information on the poll is available from the National Office.



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

Draft Cover Letter to
Be Used in Sending Material
to Local Editors

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Dear		
Dear	 	 -

The opening of the General Assembly of the United Nations has been greeted with a wave of news events unparalleled in recent times. Perhaps the one with the greatest long-term significance is the debate that has resurfaced concerning whether the UN should get out of the U.S.

With this in mind, we are forwarding the results of a recent Roper Poll, commissioned by UNA-USA, which reaffirms the belief of the American public that the UN plays a constructive role in U.S. foreign policy. We believe that you will find this information most useful and suggest that you consider using the enclosed draft editorial.

Sincerely,

Chapter President



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

NOTE: The following is a suggested editorial you should send to the local newspaper for their consideration. Simply detach at the dotted line and forward with a note. Or, you can have the Chapter president sign it and send it in as an op-ed piece.

As the General Assembly goes into session, newspaper headlines are filled with stories concerning the United Nations. Stories concerning the downing of the Korean airliner were quickly replaced with stories of Mr. Gromyko's inability to get to the United Nations. This, in turn, was replaced with stories concerning the remarks of U.S. Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein that, perhaps, the UN should get out of the U.S. Thus, we have gone, in the space of one week, from turning to the UN during a time of crisis to suggesting that it pack its bags.

The Ambassador's angry comments raise a refrain heard many times in the past. As the reasoning goes, the American public is fed up with the UN and the abuse heaped upon its government, it sees no useful purpose for the organization and would prefer to see it go elsewhere.

All very heady stuff; but is it what the American public believes? We think not. A nationwide poll recently conducted by the respected Roper Organization on behalf of the United Nations Association of the United States indicates the American public is much more appreciative of what the UN can do and much more positive in its assessment of what it has done. For example, heavy majorities of those polled thought the UN should be given more power to reduce the possibility of superpower confrontation, strengthen human rights, conserve natural resources, and promote economic development. In addition, fewer people appear to be dissatisfied with the UN than was true in past polls.

According to Burns Roper, head of the Roper Organization, "The American people display a highly realistic view of the United Nations. While people feel the UN has done a far from perfect job, they nevertheless support the UN and would give it more scope and greater power because of the crucial areas in which it operates."

We agree. The off-the-cuff comments of an American Ambassador may appeal to the emotional frustration we all experience concerning the United Nations. But cool heads must prevail in these times. This is what the American public wants and clearly deserves. The world is too dangerous to base our foreign policy on anger and frustration.



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

II.

NOTE: The U.S. Mission to the UN announced that letters are running 30 to 1 in favor of getting the UN out of the U.S. Below is a sample letter you Chapter leadership and members can use to send to the Mission.

H.E. Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Madam Ambassador:

I want to express my strong support for keeping the United Nations in the United States. I believe the comments by Ambassador Charles Lichenstein were inappropriate and not representative of the feelings of most Americans.

Sincerely,

300 East 42 Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
697-3232

## UNAGRAM RAPID MESSAGE

INTERNATIONAL SERV	ICE
VIA:	
FIRST CLASS	
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#### UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO: Council of Organizations, Chapters and Divisions

FROM: Edith Segall, Chairman, Conference of UN Representatives

Marilou Righini, Chairman, Council of Washington Representatives Carroll Cannon, Chairman, Council of Chapter and Division Presidents

ON OCTOBER 4TH WE URGED YOU TO TAKE ACTION ON THE KASSEBAUM AMENDMENT, WHICH CUTS BACK U.S. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN AND FOUR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES (UNESCO, WHO, FAO, AND ILO) FOR FY 84 TO THEIR 1980 LEVELS. S 1342, THE FULL STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL, CONTAINING THE AMENDMENT, IS BEING VOTED UPON BY THE SENATE ON OCTOBER 19TH, AND THE SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WILL MEET SOON AFTERWARDS.

WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU, AS THE PERSON WHO FOLLOWS UN AFFAIRS MOST CLOSELY, TO RELAY THIS MESSAGE TO YOUR CHAPTER. URGE YOUR MEMBERS TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS NOW, IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO, AND USE THE ATTACHED FORM TO TELL US WHAT YOU DID.

#### Background

Reduction of FY 84 funding to 1980 levels, as called for by the Kassebaum Amendment, would mean a 21% cut in U.S. assessed contributions to the UN, severely reducing its ability to carry out much-needed programs and perhaps sparking similar actions by other countries. The stipulation in the amendment that funding be cut by an additional 10% for each of the calendar years 1985, 1986, and 1987, would bring total cumulative reductions to nearly one-half billion dollars. Furthermore, the amendment provides that no payment be made unless the authorized payment is accepted by these organizations as payment in full for that year, but it is doubtful that the U.S. can duck its treaty obligations to pay its share of the UN's assessed budget (currently 25%) in this way.

Since the Senate adopted the Kassebaum Amendment by a lopsided 66-23, restoring the cuts to the level of the House-passed authorization may be a lengthy process that requires more than one legislative step. Therefore, it will be useful to contact all members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees, as well as Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, who is perhaps the most effective person within the Administration on UN matters.

Tell them how you think these unilater, across-the-board cutbacks will affect UN operations and the ability of the U.S. to influence what happens there.

#### Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Charles H. Percy (R-IL), Chmn.
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-TN)
Jesse Helms (R-NC)
Richard G. Lugar (R-IN)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-MD)
Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS)
Rudy Boschwitz (R-MN)
Larry Pressler (R-SD)
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Claiborne Pell (D-RI)
Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-DE)
John Glenn (D-OH)
Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD)
Edward Zorinsky (D-NE)
Paul E. Tsongas (D-MA)
Alan Cranston (D-CA)
Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)

#### House Foreign Affairs Committee

Clement J. Zablocki (D-WI), Chmn.

Dante Fascell (D-FL) Lee Hamilton (D-IN) Gus Yatron (D-PA) Stephen Solarz (D-NY) Don Bonker (D-WA) Gerry Studds (D-MA) Andrew Ireland (D-FL) Daniel Mica (D-OH) Michael Barnes (D-MD) Howard Wolpe (D-MI) George Crockett (D-MI) Sam Gejdenson (D-CT) Mervyn Dymally (D-CA) Tom Lantos (D-CA) Peter Kostmayer (D-PA) Robert Toricelli (D-NJ) Lawrence Smith (D-FL)

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To reach your Senators write: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Letters to Representatives: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. Telegrams, mailgrams, and telephone calls are also appropriate. Western Union's "Mailgram" service provides next-day delivery of a message: first 50 words, \$4.95; each additional 50 words or less, \$2.25.

10/18/83

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

## UNAGRAM

FEEDBACK FORM

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Contact Person	for Follow-up:	,		/	
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## NEWS-RECORD

of Maplewood and South Orange, New Jersey

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# Should the UN pack its bags?

As the General Assembly goes into session, newspaper headlines are filled with stories concerning the United Nations Stories concerning the downing of the Korean airliner were quickly replaced with stories of Mr. Gromyko's inability to get to the United Nations. This, in turn, was replaced with the stories concerning the remarks of U.S. Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein that, perhaps, the United Nations should get out of the United States. Thus, we have gone, in the space of one week, fromturning to the United Nations during a time of crisis to suggesting that it pack its bags.

## Be our guest

By Durward Brannigan

The ambassador's angry comments raise a refrain heard many times in the past. As the reasoning goes, the American public is fed up with the United Nations and the abuse heaped upon its government. It sees no useful purpose for the organization and would prefer to see it go elsewhere.

All very heady stuff; but is it what the American public believes? I think not. A nationwide poll recently conducted by the respected Roper Or

ganization on behalf of the United Nations Association of the United States indicates the American public is much more appreciative of what the United Nations can do and much more positive in its assessment of what it has done. For example, heavy majorities of those polled thought the United Nations should be given more power to reduce the possibility of superpower confrontation strengthen human rights conserve manaral reasons sources, and promote economic development. In addition, fewer people appear to be dissatisifed with the United Nations than was true in past

According to Burns Roper, head of the Roper Organization, "The American people display a highly realistic view of the United Nations." While people feel the United Nations has done a far from perfect job," they nevertheless support the United Nations and would give it more scope and greater power because of the crucial areas in which it operates."

I agree. The off-the-cuff comments of an American ambassador may appeal to the emotional frustration we all experience concerning the United Nations. But cool heads must prevail in these times. This is what the American public wants and clearly deserves. The world is too dangerous to base our foreign policy on anger and

York E. Langton

Apt. 102 4425 Chowen Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55410 Telephone 927-9167 - Area 612

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12A.

AKCH

Saturday, September 24, 1983

#### Useful U.N.

We have seen recently the tremendous importance of having the United Nations as a place to bring the case of the airliner shot down by the : Soviets. The tragedy came before the Security Council, which was set up for just this purpose.

While 85 percent of U.N. work is social and economic and not generally known to the public, this dispute over the downed civilian plane showed the importance of having of a Security Council in action where the whole world could see what was taking place. — York E. Langton, Minneapolis.

#### THE BERKELEY GAZETTE

October 5, 1983

#### in defense of the UN

As the General Assembly of the United Nations goes into session in New York, newspaper headlines are filled with stories concerning the United Nations. Stories concerning the downing of the Korean Airliner were quickly replaced with stories of Mr. Gromyko's inability to get to the United Nations. This in turn was replaced with stories concerning the remarks of U.S. Ambassador Charles M. Lichtenstein that perhaps the UN should get out of the United States

Thus we have gone in the space of 10 days from turning to the UN in time of crisis to suggestions that it pack its bags.

The ambassador's comments faises a refrain heard many times in the past. As the reasoning goes, the American public is fed up with the UN and the abuse heaped upon the U.S. government. The public sees no useful purpose for the organization and would prefer to see it go elsewhere

Is this what the American public believes? A nation-wide poll recently conducted by the respected Roper Organization on behalf of the United Nations Association of the USA indicates that the American public is much more appreciative of what the UN can do and much more positive in its assessment of what it has done. For example, heavy majorities of those polled thought the UN should be given more power to reduce the possibilities of superpower confrontation that might lead to nuclear war, strengthen human rights, conserve natural resources, and promote economic development. In addition, fewer people appeared to be dissatisfied with the UN than was true in past polls.

Off the cuff comments of an American ambassador may appeal to emotional frustration we experience concerning the UN. But cool heads must prevail in these times. This is what the American public wants and clearly deserves. The world is too dangerous to base our foreign policy on anger and frustration.

ARTHUR PRITCHARD
Media Chairman
East Bay Chapter
United Nations Association
Berkeley

OCTOBER 1, 1983

## 4A Comment

Guest opinion

# Americans realistic about UN's role

By DOROTHY M. PAUL

As the General Assembly goes into session, newspaper headlines are filled with stories concerning the United Nations. The downing of the



DOROTHY PAUL

Korean airliner was quickly replaced with stories of Mr. Gromyko's inability to get to the United Nations. This was replaced with U.S. Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein who said that delegates were free to leave and "sail into the sunset." Even Dick Dougherty of the Gannett News Service, discovered the sunset would take the delegates to New Jersey and that they really should "sail into the sunrise" (Press-Citizen, Sept. 24). Thus, we have gone, in the space of a few, weeks, from turning to the UN during a time of crisis to suggesting that it pack its bags.

The ambassador's angry comments raise a familiar refrain heard many times in the past. The reasoning goes that

the American public is fed up with the UN and the abuse heaped upon its government. It sees no useful purpose for the organization and would prefer to see it go elsewhere.

All very heady stuff. But is it what the American public believes? A nationwide poll recently conducted by the respected Roper Organization on behalf of the United Nations Association of the United States indicates the American public is much more appreciative of what the UN can do and much more positive in its assessment of what it has done. For example, heavy majorities of those polled thought the UN should be given more power to reduce the possibility of superpower confrontation, strengthen human rights, conserve natural resources and promote economic development. In addition, fewer people appear to be dissatisfied with the UN than was true in past polls.

According to Burns Roper, head of the Roper organization, "The American people display a highly realistic view of the United Nations. While people feel the UN has done a far from perfect job, they nevertheless support the UN and would give it more scope and greater power because of the crucial areas in which it operates."

The off-the-cuff comments of an American ambassador may appeal to the emotional frustration we all experience concerning the United Nations. But cool heads must prevail in these times. Our world of today is too dangerous a place to live to base our foreign policy on anger and frustration.

We also want Dick Dougherty to know that the Iowa UN Assocation "doesn't get sore." A reality is that there isn't anything else but the United Nations. If the United Nations isn't good enough — and it isn't—the United Nations is also not some separate entity imposing its will or falling on its face. It is really the sum of its 157 members today, a reflection of where they are now in the progress of human-kind.

Dotothy M. Paul is executive director of the United Nations Association of Jown



## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

186 REMSEN STREET . BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEW YORK 11201 . TEL 212 858-0800

October 7, 1983

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

October 24 is United Nations Day. In this regard, my letter in the October 6th New York Daily News may be of some interest to you. Deleted from its text was my reference to Charles Lichenstein as a "seat warmer" for the U.S.'s UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick (smile).

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Michael Meyers
Assistant Director

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

#### Rips unzippered lip of Lichenstein

Who appointed Charles Lichenstern as guardian of American soil? As an American I am deeply offended by the egregious remarks of Lichenstein as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations when he bade the UN to leave the U.S. if its members do not like their treatment here.

Such an invitation, besides misrepresenting official U.S. policy, was a stark reminder that not everyone in the U.S. Mission to the UN respects that body's role in fostering dialogue and peaceful resolution of disputes among nations

Lichenstein ought to be setting an example of responsible communication, raising

the standards instead of lowering them. He need not bait nor answer in kind the outrageous barbs uttered by others at the UN.

The rhetoric in UN sessions is often harsh and strudent but it is better the talks go on than the forum itself be assailed or removed to other shores. This nation is supposed to be the creadel of free speech; what better place in all the world is there for a deliberative body? Lichenstein's comments were out of place and he should have been reprimanded, not applauded, for his conspicuous leap into the company of UN castigators

Michael Meyers

Please include name and address with letter. We will withhold both on request.)

220 E 424 St New York N Y. 10217 2\*21945-1224

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Executive Christian

October 6, 1983

The National Board of the YWCA representing  $2^{i_2}$  million members in all regions of the U.S., along with recent national YWCA Conventions, has repeatedly expressed its dismay at the declining quality of U.S. government participation in the United Nations. Now confusing signals from the Administration seem to have encouraged the Congress to hasten this deterioration through proposed cuts in the regular U.N. budget and those of some of its associated agencies. Our concern has several dimensions:

- . We are shocked at the readiness of U.S. Senators to violate terms of the treaty governing U.S./U.N. relations for which the Senate is responsible, specifically provisions for sharing support of the U.N. budget as determined by a committee of which the U.S. is a member. As you are aware, the U.S. share is already less in terms of national wealth than that of other countries.
- . We sense that much of the political difficulty the United States has encountered in the United Nations can be attributed to the low status of U.N. activities on the scale of U.S. foreign relations, measured not alone in budget figures but in terms of official interest and attention. Instances when the U.S. has participated fully and constructively have demonstrated the positive responsiveness of the U.N. and its agencies to U.S. initiatives.
- . Equally, we deplore the proposed cuts in the regular budgets of agencies, also governed by international agreements. Their stimulation of economic and social development in poverty-ridden countries is indisputable and obviously in the U.S. national interest.



Each downgrading of U.S. participation in these international organizations downgrades U.S. influence in the world, especially in the emerging arena of world public opinion. We strongly urge you to use your good offices to see that this matter is given more consideration before budget cuts which have such drastic implications are approved.

Sincerely,

Jewel F. Graham President Mrs. Sara-alyce P. Wight Mrs. Sara-Alyce P. Wright

Executive Director

SAW/ko

#### Mailing addressed to:

. President Ronald Reagan

. The Hon. George Shultz, Secretary of State

. The Hon. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Permanent Representative, United States Delegation to the United Nations

. The Hon. Gregory Newell, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of International Organization Affairs

. Senator Charles H. Percy (R-IL), Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

 Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), Ranking Minority Member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

 Representative Clement J. Zablocki (D-WI), Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs

. Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD), Chairman, Sub-Committee on International Operations, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

 Representative Dante Fascell (D-FL), Chairman, House Sub-Committee on International Operations

With copies to other relevant members of the House and Senate, United Nations officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the World Relations Committee, National Board, YWCA.

# Vewsday, Sunday, October 2, 1983

## The UN Has Helped Create a Better World

The United Nations has stopped aggression in Korea, set up peacekeeping forces in many countries - and even eradicated smallpox.

#### By William J. vanden Heuvel

President Reagan's speech at the opening of the 38th General Assembly of the United Nations was a brilliant and effective example of

public diplomacy.

He properly recalled the idealism that motivated the founding of the UN. He fortified the cornerstone of American foreign policy that every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt had asserted before him, namely peace through strength. He properly chastised the nonaligned movement for not being nonaligned. The hopes he voiced for the UN were eloquent and undoubtedly sincere.

But the President's speech also will allow his spokesmen to continue a policy of hostile criticism without a definition of attainable objectives. My profound concern is that the American interests in the United Nations today are represented by spokesmen whose intellectual beliefs are rooted in concepts of isolationism and "Fortress America," who reject the notion of the basic interdependence of states, who regard the developing nations and most of the world as unimportant and unneccessary for American purposes.

It is important to remind the world of what the United Nations could be. It is more important at this time and place, however, to understand the

present reality of the UN.

It is not a sovereign entity. The United Nations is a collection of sovereign entities. The United Nations is not a government. It is an association of governments. It is not an executive, it is not a legislature that can command the peoples of the world by its laws. It is not a court that can adjudicate and then enforce its decisions.



Those things it is not. But what it is. is in itself extraordinarily useful. It is a diplomatic conference of all the nations of the world in permanent session.

Recognizing the straitjackets of that reality, in the clear understanding that the United Nations is a mirror of a very imperfect world, knowing that the United Nations can do only what its members permit it to do, the real question to be asked is whether the United Nations has served the desperate need of mankind to create a better world. I would suggest that the answer is yes, resoundingly yes. A few examples:

 The UN's response in Korea in 1950 was a glimpse of what a world united for peace can do to stop military aggression against nations.

When the United Nations was founded, there were 51 member governments. There are 158 sovereign members of the UN today. We have gone through one of the most revolutionary periods in the history of mankind. The United Nations has been the midwife of this new era of selfdetermination, presiding over the end of colonialism.

We have seen the United Nations give a sense of respect, dignity and identity to the peoples and new nations of the world. Historians of centuries to come will marvel that these political results could have been achieved without tearing apart the world.

The United Nations peacekeeping forces have been crucial, effective instruments in resolving crises. In 1956, under the leadership of President Eisenhower, the first of the peacekeeping forces was dispatched to the Suez to be a buffer between the warring forces of Egypt and Israel. Those peacekeeping forces have played a vital and useful role in the Middle East and Africa and could be even more effective if we permitted it.

Let those who are looking today at the tragedy of Lebanon with bewilderment, and let those who will count the bodies of the victims of violence in Lebanon tomorrow, reflect briefly on the achievements of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon, soldiers from 15 countries that have served so effectively in southern Lebanon. Had UNIFIL's achievements been recognized instead of undermined, had

-Continued on Page 10

William J. vanden Heuvel was a deputy permanent representative of the United States to the UN trom 1979 to 1981.

## The UN Has Made a Better World

-Continued from Page 1

its mandate been strengthened instead of weakened, it is possible that peace in Lebanon and security for Israel would be closer to our reach. The truce that was announced in Beirut last Sunday is based on the planned presence of UN peacekeeping forces.

• Is there a forum where the differences between our system and that of the Soviet Union have been better displayed to the nations and peoples of the world than in the United Nations? I cite but two examples.

On Nov. 2, 1956, the Security Council was in session. The Freedom Fighters of Hungary had liberated their country. A new leader, Imre Nagy, pleaded with the United Nations to lend its help to cause Soviet troops to withdraw. The Security Council went into continuous session to discuss the issues. In the late afternoon of Nov. 3, the Soviet spokesman asked for an adjournment because the representatives of the Soviet Union and Hungary were meeting to resolve their differences.

Before midnight of that day, Soviet armies had crossed into Hungary, and Pal Maleter, the leader of the Freedom Fighters, had been taken from the negotiating meeting and summarily executed, lmre Nagy was forced to take refuge in the Yugosiav embassy, from which he was subsequently released on the absolute assurance of the Soviets that he would not be harmed. The Soviets executed him. No, the United Nations did not save liberated Hungary. Nor did the United States (which had more flexible options available to it) save liberated Hungary. But every member of the United Nations then understood the true measure of Soviet ruthlessness.

Another example of the UN as a forum where the nature of the Soviet system can best be revealed brings us to this very day. We saw the limited obtions available to the President of the United States as he dealt with the criminal act of the Soviet destruction of the Korean Air Lines Flight 007. The most effective move available to him was taking the case to the Security Council of the United Nations.

If it were not for the presence of the Soviet representatives there, forced to listen to evidence proving the case against them, it is possible that the Soviets would never have had to admit their responsibility. Where will the "black box" of that ill-fated plane be taken? It will go to a United Nations agency of the International Civil Aeronautics Organization, which has officially condemned what the Soviets have done and is conducting the international investigation, to which all the evidence can be sent.

And when the tempers cool, ICAO will work to see that such tragedies do not happen again; it may even be able to get compensation for the victims' families. Is that not worth our involvement?

\* To all of those who think they have triumphed in keeping the foreign minister of the Soviet Union out of the United States: Whose interests could have been better served than ours were he present in the General Assembly to hear the universal condemnation regarding the Korean 747?

I would not have believed it possible that U.S. representatives could have transformed the debate in the General Assembly from a focus on the Soviets' criminal act to whether the United States wants the United Nations in New York.

· Many Americans are unaware of the work of

the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Just one example: In 1978, the director general of the World Health Organization. Hafdan Mahler, announced the eradication of smallpox. It was a short story on the back page of many of the world's newspapers, but in truth it is one of the most important stories of this censury. By working together, the nations of the world were able to eradicate, under UN leadership, an epidemic illness that had scourged nations and had killed millions of people.

 The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have helped stabilize the international economy and worked out programs to assist both the developing and the industrial nations in defining their interdependence.

There are countless other achievements that could be mentioned. And what is the financial cost of the United Nations? The annual assessed cost of the United Nations to the United States under its treaty obligation is approximately \$300 million. This is less than the cost of the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Nimitz. We save more than that each year in the United States because we no longer have to give smallbox vaccinations in our public schools because the UN has eradicated that dreadful illness.

This \$300 million was irresponsibly taken out of the budget by a Senate that acted without deliberation at a time when that same Senate will probably approve requests from this administration for \$1.5 trillion for military expenditures. Not million. Not billion. Trillion. One-and-a-half trillion dollars is what our nation is being asked to spend in the next five years for military expenditures — and we are reluctant to spend \$300 million a year in the investment for peace that the United Nations represents!

We will be snamed in the eyes of our children, humiliated in history by our misjudgment if we fail to reach out to the United Nations with these funds.

The United Nations should be used for what it can do. It should not be undermined and destroyed for not doing what its member governments do not allow it to do. It is the oldest trick in politics to pretend that you have a racehorse that can win the Kentucky Derby — and when it does not run successfully, to call it a camei and start shooting at it.

The UN is not a racehorse. More likely, the world created a camel. But it is a broad desert of human despair that we have to cross. The camel rather than the racehorse may be the better transport in the long journey ahead of us. Properly led, the United Nations can serve greatly the interests of the free peoples of the world.

Leadership in the United Nations means the mastery of diplomatic skills. It means a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. It means an audacity of purpose and a vision that brings together American ideals with confidence in ourselves and in our history and in our moral, spiritual, economic and military strength.

It does not take a genius to organize a priority agenda of items that the United Nations can accomplish if the United States were to lead it. It does, however, take commitment. It is not in the history or nature of our great country to surrender to frustration, to disappointment, to apathy and arrogant self-indulgence. The vision of those who created the United Nations was not wrong. That vision is worth our striving.

JNA USP

#### Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

October 17, 1983

Editor
The Jewish Week &
The American Examiner, Inc.
One Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

#### Dear Editor:

You have recently received a report from the Heritage Foundation, accusing the United Nations Association of the USA of spreading anti-Israel propoganda. I am writing to you, in my private capacity as a Governor of the UNA-USA, to ask you to read the enclosed rebuttal by UNA-USA, which clearly proves that the Heritage report was based entirely on major inaccuracies and distortions. If you have published any stories based on the Heritage report, those stories were based on erroneous information.

The report attacked the materials produced by the UNA-USA for the use if Model United Nations programs in high schools and collages across the country, claiming in part that UNA-USA presents the problems of the Middle East in a one-sided manner. As a member of the UNA-USA's Board of Governors, I can assure you that the UNA-USA materials are in fact balanced and accurate. The authors of the Heritage Foundation reported to gross distortions, omissions, and selective quotations out of context to support their false charges.

I would like to emphasize that this is not merely a matter of difference of opinion or perspective between the two organizations. There is simply no truth to the Heritage Foundation's charges. I would not be on the Board of Governors of UNA-USA if there were a shred of evidence that UNA-USA was in any way anti-Israel or biased in its view of the Middle East. UNA-USA is not the U.N. and maintains an independent position on all issues, including actions of the U.N. itself.

I appeal to you to read the rebuttal carefully. The original Model U.N. materials are available from UNA-USA if you would like to consult, them for yourself. I have no doubt that you will be persuaded that the Heritage Foundation report is a scurrilous and unjustified attack.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

October 17, 1983

Editor
The Jewish Week &
The American Examiner, Inc.
One Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

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Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

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TO:

if a paper hasn't published it why bring to the fore? why not just write to jewish week, which did have an item, and any others who carried story...

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#### Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

October 17, 1983

Dear Ericleta

You have recently received a report from the Heritage Foundation, accusing the United Nations Association of the USA of spreading anti-Israel propoganda. I am writing to you, in my private capacity as a Governor of the UNA-USA, to ask you to read the enclosed rebuttal by UNA-USA, which clearly proves that the Heritage report was based entirely on major inaccuracies and distortions. If you have published any stories based on the Heritage report, those stories were based on erroneous information.

The report attacked the materials produced by the UNA-USA for the use if Model United Nations programs in high schools and collages across the country, claiming in part that UHA-USA presents the problems of the Middle East in a one-sided manner. As a member of the UNA-USA's Board of Governors, I can ssure you that the UNA-USA materials are in fact balanced and accurate. The authors of the Heritage Foundation report resorted to gross distortions, omissions, and selective quotations out of context to support their false charges.

I would like to emphasize that this is not merely a matter of difference of opinion or perspective between the two organizations. There is simply no truth to the Heritage Foundation's charges. I would not be on the Board of Governors of UNA-USE if there were a shred of evidence that UNA-USA was in any way anti-Israel or biased in its view of the Middle East. UNA-USA is not the U.N. and maintains and independent position on all issues, including actions of the U.N. itself.

I appeal to you to read the rebuttal carefully, The original Model U.N. materials are available from UNA-USA if you would like to consult them for yourself. I have no doubt that you will be persuaded that the Heritage Foundation report is a scurrilous and unjustified attack.

Sincerely,

Dear Friend:

You have recently received a report from the Heritage Foundation, accusing the United Nationa Association of the USA of spreading anti-Israel propoganda. I am writing to you, in my private capacity as a membernor of the UNA-USA, tto ask you to read the enclosed rebuttal by UNA-USA, which clearly proves that the Heritage report was based entirely on major inaccuracies and distortions. If you have published any stories based on the Heritage report, those stories were based on erroneous information.

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Sincerely,

DRAFT TO THE JEWISH PRESS

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Orlice

You have recently received a report from the Heritage Foundation, accusing the United Nations Association of the USA of spreading anti-Israeli propaganda. I am writing to ask you to read the enclosed rebuttal by UNA-USA, which clearly proves that the Heritage report was based entirely on major inaccuracies and distortions. If you have published any stories based on the Heritage report, those stories were based on erroneous information.

The report attacked the materials produced by UNA-USA for the use of Model United Nations programs in high schools and colleges across the country, claiming in part that UNA-USA presents the problems of the Middle East in a one-sided manner. As a member of UNA-USA's Board of Governors, I can assure you that the UNA-USA materials are in fact balanced and accurate.

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UN materials are available from UNA-USA if you would like to consult them
for yourself. I have no doubt that you will be persuaded that the Heritage
Foundation report is a scurrilous and unjustified attack.

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I was sorry to see your remarks criticizing the United Nations
Association of the USA for its alleged anti-Israeli bias. I'm afraid those remarks were based on a report that was filled with distortions and omissions. The Heritage Foundation report attacked the materials produced by UNA-USA for the use of Model United Nations programs, claiming that UNA-USA presents the problems of the Middle East in a one-sided manner. As a member of the Board of Governors of UNA-USA, I can assure you that the charge is entirely inaccurate.

I am writing to ask to to read the enclosed rebuttal by UNA-USA, which clearly proves that the Heritage report relied on gross distortions, omissions, and selective quotations out of context to support the false charges. I would like to emphasize that this is not merely a matter of a difference of opinion or perspective between the two organizations. There is simply no truth to the Heritage Foundation's claims. I would not be on UNA-USA's Board of Governors if there were a shred of evidence that UNA-USA was in any way anti-Israeli or biased in its view of the Middle East.

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FOR SINGLE ISH INFORMA-753-2288

#### RIGHT. PARTMENT.

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### Jobless project

BONN (JTA) - Some 70 unemployed youths from Bremen in north Germany will go to Israel to participate in a program called 'Preparation for Jobs." They will stay in moshavim for three months. The program was initiated by the local authorities and an association for promoting understanding called Shalom-Salam. The project also includes a six-month study and training period before and after the stay in Israel.

It will include theory and practice in agriculture. gardening, maintenance of vehicles and housekeeping.

### UN Association scored for bias on Israel

Eryk Spektor, national chairman of the Herut Zionists of America, blasted the United Nations Association of the U.S. for "teaching hatred of Israel and spreading misinformation to thousands of American teen-agers." Spektor's remarks follows a recent study published in Washington by the Heritage Foundation. In the study, "The Model UN Program:

Teaching Unreality," policy analyst Thomas G. Gulick found that the association's "Model UN Survival Kit" is widely used by schools participating in the national program, which sees some 115 model UN conferences held nationwide each year. "Young Americans," Gulick wrote, are being greatly persuaded by their Model UN that Israel and South Africa are pariahs (and) that Israel is just about the sole cause of Middle East tensions . . . .

Gulick also cited the association's "Guide to Delegate Preparation" as a source of anti-Israel propaganda presented to students as objective fact. The guide's five-page summary of the Middle East conflict repeatedly accuses Israel of "invading" and "attacking" its Arab neighbors, while making only one isolated mention of PLO attacks on Israel. The PLO's record of terror is ignored.

and the central issue of the Middle East. conflict - the Arab world's refusal to live in peace with Israel - is never mentioned, he added. It describes a UN commission's findings that Israel shows a "disregard for basic human rights" and tells of another UN commission's findings that Israel is guilty of war crimes, without noting that both commissions were stacked with anti-Israel delegates.



cheese, softened 1/2 cup HELLMANN'S Cr BEST FOODS: Real Mayonnaise

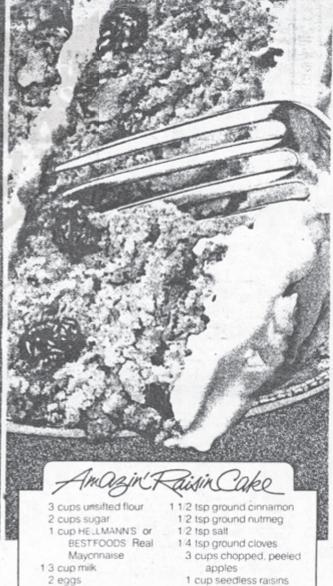
1.2 cup sugar

2 tsp grated lemon rind 1 Tosp lemon juice

1 tsp vanilla

1 pkg graham cracker pie

In large bowl with mixer at medium speed beat cream cheese and Real Mayonnaise until smooth. Gradually beat in sugar. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Beat in lemon rind, juice and vanilla. Pour into pie crust: place on cookie sheet. Bake in 350°F oven 30 to 35 min or until set. Chill 4 hr. If desired, gar-



Grease and flour 2 (9") round baking pans. In large bowl with mixer at low speed beat first 10 ingredients 2 min, scraping bowl frequently, or beat vigorously 300 strokes by hand. (Batter will be very thick.) With spoon stir in apples, raisins and nuts. Spoon into pans. Bake in 350°F oven 45 min or until tester inserted in center comes out clean. Cool in pans 10 min. Remove: cool. Fill and frost with 2 cups whipped

1.2 cup chopped walnuts

2 tsp baking soda

al --- thinks it would be irresponsible for you to respond -- didn't read original --- have neither time nor patience, inclination to go over all data jewish community com ing down on side of heritage--- becareful --- send all data to norma levitt ....our un person

Mode Un Prop. Shern Kay re response info - av. 305-576-4330 Rabbi Dennes Wald -Miame 800 (11.3232

I would like to accoundate Robuer's request -Please read with Some come , Should I send the letters he suggests? Resereture - only copy of home. Chairman of the Association
Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman, Board of Governors
Orville L. Freeman
Chairman, National Council
Cyrus R. Vance
Vice Chairmen
Ruth J. Hinerfeld
Past President, League of Women Voters, USA
Harry W. Knight
Chairman, Hillsboro Associates, Inc.

Chairman, Hillsboro Associates, Inc. Estelle Linzer Southern New York State Division, UNA

Jean Picker US Representative, UN Social Development Committee (1969-1977)

Richard J. Schmeelk Executive Managing Director, Salomon Brothers Inc.

Brent Scowcroft Vice Chairman, Kissinger Associates, Inc.

Secretary William J. vanden Heuvel Partner — Stroock & Stroock & Lavan

John R. Petty Chairman, Marine Midland Bank, N.A. Inc. Chairman, Finance & Budget Committee Ivan Selin Chairman, American Management Systems, Inc.

Chairman, Corporate Council for International Policy William S. Woodside Chairman, American Can Company Chairman, Policy Studies Committee Robert V. Roosa Partner — Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Partner — Brown Brothers Harriman & Co Chairman, Economic Policy Council Robert O. Anderson Chairman of the Board, Atlantic Richfield Company Chairman, Soviet Parallel Studies Program

Chairman, Soviet Parallel Studies Pro Walter J. Stoessel, Ir. Former Deputy Secretary of State Chairman, WFUNA Committee Christopher H. Phillips President, The National Council for US-China Trade

Governors
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John C. Bierwirth
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R. Carroll Cannon Chairman, Council of Chapter & Division Presidents

C. W. Carson, Jr. Vice Chairman, Chemical Bank

Sybil Craig Rochester Chapter, UNA

Arthur T. Downey Partner — Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan

Patricia K. Di Giorgio President, San Francisco Chapter, UNA Mary Hall

Mary Hall St. Louis Chapter, UNA Dr. Armand Hammer

Chairman, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Ulric Haynes, Jr. Vice President, International Business Planning Cummins Engine Co.

Jerome Jacobson Vice Chairman, Burroughs Corporation Leo Nevas

Leo Nevas Vice President, International League for Human Rights

Russell E. Palmer Dean, The Wharton School The University of Pennsylvania

Arthur Ross Vice Chairman & Managing Director Central National Corporation

Rabbi Alexander Schindler President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Edith B. Segall Chairman, Conference of UN Representatives Jacob Sheinkman

Jacob Sheinkman Secretary-Treasurer, Amagamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO

Helmut Sonnenfeldt Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution

Leonard Vernon Pacific Chapter, UNA Franklin H. Williams President, Phelps-Stokes Fund

Michael Witunski Staff Vice President, McDonnell Douglas Corp.

## United Nations Association of the United States of America

212.697.3232



Founding Chairman Robert S. Benjamin

Chairman Emeritus James S. McDonnell 1899-1980

Honorary Chairman Arthur J. Goldberg

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017

National Chairman, UN Day 1983 (By appointment of the President of the U.S.A.) William M. Ellinghaus, President American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Cable: UNASAMER

October 6th, 1983

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler President Union of American Hebrew Congregations 838 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

RMR: mn

encs.

President Robert M. Ratner

Despite the fact that I know how busy you are, I am bothering you again to urge you to read the rebuttal material (another copy of which I have enclosed) to the Heritage Foundation's charges.

When you read it you will see how unfairly UNA has been treated and how much damage we can suffer if this kind of thing goes on unchecked. I have taken the liberty of drafting the kind of letter you might want to send to the Jewish Press, as well as a draft for Mr. Spektor.

Many thanks in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Ratner President

P.S. I did not want to burden you with another copy of all the printed material in the kit.

Executive Vice President Edward C. Luck

Vice President, National Field Program Peggy Carlin Vice Passident, Financial Development Richard B. Wiener Assistant Treasurer and Controller, Louis J. Provenzale



### United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

September 16, 1983

LIES, DISTORTIONS, AND NONSENSE FROM THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

With the publication of "The Model UN Program: Teaching Unreality," the Heritage Foundation's biased and sensational UN Assessment Project has hit a new low. Purporting to be an analysis of the nationwide Model United Nations conferences for high school and college students and of the materials produced by the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) for their use, the report is riddled with distortions, inaccuracies, and falsehoods. UNA-USA welcomes serious, objective critiques of its publications, but objects strongly to such malicious and systematic misrepresentations. It is the Heritage Foundation which is guilty not only of "teaching unreality," but of engaging in a shoddy, scurrilous and thoroughly unprofessional attempt to discredit a highly successful program which has stimulated hundreds of thousands of Americans to think critically about world affairs. The materials described and criticized by the Heritage Foundation bear little resemblance to the materials actually produced by UNA-USA.

Before noting some of the more glaring errors in the Heritage Foundation report, four points should be stressed.

One, the various Model UN programs across the country operate independently and are not affiliated with UNA-USA, which simply offers the background materials for sale and organizes seminars for leaders of some of the programs. UNA-USA does not have and does not want to have a "monopoly of Model UN teaching materials," as charged by the Heritage Foundation. In fact, the Guide to Delegate Preparation produced by UNA-USA stresses that "it is not meant to and should not comprise the entirety of a delegate's preparation, for only with thorough research will students be able to understand the complexity of international issues" (Preface, p. iv) and that "if you wish to truly understand international affairs you should not limit yourself to this guide, nor to studying issues only within the context of the UN" (Introduction, p. 1). The cover letter accompanying the "Model UN Survival Kit" reminds students: "Remember, these materials should be used as a starting point; further research is necessary to be adequately prepared for a Model UN conference." The widespread use of UNA-USA materials attests to their quality and objectivity, not to any imagined "monopoly."

Two, UNA-USA is a broad-based membership and research organization, which is not associated with any single political perspective or point of view. Its distinguished leadership and nationwide membership include Americans of many different political persuasions. UNA-USA, which has frequently and regularly criticized the failings of the UN as well as noting its successes, has no hidden agendas or political messages to sell

Model UNs is devoted to "The Changing International Economic Order" and the topic of "Economics and Development" is only one of seven chapters in <u>Issues Before the General Assembly</u>, which is included in every Model UN Survival Kit to provide more detailed substantive information.

The Heritage Foundation statement that the arguments put forth in The Global Economic Challenge, a five-year old report of the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council, support the NIEO is patently false. The NIEO is mentioned only once (on page iii) as a confrontational debate that serves the interests neither of the less developed countries nor of the developed countries. What the Heritage Foundation fails to mention, but the book does, is that US economic interests are interdependent with those of many other countries, as noted by Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury Regan, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Volcker. The Wall Street Journal, and hundreds of prominent economists. The UNA-USA book focuses on possible mutual gains, not the massive net transfer of resources once envisioned by some supporters of the NIEO. US objectives --full employment, price stability and economic growth--are the central themes of the Economic Policy Council report, but unlike the one-dimensional thinking of the Heritage Foundation, this study recognizes that the US must work with other industrial and developing countries to achieve these objectives. It would have been far more constructive if the Heritage Foundation had addressed the substance of international economic relations rather than attacking the empty NIEO slogan, which even the non-aligned countries find increasingly irrelevant to their real needs.

It is absurd to suggest, as the Heritage Foundation has, that recommendations in the UNA-USA report, "could lead to a planned, semisocialist global economy outlined in the NIEO" that "would be paid for by US and western tax dollars but administered by UN managers." The UNA-USA Economic Policy Council study was the consensus product of a group of America's top business and labor leaders. It makes no reference to any such economic system or to the possibility of management by UN personnel. The report's recommendation for a "soft loan pool" is designed not simply to help less developed countries at US expense, but rather to foster economic growth in the US through greater economic growth and prosperity in the LDCs, which represent the fastest growing market for US products.

The UNA-USA report, in noting "the responsibility of governments to distribute more equitably the gain from trade both between nations and within countries," makes no reference to either foreign aid or welfare payments as claimed by the Heritage Foundation. Instead, this statement refers to effective safeguards and Orderly Marketing Arrangements (OMAs), which the US has established in its own self-interest for such goods as shoes and televisions.

The Heritage Foundation treatment of the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council publication, The Growth of the US and World Economies Through Technological Innovations and Transfer, is equally distorted. The publication mentions the New International Economic Order only once in

Issues Before the General Assembly, which analyzes the Middle East situation in much greater detail and provides a full account of the Israeli as well as the Arab positions on the issues. Somehow, the Heritage Foundation has failed to even note in passing that this publication is included in the kits. 1

The Heritage Foundation critique of the chronology of UN activities fails to mention that the list includes explicit reference to occasions when Arab and PLO forces attacked Israel, as well as instances when Israel struck first. The chronology also notes that Israel has had reason to be skeptical about the ability of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) "to prevent PLO attacks launched from Lebanon against Israel." Thus, the Heritage Foundation claim that "nothing is said about UNIFIL's almost total failure to prevent PLO attacks on Israeli towns" is an obvious falsehood. The chronology does not use the terms PLO and Palestinian interchangeably as charged by the Heritage Foundation, but rather refers to each one as appropriate in the context of the situation. The chronology certainly does not give "the impression that the PLO is justified when it claims to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people." The question of Palestinian representation is not addressed in the summary, which is devoted to UN actions, not Palestinian politics.

By quoting one phrase out of context, the Heritage Foundation falsely claims that the chronology attempts to "sanitize" the infamous 1975 General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism. The chronology notes that "US Ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, called the resolution 'an obscene act.'" It should be noted for the record, moreover, that UNA-USA took the lead at that time in trying to prevent the passage of the resolution and then in condemning it as "repugnant and dangerous." In fact, this unprecedented statement by the leaders of UNA-USA was quoted by Senator Moynihan in his speech before the General Assembly on the Matter. 2

The Heritage Foundation is also wrong to claim that the chronology "almost entirely ignores the central issue of the Middle East conflict—the challenge to Israel's right to exist as a sovereign state." The chronology in fact refers repeatedly to both the need to recognize Israel's right to exist and the importance of diplomatic recognition as a key to peaceful resolution of issues in the Middle East. "Throughout the history of the conflict, the western nations have supported the right

It should be noted that a member of the Heritage Foundation staff participated, at UNA-USA's invitation, in last year's Issues Conference, which is held annually to air a variety of viewpoints on the topics to be addressed in this annual publication. It is thus particularly galling that the Heritage Foundation has failed to even mention the existence of this publication.

<sup>2&</sup>quot;The United Nations Association of the United States," noted Ambassador Moynihan, "has for the first time in its history appealed directly to each of the 141 other delegations in New York not to do this unspeakable thing."

#### The New World Information Order (NWIO)

The brief section of the Heritage Foundation statement on the NWIO contains similar distortions. The Heritage Foundation claims that "UNA's Guide for Model U.N. Delegates exhibits a pro-NWIO bias, for instance, by comparing the NWIO to the Associated Press struggle to break into the international news service cartel 80 years ago when it was dominated by Reuters and the German Wolff agencies." This is a classic case of distorting a statement by taking it out of context, since the UNA-USA publication notes that this comparison is made by "Third World spokesmen in their campaign for a New World Information Order." UNA-USA has not endorsed that statement here or elsewhere; it simply mentions some of the arguments of those favoring a NWIO as well as arguments of those opposing it.

Similarly, the Heritage Foundation falsely states that the UNA-USA publication fails "to note the grave threat posed to press freedom by NWIO under the shibboleth of 'protection of journalists' (i.e., licensing of western newsmen in the Third World)." The UNA-USA paper in fact points out that the UNESCO Commission for the Study of Communications Problems (the MacBride Commission) underlined that "to propose a licensing system for journalists was dangerous since it would require someone to stipulate who would be entitled to claim such protection. Journalists, the Commission observed, will be fully protected only when everyone's rights are guaranteed." The UNA-USA publication also notes that the Soviet member of the Commission dissented on a recommendation that "censorship or arbitrary control of information should be abolished." It is absurd to assert, as the Heritage Foundation has done, that the UNA-USA materials exhibit a pro-NWIO bias. As before, the obvious case of bias is in the Heritage Foundation's account of the UNA-USA materials.

It should be noted that UNA-USA in March 1981 issued the following statement regarding UNESCO's consideration of the proposed New World Information Order: "The United Nations Association of the United States of America stands fully behind the freedom of the press and totally rejects any attempt at government control of the media....If UNESCO, despite US efforts, ultimately makes decisions that interfere with press freedom, serious questions would inevitably be raised about U.S. participation in the organization." Moreover, UNA-USA has organized a series of national and regional seminars to increase discussion of the potential implications of a New World Information Order, with some of the most prominent and articulate defenders of a free press participating. When the World Federation of UNAs held an international symposium on the topic in 1981, UNA-USA ensured that this point of view had the strongest possible representation in the international dialogue.

#### Conclusions

As this evidence makes abundantly clear, the Heritage Foundation is guilty of more than shallow research and sloppy copy-editing. Its attack

Chairman of the Association Elliot L. Richardson Chairman, Board of Governors Orville L. Freeman Chairman, National Council Cyrus R. Vance Ruth J. Hinerfeld Past President, League of Women Voters, USA

Harry W. Knight Chairman, Hillsboro Associates, Inc.

Estelle Linzer Southern New York State Division, UNA

Jean Picker US Representative, UN Social Development Committee (1969-1977)

Richard J. Schmeelk Executive Managing Director, Salomon Brothers Inc.

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William J. vanden Heuvel Partner — Stroock & Stroock & Lavan

John R. Petty Chairman, Marine Midland Bank, N.A. Inc. Chairman, Finance & Budget Committee Ivan Selin Chairman, American Management Systems, Inc.

Chairman, Corporate Council for International Policy William S. Woodside Chairman, American Can Company Chairman, Policy Studies Committee Robert V. Roosa Partner — Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Chairman, Economic Policy Council Robert O. Anderson Chairman of the Board, Atlantic Richfield Company Chairman, Soviet Parallel Studies Program Walter J. Stoessel, Jr. Former Deputy Secretary of State

Chairman, WFUNA Committee Christopher H. Phillips President, The National Council for US-China Trade

Jean Benjamin

John C. Bierwirth Chairman, Grumman Corporation R. Carroll Cannon Chairman, Council of Chapter & Division Presidents

C. W. Carson, Jr. Vice Chairman, Chemical Bank

Sybil Craig Rochester Chapter, UNA

Arthur T. Downey Partner — Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan

Patricia K. Di Giorgio President, San Francisco Chapter, UNA

Mary Hall St. Louis Chapter, UNA

Dr. Armand Hammer Chairman, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Ulric Haynes, Jr. Vice President, International Business Planning Cummins Engine Co.

Jerome Jacobson Vice Chairman, Burroughs Corporation

Leo Nevas Vice President, International League for Human Rights

Russell E. Palmer Dean, The Wharton School The University of Pennsylvania

Arthur Ross Vice Chairman & Managing Director Central National Corporation

Rabbi Alexander Schindler President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Edith B. Segall Chairman, Conference of UN Representatives

Jacob Sheinkman Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO

Helmut Sonnenfeldt Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution

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Michael Witunski Staff Vice President, McDonnell Douglas Corp.

## United Nations Association of the United States of America



212.697.3232

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 Cable: UNASAMER

President Robert M. Ratner

Founding Chairman Robert S. Benjamin

Chairman Emeritus James S. McDonnell 1899-1980

Honorary Chairman Arthur J. Goldberg

National Chairman, UN Day 1983 (By appointment of the President of the U.S.A.) William M. Ellinghaus, President American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

August 31, 1983

MEMORANDUM

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS T0:

ROBERT M. RATNER, PRESIDENT FROM:

Orville Freeman asked me to send you the enclosed copy of the most recent Heritage Foundation report which attacks Model UN's and UNA. The report is biased, full of distortions, inaccuracies, deliberately misleading statements and deliberate ommissions.

Orville would like to discuss this report at our Governors meeting on the 19th, at which time we will substantiate all of the above charges in detail. (If you cannot attend the meeting, this material will be sent to you immediately following the meeting, before you receive the Minutes of the meeting.)

Enclosed you will find a new draft Agenda with two items added: VI. the Heritage Foundation report, and V. a discussion on the meeting Chairman Richardson and Ed Luck had with Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar on August 17th.

If you have not already notified us whether or not you will be able to attend, please do so now.

I look forward to seeing you on the 19th.

Executive Vice President Edward C. Luck

Vice President, National Field Program Peggy Carlin

Vice Piesident, Financial Development Richard B. Wiener

Assistant Treasurer Louis J. Provenzale



## United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1983 - 1:00 to 4:00 PM

#### UNA'S CONFERENCE ROOM

#### ORVILLE L. FREEMAN - PRESIDING

### AGENDA ITEM I, II, III TO BE CONDUCTED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

- MINUTES OF LAST MEETING ON MAY 16, 1983
   (You should have recieved these Minutes in the mail the latter part of June.)
- II. A) DISCUSSION OF THE SUCCESSION PROCEDURE WHEN BOB RATNER GIVES UP HIS PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AS OF JULY 1, 1984
  - B) DISCUSSION OF BOB RATNER'S CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP AFTER JULY 1, 1984
- III. OTHER EXECUTIVE CHANGES
- IV. FINANCIAL REPORT
- V. MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AUGUST 17, 1983
- VI. HERITAGE FOUNDATION'S REPORT ATTACKING MODEL UN'S AND UNA
- VII. REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW MULTILATERAL ISSUES & INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM
- VIII. PLANS FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL PLENARY OCTOBER 12th & 13th
- IX. UPDATE ON POLICY STUDIES ACTIVITIES
- X. WORLD FEDERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION (WFUNA)
- XI. OTHER BUSINESS
  - A) REACTION TO THE CONVENTION
  - B) ADJOURNMENT

No. 282

The Heritage Foundation

214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202)546-4400

# A United Nations Assessment Project Study

August 11, 1983

# THE MODEL U.N. PROGRAM: TEACHING UNREALITY

#### INTRODUCTION

As high school and college students return to class this fall, another cycle of Model United Nations conferences will be starting. The mock United Nations has become a very popular event, involving over 50,000 students yearly in over 2,000 U.S. schools. At these schools, the Model U.N. program introduces young Americans to the U.N., one of the world's most important multinational bodies.

Yet there is considerable evidence that the young participants in the program are not being taught the full truth about the U.N., its role in the world, or its impact on the United States. Instead, students are being led to believe that the structure, practices, and issues of the U.N. accurately reflect global reality. The students are not being taught that on many key issues the U.N. distorts reality and even exacerbates tensions. The fact that many U.S. public schools are not presenting a balanced picture of the U.N. is very serious. It raises questions about how carefully parents and school officials monitor what takes place in their schools' Model U.N projects.

There is shocking unreality in the U.N. roles faithfully acted out by the students playing delegates from the United States, the USSR, Great Britain, East Germany, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and the whole cast of 158 U.N. member states. As they re-create the debates and speeches of the U.N. General Assembly, the special political committee sessions, and the forums of specialized agencies like UNESCO, the students are led to believe that the East-West conflict and the battle between the values of the free world and those of communist world somehow have abated and are now replaced with the "North-South Dialogue." The students find themselves in the frustrating world of the U.N.'s one-nation, one-vote protocol, where the free nations of the West (which pay over 65 percent of the total U.N. budget) are constantly vilified by the undemocratic

its function as a resource bank, training center and internship program for refining and nurturing the Model U.N. Conference. This it does quite well. A Heritage Foundation survey of 25 Model U.N. programs nation wide, including the National High School and College Model U.N.s in New York and the large annual Harvard University Model U.N., found that about 72 percent use the UNA "Model U.N. Survival Kit" and/or other UNA curriculum and research materials. Almost 25 percent of these Model U.N.s are run by those closely linked to UNA's Model U.N. and Youth Department.

UNA tends to have a strong influence on the American Model U.N. educational event through two avenues: its research materials, publications on Model U.N. teaching and its UNA backgrounders on U.N. issues; and its intern and Model U.N. training program, which tends to produce the student managers who run the bigger Model U.N. national competitions. UNA really has no rival as a Model U.N. consultant. What is most serious is that no consultant to the Model projects balances UNA by approaching the U.N. from a skeptical or analytically critical perspective.

It is the drama of the Model U.N., the careful acting out of actual U.N. working session protocol, complete, in some cases, with native costumes like Arabic headdresses and Cuban battle fatigues, that makes the Model U.N. fun for students. UNA has filled a vacuum by helping schools dramatize the U.N. version of international diplomacy in as much detail as a Model U.N. group cares to undertake.

UNA hosts an annual "Secretariat Seminar" at its New York City headquarters at the end of the school year in late May. The seminar invites the student Secretaries General of Model U.N. conferences and their advisors from all over the U.S. for a two-day training session on how to run Model U.N. simulations. This year's seminar featured a day of meetings at the United Nations itself, where U.N. officials from the International Labor Organization, the U.N. Human Rights Commission and other agencies addressed the group. The discussion centered on simulating U.N. specialized agencies like the International Labor Organization, UNESCO, and the World Health Organization, in addition to the usual Model U.N. staging of mock General Assemblies and Security Councils. Attendees included about 40 high school and college students and teachers as well as some representatives of state departments of Jordan Horvath, coordinator of the UNA Model U.N. and Youth Department, notes that the seminar usually draws about 50 participants.1

The Heritage Foundation was invited to attend this year's Secretariat Seminar by UNA's Gail Reiss, but one week later the invitation was abruptly withdrawn.

There is no analysis of the internal problems that many developing countries create for themselves—such as the socialist and price control policies of a Tanzania. According to many experts, these are the real causes of underdevelopment. The UNA booklet does not tell its student readers that many specialists on economic development fear that NIEO policies could strangle growth and thus sentence a developing country to remain permanently underdeveloped.

## THE BIAS IN THE UNA MODEL U.N. CURRICULUM

"Teaching About the United Nations," a UNA manual for Model U.N. teachers and students, illustrates some of the worst bias and blindspots in UNA's (and NEA's) Model U.N. editorial policy. By highlighting the artificial "North-South Dialogue," while largely disregarding the East-West conflict in this booklet and other Model U.N. materials, UNA does students the disservice of covering up one of the major geopolitical realities of the age.

Faithfully described, however, is the U.N.'s concentration on two issues, which are raised in virtually every U.N. forum from the General Assembly to UNESCO: Israel and South Africa. UNA's Model U.N. research materials encourage support for the U.N.'s continual condemnation of these two countries. In today's U.N., the Soviet bloc nations and their allies in the Group of 77, the Third World voting bloc now consisting of over 120 nations, consistently censure the policies of Israel while promoting the policies of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Though widely recognized as a terrorist group, the PLO is never criticized at the U.N. for its terrorist tactics. In addition, PLO indebtedness to the Soviet Union for arms and training is openly admitted by PLO leaders themselves. But the use of the PLO as a surrogate subversive force by the Soviet Union to destabilize Israel and the Middle East is never mentioned at the U.N. Nor is it mentioned by UNA in its Model U.N. publications for students and teachers.

### Middle East

The UNA "Guide to Delegate Preparation," designed for briefing Model U.N. students and their teacher advisors, treats "the U.N. and the Arab-Israeli conflict" in an explicitly one-sided manner. Though this may mirror what goes on at the U.N., it is not an honest guide if it ignores what really has happened in the Middle East. Examples:

\*The UNA's five-page summary of the conflict repeatedly points an accusing finger at Israel for "invading" or "attacking" its Arab neighbors. Only once does the UNA handbook mention PLO attacks on Israel.

\*The summary is silent about the well-documented PLO record of terrorism. Nothing is said about the unrelenting war that the PLO has conducted against Israel, which not only has included attacks on civilian settlements, but also on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.

\*There is no mention here of the extensive U.N. funding of Marxist guerrilla groups, including the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan African Congress (PAC--actually a Maoist group) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Both ANC and SWAPO have strong ideological and military ties to Moscow. Since 1975, the U.N. has given at least \$130 million to the ANC, PAC, SWAPO, the PLO and other Marxist and Maoist national liberation movements, including the MPLA (now the Marxist government of Angola) and FRELIMO (now the Marxist government of Mozambique).

\*Conversely, there is no mention by UNA of the fact that such non-Marxist liberation movements as the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which now controls large parts of Angola, and the Mozambique National Resistance, now fighting FRELIMO in Mozambique and controlling large areas of that country, including rail lines and transportation routes, receive no U.N. aid of any kind.

## The New World Information Order (NWIO)

NWIO, one of the key political debates at UNESCO, is a Soviet bloc inspired strategy, which encourages Third World countries to threaten Western news agencies with expulsion and taxation in order to secure more favorable Western news coverage and increased foreign aid for mass communications from the industrialized Western nations.

\*UNA's Guide for Model U.N. delegates exhibits a pro-NWIO bias, for instance, by comparing the NWIO to the Associated Press struggle to break into the international news service cartel 80 years ago when it was dominated by the Reuters and the German Wolff agencies.

\*UNA neglects to say that the NWIO, unlike AP, is based on the idea of massive Western aid (\$15-\$20 billion is the suggested figure) to Third World news agencies. Nor does UNA deem it necessary to note the grave threat posed to press freedom by NWIO under the shibboleth of "protection of journalists" (i.e., licensing of Western newsmen in the Third World).

\*No mention is made of the heavy leftist and Marxist bias of the newly formed UNESCO media aid bureau, the International Programme for the Development of Communication, both in rhetoric and in funding approval for Third World mass communication projects.4

OTHER CURRICULUM AIDS SUGGESTED BY UNA

### Population

In Gail Reiss's "U.N. Supplement," published by UNA for "Great Decisions '83," the social studies guide for teachers

Ibid., pp. 1-3.

Thomas G. Gulick, "The IPDC: UNESCO vs. the Free Press," Heritage Foundation Backgrounder #253, March 10, 1983, p. 5.

### Disarmament

UNA also recommends a new NEA teacher's guide called "Choices: A Unit on Conflict and Nuclear War" as a Model U.N. resource. "Choices" focuses students' attention on the horrors of nuclear war and the notion of deterrence. The need for an adequate U.S. defense to check the Soviet buildup is almost ignored; it is suggested that this is too expensive. Therefore, the favored "choices" offered the student by this booklet emphasize nuclear weapons negotiations. It is strongly implied that the Soviets want disarmament and peace very badly, and indeed have no other "choice." Completely omitted is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the use of Cuban proxies in Africa and the Soviet buildup in Central America. The fact that the USSR is expanding its nuclear and conventional arsenal is a choice not recognized in "Choices." UNA material on this critical question leaves out a number of contrasting "choices" faced by those concerned about their nation's security, such as the choice to discourage an enemy through a superior defense force.

## U.N. Peacekeeping

UNA calls U.N. Peacekeeping operations "the most controversial, the most highly publicized, and in many respects the most constructive and successful of its peace and security activities."8 In an attempt to substantiate this, UNA offers a woefully inadequate summary of why U.N. peacekeeping activities are so controversial and actually ineffective. For example, in recounting for students the history of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), UNA never alludes to UNIFIL problems such as its inability to control PLO attacks and even its collaboration with the PLO to supply intelligence and explosives to PLO guerrillas.9 Nor does UNA provide overall analysis of U.N. peacekeeping efforts such as the fact that the U.N. has failed to prevent the outbreak of some 93 armed conflicts occurring between 1945 and 1977. This is despite an expenditure of at least \$3 billion (\$1 billion contributed by the United States) of U.N. funds on peacekeeping since the U.N. founding. 10

## Human Rights

Another U.N. research leaflet recommended for Model U.N. students is entitled "The U.N. and International Human Rights Instruments." This four-page summary gives flattering portraits of such U.N. documents as "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" of 1948, of which it says:

Roger A. Brooks, "U.N. Peacekeeping: An Empty Mandate," Heritage Foundation Backgrounder #262, April 20, 1983, pp. 14-15.

10 Ibid., pp. 1-2.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Guide to Delegate Preparation" (New York: United Nations Association, 1982-83 edition), p. 10.

To wit: the U.S. and the Western nations are wealthy because they have "exploited" the natural resources of the Third World. Therefore, the West must expiate its guilt by giving more foreign aid—with no strings attached.

No other view of why the Third World is poor or why the West is economically successful is offered to the Model U.N. student. All he or she gets is an implicit condemnation of the free market system and the idea that the global socialism of the NIEO will rescue the Third World from poverty.

### Model U.N. Conferences

This May, Heritage attended the U.S. High School Model United Nations conference, held at the New York Hilton. Participating were 1,700 students from 150 schools. All the hotel conference rooms and ballrooms were abuzz with over twenty U.N. simulations, ranging from the General Assembly to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, from the U.N. High Commissionfor Refugees to regional meetings of NATO and the League of Arab States.

The debate and caliber of students were honor roll level and above. The Director of the General Assembly was a veteran of eight such National High School tournaments. He wielded the gavel, reeled off the parliamentary procedure with a blasé air and reminded the high schoolers of their l a.m. curfew. He is nowadays a lawyer, still in his twenties, who likes these Model U.N. meetings and keeps coming back for more. Up to a third of the participants are returnees. When the Model U.N. high schoolers go to college, many return to act as conference officials and moderators. The national conference is as much a social event as it is a Model U.N. conference.

But the U.N. is acted out to the maximum. In the General Assembly, messengers hurry from delegation to delegation. There are endless speeches and caucuses. In the press room, students mimeograph copies of delegate resolutions. On a table is a briefing book from last year's national model U.N. for the "Special Session on the Progress of the New International Economic Order." It advises the high school delegates that, on the question of "Sovereignty over Natural Resources.... The crucial issue...concerns the laws and regulations over transnational corporations which exploit natural resources in a host country." UNA reference materials are available for student delegates in the press room.

UNA does not run the National High School Model U.N., but many of the key officials are former UNA interns or graduates of the UNA Secretariat Seminar. The Director-General this year was Jordan Horvath, UNA's Model U.N. coordinator.

The National Mcdel U.N. for college students draws about 1,400 students from 140 colleges and universities; it was held this year at the New York City Grand Hyatt Hotel. David Bederman, a Princeton student and National Model U.N. veteran, graduate of

The reaction of teachers at the Philadelphia World Affairs Model U.N. to the Model U.N. teaching device is probably typical of teacher advisors nation wide. They agreed that the main purpose of the Model U.N. is to educate students concerning current events and diplomacy. The trouble is that the U.N. sees "current events" through its NIEO filter. As for learning the "rudiments of diplomacy," the U.N. is a better laboratory for study of power bloc voting and socialist propaganda tactics than for study of "diplomacy."

The composite picture obtained from more than two dozen Model U.N.s is that the project tends to cast the U.S. as a capitalist villain and the West in general as the exploiter of the Third World. Nationalism, the free market and defense spending are generally associated with exploitation and imperialism at the Model U.N.s. Support for the New International Economic Order and global economic development administered by the U.N. and its agencies is the implicit theme of most Model U.N.s. These are offered to the Model U.N. student as probably "the only way" of solving Third World underdevelopment and the world economic crisis. The very nature of today's U.N. and the Model U.N. policy of replicating the real United Nations as closely as possible naturally lead the student to see the NIEO and the United Nations administration of a NIEO global welfare state as the only solutions to securing peace and ending warfare among the nations.

This is a distorted view of international economics and Third World development. It does not show that the West is already generous with its loans and foreign aid credits. It does not acknowledge the important role of private investment. And it fails to tell students that individual liberty is usually repressed in those countries advocating NIEO.

#### CONCLUSION

Today's Model United Nations program in the U.S. is uncritical of the United Nations and biased in favor of the NIEO because of the strong influence of UNA, NEA and their affiliates. A balanced program in international affairs for U.S. high school and college students is urgently needed. A healthy alternative to the Model U.N. program that could provide high school and college students with a realistic picture of today's geopolitics would be to conduct a "mock East-West Summit." Students could act out the actual diplomatic battle of the U.S. and its Western allies versus the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc satellites. Third World countries would be either participants or observers. Pro-Western national liberation movements would be represented as well as Marxist-oriented groups and they could debate each other. Multiple meetings could be held under the Summit Meeting banner on subjects as diverse as defense, education, human rights, global ecology, use of space, natural resources and trade and foreign policy.

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Ruth J. Hinerfeld Past President, League of Women Voters, USA Harry W. Knight Chairman, Hillsboro Associates, Inc.

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Jean Picker US Representative, UN Social Development Committee (1969-1977) Richard J. Schmeelk Executive Managing Director, Salomon Brothers Inc.

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## United Nations Association of the United States of America



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212.697.3232 Cable: UNASAMER

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Honorary Chairman Arthur J. Goldberg

National Chairman, UN Day 1983 (By appointment of the President of the U.S.A.) William M. Ellinghaus, President American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

August 17th, 1983

### MEMORANDUM

T0: THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

FROM: ROBERT M. RATNER, PRESIDENT

RE: NEXT MEETING, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1983 - 1:00 to 4:00 PM

I hope you are having a pleasant summer.

If you have read the minutes of the meeting of May 16th, you are aware that these summer months at UNA probably have been the most hectic we have ever gone through. We have completed a restructuring of the staff and a reorganization of our program.

While we still face enormous financial hurdles, we have temporarily solved what could have been a disasterous cash flow situation. It took some adroit maneuvering and the cooperation of a Governor to do this. As a matter of fact, we have even launched a new fundraising campaign, although we don't call it that, which could put our financial situation on a more even keel. You should have all received the materials around which this campaign is based.

As you can see from the enclosed Agenda, it may be necessary to make some decisions now, which we thought could be postponed for a while.

I am sure you will be interested in learning about the progress of our reorganized program, and particularly about the development of our Multilateral Issues and Institutions Program. There have also been very interesting developments in the Policy Studies area, there are very exciting plans for the upcoming EPC Plenary, and this will be the first Governors' meeting since one of our most effective Conventions.

As you can also see, Orville Freeman will be Chairing the meeting.

I hope you will make every effort to attend this meeting, and would appreciate it very much if you would return the enclosed postal card letting us know that you will be with us.

As in the past, we plan to make it a working lunch, starting at 1:00 PM and concluding by 4:00 PM. I look forward to seeing you on September 19th in UNA's CONFERENCE ROOM.

Executive Vice President Edward C. Luck

Vice President, National Field Program Peggy Carlin

Vice President, Richard B. Wiener Assistant Treasurer Louis J. Provenzale



## United Nations Association of the United States of America

300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 212 697 3232

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1983 - 1:00 to 4:00 PM

#### UNA'S CONFERENCE ROOM

#### ORVILLE L. FREEMAN - PRESIDING

### AGENDA ITEMS I, II, and III TO BE CONDUCTED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

- MINUTES OF LAST MEETING ON MAY 16, 1983.
   (You should have received these Minutes in the mail the latter part of June.)
- II. A) DISCUSSION OF THE SUCCESSION PROCEDURE WHEN BOB RATNER GIVES UP HIS PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AS OF JULY 1, 1984
  - B) DISCUSSION OF BOB RATNER'S CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP AFTER JULY 1, 1984
- III. OTHER EXECUTIVE CHANGES
- IV. FINANCIAL REPORT
- V. REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW MULTILATERAL ISSUES & INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM
- VI. PLANS FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL PLENARY, OCTOBER 12th & 13th
- VII. UPDATE ON POLICY STUDIES ACTIVITIES
- VIII. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (WFUNA)
- IX. OTHER BUSINESS
  - A) REACTION TO THE CONVENTION
  - B) ADJOURNMENT

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Vice Chairmen Estelle Linzer President, Southern New York State Division, UNA

Leo Nevas Vice President, International League for Human Rights

Jean Picker US Representative, UN Social Development Committee (1969-1977)

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300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017

National Chairman, UN Day 1982 (By appointment of the President of the U.S.A.) Robert Anderson, Chairman Rockwell International Corporation

Cable: UNASAMER

February 22, 1983

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler President Union of American Hebrew Congregations 838 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

The Nominating Committee of the United Nations Association has completed its work on the slate of Officers and Directors to be submitted at the Convention of UNA/USA on May 28-31, 1983. I am pleased to inform you that you have been nominated for reelection to the Board of Directors for a 5-year term.

As a current Director, you are automatically privileged to be a delegate at the Convention. I hope you will attend some or all of the sessions of the Convention about which you will be receiving more details shortly.

Your service to the Association in past years has meant a great deal to the achievement of the organization's programs. I look forward to your continued interest in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Ivan Selin Chairman

Nominating Committee

Executive Vice President Arthur R. Day Vice President, National Field Program Peggy Carlin Vice President, Research and Policy Studies Edward C. Luck Vice President, Financial Development Richard B. Wiener Assistant Treasurer and Controller, Louis J. Provenzale