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NNBASA

December 28, 1993 14 Tevet 5754

Neen Hunt, Executive Vice President United Nations Association of the USA 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear Neen:

In response to your recent letter in behalf of the UNA-USA, I am pleased to enclose a check for \$100.00, my 1993 contribution towards the superb work undertaken by this fine organization.

With every good wish for health, happiness and peace in the coming New Year, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

December 23, 1993 9 Tevet 5754

From: Edie Miller

To: Paul Rockfeld

Pleas let me have a check for \$100. from Rabbi Schindler's Discretionary Fund for the United Nations Association of the USA. Send check to me for transmittal.

Thanks.



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors William J. vanden Heuvel

Chair, Executive Committee George D. Langdon, Jr.

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

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Executive Vice President Chief Operating Officer Neen Hunt

Executive Director, Washington Office Steven A. Dimoff

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

December 17, 1993

Dear Friend:

Sud & 1000 A few weeks ago UNA-USA's Annual Giving Fund Chair, Elliot Richardson, wrote to you to thank you for your 1992 gift and to ask for your invaluable assistance today, as we come to the close of calendar and fiscal year 1993. As you know, our Association takes pride in its independence, and is not supported by the U.N. or the U.S. government. Rather, we rely on the support of our members for a substantial part of our operating expenses.

Many of your fellow members have already responded to Ambassador Richardson's appeal--matching and even exceeding their gift of last year. Might we ask that you too consider such a tax-deductable gift at this time. It's not too late, for us or for you.

Finally, in the event that this letter and your check have crossed in the mail, please excuse our reminder, and accept our most sincere thanks for your very important support.

On behalf of Ambassador Richardson and all the leadership and staff of UNA-USA, please accept our best wishes for a joyous and peaceful holiday season.

Executive Vice President

UNAUSA

November 23, 1992

From: Edie Miller

To: Fred Cohen

Please let me have a check for \$100. from the contingency line, payable to the United Nations Association of the USA. Let me have the check for transmittal.

Many thanks.

ARCHIVES



JOHN C. WHITEHEAD CHAIRMAN

ONITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA November 19, 1992

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

Dear Alex:

I was sorry to learn that you have felt the need to step down from our Board, but I can well appreciate your reasons. Your service to the Association has meant a great deal to us and we will continue to think of you as a key member of the UNA family.

As you can well appreciate, this is a very special time in history. Never before has the UN or UNA been presented with such important opportunities. Our task is to see to it that the UN and the new US administration act in a way to fulfill the promise of the post-Cold War era.

At UNA we are making a difference where and when it matters most. I am enclosing a paper highlighting some of our specific legislative accomplishments during the 102nd Congress. I think that you will agree that it is an impressive record by any standard.

But you will also appreciate as a Governor that sustaining this momentum will require accelerating the flow of unrestricted income into the Association. Every financial discussion we've had leads to this central conclusion. The first responsibility for making this happen lies with us, the top leaders of UNA.

Your support is critical to our continued success, so please give as generously as possible to our Annual Giving Fund. A year-end gift would make a dramatic difference and would be greatly appreciated.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

John C. Whitehead

Chairman



United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 697-3232

October 21, 1992

UNA-USA LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING 102ND CONGRESS

Over the past two years the United Nations Association (UNA-USA) has compiled a remarkable track record on Capitol Hill. As the seven highlights noted below make clear, UNA-USA is making sure that the voices of its 31,000 members are heard in the nation's capital. With a growing range of programs to involve the nation's lawmakers, UNA-USA is redoubling its efforts to bring the United Nations, U.S. policymakers, and the American people together to strengthen the United Nations and the U.S. role in it.

1) Revision of the Kassebaum amendment to permit full funding of U.S. obligations to the United Nations system:

UNA-USA Chair John C. Whitehead met with Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-KA) in April 1991 to discuss the revision of legislation that had previously limited U.S. assessed contributions to the U.N. system. This resulted in our support for legislation that permits full funding of U.S.-U.N. assessments for the first time since 1986. The language was included in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-138).

2) Funding of U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping through the Department of Defense (DOD):

Prior to adjournment in early October, Congress, with UNA-USA encouragement, approved legislation that enables the U.S. to provide up to \$300 million in DOD funds, supplies, or equipment for unanticipated U.N. peacekeeping obligations in FY 1993. This precedent-setting legislation followed an on-the-record endorsement by UNA-USA National Council Co-Chair Cyrus Vance of legislation, co-sponsored by Senators Paul Simon (D-IL) and Warren Rudman (R-NH), that would shift U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping from the Department of State to the Department of Defense. The Simon-Rudman legislation will be introduced at the outset of the 103rd Congress in early 1993.

3) Passage of increased levels of financial support for U.S. voluntary contributions to the United Nations:

UNA-USA testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in February 1991 on the importance of increased U.S. financial support of United Nations voluntary programs, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, UNA-USA voiced opposition to executive branch efforts to reduce U.S.-U.N. voluntary contributions by 12 percent in FY 1992. Our efforts resulted in substantial increases in funding levels for these programs in both FY 1992 and 1993.

4) United States ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):

UNA-USA played a leading role, along with other nationally-based NGOs, in the April 1992 Senate decision to approve U.S. accession to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Both UNA-USA Board of Governors Chair Max M. Kampelman and Association Chair John C. Whitehead wrote to members of the Senate urging support for the treaty, while UNA-USA constituencies were provided with briefing materials to inform their senators of public support for U.S. ratification of the treaty. The U.S. became the 109th country to ratify the treaty in June 1992.

5) Focusing national attention on the legal and institutional issues to be considered by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED):

In conjunction with followup on the 1990 Global Policy Project, "Uniting Nations for the Earth," UNA-USA National Council Co-Chair Elliot L. Richardson and the project's National Advisory Committee Chair Edmund S. Muskie presented testimony on UNA-USA's recommendations on UNCED to the House Foreign Affairs Committee in July 1991. UNA's Washington office staff served in an observer capacity on the U.S. delegation to the final Preparatory Conference dealing with institutional issues, and also drafted portions of the International Environmental Leadership Act, which passed the House of Representatives in early October.

6) Encouragement of continuing congressional oversight of United States policy toward the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

UNA-USA has been instrumental in encouraging U.S. policymakers continually to review progress in reforming UNESCO. Following issuance of its panel's report on UNESCO in November 1989, UNA-USA worked with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to require a U.S. government report on the status of UNESCO's reforms. The language requiring such a report was included in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-138), and the report was issued by the Secretary of State on July 24, 1992.

7) Favorable Senate Foreign Relations Committee consideration for enhanced U.S. involvement in U.N. collective security arrangements:

Leaders of this year's UNA-USA Global Policy Project on collective security were key witnesses at a recent hearing to consider U.S. participation in U.N. collective security arrangements. Advisory Committee Chair R. James Woolsey and panel member Admiral Leon A. Edney (Ret.) commented on Senator Joseph Biden's (D-DE) resolution (S.J.Res. 325) to encourage the U.S. to designate American armed forces that could enforce Security Council decisions under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter. The resolution was favorably considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in late September and will likely be reintroduced next year.



Chairman of the Association John C. Whitehead

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Co-Chairmen, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

Chairman, U.N. Day 1990 Drew Lewis

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Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945 March 1991

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ISSUES ARISING FROM THE GULF WAR AND THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS*

1. Prosecution of War Crimes

In his address before Congress on March 5, 1991, President Bush promised: "For all that Saddam has done to his own people, to the Kuwaitis, and to the entire world--Saddam and those around him are accountable." It remains to be determined not only how individuals will be brought to justice, but also how the Iraqi government can be charged with violations of international law.

The U.N. Security Council did not incorporate in Resolution 686 any authorization or direction that a war crimes tribunal be established to consider allegations of misconduct by Iraqi officials and soldiers. Resolution 670 establishes the liability of the Iraqi government and of individuals for grave breaches of Geneva Convention IV of 1949 (Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War). At this early stage of the post-Gulf War period, the absence of a Council decision on the prosecution of individuals is not surprising. The question of an international war crimes tribunal can be addressed by the Council in the coming weeks and months as the evidence of war crimes is obtained and analyzed and as alleged war criminals are identified and personal jurisdiction over them obtained.

Nor has there been any reported decision by the coalition governments establishing how prosecution of alleged Iraqi war criminals might be undertaken—by an international war crimes tribunal, a coalition war crimes tribunal, or by the national courts or military tribunals of individual coalition governments (particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia). Further, Iraqi POWs continue to be screened to attempt to identify suspects. Therefore, it remains uncertain how many alleged war criminals are in the custody of coalition authorities.

*Copyright 1991 by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. Prepared by David J. Scheffer, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. For further information, see "The United Nations in the Gulf Crisis and Options for U.S. Policy", Occasional Paper No. 1, United Nations Association of the U.S.A., October 1990, and "Roles for the United Nations After the Gulf War," Occasional Paper No. 3, United Nations Association of the U.S.A., February 1991.

An international war crimes tribunal established by the U.N. Security Council might be regarded as more legitimate, both legally and politically, for prosecuting Iraqi officials than would a tribunal established by the coalition or trials held in Kuwaiti orSaudi Arabian courts. The charter of the international tribunalwould be approved by the Security Council and thus the kinds of international crimes it could handle and the procedural requirements of prosecution well established. The international tribunal's composition might consist of judges from the coalition governments (including Arab coalition partners) and from non-coalition governments that played no role in the Gulf War. A prominent Palestinian lawyer and Israeli lawyer might also be invited to sit as judges in order to achieve political balance.

The liability of the Iraqi government for violations of numerous conventions and principles of international law is confirmed in various of the relevant Security Council resolutions. If the political process proves unsatisfactory, then action could be taken against Iraq in the International Court of Justice with respect to some international conventions, particularly ones regarding diplomatic rights, privileges, and protections.

2. Restitution

Security Council Resolution 686 requires of Iraq that it "[a]ccept in principle its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third states, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq." Governmental claims ultimately may be filed against Iraq in the International Court of Justice, but the likelihood of Iraq accepting the Court's jurisdiction is problematic (although the Security Council could request of Iraq that it make good on its acceptance of the principle of liability by accepting the Court's jurisdiction). Since the Sanctions Committee of the Security Council has been collecting information on damages, governmental claims against Iraq probably will be initially lodged with the Sanctions Committee. For example, Egypt announced in early March that it would seek reparations for revenue lost as a consequence of Iraqi aggression, that it was basing its request upon Security Council resolutions, and that it would lodge its request with the Council.

The Security Council could authorize the establishment of an international claims tribunal to handle the multitude of financial and damage claims that will be lodged against the Iraqi government by victims (governments, companies, individuals) of the Iraqi aggression and occupation. Otherwise, a complex web of cases in scores of national

courts could result in a chaotic and inequitable division of Iraqi assets and reparations judgments. An international claims tribunal probably would be considered more legitimately constituted and just in its adjudication of claims than would be national courts.

The financial resources to support money judgments against Iraq could be drawn from at least two major sources. First, the frozen foreign assets of Iraq could be placed under the control of the international claims tribunal and amounts from it applied to various claims judgments. However, the total amount of the frozen assets ranges between \$6 billion to \$8 billion. Kuwait's damage claims alone may exceed \$100 billion. Second, revenue from the export of Iraqi oil might be garnished under the authority of the U.N. Security Council and administration of the international claims tribunal. A certain percentage of the export revenue (which before the Gulf War averaged about \$17 billion a year) then could be applied to the claims. The Security Council could direct Iraq to resume oil production and establish certain financial facilities to facilitate U.N. control of the revenue earned on Iraq's oil exports. The international claims tribunal then would have access to the amounts collected.

The Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal established by the Algiers Accord in connection with the hostage crisis of 1980 provides a useful precedent for further consideration of an international claims tribunal following the Gulf War. Also, Iraq's prior agreement to pay reparations for the Exocet missile attack on the U.S.S. Stark in 1987 offers an instructive precedent on how bilateral talks can produce agreement on payments. A reparations case currently before the International Court of Justice relating to the downing of IRAN AIR 655 by the U.S.S. Vincennes provides further guidance on the possibility of lodging governmental claims against Iraq in that forum.

3. Violations of International Environmental Law in War

There are several international conventions which pertain to Iraq's despoliation of the environment and use of the environment as a weapon of war, particularly in connection with the massive oil release in the Persian Gulf and the sabotage of more than 600 Kuwaiti oil wells. Some of these conventions also could be employed to challenge the conduct of the war by coalition forces, particularly the bombing of Iraq.

*Iraq signed but never ratified the 1977 United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (the "Environmental Convention"). The United States and Kuwait ratified the Environmental Convention in 1980, although Kuwait filed a reservation that makes the Environmental Convention binding for Kuwait only with respect to other nations which are parties to the treaty. Parties to the Environmental Convention undertake "not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party." (Art. I) The object is to prohibit the deliberate manipulation of natural processes of the environment as weapons. Under the Environmental Convention, the Security Council can determine that a State Party has been or is likely to be harmed as a result of a violation of the Convention and in the result obligate other State Parties to provide or support assistance to the injured State Party. Because it is a signatory to the Environmental Convention, Iraq is bound by international law not to undermine the Convention prior to its ratification. Therefore, there may be some basis to hold Iraq liable for violating the principles embodied in the Environmental Convention, especially if the International Court of Justice were to determine that these principles reflect customary international law.

*Article 35(3) of 1977 Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions states:

It is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

Article 55 states:

1. Care shall be taken in warfare to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage. This protection includes a prohibition of the use of methods or means of warfare which are intended or may be expected to cause such damage to the natural environment and thereby to prejudice the health or survival of the population.

2. Attacks against the natural environment by way of

reprisals are prohibited.

Neither Iraq nor Kuwait signed or acceded to 1977 Geneva Protocol I. The United States signed but never ratified 1977 Geneva Protocol I. However, if it were found that Articles 35(3) and 55 represents customary international law, then there may be a basis to bring a claim against Iraq for using weapons of warfare to cause damage to the natural environment

and to achieve the objective of reprisals against Kuwait in response to the allied counter-offensive.

In connection with the air campaign by coalition air forces, Iraq might argue that Article 56 of 1977 Geneva Protocol I reflects customary international law and therefore the principle embodied therein should be enforced. Article 56 states:

1. Works or installations containing dangerous forces, namely dams, dykes and nuclear electrical generating stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where these objects are military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population. Other military objectives located at or in the vicinity of these works or installations shall not be made the object of attack if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces from the works or installations and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.

It should be noted that all of Iraq's nuclear facilities were research facilities and not electrical generating stations. However, if some of the bridges struck by coalition air forces also served as dams, then questions may be raised about compliance with this principle.

*Article 53 of 1949 Geneva Convention IV states:

Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.

Iraq is a party to 1949 Geneva Convention IV. The Security Council reaffirmed in Resolution 670 that 1949 Geneva Convention IV applies to Kuwait and that Iraq "is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches." Therefore, prosecution of the Government of Iraq and of individual Iraqi officials in appropriate legal forums for violations of 1949 Geneva Convention IV is a possibility.

The Security Council could play a critical role in coming months to direct Iraq to assist in environmental clean-up efforts in the Gulf region, to establish Iraq's precise financial liability for environmental damage, and perhaps to establish or authorize a legal forum in which to bring a case

against the Iraqi government or to prosecute Iraqi officials. The International Court of Justice may be a likely forum in which to pursue governmental claims.



INA USA

September 15, 1992 17 Elul 5752

Edward C. Luck, President
United Nations Association of the USA
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear Ed:

For some time now I have been troubled by my inability to attend meetings of the UNA-USA. Not only do I enjoy the sessions and the participants, I find the programs to be exceedingly worthwhile. Just now, however, I have received a notice for yet another meeting which I cannot attend because it is just prior to the eve of Yom Kippur.

Thus Ed, it is with great regret that I write to tender my resignation as a Governor. I do hope you understand my predicament and in understanding, forgive.

Since I feel the work of the UNA-USA is critical and I am eager to have important involvement for the UAHC and the Jewish community generally, I take the liberty of suggesting Albert Vorspan as a possible replacement for me. Al has just retired as Vice President of the UAHC and director of Reform Judaism's Commission on Social Action. While he will still be involved in our work as consultant, his schedule will not be as frenetic as it was before retirement. He is known to the U.N. community and your work covers an area of great interest to Al. Max Kampelman can fill you in on Al's achievements in many critical areas of concern not merely to our Reform community but to the greater national and international community. I do hope serious consideration will be given to this recommendation which I make with total confidence in Al's qualifications for the post.

Again, I deeply regret my own ability to continue to serve the UNA-USA on a regular basis. Certainly I stand ready to be of assistance whenever you wish to call upon me for a specific task. With warm good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

av nevas



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Chair, Executive Committee William J. vanden Heuvel

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

U.N. Day Chair Sen. Nancy Kassebaum

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United Nations Association of the United States of America

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September 9, 1992

TO:

Board of Governors

FROM:

Ed Luck

SUBJECT:

October 5th Meeting

As previously announced, the next Board of Governors meeting will be held from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. on Monday, October 5th, here in the Arthur Ross Conference Room on the second floor of 485 Fifth Avenue (between 41st and 42nd Streets). Given our late starting hour, lunch will not be served.

Before heading off on our around-the-world fact-finding mission to UN peacekeeping operations -- with stops in Thailand, Cambodia, Cyprus, Syria, Israel, and El Salvador -- I wanted to give you a better sense of some of the issues on our agenda for October 5th. A formal agenda and background readings will be sent to you the week prior to the meeting after my return to the office on Monday, September 28th.

Over the summer, the Executive Committee commissioned David Edell, President of The Development Resource Group, to do a study of UNA-USA's problems and prospects in terms of financial development. This issue, more than any other, has occupied the time and attention of the Board of Governors -- as well as of the staff -- for as long as I can remember. It has also proven to be a more intractable problem than anything we have faced on the policy front. From what I have seen of David's preliminary conclusions and recommendations, my sense is that he has some important and far-reaching things to tell us about the structure, style and priorities of the Association. He will make an oral presentation, which will be followed by what I hope will be a wide-ranging and candid discussion of what is needed to put our financial -- and thus programmatic -- outlook on a much higher plane. He is also preparing a written summary of his findings, which he will try to have ready in time to be mailed out before the meeting if at all possible.

There are a number of substantive questions we will want to address, including follow-up on several items we discussed in a recent meeting with the UN Secretary-General. Michael, Patrick, Ralph and I will be more than happy to relate some of our experiences from the peacekeeping mission. We will also want to consider whether this trip should provide a precedent for similar endeavors in the future. I would also like to brief you on a joint undertaking we have underway with the Business Council for the UN to get business leaders involved in the effort to get US arrearages paid to the UN.

Our chapters and divisions are, as always, very active and Shirley Quisenberry will share with us recent developments. The New York Conference of UN Representatives has put together an interesting packet of materials on the United Nations designed for classroom use, which Shirley Lee will present at the meeting. In addition, we need to have a serious discussion of how to make our November 1993 National Convention as productive as possible in terms of engaging the whole organization in the effort to mark the UN's 50th anniversary in 1995 and, in the process, to raise the visibility, stature and effectiveness of our Association.

At our November 18th meeting, Bill vanden Heuvel, the new Chair of our Executive Committee and the sparkplug behind our 50th anniversary initiative, will outline the exciting plans underway to make the 50th a historic occasion for UNA-USA as well as for the United Nations. Keith Reinhard and his colleagues at DDB Needham Worldwide have been busy helping us spruce up our image, marketing and communications skills and he will also share their thinking at the November 18th session. In case you have not yet seen it, a copy of the new membership brochure they designed for UNA-USA is enclosed. So far the reaction from around the country has been enthusiastic to this new format. At that session we will also review and approve a budget for 1993.

I am very pleased to announce that Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS) has agreed to serve as this year's UN Day Chair, the first time either a woman or a sitting member of Congress has held that distinction. An announcement is enclosed. Also, I am enormously relieved as well as pleased that we have the Chairmen for the UNA-USA Ball in 1993 and in 1994 already lined up. Bernard Schwartz, Chairman & CEO of Loral Corp., will head the 1993 event and our very own John Luke, Jr., who will take over as President & CEO of Westvaco this fall, will chair the event in 1994. We are looking forward to working with both of them and to building a working dinner committee to support their efforts.

Thanks very much for everything and we will look forward to seeing you on October 5th. All the best.

Enclosures



United Nations Association of the USA

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Jennifer Metzger (212) 697-3232

SENATOR NANCY KASSEBAUM TO SERVE AS 1992 NATIONAL UNITED NATIONS DAY CHAIR

FIRST WOMAN TO SPEARHEAD NATIONWIDE CELEBRATION

New York, NY....The United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) today announced that Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will serve as the 1992 National United Nations Day Chair. She is both the first woman and first sitting public official to lead the annual October 24 observance, which commemorates the birth of the world organization in 1945.

"As last year's U.N. Day Chair, it gives me special pleasure to pass on the gauntlet to Senator Kassebaum, a distinguished U.S. lawmaker and a thoughtful supporter of U.S. participation in the U.N. system," said UNA-USA Chair John C. Whitehead. "The Association has long had a valuable working relationship with the Senator, and we look forward to working closely with her in her new position in the months to come."

Since 1946, UNA-USA has taken the lead in promoting the observance of U.N. Day across the nation. UNA-USA and its community-based chapters and affiliated organizations coordinate U.N. Day programs in more than 1,000 communities. This year, "Realizing the Promise of 1945" will be the theme of U.N. Day conferences, seminars, and festivals around the country.

"I can think of no more appropriate U.N. Day theme for 1992," said Senator Kassebaum. "The world organization, free of cold war politics, has come to play a dynamic, highly visible role in world affairs, and in this very challenging year the U.N. deserves special appreciation for its work. I am honored to lead the national observance."

Elected to the Senate in 1978, Senator Kassebaum is ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on African Affairs in the Committee on Foreign Relations, where she has worked actively to promote a human rights-oriented approach to U.S. policy in the region, particularly with regard to South Africa. Most recently, she has been pressing for stronger multilateral efforts to ameliorate the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. Upon her return from a fact-finding mission to the region in July, she told the House Select Committee on Hunger that "the country has been reduced to a level of desperation beyond what we can imagine," and called on the U.N. to provide security to assure safe delivery of humanitarian relief with or without the agreement of all warring factions.

Senator Kassebaum is also a member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and Select Committees on Indian Affairs and POW/MIA Affairs.

The United Nations Association of the United States of America is an independent, nonprofit, research and membership organization dedicated to strengthening the United Nations and U.S. participation in international institutions. Unique among foreign policy groups, UNA-USA combines policy research with community-based activities, and functions as a major source of information for Congress, the Executive Branch, the media, and the public-at-large.



APPLY INSIDE.

WHO WE ARE

We're the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA): a nonpartisan, nonprofit national organization working at the United Nations headquarters in New York, in Washington, and in hundreds of communities across the country. Our goal is to make the United Nations even more effective than it is today by bringing about changes that will improve the lives of people all over the world. Founded over a quarter-century ago, UNA-USA

is recognized worldwide as a major foreign policy organization, with influence at the highest levels of decision-making. Today we have a diverse membership of more than 30,000 people from all parts of the United States who want to know about the global issues that affect their lives and exactly what the U.N. is doing to address them. Issues like regional conflict, world hunger, human rights abuses, drug trafficking, deforestation, and AIDS.

WHAT WE DO

UNA-USA brings people together to effect change. Through our nationwide citizens network and affiliated organizations, you will have the opportunity to freely exchange ideas with other globally-minded people. And you will also have the chance to meet with and talk to diplomats and policymakersfrom both the U.S. and abroad-to gain insight on the issues that you'd never get from the usual news sources.

Each year UNA-USA coordinates the observance of U.N. Day (October 24)

in communities throughout the nation, and it supports Model U.N. conferences for local high school and college students, often featuring senior U.N. officials and representatives of U.N. member governments. UNA-USA provides information, seminars, and educational materials on the work of the U.N. and on other global issues for students, scholars, Congress, the media, and people like you-all aimed at shaping an agenda for a stronger and more effective United Nations.

WHAT YOU CANDO

When you become a member of UNA-USA, no matter where you live, you can "take a seat" at the U.N. You can influence its agenda, participate in its programs, and support its life-saving work.

As a UNA-USA member you will

journal, *The InterDependent*, an insider's guide to what's happening at the United Nations. And you will have the opportunity to participate in your local UNA-USA chapter to whatever degree you wish. Come work with us toward making a better world. Join UNA-USA today,

NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITYSTATE	ZIP
PHONE (UNA-USA Use Only)	
□ NEW MEMBER □ RENEWAL #	
*How many persons to be counted on this membership?	
MEMBERSHIP CATE	GORY
☐ Introductory (1st Year Only)	\$25
□ Individual	\$35
□ *Family	\$40
☐ Student	\$10
☐ Limited Income (Individual)	\$20
☐ *Limited Income (Family)	\$25
□ *Sponsor	\$100
□ *Patron	\$500
□ *Ambassador	\$1,000
ADDITIONAL CONTRI	BUTIONS
For My Local Chapter	\$
For the National Program	\$
Total Enclosed \$	
Please make checks payable to L	
and return this form with your ch	eck to:
UNA-USA	
485 FIFTH AVENUE	
NEW YORK, NY 10017-6104	1
Contributions are tax deductib	le.

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You may obtain a copy of the latest financial report from UNA-USA or from the New York State Board of Social Welfare, Charities Registration Section, Office Tower, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12242.



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THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNA.USA

August 26, 1992 27 Av 5752

Betty Kurdys, Director of Development United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear Betty:

AMERICAN IEWISH

Many thanks for the detailed information on the forthcoming United Nations Concert and Dinner. The plans sound wonderful and thus I am all the more distressed that my travels preclude my presence in Washington on October 24. I must be in Israel from October 22 to 29 for a critical meeting of the Jewish Agency, on whose Board I sit. Thus, I write to convey my regrets as well as y best wishes for a successful and beautiful event.

As a non-profit organization, the UAHC cannot participate in this event by purchasing tickets. I shall, however, certainly seek to make the function known to some of our leaders in the Washington area in the hope that they might wish to attend this gala concert and dinner.

Again, my warm good wishes and best regards.

Sincerely,

Alexander N. Schindler



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Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

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Vice President, Congressional & Corporate Programs Ralph L. Cwerman

> Executive Director, European Programs Felice D. Gaet

Executive Director, Multilateral Studies Jeffrey Laurenti

Director, Development Betty Kurdys

Executive Director, National Programs James M. Olson

Director, Communications John Tessitore

United Nations Association of the United States of America

485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-6104 Phone 212 697-3232 Fax 212 682-9185 Cable UNASMER

Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

August 24, 1992

Jugar

To:

Board of Governors and National Council

From:

Betty Kurdys, Director of Development

Subject:

32nd Annual United Nations Concert and Dinner

I am very pleased to send you the enclosed Fact Sheet describing this year's Concert and Dinner in Washington, DC on Saturday, October 24th. Formal invitations will be sent to you shortly.

This year we will salute the World Bank, a member of the UN family and the world's foremost international financial institution. For the past 47 years, the World Bank has strived to banish poverty and to bring a better life to the peoples of the developing world.

An exciting evening is planned, beginning with a concert at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts featuring a tribute to the legendary opera star and former UN public delegate, Marian Anderson, which will be narrated by Louis Gossett, Jr. The concert will be followed by an evening of dancing and dining with approximately 1,000 worldwide corporate leaders, ambassadors, and senior US government officials in attendance.

The Concert and Dinner is one of the highlights of UNA-USA's fundraising efforts and it gives me great pleasure to invite you to attend. As a UNA-USA leader, your participation is especially meaningful. Individual tickets are \$500 each. Tables can be purchased at the \$10,000 and \$5,000 level. Should you wish to host a table of ten, two of your guests will be the ambassadors or diplomats assigned by the Concert and Dinner office in Washington.

I very much hope to see you in Washington on October 24th! A reply form is enclosed for your convenience.

REPLY FORM 32nd Annual United Nations Concert and Dinner Saturday, October 24, 1992

RETURN TO: UN Concert & Dinner Office

Company

Lansdale Associates 1420 K Street NW

	Suite 840 Washington, DC 20005					
-	VICE CHAIRMAN - \$10,000 (\$9,000 tax-deductible). As a Vice Chairman, you and a guest will be invite to a special VIP reception on Friday evening at the British ambassador's residence, will host an ambassador of diplomat at the Dinner, will receive preferential seating at the Concert and Dinner, and will be pictured in the printed program.					
-	MEMBER OF COUNCIL - \$5,000 (\$4,000 tax-deductible). As a Member of Council, you and a guest will be invited to a special VIP reception on Friday evening at the British ambassador's residence, will host an ambassador or diplomat at the Dinner, and will be pictured in the printed program.					
	I will purchase tickets at \$500 each (\$	400 of which is tax-deduc	ctible).			
	I/We cannot participate but enclose a donation in the amount of \$ made payable to UNA-USA.					
_	I will serve in the category noted above but my table and serve as your contact for our p			the following person to host		
Name	e (please print or type)	Address				
Title	17 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 /	City	State	ZIP		
Addre	ess	Telephone	7.			
Pleas	e list in order of preference those countries fro	om which you would like	to host an ami	bassador.		
1	- Y&.	15.4/				
2.		6.				
3.		7.	7.			
4		8.				
Pleas	e fill out the information below as you would l	like to be recognized in th	ne dinner prog	ram.		
Name	(please print or type)	Address				

Please send your photo by September 10 to Lansdale Associates * 1420 K Street, N.W. * Suite 840 * Washington, D.C. 20005.

City

ZIP

State

Please fax us your guest list by October 10 to (202) 289-6209.

For more information please call Lansdale Associates at (202) 289-6131.

32nd ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS CONCERT AND DINNER to benefit the United Nations Association of the USA Saturday, October 24, 1992

FACT SHEET

U.N. CONCERT

Tribute to Marian Anderson Starring Mezzo Soprano Denyce Graves

Emcee: Radio and TV correspondent Cokie Roberts

The John F. Kennedy Center Concert Hall, 6:00 p.m. At approximately 8:15 p.m.

U.N. DINNER

Immediately following the Concert

International Ballroom, Washington Hilton

Black Tie/Dancing

GENERAL CHAIRMAN

James F. Hardymon President and CEO Textron Inc.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY CHAIRMAN

Gregory H. Bradford

President

Aerospatiale Incorporated

Salute to the World Bank

Through its four associated institutions, the World Bank has been working for forty years to promote economic development that benefits poor people in developing countries. It works to provide aid to develop such diverse projects as access roads, schools, irrigation networks, power plants, pollution control, and environmental and financial growth. The World Bank exists to enhance the quality of hundreds of millions of human lives.

Purposes of the Concert and Dinner

To honor the ambassadors accredited to the United States and Organization of American States. To salute the World Bank.

To celebrate the 47th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

To provide support for the important programs of UNA-USA.

United Nations Association in Brief

The United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) is a national, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to strengthening the U.N. system. Through a unique blend of policy research, international dialogue and national public outreach programs, UNA-USA is leading the search for innovative solutions to complex global problems.

Subscription Information

Your contribution will be used essentially for long-range policy studies and educational outreach programs in the interest of supporting and improving the United Nations. As a table purchaser you will host a table of ten, including a VIP guest couple. The Chief of Protocol of the Department of State will invite your guest couple and send them their 2 concert tickets and dinner cards. The remaining 8 concert tickets and dinner cards will be sent directly to you for your company's use. We will notify you of your guest assignment in mid-October. Please send us the names of your 8 guests by October 10 to insure that their names will be included in the printed seating list. For more information call (202) 289-6131.

VIP Reception

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Hardymon and His Excellency the British Ambassador and Lady Renwick will co-host a special VIP reception at the British Embassy residence on Friday evening before the Concert and Dinner. You will receive an invitation to attend the reception from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. as described in the reply form.

INT USA

April 6, 1992 3 Nisan 5752

John C. Whitehead, Chair United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear John:

AMERICAN IEWISH

It had been my hope that my travel schedule might finally allow me to attend the UNA-USA Ball this year. Lo and behold, I now find that a meeting I must attend in Spain will not conclude in time for me to return to the States and be with you for the wonderful festivities. I truly regret the conflict but there is nothing I can do to alter my calendar.

I take this opportunity to express my warm good wishes for a most successful event.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

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United Nations Association of the United States of America

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Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

March 30, 1992

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

Dear Alex:

I am delighted to invite you to join me at the 34th Annual United Nations Association Ball on Thursday evening, May 28, 1992 at New York's Plaza Hotel. The new UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and the Permanent Representatives of the UN member nations will be our homored guests. This will be one of the first major public appearances of the dynamic new Secretary-General, who is, as you know, moving quickly to streamline and strengthen the United Nations.

We are presenting two special awards at the Ball this year: Frank Shrontz, Chairman of The Boeing Company, will be honored for his outstanding contribution to international commerce and global understanding; and Congressman Jim Leach, ranking member of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will be recognized for his consistent support for the principles of the UN. I hope you are able to be with us for the presentation of these two special awards.

With the United Nations on the move and a new Secretary-General at the helm, the timing could not be better for UNA-USA to celebrate the part we have played in the revival of the world body and enhanced multilateral cooperation. Come share with us the new UN spirit!

As a UNA-USA leader, you can best demonstrate your support for UNA-USA by participating in the event. Please look over the enclosed fact sheet for more details. If you cannot be present or represented, I hope we can count on your financial help. I urge you to return the reply form at your earliest convenience. Also, please let me know of any friends or business colleagues who might be interested in joining us for this special evening.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

John C. Whitehead

Chairman



FACT SHEET 34TH ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION BALL

Thursday, May 28, 1992 The Plaza Hotel Fifth Avenue and Central Park South New York City

Reception, 7 p.m. -- The Terrace Room Dinner and Dancing, 8 p.m. -- The Grand Ballroom Black Tie

HONORING

The Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the United Nations

SALUTING

The 47th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations

AWARDS

UNA-USA Global Corporate Leadership Award presented to
Mr. Frank Shrontz, Chairman, The Boeing Co.

UNA-USA Congressional Award for Committment to the Principles of the UN Charter presented to Congressman Jim Leach (R, Iowa)

ABOUT THE BALL

The Ball is a fundraiser held each Spring to benefit the work of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA). It is attended by five hundred or so top corporate executives, senior UN Secretary officials, diplomats, and other foreign policy notables. Tables of ten, two seats of which are reserved for an Ambassador and spouse, are available at \$10,000 (Co-Chairman) and \$5,000 (Vice-Chairman). Individual reservations are offered at \$1,000 each (Benefactor) and \$500 each (Patron).

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN BRIEF

The United Nations Association of the USA is a national organization dedicated to strengthening the UN system and to enhancing US participation in international institutions. UNA-USA carries out its action agenda through a unique combination of public outreach, policy analysis and international dialogue. John C. Whitehead is Chair of the Association; Max M. Kampleman is Chair of the Board of Governors; Elliot L. Richardson and Cyrus R. Vance are Co-Chairs of the National Council; and Edward C. Luck is President.

United Nations Association of the USA 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (212) 697-3232



REPLY FORM 34TH ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION BALL THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1992



	deductible). As a Co-Chairman, you will host an ambassadorial seating in the Ballroom, and be pictured in the printed program.
	x-deductible). As a Vice-Chairman you will host an ambassadorial
(Tables seat ten, two p	places of which are reserved for an ambassadorial couple.)
Individual reservations:	
Benefactor Ticket(s) at \$1,000 each (\$8	875 tax deductible).
Patron ticket(s) at \$500 each (\$375 tax	deductible).
Contributions:	
I cannot participate, but enclosed is a co	ntribution in the amount of \$ made payable to UNA-USA.
I will serve in the category noted above host my table and serve as your contact if	but cannot personally attend. I designate the following person to for our participation in the event.
Name (please print/type)	Title
Name (please print/type) use list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone
1.1	Telephone
se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6.
se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6 7
se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6 7 8 8
se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6 7 8 8
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se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6
se list in order of preference those countries from	Telephone which you would like to host an ambassador. 6

If you are serving as a Co-Chairman, please enclose your photo.

Telephone

United Nations Association of the USA 485 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017 (Checks should be made payable to UNA-USA)

City/State/Zip Code

UNA JUST



March 19, 1992 14 Adar II 5752

Ms Norma Levitt 515 East 72nd Street Apartment 30D New York, NY 10021

Dear Norma:

AMERICAN JEWISH

Forgive me for leaving before the luncheon, but I had an important meeting at the Union involving lots of out-of-towners who were waiting for me and I really had no choice. I had been assured by the office that I could make a 2 o'clock meeting and I made it. I hope you understand and in understanding, forgive.

It was a beautiful occasion in every way, thanks, no doubt, to your sensitive leadership.

Fondly,

Alexander M. Schindler





RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10021-7064 (212)249-0100

UNA USA

February 7, 1992 3 Adar I 5752

Mr. Ed Luck United Nations Assoc. of the U.S.A. 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017

Dear Ed:

AMERICAN IEWISH

I was delighted to get the notification of the forthcoming Board of Governors meetings. The September and November dates are fine, but I will have a problem with Monday, May 18. I will be in Minneapolis for the UAHC Board of Trustees meeting and I am not yet certain just when I will return. I will do my utmost to get back to the city in time to attend the noon meeting of the Board of Governors.

I do have a conflict with the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Thursday, December 10. Our Board of Trustees will be meeting in Palm Beach the weekend of the 11th through the 13th. We have committee meetings prior to the Board session and therefore I will have to be at a number of meetings on December 10 which preclude my presence at the UNA-USA Annual Meeting. I do hope you understand and appreciate my predicament. I enjoy the UNA-USA meetings very much and feel they are most important, therefore I truly regret when I have to absent myself from one of the meetings.

I hope things are well with you and send you my warm regards and every good wish.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairs, National Council

Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

Chair, U.N. Day 1990 Drew Lewis

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United Nations Association of the United States of America

485 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-6104 PHONE 212 697-3232 FAX 212 682-9185 CABLE UNASMER

Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

February 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Board of Governors

FROM:

Ed Luck

SUBJECT:

Calendar of 1992 Meetings

Please mark your calendar for the following dates for Board of Governors meetings:

-- Monday, May 18th, 12 to 4 p.m. —

-- Tuesday, September 15th, 12 to 4 p.m.

-- Wednesday, November 18th, 12 to 4 p.m. o e

Also, please plan to attend the Annual Meeting of our National Council on Thursday, December 10th, from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

There has been a good deal of discussion about the optimal length of meetings, with some preferring briefer sessions and others -- particularly those who come long distances -- preferring longer sessions. For the moment, please hold the 12 to 4 p.m. slot for each of the Governors meetings, but as we review the agendas for each approaching session we will let you know if we can trim some time off the meeting.

Thanks very much and all the best.

Conflet Deach Polling Musica Commission



United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 697-3232

FAX COVER SHEET

то _	Cdie miller	Jan. 15, 1992
DEPT_	- Robbi Schniller	
FAX -	,	N.A
FR _	Pat Wilker	Die
DEPT_	for Cd Luck.	
RE -	TTTTI	

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW



RABBI SCHINDLER ASKED THAT WE SEND THESE MATERIALS TO YOU

WE APPRECIATE YOUR HELP ON THIS. MANY THANKS.

REPLY TO FAX (212) 682-9185 or PHONE (212) 697-3232



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

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> Executive Director. European Programs Felice Gaer

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Director, Development Betty Lustig

Executive Director. National Programs James M. Olson

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9/2:0

United Nations Association OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

January 15, 1992

Mr. Israel Singer Secretary General World Jewish Congress 501 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 FAX 755-5883

Dear Israel:

I spoke to Rabbi Schindler this morning about the apparent confusion over Edgar Bronfman's participation and support of the UNA Ball at the end of May.

He is on his way to a vacation in Mexico, but asked that I send these materials to you in the hope that you can get this mess straightened out. He said that he will be calling you about this.

As Elan Steinberg suggested yesterday, I have called Bill Friedman's office to get a clarification, but he was away and his assistants do not seem to know anything about it.

Thanks very much for anything that you can do. All the best,

Sincerely,

Edward C. Luck President



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cytus R. Vance

> President Edward C. Luck

> Vice Chairs
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> Estelle Linzer
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John C. Bierwirth

Secretary William J. vanden Heuvel

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Vice President, Public Programs Chloe W. Aaron

Executive Director, Economic Policy Council David DeOrlo

> Executive Director, European Programs Pelice Gaer

Executive Director, Multilateral Studies Jeffrey Laurenti

Director, Development Betty Lustig

Executive Director, National States Indiana

Director, Communications John Tessitore

United Nations Association of the United States of America

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WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 904, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 PHONE 202 347-5004 FAX 202 628-5945

December 19, 1991

Mr. Elan Steinberg Executive Director World Jewish Congress 501 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 FAX 755-5883

Dear Elan:

It was good to see you at the luncheon yesterday, which was a nice way to recognize how much we can accomplish when we work together. Now that we have the Zionism-Racism albatross off our backs, there should be a number of areas in which we can cooperate in the future. We certainly appreciate all the efforts that the World Jewish Congress has made through the years to work for the repeal of that odious resolution.

Thank you also for your willingness to follow up on the question of Edgar Bronfman's chairmanship and/or underwriting support for the United Nations Association Ball in May. The letter we received yesterday from William Friedman, Vice President for Corporate Affairs at Seagrams, is enclosed. Frankly, it puzzles us given the consistently positive indications we had heard to this point.

A month ago, Alex Schindler told me that he had spoken to Mr.

Bronfman, who was favorably inclined to take this on (Alex said that he was 95 percent sure he would do it). Last week, on December 12th, Alex told me that Israel Singer had reported to him that they had checked with the Foundation, which was willing to make a \$50,000 underwriting pledge.

He did tell Alex, however, that Mr. Bronfman was concerned about how much personal arm-twisting he would be required to do to get other supporters for the event should he undertake the chairmanship. I reassured Alex that we handle all the correspondence once the Chairman approves a standard letter to go out under his name and we would not expect him to have to make personal phone calls to follow up in recruiting other supporters for the event.

Page Two Mr. Elan Steinberg December 19, 1991

Of the \$400,000 goal for the event, about half are "regulars" and even in a bad economic year it should not be too difficult to get the others on board through a broad mailing to other internationally-minded corporations. We have never had to resort to a hard sell and, if for some reason this were necessary, we would call on various corporate and financial leaders associated with UNA to get the job done.

While John Whitehead and I obviously hope that Mr. Bronfman will still consider chairing the event, if that is not possible then we would of course be most grateful for an underwriting contribution.

Thanks very much for your help on this and I will look forward to having you as my guest for lunch early in the new year. All best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward C. Luck President

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Chair of the Association John C. Whirehead

Chair. Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chaire, Narional Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

> President Edward C. Luck

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United Nations Association of the United States of America

485 F1FTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-6104 PHONE 212 697-3232 FAX 212 682-9185 CABLE UNASMER

Washington Office: 2010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

November 27, 1991

Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. 375 Park Avenue 5th floor New York, NY 10152

Dear Edgar:

I understand that Alex Schindler has spoken to you about chairing the Annual United Nations Association Ball at The Plaza next May 28th. It is a classy event to aid an important organization, and it would be terrific if you could take this on. With the UN on the move again, the timing could not be better.

Rather than calling you first, I thought it would be best to send the enclosed materials describing the event and the Chairman's responsibilities. Among the enclosures is a *Times* clipping on last year's event.

Alex said you wanted to be certain that the time commitment would not be too onerous nor the financial goals too ambitious. I can reassure you on both counts. You need only approve a draft letter and a list of potential supporters, help find two or three others to help underwrite the costs, assign someone at Seagrams to work with the UNA-USA staff and attend the event on May 28th. I can assure you -- having participated in my share of events through the years -- that the UNA-USA people do an excellent, thorough and professional job of putting this together.

The financial goals are also quite modest. The target is to gross \$400,000, about half of which comes from regular supporters of the event and UNA-USA Board members. The other half would come from corporations and individuals you and Seagrams would identify. It helps, of course, if the Chairman or his company can get the ball rolling with an underwriting gift, though the exact amount is flexible.

The event itself draws the whole UN diplomatic corps, including the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, both of whom would be seated at your head table. As you may know, they come from Egypt and Saudi Arabia, respectively, the first time countries from the Middle East have held either post. This should be a good opportunity to pursue quietly some issues, such as rescinding the Zionism-Racism resolution, on which you and I both feel strongly.

Page Two Mr. Edgar Bronfman November 27, 1991

I very much hope that you will accept our invitation. It would be great to have you on board.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions. If it would be helpful, I know that Ed Luck, our President, and Betty Lustig, who organizes the event, would be pleased to meet with you and your staff to go over the details. Alex said he would be glad to come see you about this as well. Let me know what is best for you.

Thanks again for your interest and I will look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

ARCH

John C. Whitehead

Chairman

cc: Rabbi Alexander Schindler

JA P

COPY

December 19, 1991 12 Tevet 5752

Mr. Edward C. Luck President United Nations Association of the U.S.A. 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith a gift of \$100.00 for the Annual Giving Fund of the UNA-USA. I regret that it cannot be a larger sum, but want you to know that it is sent with all my good wishes and in appreciation of the superb work of the UNA-USA.

Let me take this opportunity to express my hope that this holiday season and the coming New Year will be a healthy and happy one for you and all your loved ones.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

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> President Edward C. Luck

Vice Chairs Ruth J. Hinerfeld Harry W. Knight Estelle Linzer Arthur Ross

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United Nations Association OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-6104 Phone 212 697-3232 Fax 212 682-9185 Cable UNASMER Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

December 17, 1991

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

Dear Alex:

A few weeks ago, John Whitehead wrote to you requesting a yearend gift to our Annual Giving Fund.

I hope it is on your must-do-ASAP pile. It always means a lot to us to have the support of our top leaders. In the midst of a lingering recession, it means everything.

We have frozen the salaries of the top half of our staff and instituted additional economies. But now each of us, as Governors of the Association, needs to do our part.

Thanks very much. I know we can count on you to be as helpful as Rues tod possible. All best wishes for a terrific holiday season.

Regards,

Edward C. Luck President

MEMORANDUM

December 4, 1991

FROM: Edith J. Miller

TO:

Fred Cohen

Please let me have a \$100 check made payable to the UNA-USA. This amount is to be charged to the contingency line of our subvention account.

Please get this check to me as soon as possible and I will see that it is transmitted to the proper person at the UNA-USA.

Thank you.

December 4, 1991

Dear Edie:

Please send down a memo to Accounting to make out a \$100.00 check to the UNA-USA. They are in the midst of their annual appeal to Board members. This should be charged to the contingency line of our subvention account.



JNA JNA

December 9, 1991 2 Tevet 5752

Edward C. Luck, President
United Nations Association of
the United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear*p540XEd:

Thanks very much for faxing to me the materials on the UNA-USA's activities in seeking the repeal of the Zionism is Racism resolution. This is a critical undertaking and I am deeply grateful for the steps taken by the UNA-USA to seek this repeal.

The materials prepared by the, UNA-USA and shared with pertinent organizations and leaders, as well as the press, are well done and I am confident they will help our cause. I have shared them with others on the Union staff who are involved in seeking to bring about the repeal. Should any further suggestions arise I will, of course, share them with you.

With gratitude to you and colleagues of the UNA-USA and with warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

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REPLY TO FAX (212) 682-9185 or PHONE (212) 697-3232



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Washington Office: 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone 202 347-5004 Fax 202 628-5945

December 5, 1991

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

Dear Alex:

Enclosed are copies of our initial pieces on the repeal of the Zionism-Racism resolution. We are taking the following steps this week:

1) distributing the press release and materials to our press list (300

journalists):

2) sending a letter from UNA-USA leaders and the materials to all 166 Permanent Representatives to the UN;

3) sending an appeal to all 130 organizations affiliated with UNA-USA;

4) sending the materials and a letter to fellow UNAs in 75 countries;

5) raising the issue personally with the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, as well as with selected Ambassadors.

If it would be helpful, we would be glad to take additional steps over the next two weeks. We will look for targets of opportunity, but let me know if you have specific suggestions.

Thanks very much and all the best.

Regards,

Edward C. Luck President

DEC DE SAI II: DEHU DIA HODOCTHITOLO



United Nations Association of the USA

485 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-6104 PHONE 212 697-3232 FAX 212 682-9185

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Jennifer Metzger (212) 697-3232

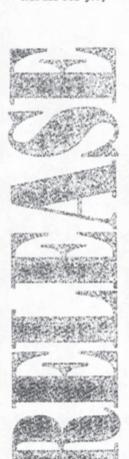
UNA-USA LEADERSHIP APPLAUDS U.S. FOR PUSH TO REPEAL U.N. RESOLUTION EQUATING ZIONISM WITH RACISM

New York, NY....Just as the Bush administration publicly announced efforts to push for the repeal of the 1975 U.N. General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism, the National Council of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) unanimously passed a resolution (see reverse side) applauding these efforts and calling on all U.N. member states to vote for its repeal. The UNA-USA resolution-put forward by John C. Whitehead, Chair of the Association, and Elliot L. Richardson, who co-chairs the National Council with Cyrus Vance--was passed unanimously at the Association's annual meeting on December 3.

UNA-USA fought vigorously against the passage of the resolution in 1975, and its repeal has since remained a high priority on the Association's agenda. "The General Assembly would do the U.N. a favor by removing this stain on its reputation and credibility," commented Elliot Richardson, who noted that "this would be an important step toward permitting a larger U.N. role in the Middle East peace process." The UNA-USA resolution urges national United Nations Associations throughout the world and the 130 nongovernmental organizations affiliated with UNA-USA to work toward the nullification of the 1975 U.N. resolution before the General Assembly closes in December.

The National Council passed its resolution immediately after U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering had informed the Council of the adminstration's intention to seek nullification of the 1975 resolution before the General Assembly closes on December 20. "This is an important day," stated U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N. Thomas Pickering in his address to UNA-USA's National Council. "The [1975] resolution has remained for so long a blot on the respectability, the honesty, and, I think, the good sense of the United Nations." The U.S. government strongly denounced the resolution at the time of passage, and over the years has worked quietly and actively with governments to build support for its nullification. According to Pickering, close to 60 U.N. member states now solidly support a repeal of the resolution, and many of these are prepared to co-sponsor a resolution with the U.S. to accomplish this goal.

The United Nations Association of the USA is an independent, nonprofit, research and membership organization dedicated to strengthening the U.N. system and the U.S. role in the world body. Unique among foreign policy groups, UNA-USA combines policy research with community-based activities, and functions as a major source of information for Congress, the Executive Branch, the media, and the public-at-large.







United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 697-3232

RESOLUTION

of the

UNA-USA NATIONAL COUNCIL

December 3, 1991

- Reaffirming the long-standing opposition of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) to the infamous 1975 UN General Assembly resolution 3379, equating Zionism with racism;
- Recalling the resolution of UNA-USA's last National Convention in December 1990 calling on UN member states to disavow resolution 3379;
- Welcoming the statements calling for its repeal by speakers from many regions at this year's General Assembly;
- Recognizing that the international political climate has never before been so propitious for having the General Assembly repeal this resolution; and
- Recognizing further that this resolution remains an obstacle to a greater UN role in the Middle East peace process;

The National Council of the United Nations Association of the USA therefore unanimously:

- Applauds the pledge of the United States Government to push for the repeal of resolution 3379 and urges it to make every effort at the UN and in capitals around the world to persuade other governments to take a similar position;
- 2) Calls on all member states of the United Nations to vote to repeal resolution 3379 at this General Assembly in the interests of justice, tolerance, and the credibility of the United Nations as a force for international peace and harmony; and
- 3) Urges other national United Nations Associations throughout the world and the one hundred and thirty non-governmental organizations affiliated with UNA-USA to raise their voices in a common effort to rescind resolution 3379 before the end of this General Assembly.



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Coair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson Cyrus R. Vance

> President Edward C. Luck

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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December 5, 1991

H.E. Khodaidad Basharmal
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Afghanistan to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520
New York, New York 10017



Dear Ambassador Basharmal:

On behalf of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA), we are writing to urge your support for the repeal of General Assembly resolution 3379, which equated Zionism with racism. On December 3rd, the UNA-USA National Council unanimously passed the enclosed resolution urging that resolution 3379 be rescinded at this General Assembly.

As life-long supporters of the United Nations, we opposed passage of 3379 in 1975 both because we found its content to be repugnant and because of the damage it would do to the UN's credibility and reputation. That was, in fact, the first time that UNA-USA took a public position on any issue before the UN.

Today, the resolution remains a stain on the UN's record, bringing into question its commitment to tolerance and even-handedness in one of the most explosive areas of the world. Without the removal of this obstacle, it is hard to envision a larger UN role in the Middle East peace process.

To give you a better sense of why UNA-USA members, as strong UN supporters, have felt so strongly about this issue through the years, we have enclosed an editorial from the latest issue of our newspaper, *The Inter Dependent*.

With many thanks for your urgent attention to this matter and with all best wishes,

Sincerely,

John C. Whitehead Chairman

Elliot L. Richardson Co-Chair, National Council

Max M. Kampelman Chairman, Board of Governors

Edward C. Luck President

the interdependent

Volume 17, Number 5

November-December 1991

Published by the United Nations Association of the USA

Righting an old wrong

By Edward C. Luck



Assembly to do itself, and the U.N.'s reputation, a favor by reversing the infamous Zionism Is Racism resolution of 1975. Sixteen years after its passage the resolution still stands in the way of a more active U.N. role in the Middle East peace process. The member states cannot have it

both ways: offering the U.N. as an impartial mediator on the one hand and essentially declaring one of the parties illegitimate on the other.

For UNA-USA members this is an especially painful realization. Our members have a wide range of views regarding the merits of the is-

sues at stake in the Middle East. They recognize there is plenty of blame to go around, but they would like to see the U.N. take a leading role in bringing a lasting peace to precisely such polarized.

explosive regions as the Middle East. Perhaps this is why the reversal of the 1975 resolution has remained high on UNA-USA's agenda after all these years.

Then a decidely junior staffer, I recall vividly our Board of Directors' decision to fight passage of the resolution. For UNA-USA it was a historic occasion: the first time it took a public position on an issue before the U.N. To no avail did President Jim Leonard and other UNA-USA leaders lobby every mission to the U.N., warning—rather presciently, it turns out—of the long-term dangers of the pending action. Last December our National Convention, in a strongly worded statement, again called on the Assembly to disavow the resolution.

This year it may well come to pass. President Bush grabbed most of the headlines when he called for repeal in his annual speech to the General Assembly in September. But he was hardly alone. The Soviet Union, after years of quiet regrets and discussion in the UNA-USA/UNA-USSR exchanges, came out for repeal this fall. The new Foreign Minister, Borls Pankin, declared that "we should once and for all leave behind the legacy of the ice age like the obnoxious resolution equating Zionism to Racism." The Eastern Europeans were especially eloquent, and countries from every part of the world joined in the chorus

for repeal. There seems to be an ample number of votes for rescinding the resolution; but the debate could be ugly, and the point will be lost if the vote is a close one.

Two Barriers Remain. The least difficult is the question of precedent. The Assembly has reversed itself publicly only once, almost 40 years ago and under very different circumstances. But wouldn't it be healthy now and then for the Assembly to admit that it was wrong, that times have changed? National legislatures, after all, make a fetish of repeatedly amending legislation. True, the Assembly is not a legislature, since it can only express opinion; but surely the international community does not benefit from keeping every artifact of bygone eras on the books to haunt future generations. The more delicate issue

MATTERS OF OPINION



involves timing and tactics, but waiting until next year would cost both credibility and momentum. The global political climate is certainly propitious, despite the continuing tensions in the region, and the Assembly's tone on the Middle East has been relatively low key and constructive so far.

The key is to bear in mind what this is—and is not—about. This is not a question of who is right or a judgment about the ultimate product of the negotiating process. Nor would viewing it in this light be a favor to Israel or its supporters. Jews and Palestinians alike have legitimate aspirations, and the Assembly has no business declaring either of these illegitimate. The role for the U.N.—if it is to be a peacemaker—is to urge tolerance and mutual respect, not to take sides. The member states have a rare opportunity to reaffirm these central tenets of the Charter by admitting that human institutions do indeed make mistakes from time to time. Surely in an age of extraordinary and wonderful change in the world, this should not prove such a difficult step.

Edward C. Luck is President of UNA-USA.

DEC DE JAI II: DAHM ON HEROCTHITON





RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10021-7064 (212)249-0100

December 3, 1991 26 Kislev 5752

Mr. Edward C. Luck UNA-USA 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017

Dear Ed:

I thought that your letter to Edgar Bronfman sent over John Whitehead's signature was right on the mark. It should do the trick. As I told you, he was about 95% committed when I spoke to him over the telephone.

Needless to say, if there is any need for a further approach we will be glad to join John and you and anyone else for that matter on a visit to the Seagrams building.

With warm good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



Chair of the Association John C. Whitehead

Chair, Board of Governors Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairs, National Council Elliot L. Richardson

President
Edward C. Luck

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United Nations Association of the United States of America

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November 27, 1991

Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. 375 Park Avenue 5th floor New York, NY 10152

Dear Edgar:

I understand that Alex Schindler has spoken to you about chairing the Annual United Nations Association Ball at The Plaza next May 28th. It is a classy event to aid an important organization, and it would be terrific if you could take this on. With the UN on the move again, the timing could not be better.

Rather than calling you first, I thought it would be best to send the enclosed materials describing the event and the Chairman's responsibilities. Among the enclosures is a *Times* clipping on last year's event.

Alex said you wanted to be certain that the time commitment would not be too onerous nor the financial goals too ambitious. I can reassure you on both counts. You need only approve a draft letter and a list of potential supporters, help find two or three others to help underwrite the costs, assign someone at Seagrams to work with the UNA-USA staff and attend the event on May 28th. I can assure you -- having participated in my share of events through the years -- that the UNA-USA people do an excellent, thorough and professional job of putting this together.

The financial goals are also quite modest. The target is to gross \$400,000, about half of which comes from regular supporters of the event and UNA-USA Board members. The other half would come from corporations and individuals you and Seagrams would identify. It helps, of course, if the Chairman or his company can get the ball rolling with an underwriting gift, though the exact amount is flexible.

The event itself draws the whole UN diplomatic corps, including the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, both of whom would be seated at your head table. As you may know, they come from Egypt and Saudi Arabia, respectively, the first time countries from the Middle East have held either post. This should be a good opportunity to pursue quietly some issues, such as rescinding the Zionism-Racism resolution, on which you and I both feel strongly.

Page Two Mr. Edgar Bronfman November 27, 1991

I very much hope that you will accept our invitation. It would be great to have you on board.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions. If it would be helpful, I know that Ed Luck, our President, and Betty Lustig, who organizes the event, would be pleased to meet with you and your staff to go over the details. Alex said he would be glad to come see you about this as well. Let me know what is best for you.

Thanks again for your interest and I will look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

ARCHAMES

John C. Whitehead Chairman

cc: Rabbi Alexander Schindler



Co June

RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

February 20, 1991 6 Adar 5751

Mr. Edward Luck United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017-6104

Dear Ed: AMERICAN IEWISH

I seem to have a great deal of conflict in terms of Board of Governors meetings. As soon as I received your January 25th letter with the schedule for 1991, I checked my calendar and found that I had conflicts for two of the three dates. Unfortunately, both conflicts are for critical UAHC meetings which I simply cannot reschedule.

On March 25th we have our Annual Budget meeting which involve a number of people coming in from other cities and which is a very difficult meeting to set in terms of busy schedules. Monday, November 4th falls during the period of the UAHC Biennial Convention in Baltimore and it is simply impossible for me to be in New York on that day.

I am reserving Thursday, May 30, from 12-4 p.m. It is my intention and hope to attend that session of the Board of Governors.

I do regret this difficulty in schedule and I hope you understand my predicament. I enjoy the meetings of the UNA-USA and I want to attend as many as possible. This is an organization about which I care deeply.

With warm regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



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February 14, 1991

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FROM: Ed Luck

TO:

SUBJECT: Persian Gulf and December 3rd Annual Meeting

National Council

Please mark <u>Tuesday</u>, <u>December 3rd</u>, on your calendar, for we have scheduled the Annual Meeting of the National Council from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. that day. It will be held in New York City, with the location to be announced closer to the date. John, Max and I will look forward to seeing you.

The drama in the Persian Gulf is no doubt gripping your thoughts, as it is ours. The war presents an enormous challenge, and opportunity, for the United Nations.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the world organization was at the center of international decision-making, setting the terms for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and authorizing the use of force by member states to achieve this end. As the war rages on, the UN has been left somewhat uncomfortably on the sidelines as the twenty-eight nation coalition conducts the war effort. But this time should not be wasted, for it provides a valuable chance to reflect on where we go from here.

It is likely that the UN will again be called upon to play a central role in shaping the transition from war to peace and in helping to bring a degree of postwar stability to this volatile region. While public and official attention is glued to the day-to-day course of the fighting, UNA is seeking to stimulate fresh thinking about postwar options and the potential role of the United Nations.

To this end, you may find the Wall Street Journal op-ed by John Whitehead and Max Kampelman and the UNA Occasional Paper, which are enclosed, to be of considerable interest. We are pursuing further research on these themes, as well as maintaining an active dialogue with US and UN officials. Any thoughts you might have on the issues raised in them would be greatly appreciated. So please let us know your views.

Thanks very much for all that you do and best wishes for a peaceful and bountiful year.

Let U.N. Enforce Peace After Gulf War

By John C. Whitehead and Max M. Kampelman

It is sometimes said that the U.S. often triumphs on the battlefield only to lose at the postwar conference table. In the Gulf today, there is no doubt that the Americanled coalition has the firepower, the will, and the justness of cause to "win." Sustaining the subsequent peace, however, will be an immense challenge.

America's war alms are limited and should remain so. The president has made clear that he does not seek the military occupation of a devastated Iraq. He seeks only Iraq's full compliance with the 12 relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions. The postwar goal should be to establish a stable balance of power in the region at a much lower level of armaments and with an extensive international presence for monitoring the situation and for discouraging future aggression. A helpless Iraq could invite further instability, given the historic rivalries among Iran, Syria and Iraq.

While the United Nations has understandably been left in the wings during the fighting, it should return to center stage in the postwar period. The Security Council, which authorized the war, is the proper vehicle for overseeing the transition from war to peace. This would allay suspicions in some countries about American ambitions, while easing the financial, human and political burdens on the U.S. of maintaining the peace. It is through the established mechanisms of the U.N. that America's more ambivalent allies-such as Germany and Japan-can be persuaded to carry their fair share of the load. Pax Americana is a catchy slogan, but realism dictates the need to re-emphasize international burden-sharing and renewed respect for international law and institutions.

Peacekeepers will be needed to patrol Iraq's borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia-and possibly with Jordan and Syria just as they now do the border between Irao and Iran. While the personnel might be drawn largely from Arab countries, their mandate should come from the Security Council, not from the Arab League, which is badly polarized on these issues. This would ensure a global eye on developments and the application of the U.N.'s many years of peacekeeping experience. The creation of an ad hoc U.S.-led Western multilateral peacekeeping force-as was tried with such tragic results in Belrutwould be a mistake. A large U.S. land presence, especially in Iraq, would offer a tempting target for terrorism, while reinforcing the image of a victorious America forcing its will on Arab populations.

Peacekeeping can help to prevent incidents and to monitor developments in the area, but tough arms limitations will also be needed to make sure that Iraq and its neighbors do not reacquire the tools for another round of war. Iraq's SCUD attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia underline the need to eliminate surface-to-surface missiles from the region. One possibility worth further study would be to extend the Soviet-American INF treaty, which bans medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles, to all states in the region.

While coalition bombing of Iraqi nuclear and chemical installations will buy time, without international inspections there will be no assurance that these capabilities will not be rebuilt. The International Atomic Energy Agency, a U.N. organization, has been inspecting Iraqi nuclear facilities for years, but the inspection system clearly has not been thorough or dependable enough to reassure its neighbors of Iraq's peaceful intentions. These will need to be supplemented with additional effective verification and confidence-building measures in the future.

The determination of war crimes, reparations and the healing of the wounds of war will also require extensive U.N. involvement. The "other" U.N.-its humanitarian and development side-should be utilized to bolster stability by giving the people of the region a greater stake in the peaceful evolution of their societies and, over time, a greater voice in their future. Despite the oil wealth of the region, U.N. agencies will need to play a leading role in aiding refugees, providing humanitarian assistance, spurring economic development and rehabilitating the ravaged environment. Decisions will need to be made about the continuation of the economic sanctions and arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, as well as whether to prosecute the growing list of Iraqi violations of international law.

The U.S., of course, should play a central role in all of this. Encouraging U.N. involvement does not mean shirking America's global responsibilities as the world's most powerful nation or abandoning bilateral ties with friends in the region. But it does mean entrusting the international community, through the Security Council, with a much greater share of the power and the responsibility for shaping the future of the Persian Gulf region. The U.S. veto power will provide an assurance that fundamental U.S. security interests will be protected, but the emphasis in pollcymaking must shift to finding a consensus solution that all of the major powers and affected states can live with.

Wars are terrible, but until we can find a way to eliminate them completely, the fact is that they create new realities and open up new avenues for cooperation and institution-building. The ultimate test of whether the Gulf war is successful will not be measured in levels of destruction, but in whether a new level of political dialogue and arms restraint can be introduced into the world's most explosive region. If so, then President Bush's welcome conception of a new world order will have taken a great step on the road from rhetoric to reality.

Mr. Whitehead, a Reagan deputy secrelary of state, heads the United Nations Association of the USA. Mr. Kampelman, who led the U.S. delegation to the nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva, is chairman of the board of governors of UNA-USA.

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ROLES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AFTER THE GULF WAR

No. 3 February 1991

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No. 3 February 1991

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ROLES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AFTER THE GULF WAR1

A briefing paper prepared by UNA-USA

When the war between Iraq and the U.S.-led multinational force ends, numerous challenges to peace and stability in the Middle East will remain. Just as the United Nations played a crucial role in consolidating international resolve against Iraqi aggression, so will the U.N. be deeply involved in international efforts after the war. The U.S. should take the lead once again to engage the U.N. in developing a strong international response to these postwar challenges.

It is not in the U.S. interest to find itself the sole guardian of the principles and objectives for which the 28 nations of the multinational force are waging war. A serious U.N. role would enable the U.S. to disengage more of its forces from the Gulf region more quickly. The U.N. also offers opportunities for sharing the burden of rebuilding the peace more equitably with Arab nations and other U.N. members.

In this paper, the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) identifies several areas in which the U.N. could be asked to undertake new responsibilities in the Middle East. These include:

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	Continuation of sanctions Administrative assistance Refugee & other humanitarian assistance Economic rehabilitation Environmental rehabilitation Arms control & other security issues Restitution & financial compensation Resolution of international legal disputes Middle East peace conference	Continuation of sanctions Administrative assistance Refugee & other humanitarian assistance Economic rehabilitation Environmental rehabilitation Arms control & other security issues Restitution & financial compensation Resolution of international legal disputes Middle East peace conference	Continuation of sanctions Administrative assistance Refugee & other humanitarian assistance Economic rehabilitation Environmental rehabilitation Arms control & other security issues Restitution & financial compensation Resolution of international legal disputes Middle East peace conference	Continuation of sanctions Administrative assistance Refugee & other humanitarian assistance Economic rehabilitation 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Continuation of sanctions p. Administrative assistance p. Refugee & other humanitarian assistance p. Economic rehabilitation p. Environmental rehabilitation p. Arms control & other security issues p. Restitution & financial compensation p. Resolution of international legal disputes p. Middle East peace conference p. U.N. enforcement capabilities p.

¹ Copyright 1991 by the United Nations Association of the USA. This paper draws upon and expands the conclusions of an earlier paper "The United Nations in the Gulf Crisis and Options for U.S. Policy" by David J. Scheffer (UNA-USA Occasional Paper No. 1, United Nations Association of the USA, October 1990).

In UNA-USA's view, any new responsibilities assigned to the U.N. should be accompanied by a renewed commitment by the U.S. and other members to ensure adequate financial and other support for these U.N. operations.

* * * * *

United Nations Peacekeeping

Post-war arrangements to help restore and keep the peace in the Gulf region could include significant roles for the U.N. in restoring peace and stability, such as:

- * Deployment of a new U.N. peacekeeping force in parts of Iraq and Kuwait and, possibly, Saudi Arabia -- well-armed and operating under special rules of engagement that would permit them to enforce their mandate -- and/or a U.N. observer group to one or more of those countries, to undertake some or all of the following:
 - : Monitor the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and possibly to secure distances north of a neutral zone that may be created between Iraq and both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;
 - : Patrol the borders of Kuwait and, perhaps, certain sectors of Iraq's borders with Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan;
 - : Restore law and order in Kuwait and Iraq;
 - : Replace the activities of multinational forces in Kuwait and, possibly, Iraq and Saudi Arabia;
 - Participate in the disarming and reorganization of a defeated Iraqi army, oversee the transfer of prisoners of war, and/or administer medical attention to wounded soldiers and civilian casualties, perhaps with the creation of a special medical corps in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross; and
 - : Participate in mine-clearing and ordinance removal exercises.
- * Deployment of a U.N.-flagged naval force in the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea, to continue monitoring and enforcing certain economic and military sanctions against Iraq. The naval force could be a U.N.-authorized deployment of military vessels from various nations flying both the flag of registry and the U.N. flag or a specially created and funded U.N. navy.

For both the land and naval peacekeeping options, a U.N. peacekeeping force or group operating under the Security Council would have an advantage over all-Arab forces of also involving the major powers in seeking to guarantee the peace.

Continued Monitoring and Enforcement of Sanctions

If the Iraqi government remains substantially unchanged by the war, the U.N. Security Council will in all likelihood want to continue some or all of the trade sanctions imposed upon Iraq in the fall of 1990. Such sanctions should include at a minimum most categories of military items and certain highly-sensitive industrial and manufactured goods. They also should encompass all technology related to the manufacture of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons or of any type of ballistic or cruise missile.

The Security Council would need to approve new resolutions establishing the categories of items prohibited under the U.N. sanctions.² The sanctions committee -- established by Security Council Resolution 661 on August 6, 1990, and currently chaired by Austria -- could be authorized to continue to monitor the implementation of the sanctions until such time as they are lifted by the Security Council.

The international community would have a continued role in enforcing trade sanctions over air and land borders. Naval enforcement could continue to be undertaken by the current multinational naval contingent or it could be entrusted to a naval force authorized by and flying the flag of the U.N., as suggested above.

United Nations Administrative Assistance in Kuwait and Iraq

Recent U.N. experiences in Namibia and Central America, as well as current planning regarding Cambodia, demonstrate a growing U.N. capacity to provide administrative assistance to governments emerging either from colonialism or from a long war. This experience may be relevant to the post-war situation in Kuwait and Iraq.

² The composition of the Security Council has changed since the passage in the fall of 1990 of resolutions on trade sanctions, due to the rotation of five of the ten non-permanent Council members. As of January 1, 1991, the new non-permanent members are: Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India, and Zimbabwe. Non-permanent members Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Romania, Yemen, and Zaire remain on the Council, as do the five permanent members (Britain, China, France, the United States, and the USSR).

By all accounts, the Iraqi army has decimated the governmental apparatus of Kuwait, including the destruction of key documents and records. The U.N. could provide administrative assistance in certain essential services for a limited time after the war, at the request and expense of the government of Kuwait, to help that government to reestablish key functions, including:

* reconstitution of government agencies;

* hiring of personnel;

* reconstruction and repair of government buildings;

* compilation of statistical information about Kuwaiti citizens and their property; and

* restoration of public services, such as waste management, postal and telecommunication facilities, transportation, and law enforcement.

If the Iraqi government collapses as an outcome of the Gulf war, immediate and temporary U.N. administrative assistance may be required. Over the long term, the establishment of a new government might require U.N. election monitoring services. The U.N. may prove to be the only organization able to undertake such duties in Iraq, in light of Arab sensitivity to Western management of governmental affairs.

Refugee and Other Humanitarian Assistance

The war already has triggered massive flows of refugees out of Iraq and into neighboring states, primarily Jordan and Iran. There also may be significant flows of refugees south, into liberated Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and north into Turkey.

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) will be deeply involved in coordinating and administering a relief operation to cope with the refugee problem, including the immediate needs of food and shelter for refugees and the longer-term job of refugee repatriation and resettlement. U.N. services also may be required to address the immediate needs of war victims in Iraq for such essentials as food, water, and shelter. Planning for these U.N. roles should be given a high priority immediately, while the war continues, to ensure a prompt and adequate response.

Economic Rehabilitation

Despite their oil wealth, and depending on the extent of war damage to the oilfields, Kuwait and Iraq may need significant technical and/or financial assistance in their efforts at post-war economic reconstruction. The U.N. and its specialized agencies may be the only organizations capable of soliciting, administering, and distributing such assistance on the scale required. The U.N. could provide coordination mechanisms for international assistance and could work with the relevant governments to establish priorities for rebuilding both countries.

Environmental Rehabilitation

Environmental problems which existed in the Gulf region prior to the war have been aggravated by the war and no doubt will be further compounded, particularly if any more oil supplies are ignited or leaked into waterways. A U.N. role in coordinating environmental restoration efforts will be crucial, perhaps working through the regional United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) center in Bahrain. The UNEP Regional Seas office, which was located in Kuwait and which closed after the war commenced, might be reopened and its operations revitalized.

In the future, all countries in the region should cooperate to **develop a comprehensive** regional environmental plan for the Gulf. Such a plan has been implemented by UNEP in the Mediterranean (the "Med Plan") with considerable success in pollution reduction and improvement of environmental practices.

Arms Control and Other Security Arrangements

Both in the short and long terms, the flow of military weaponry into the Gulf region will need to be closely monitored and controlled.³ A continuation of the Security Council's trade embargo on sales of military items to Iraq will be a critical part of any U.N. arms control regime in the region. Additional steps that could be taken by the U.N. include:

* Expansion of U.N. capabilities to monitor chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons capabilities as well as the development of ballistic and cruise missiles in the Middle East. The establishment of a U.N. agency to monitor chemical weapons already is under discussion. Further efforts are needed to address problems in monitoring and verification of biological weapons. In the nuclear area, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) might implement its full statutory authority and broaden its inspections of known and suspected Iraqi facilities; it also should locate and safeguard the enriched uranium inspected in Iraq in 1990;

³ A start already has been made on nuclear weapons control, with an October 1990 report of the U.N. Secretary General to the General Assembly entitled "Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Region of the Middle East: Study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East." This report outlined steps which could help produce the conditions conducive to wider arms control agreements in the Middle East.

- * A U.N. role in developing a regional treaty regime to control the proliferation of chemical weapons in the Middle East, in the absence of a global chemical weapons convention signed and ratified by Iraq; and/or
- * Exploration of ways to monitor and control arms transfers to Iraq or the entire Gulf region (after trade sanctions against Iraq are lifted). There are new indications that all Middle Eastern countries may be prepared to consider proposals to reduce conventional weapons in the region. A first step would be the establishment of a U.N. arms transfer register to record the flow of weapons to the Middle East. Longer-term efforts to restrict arms transfers might require a U.N. enforcement mechanism.

Restitution and Financial Compensation by Iraq

U.N. members may wish to pursue damage claims against Iraq after the war. Security Council Resolution 674 of October 29, 1990 holds Iraq "liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq." Resolution 674 also initiated a procedure for collecting information regarding the claims of states "and those of their nations and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law."

Most Iraqi financial assets outside Iraq were frozen by national governments in August 1990. The legal procedures required to collect information on claims against those assets, and eventually to resolve those claims, will take years and may involve the creation of a special U.N.-Iraq claims tribunal. If claims exceed the value of the frozen assets, the U.N. might be involved in determining what amount, if any, Iraq should be held responsible for paying from its national budget (perhaps as a percentage of revenues from oil exports) in the years ahead. Such an unprecedented exercise could engage the U.N. in a complex and controversial undertaking stretching far into the future.

Resolution of International Legal Violations and Disputes

A. <u>Prosecution of Alleged Iraqi Violations</u>. The Security Council has recorded numerous Iraqi violations of international law since the August 2, 1990 invasion of Kuwait. For example, Resolution 670 (September 25, 1990) reaffirms that Iraq is liable for the "grave breaches committed by it" of the Geneva Convention IV of 1949 (Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War) and that "individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches" also are liable.

Iraqi violations of the laws of war, particularly with respect to treatment of prisoners of war and the firing of SCUD missiles at civilian targets in Israel, a non-belligerent, appear to

constitute additional breaches of international law for which Iraqi government and military officials could be subject to prosecution as war criminals.

An important first step would be identifying the right forum in which to lodge a claim against the state of Iraq or to prosecute Iraqi officials. One avenue for claims against the state of Iraq is the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Iraq is a party to three multilateral treaties—the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, and the 1973 Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents — which include clauses requiring parties to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ.

The legal basis for Iraqi participation in ICJ cases under these treaties thus is sound. Whether Iraq would appear to defend itself or would comply with the judgment of the ICJ is less certain.

There currently exists no international criminal court before which individual officials can be prosecuted for violations of the laws of war (which include the 1949 Geneva Conventions on care for the wounded, treatment of prisoners of war, and protection of civilians). However, the Security Council could authorize the creation of a special war crimes tribunal for the Gulf conflict.

The tribunal could hold proceedings in Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, with its judges selected either by the ICJ or by a special tribunal created by the ICJ. The charter of the tribunal also could be reviewed and approved by the Security Council. In any such tribunal, the due process rights of the Iraqi defendants, including the right to competent counsel, would be fully honored.

Iraqi violations of international law, particularly the laws of war, might also encourage the members of the U.N. to establish a permanent international criminal court, at which heads of state and other officials could be prosecuted for gross violations of international law.

B. Resolution of Other Disputes. After the war, any other legal disputes between Iraq and other states should be resolved through legal channels rather than by the use of force. Iraq and other states could pursue claims of violations of international treaty obligations through the ICJ, should both parties consent to the jurisdiction of the Court. States might alternately agree to submit disputes to binding arbitration or mediation through the good offices of the Secretary General.

Middle East Peace Conference

After the war, the U.N. community should address other obstacles to peace in the region. The long-standing but controversial proposal for a **Middle East peace conference** to resolve the conflicts between Israelis, Palestinians and Arabs may assume more urgency following the Gulf war. Other potential agenda items might include the issue of Lebanese sovereignty and the repeal of the "Zionism is Racism" Resolution of the General Assembly passed in 1975. If support for a conference gains momentum, then the Security Council will become deeply engaged in establishing the terms of reference and objectives of such a conference, as well as in defining the appropriate U.N. role in Middle East peace negotiations.

Permanent U.N. Enforcement Capability

The multinational responses to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the efforts to enforce Security Council resolutions raise anew the issue of whether the original plans for collective security specified in the U.N. Charter should be more fully implemented. No member of the U.N. has ever entered into the "special agreement" with the Security Council called for by Article 43 of the Charter.

Through a special agreement, a state would agree to provide "on call" to the U.N. certain units of its armed forces for enforcement actions authorized by the Security Council. Another option would be for Security Council members to authorize the Secretary General to send U.N. military observers to any state requesting a U.N. presence if it felt threatened by the prospect of invasion by another state.

Had such special agreements been made earlier, the Security Council might have been in a position in early August 1990 to deploy troops rapidly to Kuwait -- to forestall a complete takeover of that country -- and/or to Saudi Arabia, to deter further Iraqi aggression. Such U.N. actions might have helped to prevent the massive buildup of forces on both sides which ultimately led to the current war, as well as to ensure a broader sharing of peacekeeping burdens within the U.N. community.

After the Gulf war the U.N. could hold one or more conferences to coordinate and undertake the drafting and negotiation of bilateral special agreements. Once these agreements were ratified, the U.S. Congress and other national legislatures would have provided the Security Council -- and the U.N. community -- with the capability to promote collective security through the use, as necessary, of a sizable military force to deter aggression and maintain the peace.

APPENDIX A THE U.N. AND THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

ACTIONS BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER CHAPTER VII (ARTICLES 39-51)

Since the early hours of the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi army on August 2, the U.N. Security Council has approved twelve resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter in connection with Iraq's aggression. The membership of the Security Council at the time of the resolutions consisted of the five permanent members (the United States, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom, and the People's Republic of China) and ten non-permanent members (Canada, Finland, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Cote d'Ivoire, Romania, Yemen, and Zaire). The vote tally of and the legal authority referred to in each Security Council resolution are reflected in the following summary:

CONDEMNATION OF INVASION

Resolution 660, August 2, 14-0, Yemen abstaining Action pursuant to Articles 39 and 40 of Charter

- -- Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- Demands immediate and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal of its forces to August 1 location.
- --Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediate intensive negotiations and supports other diplomatic efforts, especially by the Arab League.

TRADE EMBARGO

Resolution 661, August 6, 13-0, Cuba and Yemen abstaining Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- -- Decides on measures to secure compliance with Resolution 660.
- --Decides upon trade and financial sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait, including prohibition on (1) import of all commodities and products of Iraq and Kuwait, (2) assistance in the export or transshipment of any commodities or products of Iraq or Kuwait, (3) exports to Iraq or Kuwait, except medical supplies and humanitarian foodstuffs, (4) use or transfer or remission of any funds or other financial or economic resources by or to Iraqi government or any commercial, industrial, or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait.
- Requires compliance with trade and financial sanctions regardless of contractual obligations.
- Establishes a Sanctions Committee (consisting of all Security Council members) to examine implementation of sanctions and report to Secretary-General.

- --Exempts assistance to the legitimate government of Kuwait, calls for protection of assets of legitimate government of Kuwait, and forbids recognition of any regime established in Kuwait by Iraq.
- --Requires the Secretary-General to report on implementation of sanctions within 30 days.

NULLIFICATION OF ANNEXATION

Resolution 662, August 9, 15-0 No reference to specific provisions of U.N. Charter

- --Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq has no legal validity and is considered null and void.
- -- Calls on states and international organizations not to recognize annexation, directly or indirectly.
- -- Demands that Iraq rescind annexation.

FOREIGN HOSTAGES AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY Resolution 664, August 18, 15-0 Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- --Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate immediate departure of foreign nationals from Iraq and Kuwait and grant consular officials immediate and continuing access to such nationals.
- --Demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security, or health of such nationals.
- --Demands that Iraq rescind its orders for closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and its withdrawal of immunity of their personnel.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADE SANCTIONS Resolution 665, August 25, 13-0, Cuba and Yemen abstaining Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- --Calls upon states participating in the maritime operation to use "such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations" and enforce trade sanctions of Resolution 661.
- -- Invites maximum use of political and diplomatic measures.
- --Requests all states to provide assistance for enforcement of trade sanctions.
- Requests states to coordinate their actions, using the U.N. Military Staff Committee, as appropriate.

HUMANITARIAN PROVISION OF FOODSTUFFS Resolution 666, September 14, 13-2, Cuba and Yemen opposed Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

--Requests the Secretary-General to seek urgently information on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait.

--Requires that, if the Sanctions Committee determines there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs, it will report to the Security Council on how such need should be met.

--Directs the Sanctions Committee to bear in mind that foodstuffs should be provided through the United Nations in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agencies and distributed by them or under their supervision to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries.

--Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the delivery and distribution of foodstuffs to Kuwait and Iraq.

Recommends that medical supplies be exported under the strict supervision
of the government of the exporting state or by appropriate
humanitarian agencies.

AGGRESSION AGAINST DIPLOMATIC PREMISES AND PERSONNEL Resolution 667, September 16, 15-0 Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- --Strongly condemns aggressive acts by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait.
- --Demands immediate release of foreign nationals.
- --Demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with Vienna conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and with other international law.
- --Demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and Iraq and take no action to hinder those missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their persons and interests.
- --Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible under Chapter VII in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of Security Council resolutions, and of international law.

EXAMINATION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARISING FROM SANCTIONS

Resolution 669, September 24, 15-0 Action pursuant to Article 50 of Charter

--Authorizes the Sanctions Committee (established under Resolution 661) to
(1) examine requests for assistance from states confronted with special

economic problems related to implementation of trade sanctions against Iraq and (2) make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

AIR EMBARGO

Resolution 670, September 25, 14-1, Cuba opposed Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- --Approves several decisions (listed below) to enforce the trade sanctions mandated by Resolution 661.
- --Confirms that Resolution 661 applies to all means of transport, including aircraft.
- --Prohibits all states, regardless of treaty or contractual obligations, from permitting any aircraft to take off from their territory carrying cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait--except food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Security Council or Sanctions Committee established by Resolution 661 and in accordance with procedures in Resolution 666, or supplies strictly for medical purposes or U.N. observers in Iraq.
- --Requires all states to deny permission to aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait the right to overfly its territory. Exceptions would be aircraft that would land at a designated airfield to be inspected, flights approved by the Sanctions Committee, and flights certified by the United Nations as solely for the U.N. observers in Iraq.
- --Requires each state to enforce the air embargo against all aircraft registered in its territory or operated by a national.
- --Requires "all states to cooperate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation" of the trade sanctions and the air embargo.
- --Requires all states to detain any Iraqi-registered ships in their ports that are being or have been used to violate the trade sanctions, or to deny such ships entry into their ports.
- --States its decision that if the trade sanctions or air embargo are evaded, the Security Council will consider measures directed at the violating state to prevent such evasion.
- --Reaffirms that Geneva Convention IV of 1949 (Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War) applies to Kuwait and that Iraq is bound to comply with it. Iraq is particularly liable for "the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches."

IRAQI OBLIGATIONS TOWARD FOREIGN NATIONALS AND DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Resolution 674, October 29, 1990, 13-0, Cuba and Yemen abstaining Action pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter

- --Demands immediate end to Iraqi actions, including the taking of foreign hostages and the mistreatment and oppression of Kuwaiti and other foreign nationals, which violate Council decisions, the Charter, and international law.
- --Reaffirms its demands that Iraq fulfil its obligations to foreign nationals and to the personnel, premises, and functions of diplomatic and consular missions in Iraq and Kuwait.
- --Reminds Iraq of its liability under international law for losses, damages, or injuries to Kuwait, third states, and their nationals and corporations, resulting from Iraq's invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait.
- --Invites states to collect and provide the Council with information on breaches of Iraqi obligations toward Kuwaiti and other foreign nationals, and to collect information regarding states' claims, and those of their nationals and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation.
- --Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to seek the safety and well-being of Kuwaiti and other foreign nationals and missions in Iraq and Kuwait.
- --Entrusts the Secretary-General to use his good offices and to undertake diplomatic efforts to reach a peaceful settlement on the basis of previous resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to make progress reports to the Council on such efforts.
- --Requires Iraq to comply with provisions of this and earlier resolutions, failing which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter.

POPULATION COMPOSITION AND REGISTER OF KUWAIT Resolution 677, November 28, 1990, 15-0 Action pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter

- --Condemns Iraqi attempts to alter the demographic compsoition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records of the Kuwaiti Government.
- --Requests the Secretary-General to take custody of a copy of the population register of Kuwait and to establish, with the Government of Kuwait, an Order of Rules and Regulations governing use of the copy of the register.

AUTHORIZATION OF NECESSARY MEASURES

Resolution 678, November 29, 1990, 12-2, Cuba and Yemen opposed, China abstaining Action pursuant to Chapter VII of Charter

- -- Demands that Iraq comply fully with earlier resolutions by January 15, 1991.
- --Authorizes states, in the event of Iraqi non-compliance by that date, "to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area."
- Requests states to provide appropriate support for such actions and to keep the Council regularly informed of progress.

For more information on these or other U.N.-related issues, please contact:

Edward C. Luck, President and Toby Trister Gati, Senior Vice President for Policy Studies United Nations Association of the USA 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-6104 Tel: (212) 697-3232, Fax: (212) 682-9185

Kathy Sessions, Policy Analyst Washington Office, UNA-USA 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 904 Washington D.C. 20005 Tel: (202) 347-5004, Fax: (202) 628-5945

David J. Scheffer, Senior Associate Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 2400 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 Tel: (202) 862-7946, Fax: (202) 862-2610

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Roles for the United Nations in the Persian Gulf

March 8, 1991

Open briefing for staff members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Foreign Affairs Subcommittees by:

- * Toby Trister Gati, Senior Vice President for Policy Studies, United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA)
- * Steven A. Dimoff, Director, Washington Office, UNA-USA
- * David J. Scheffer, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- * Kathryn G. Sessions, Policy Analyst, UNA-USA

I. Opening remarks

- * UNA's approach
- * Soviet views of the UN's role in the Gulf war

II. Brief overview of key substantive areas

- * UN efforts to date (see UNA Backgrounder "The United Nations Response to the Gulf Conflict")
- * What the UN could or should be doing
- * Limits of UN involvement and responsibility

A. Immediate Security Issues

1. Ceasefire arrangements

- * Monitoring of Iraqi compliance with both de facto and formal ceasefire
- * Supervision of repatriation of POWs and Kuwaiti nationals, return of remains of dead, and return of Kuwaiti assets and property
- * Assistance in mine-clearing and munitions control
- * Withdrawal of coalition troops from Iraq

Peacekeeping

- * Merits of UN peacekeepers in comparison to Arab or coalition peacekeepers
- * Questions to be resolved: command; mandate; composition (which countries' participation is acceptable to all parties?)
- * Peacekeeping under Chapter VI versus under Chapter VII
- * Ground and naval peacekeeping possibilities

Future US ground presence in Gulf

* Relation of US troops to UN, regional or other peacekeeping forces

4. Continuation of sanctions

- * Role of Security Council
- * Role of Sanctions Committee
- 5. Fate of Iraqi planes in Iran

B. Longer-term Security/Political Issues

1. Arms control

- * Multilateral limitations on conventional arms sales to Iraq, to other countries
- * IAEA inspection of Iraqi nuclear facilities and materials
- * Rethinking a Middle East nuclear-free-zone
- * Chemical and biological weapons prohibitions and control recimes
- * Global versus regional approaches
- * Embargoes of arms, high-technology/dual purpose items
- * Restrictions on US sales to other countries in the region

Non-proliferation

- * Assessment of possible remaining Iraqi nuclear & chemical capabilities
- * Restrictions on sales of ballistic missile technology

3. Arab-Israeli-Palestinian issues

- * Middle East peace conference
- * Recognition of Israel by Arab states
- * Zionism is racism resolution
- * Renewed attention to past Security Council resolutions on the Middle East
- * Legal status of occupied territories, including Golan Heights and East Jerusalem

4. Role of regional organizations

* In cooperation with, or use instead of, a UN or US presence

5. Future arrangements for collective security enforcement actions

- * Impact of above issues on the structure of the UN, and on its ability to carry out functions outlined
- 6. Iran-Iraq issues still to be resolved
 - * POWs
 - * UN border presence

C. International Legal Issues

- * War crimes
- * Border disputes
- * Restitution and compensation
- * POWs
- * Environmental law

D. "Wounds of War" Issues

- 1. Emergency/Humanitarian Issues
 - * Emergency water, health, food needs
 - * Repatriation
- 2. Economic Reconstruction
 - * Rebuilding of Kuwait -- will there be UN roles?
 - * Reconstruction of Iraq -- role of UN community in financing & participating in reconstruction
 - * Assistance to other states affected by war
 - * Impact of Kuwaiti reconstruction on other states
- 3. Environmental Restoration
 - * Assessment and cleanup of:
 - -- Persian Gulf/marine environment
 - -- Environmental problems on land
 - -- Atmospheric pollution
 - * Respective roles for global, regional, national, private/non-governmental institutions
 - * Strengthening international conventions on the environment
 - * Longer-term environmental issues in the Middle East
- 4. Management of reconstruction efforts
 - * Is a central coordinating mechanism needed?
- E. Human Rights Commission
 - * Is a special rapporteur called for?
 - * Human rights issues in Kuwait
- F. Selection of new Secretary-General
 - * What qualities are desirable in the new SG to direct the UN in the "new world order"?

III. Financing Issues

A. Cost estimates

- * Peacekeeping
- * The "other UN" (reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts)

B. Mechanisms for raising and distributing funds

- * Central funding appeal vs. piecemeal requests by agency
- * Sources of financing:
 - -- Arab Fund, Middle East Development Bank
 - -- Taxes, donations from oil monies
 - -- Reparations issues

C. US-UN Funding issues

* Meeting US UN assessments

* US voluntary contributions to UN programs -- earmarks for the Gulf?





RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

UNA USA

February 20, 1991 6 Adar 5751

Mr. Leo Nevas 246 Post Road East Westport, CT 06880

Dear Leo:

I am dictating this from Israel, but want you to know that I am very grateful for your counsel in regard to the Board meetings of the UNA-USA. I am following your advice and have written to Ed Luck accordingly.

With warm good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

יניקג

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*ADMITTED ALSO IN VIRGINIA AND D.C. **ADMITTED ALSO IN MASS.

February 11, 1991

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

Dear Alex:

AMERICAN IEWISH

I received your letter of February 6, 1991 and I am sorry that you are going to have to miss two of the three sessions of the Board. I would not like to see you resign because from time to time there are occasions when I think it is extremely helpful to have voices such as yours on the Board. On those occasions you can express your opinions or feelings even though you cannot attend a particular meeting.

I would suggest that you drop a note to Ed Luck explaining to him that the dates set for those meetings eliminate two from the possibility of your attendance, but that you will attempt to attend the third.

I would be happy to talk to you further about this upon your return.

7

Leo Nevas

LN/dd

UNA- USA

MEMORANDUM

COPY

DATE:

January 15, 1991

FROM:

Edith J. Miller

TO:

Fred Cohen

COPY:

Albert Vorspan

Will you please let me have a check for \$400.00 for the United Nations Association of the United States of America. This is to cover charges on the enclosed bill, \$300.00 Partipipation Fee in the UNA-USA Council of Organizations, 1991 plus a \$100 contribution.

The funds should come from the miscellaneous subventions line. Please also send the check to me for transmittal.

WA USA

MEMORANDUM

DATE:

September 21, 1990

FROM:

Edith J. Miller

TO:

Albert Vorspan, Rabbi David Saperstein

COPY:

Alex will be out of the country and I have so indicated to Andrew Rice. However, I believe this might be something we want to inform some of our people about should they be interested in attending the Consultation.



MEMORANDUM

DATE:

December 6, 1990

FROM:

Edith J. Miller

TO:

Fred Cohen

Please let me have a check for \$100.00 from the Subsidies

Contingency Line for the United Nations Association of the U.S.A.

The Union is part of that group and we have been asked to make an annual contribution. Please send the check to me for transmittal.

Thank you.



JOHN C. WHITEHEAD PARK AVENUE TOWER 65 EAST 55TH STREET New York, New York 10022 (212) 755-3131

November 29, 1990

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

Dear Alex:

All 180. de l'agent I hope you have had a chance to read Ed Luck's excellent review of the activities of the United Nations Association this past year and the exciting directions planned for the future.

I would like to add my voice to his in asking that UNA be given the ability to fulfill its great potential at this unique time in its history.

I believe that we, UNA's leaders, have a responsibility to help ensure that the Association has the financial capability to achieve the goals we have all endorsed so fervently. This is a very special opportunity for all that we have stood for through the years.

Won't you join me now in making a year-end gift to the Association? Last year, you gave \$100 to UNA's Annual Giving Fund. If we can count on you to renew or increase your gift before the end of the year, it would mean a great deal.

With appreciation,

Sincerely,

John C. Whitehead

Chairman

United Nations Association

of the USA



RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

September 25, 1990 6 Tishri 5751

25, 1990 ri 5751

Ms Betty Lustig
Director of Development
United Nations Association of
The United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Dear Betty:

I was delighted to receive from you information on this year's United Nations Concert and Dinner. Alas, it distressed me to note the date of October 27, 1990 as once again I am unable to join you and my many friends of the UNA-USA for what I am certain will be a splendid evening. My schedule places me in Israel at the very time of the Concert and Dinner. I must attend a number of critical meetings and therefore the date of my visit is firm and not subject to change. This, I much regret.

Let me take this opportunity to extend to my warm good wishes to you. The Concert and Dinner will undoubtedly be a resounding success. The plans are splendid.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



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Chairman, Quadrilateral Program on Asian Security Frank C. Carlucci

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Director, Communications John Tessitore

United Nations Association of the United States of America

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September 20, 1990

To: Members of the Board of Governors, Board of Directors,

National Council

From: Betty Lustig, Director of Development

Subject: 30th Annual United Nations Concert and Dinner

I am very pleased to be writing to you about this year's United Nations Concert and Dinner to be held in Washington, D.C. on Saturday evening, October 27, 1990. The event this year is being co-hosted by Edward E. Hood, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company and the Secretary of State, and will, once again, honor the ambassadors accredited to the United States and Organization of American States.

This year we will salute the work of the U.N.'s International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which for 125 years has improved the lives of people around the world by coordinating and promoting the orderly transmittal of information through modern telecommunications methods. Robert Allen, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of AT&T, will serve as Salute Chairman. ITU's Secretary General, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, will attend from Geneva as a special guest.

The evening will begin at 6:30p.m. in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall with "A Tribute to Fred Astaire" by Tony Award winner Tommy Tune. Immediately following in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton, approximately 1,200 international corporate leaders, senior U.S. government officials, diplomats and other dignitaries will gather for a black-tie dinner and dance featuring special entertainment arranged by NBC. I am gratified to say that an unusually large number of high level administration people and diplomats will be in attendance.

This is UNA-USA's largest annual fundraising event and it gives me great pleasure to invite you to attend. As one of its leaders, your participation will mean a great deal. Individual tickets are \$300 each. Tables can be purchased at the \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$3,000 level. Should you wish to host a table of ten, two of your guests will be ambassadors or diplomats assigned by the Concert and Dinner office in Washington, D.C.

I very much hope you will be able to join us for this very special event. A reply form is enclosed for your convenience.

REPLY FORM 30th Annual United Nations Concert and Dinner Saturday, October 27, 1990

RETURN TO: LANSDALE ASSOCIATES 1420 K Street, N.W. Suite 840 Washington, D. C. 20005

	Vice Chairman - \$10,000 (\$9,500 tax-deductible). As a Vice Chairman you and a guest will be invited to a special VIF reception at the Indian ambassador's residence, will host an ambassador or diplomat at the Dinner, will receive preferential seating at the Concert and Dinner and will be pictured in the printed program.						
	Member of Council - \$5,000 (\$4,500 tax-deductible). As a Member of Council you and a guest will be invited to a special VIP reception at the Indian ambassador's residence, will host an ambassador or diplomat at the Dinner and will be pictured in the printed program.						
	Associate Chairman - \$3,000 (\$2,500 tax-deductible). As an Associate Chairman you will host an ambassador or diplomat at the Dinner and will be acknowledged in the printed program.						
	I enclose my check in the amount of \$	made payable to UNA-USA.					
	I will host the table of ten and understand that two of my guests will be ambassadors or diplomats assigned by the Concert and Dinner office in Washington, D.C.						
	I will not host the table but designate the follow	wing person to represent me.					
Na	me (please print or type)	Title					
		Phone					
Ple	ase list in order of preference those countries t	rom which you would like to host an ambas	ssador.				
1		6.					
2		7					
3	- 3	8					
4		(b)					
5		70.					
	I would like to purchaseti	ckets at \$300 each (\$250 of which is tax-de	\$300 each (\$250 of which is tax-deductible).				
	I cannot attend but enclose my contribution for	or \$ You may use it at you	ur discretion.				
	Please fill out the information below as you w	ould like it listed in the printed program.					
Na	ime (please print or type)	Signature					
		Title	12				
		Company					
		Street Address					
Tele	ephone:		Carac	710			
	Area Code Number	City	State	ZIP			
	As a Member of Council/Vice Chairman I auth	orize you to use my photograph in the dinner	er program .				

Please fax your guest list by October 10 to (202) 289-5209.