

25th Ann
U.N. DAY

000570

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EXCERPTS FROM
THE REMARKS OF
THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL LIONS CLUB
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{ - medium
- smooth
- dead

With hopes, ~~with~~ prayers, ~~and~~ hard work and ~~with~~ imagination, the United Nations was launched 25 years ago.

It was not created as a perfect instrument. Proposal and counter proposal were hammered into its charter. The com-promises of 1945 are the problems of the U.N. and its members in 1970.

But in spite of many imperfections, it has survived.
~~Why?~~

The world has not been at peace --- the Middle East, Vietnam, Korea, and the Congo are testament to the fact that we are not at peace.

But in all of these areas, except Vietnam, the U.N. has played a significant role.

Why then in the face of these events does the United Nations continue to survive?

Is it not bankrupt?

~~Why do we honor it?~~

~~Why pay it homage?~~

Has it not failed?

I say that it has not failed. We honor and pay it just homage because it embodies ~~the actual hope~~ our hopes for peace and for justice.

⚡ Though we have not matched performance to promise, the ideal remains untarnished.

In the 25 years immediately preceeding the founding of the U.N., over 50 million people died --- in Asia, in Europe, in the Pacific, in a world gone mad. — world war II

⚡ The scale of horror produced by World War II has been contained. The Nuclear Age has produced nations --- like scorpions in a bottle able to sting each other only at the price of death.

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For 25 years we have lived in the state of *Balance of Terror*
created by the advent of the Nuclear Age.

It is our duty to lift the emotional state of siege
that has dominated international relations for the past quarter
century.

Trust must replace terror.

Hope must become accomplishment.

The United Nations will serve those ends only to
the degree that we permit it to do so.

We can ill afford to dwell upon the success or failure
of the U.N. at its 25 birthday. We must fix our sights on what we
would have the U.N. be on its 50th birthday --- and work for it.

↳ As we take risks for peace, we must know that still
greater risks lie --- should we fail. The stakes are the future of
mankind.

*Risk
for
Peace*

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Recently, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that member states have 10 years left in which to subordinate their quarrels and launch a global partnership to curb the arms race, to improve the human environment, to defuse the population explosion, and to supply the required momentum to world development efforts. After that, he warned, problems would be out of control.

↳ Over the next quarter century, we will have to proceed with bilateral efforts --- while strengthening multilateral institutions.

~~I do not propose the abandonment of continued~~
Bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union --- the SALT talks --- mutual disarmament and disengagement --- must continue.

*Review
B. bilateral
talks*

Space Treaty - Ocean Treaty -

~~There is no one more concerned or dedicated to the preservation of our national security than myself~~ ^{our} No strategy for peace is acceptable which would jeopardize ~~that~~ security. Ideals must be balanced by realities.

↳ But if the 21st Century is to be the Century of Peace, then we must proceed now to recreate the United Nations

as the driving force --- the very engine of Peace.

↳ Essential to this end is the need for new resources and new authority for the United Nations.

↳ No nation wants to give up either resources or authority. The United States is no exception. We Americans are jealous of our national sovereignty. We are no more anxious than the next fellow to pay out money when the return is not immediately visible.

~~But what we must realize, with new urgency, is that we are rapidly passing the "either-or" stage: either we will have a stronger world government or we will retain the full flavor of a system of national sovereignties. That either-or choice is becoming obsolete.~~ We must recognize that unless we start on the road to world law, then we cannot hope to retain a peaceful and decent world where nations can flourish.

↳ We must begin now. If we don't, we face the increasing possibility of world chaos and mass destruction.

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Where should we begin?

U.N. + Environment

Protection of the environment is one clear area where the United Nations should be empowered to act. We must give the United Nations the tools --- planes, ships, satellites --- to take effective steps to curb the international aspects of pollution. This means United Nations enacted anti-pollution curbs and new United Nations authority for enforcement through the International Court of Justice. + U.N. Environment Board

↳ Certainly, efforts toward world-wide family planning is a legitimate function of the United Nations. By the year 2000, world population will double to 7 billion. Population pressures serve only to compound our inability to cope with the problems of environ-
ment and the opportunity for peace.

↳ No nation in the world that seeks to curb population growth ought to be unable to do so because of lack of funds. Accordingly, there is need for ~~to have~~ a new World Population Program within the United Nations that would be financed by voluntary member contributions. will need This new fund ~~should receive~~ a minimum of \$100 million annually and would be used both for continuing research ~~in the field of contraception~~ and for programmatic aid for poor nations.

L The United Nations currently dispenses about \$200 million a year now for economic development. In my judgment, that should be raised to \$500 million a year in relatively short order. To provide these funds as well as others, we must consider the idea of a "United Nations share" a percent of each member's gross national product --- so that every member pays a fair share based on national income. After World War II, we bore the burden of economic aid --- now the other industrial states that benefited from our efforts must be called upon to provide a share commensurate with ~~the benefits they received.~~ ^{their income}

L There are critical nations in the world today that are still not members of the United Nations; the two Germanies, ~~and~~ the two Vietnams, the two Koreas, and Communist China. If the United Nations is to be truly a world organization, every effort must be made to bring these nations in. I think perhaps the time has come to consider a "package deal" to admit and invite all of these nations at once, thereby lessening some of the political drag that would occur by considering them one at a time.

L We must strengthen the United Nation's ability to serve as a peacekeeper. To begin, this means establishing an

Peace Keeping!

emergency peacekeeping fund --- ~~probably of about \$100 million~~ ---
a Peace Fund --- to deal with future peacekeeping emergencies. The
United Nations must be strengthened to conduct elections, provide
supervision of cease-fires and border patrol, to maintain an observer
satellite system to oversee arms control agreements.

└ Further, the United Nations should have a permanent
panel of fact-finders and mediators to be available and prepared to
report on and propose solutions to the settlement of disputes. The
merest hint of conflict should automatically trigger the dispatch of
a United Nations observer team. The right of the United Nations to do
this must be written into the charter. We cannot afford the luxury
of diplomatic niceties --- Peace cannot wait on engraved invitations.

└ We must develop a cooperative program for exploration
of space and of the sea through the United Nations. American space
satellites are currently developing resource analysis of the continents
and the seas. └ The program should be enlarged through the United
Nations. The information obtained should be made available for all.

└ The United Nations should be provided --- through
treaty agreements --- with communication satellites --- for an open

United Nations television channel and radio band. The technology is available. The only question is one of mutual trust. Ground relay stations would permit United Nations broadcasts in the appropriate language. What an opportunity! How can we afford not to do it?

↳ Finally, the United Nations charter must be reassessed and rewritten in light of our 25 years of experience. Voting in the General Assembly and vetoes in the Security Council are among the problems that must be addressed. Consideration must be given to broader geographical representation in the Security Council --- Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East need the assurance of a constant voice and vote in the Council that decides their fate.

↳ We must have the courage to dream --- the strength to hope --- and the will to accept failure but not defeat.

To some, what I have proposed will be unrealistic.

↳ But I say Peace is real

↳ War is folly.

It is unrealistic to continue blindly on a collision
course to disaster.

~~Only a lack of courage can limit our possibilities.~~

↳ What I have proposed is a program for tomorrow ---
to be begun today.

↳ It is a challenge.

↳ It will be the work of many, many years.

It holds not merely the shape of the future, but if
there will be a future at all.

↳ I believe the 21st Century will be a Century of Peace
--- if we begin the work now.



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