

Section 31

Further Comments and Concerns Regarding the Question: When Did You First Learn or Discover the Problem?

- a. **The Policy of the United World Federalist, Inc. (1949)**
- b. **California Assembly Joint Resolution No. 26 - Relative to the participation of the United States in a world federal government. (4/08/1949)**
- c. **Call to Arms - Benicia, California (4/31/1950)**
- d. **Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 - Relative to withdrawing the application to Congress made by Assembly Joint Resolution No. 26 of the 1949 Regular Session, to propose a constitutional amendment for American participation in a World Federal Government. (4/04/50)**
- e. **The Siren Song of Tyrants. Olivia Marie O'Grady. Opinions of the People, Vallejo Times-Herald. (4/11/1966) *In book as "EB Section 31, p. 8."**
- f. **Vigilance is Needed (1/27/1969)**
- g. **One World; No 50 States. Vallejo Times-Herald. (8/07/1971)
*In book (p. 137) as "EB Section 31, p. 9."**
- h. **Push For One-World Flag. Vallejo Times-Herald. (3/21/1973)
*In book as "EB Section 31, p. 10."**
- i. **It's Your Freedom, Keep It. Vallejo Times-Herald. (7/04/1973)
*In book as "EB Section 32, p. 11."**
- j. **A Step Toward One World. Vallejo Times-Herald - Editorial Page. (8/03/1973)**
- k. **ONE-WORLD COULD WIPE OUT ADMISSION DAY - Member Nation Would Destroy 50 State Concept - Humanist Mold Manifesto No. 2 To Replace God. Vallejo Times-Herald Editorial and Feature Page. (9/09/1973)**
- l. **World Government Plan. Vallejo Times-Herald Editorial Page. (11/30/1973)
*In book (p. 137) as "One World Government (EB Section 31, p. 14)."**
- m. **The World Is Being Regionalized. Don Bell Reports. (11/22/1974)
*In book as "EB Section 31, pp. 15-16."**
- n. **Don't Stand Idly By. Flyer opposing City of Benicia joining the Regional Council of Government, the Association of Bay Area Governments. Olivia Marie O'Grady. (10/10/1986)**

Section 31a

**The Policy of the United World Federalist, Inc.
(1949)**

THE POLICY OF UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, Inc.

WE BELIEVE:

• The dignity of the individual and his God-given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the highest aspirations of men everywhere;

• Warfare has now become so destructive that these rights are universally endangered;

• "To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed";

• As men in the past have created national governments to secure those rights which local governments were unable to guarantee, so we must now create a limited world government adequate to afford the protection against war which national governments can no longer effectively provide;

• War is not inevitable; it can be prevented by the action of men through creation of a limited world government;

• A limited world government must have powers adequate to enforce disarmament in all nations, to prevent aggression and to maintain peace;

• A limited world government should have direct jurisdiction over the individual in those matters within its authority;

• A world government should be federal in form, and limited in power, having only those powers specifically granted to it;

• All powers not specifically granted to a world government should be reserved to the national governments, thus guaranteeing to each nation complete internal sovereignty to manage its domestic affairs.

To These Ends —

WE REAFFIRM our continuing support of the United Nations;

WE CALL FOR the United States immediately to declare that it is a fundamental objective of United States foreign policy to support and strengthen the United Nations and to develop it into a world federal government with limited powers adequate to make, enforce and interpret world laws to maintain peace and prevent aggression.

WE URGE all individuals and organizations seeking this great aim to work with us toward this objective.

1. CHANGES NECESSARY IN THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Powers to Enforce Universal Disarmament and Prevent Aggression

So long as any nation can assemble military power to threaten others, each nation must rely upon the strength of its own armed forces for security. Neither peace nor security can be achieved through unilateral disarmament nor through disarmament which depends for compliance upon the good faith of the parties to a treaty. Enforceable disarmament can only come under the protection of an all-inclusive world organization which can guarantee to each nation security from attack by others.

To make the United Nations such a world organization, and to give it the power on which we and other nations can safely rely for our security; we propose that there be granted to the United Nations power:

- (1) To prohibit by law the right of nations to use force or the threat of force in international affairs;
- (2) To make laws binding on individuals and national governments prohibiting the construction or possession of armament beyond that required for internal police purposes and thereafter to administer an agreed schedule for universal disarmament;
- (3) To maintain adequate and effective civilian inspection and police forces to assure that world law controlling national armaments is respected;
- (4) To maintain United Nations armed services sufficient to enforce world law prohibiting aggression and to support the United Nations civilian police where necessary;
- (5) To bring to trial in world courts any individuals or groups who conspire to build weapons of war in violation of world law.

B. A Revised Structure to Administer the New Powers

In order that the United Nations may exercise these powers for peace, the United Nations Charter must be fundamentally revised. The exact nature of these changes must await determination by a United Nations Charter Revision Conference. However, the broad outline of what is required is clear. There must be:

- (1) *A legislature to make the laws.* The General Assembly must be made capable of fulfilling this function and the basis of representation must be revised. One vote for each nation gives unreasonable power to the smaller nations, whereas a system based solely on population would not fairly reflect the position of many nations, including the United States. The eventual compromise at the Revision Conference may well involve consideration of factors in addition to population, such as economic development, educational level, etc. Each representative should vote as an individual;
- (2) *An executive branch to administer the laws.* The Security Council must be made into a responsible executive without judicial or legislative functions, and with no single nation having the power to suspend the effective administration of the law by use of the veto;
- (3) *A judiciary to interpret world law and to render judgments with respect thereto.* Such world courts must have compulsory jurisdiction over all cases and disputes arising under world law and this jurisdiction must extend to both individuals and governments;
- (4) The authority to raise dependable revenue under a carefully defined and limited, but direct, taxing power;
- (5) A Bill of Rights protecting individuals against arbitrary or unjust action by the United Nations, and prohibiting interference by the United Nations with rights and liberties guaranteed to persons by their own national and state institutions;

(6) A reservation to the nations and their peoples of all powers not expressly delegated to the United Nations, thus guaranteeing to each nation complete internal sovereignty to manage its domestic affairs, and freedom to choose its own domestic political, economic, social, and religious institutions;

(7) Provision for amendment of the United Nations Charter, in the event that a heavily preponderant majority favors an amendment.

This revised structure will involve transfer of some authority from the United States and all other participating governments to the United Nations. All Americans recognize that men cannot live together in peace unless there are reasonable restraints upon individual freedom of action. We must equally recognize that nations cannot live together in peace unless there are reasonable restraints upon national freedom of action.

C. An Expanded United Nations Program to Meet Human Needs

The United Nations should promote peaceful change in the direction of a free, just and prosperous world community.

(1) We recognize that existing economic injustice and inequalities are a threat to peace. The nations must cooperate voluntarily in various projects for the improvement of living standards and the relief of human suffering.

The Specialized Agencies of the United Nations should be given much greater support. The voluntary cooperation of all nations in support of a world fund to be administered by the United Nations for economic development and rehabilitation is essential. Our nation in its own interest should immediately pledge to contribute substantially to this world fund each year. The ability of nations to contribute substantially would be increased as a result of the enormous savings to be achieved by universal national disarmament.

It is imperative that the United Nations have real power at this time to control armaments and prevent aggression, but it should be possible for the United Nations to perform many functions for the promotion of the world's welfare without having governmental powers in these fields. In the future the nations may and probably should agree under the Charter amendment process to enlarge the United Nations powers in some of the fields in which it now functions only on a voluntary basis.

(2) We favor a world federal government which will eliminate the practice of colonial imperialism. Territories which may not yet be ready for self-government should be administered by the United Nations for a limited time during which it will promote their social, political and economic progress toward self-government and full membership in the United Nations.

2. HOW THIS PROGRAM STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

In a lawless world, torn apart by war and threats of war, attention is diverted from the goal of a United Nations able to maintain peace by enforcing law. But to concentrate only on preparation for war and to set aside the hope of peace is to lose sight of the goal. Before the achievement of a strengthened United Nations comes the advocacy of it. In that advocacy America has the opportunity to assume the moral leadership of the world, to seize the initiative from communist imperialism and to join together in a unified front all nations truly seeking peace. This dynamic moral offensive is not only the essential first step to peace; it is also indispensable to defense against communist aggression. The announced determination to seek the necessary revision of the United Nations to give it power to prevent aggression will give positive purpose and direction to American foreign policy. It will make our program for defense a means to

larger end of establishing for all nations protection under law.

American foreign policy to be complete must consist of both a program for defense and a program for peace. Neither program alone is adequate. The purpose of peace is not served by inadequate defenses or failure to resist aggression. Unpreparedness in the face of communist imperialism would be an invitation to disaster. But a defense program alone, however right the cause may be which it defends, fails to ignite the world's will to resist aggression because it offers only an arms race with the historical result of all other arms races: war.

Nor does preventive war provide a solution. To propose that the United States should seek peace by launching an atomic attack is not only wholly immoral, but such an aggressive war would alienate our allies and bring in its wake the chaos and destruction on which dictatorship thrives.

On the other hand a program which has as its goal the establishment of peace under law will win respect for its strength and will win also the hearts and minds of men the world over.

If the Soviet Union, faced with the suicidal consequences of a continued arms race, should accept this American offer and agree to join in creating a common structure of security under enforceable law, then the necessary changes in the United Nations will be achieved and the seat of armed aggression removed from the competition between differing ideologies and systems of government.

If, despite our best efforts, we are attacked and again forced into war, it will be necessary that our objectives be clearly and specifically defined from the start. An American commitment to use the opportunity of victory to build with the peoples of allied and enemy nations alike a world-wide federation will not only serve to shorten the war, but will help to prevent the victors from re-establishing the system of armed and sovereign states which would condemn them to new wars among themselves.

Our best and only hope of enduring peace is universal world law and the governmental agencies through which it can be justly administered and promptly enforced. If this hope is not realized in time and war again is to be our lot, then our purpose in that war must be to build the world federation that alone can give meaning to the sacrifices victory will cost.

If security against aggression is achieved under enforceable world law, the United States and other nations would be freed from many compulsions caused by fear of aggression and each would thus regain the initiative in the use of its sovereign control over its own concerns.

3. STEPS TO BE TAKEN

A first step toward the revision of the United Nations into a world federal government would be to make this objective a fundamental purpose of the foreign policy of the United States, supported by the American people and their elected representatives, and to indicate the readiness of the United States to support the calling of a Review Conference under the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Next would come formulation by the executive branch working in close cooperation with the Congress of the proposals for United Nations revision that our government would be prepared to support. At the same time discussions would have to go forward with all members of the United Nations in an effort to secure preliminary agreement to the need for United Nations revision and to the general nature of the changes required.

The third step would be a review conference under the Charter for the purpose of defining in specific terms the constitutional structure and legal powers of a United Nations federation. In preparation for this conference a sincere

effort must be made to achieve the universal participation and agreement which is essential to the creation of an inclusive and world-wide federation capable of ending the arms race. Revision of the Charter should not be proposed for the purpose of forcing Soviet withdrawal from the United Nations.

Finally, when the review conference reaches agreement on a federal structure, there would be the submission of the revised Charter to the national governments for ratification. At this point, the American people and the Congress would have an opportunity to debate the terms of the new structure and to decide by established American Constitutional processes whether or not to accept membership. If the required two-thirds majority of member nations including the five permanent members of the Security Council ratified the amended Charter, it would come into force and the world federation would be established. Agreement on the transformation of the United Nations into a world federation would also make possible the simultaneous settlement of many of the basic issues that divide East and West, disputes that cannot be resolved as long as each side maneuvers for strategic position in preparation for war with the other.

We Americans must not let fear of Soviet or other opposition discourage our efforts to work for a rule of law over the nations of the world.

4. WHAT IF A MAJOR NATION REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE?

We believe in a continuing genuine attempt to secure universal world federation. However, we recognize that some nation such as the Soviet Union may initially or repeatedly refuse to accept the necessary amendments to the United Nations Charter.

It is impossible at this time to chart in detail the specific steps toward world federation which the United States and like-minded nations should take in the event of rejection by the Soviet Union or other nations. Continued advocacy of world federation and the fact of majority world sponsorship of such a creative alternative to international anarchy, might create psychological pressure which would eventually force abstaining nations to ratify the proposed Charter amendments or face internal rebellion.

The ratifying nations certainly must seriously consider establishing a less-than-universal federation remaining open to all nations and without destroying the United Nations.

Such a "federation of those willing", if supported by nations representing a majority of the world's people, might well: 1) deter aggression and help prevent World War III, by creating its own police and military forces and the assurance that these forces would aid any member nation if attacked; 2) help to prove America's sincere desire for world peace and to win the struggle for men's hearts and minds; 3) reduce American fears that our allies might desert us as well as the fears of the other free nations that America may retreat into isolationism; 4) demonstrate the workability of federalism; 5) lead abstaining nations to enter the federation because of mounting moral pressure inside and outside such nations and because of the futility of attacking a strong and united federation.

In any event, until universal federation is attained the armaments of the United States and friendly nations, whether federated or not, must be sufficient to resist aggression.

5. IN SUMMARY

We reaffirm our conviction that peace is not merely the absence of war, but the presence of justice, of law, of order, in short of government. We wholeheartedly support the United Nations and believe that its members must transfer to it sufficient authority to enable it to maintain law and order at the world level.

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, Inc., 125 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

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Memberships received during first half of a calendar year expire Dec. 31 of that year; memberships received during the latter half of a calendar year expire Dec. 31 of the following year.

UWF recognizes that a limited world government must bring people of various ideologies throughout the world together under a rule of law. However, as a United States organization . . . "UWF will not knowingly admit or permit as members persons who are Communist or Fascist or others who seek to overthrow the government of, or in the interest of a foreign power seek to weaken, the United States, or to change its form of government by other than constitutional means." By laws of the United World Federalists, Inc.

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The policy of

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, Inc.

A non-partisan, non-profit organization for support and development of the United Nations into a world federal government with limited powers adequate to assure peace