Secretary Herter

Continued from Page 1

agreement to be inspected and enforced by the United Nations.

The Secretary's policy statement is consistent with previous policy statements of the Democratic Advisory Council in the field of disarmament. We welcome it. We welcome also the change in emphasis which it represents from the previous unrealistic "one step only" policy of the Administration.

By more closely aligning the United States with the position of Great Britain, we believe that it offers renewed hope for the Geneva negotiations when they are reconvened.

We have confidence in Secretary Herter's sincerity in proposing this practical plan of approaching the problem of disamament but we seriously question whether his party has the vision and the determination to reverse its sterile policy of long standing. Secretary Herter alone cannot succeed in playing the rightful role to which the United States is destined—that is, taking the leadership in guiding the world out of this frightful prospect of holocaust—without the wholehearted and intelligent support of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration. This means in particular the President, but it also includes the Republican leaders in the Senate and the House. We will wait hopefully for evidence of this kind of support for the Secretary from the President and the Republican Members of Congress.

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Co-Sponsoring Organizations Seventh Annual Southeastern World Affairs Institute

Blue Ridge Assembly

Black Mountain, N. C.

JULY 22, 23, 24, 1960

N. C. Council of Churches

Committee on World Peace, N. C. Conference, Methodist Church

Committee on World Peace, Western N. C. Conference of Methodist

N. C. Council of Home Demonstration Women

N. C. State Grange

N. C. Library Association

N. C. Council of Women's Organizations

American Freedom Association, Inc.

United World Federalists of N. C.

Hadassah, Seaboard Region

N. C. Association of Jewish Women

League of Women Voters of N. C.

Catawba College World Government Institute

N. C. Branch, American Association for the United Nations

Y.D.C. Of America Calls For Enforceable World Law

At the 11th Biennial National Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, held in Toledo, Ohio, November 19, 20 and 21, 1959, over 1,400 YD's from all sections of the Nation put their stamp of approval on the following platform concerning foreign policy:

"Support for development of U.N. into world organization with power to enact international law, interpreted by international court and enforced by international police force; submission of U. S. without reservation to jurisdiction of World Court; opposition to further distribution of atomic weapons information to other world powers; full support for initiation of technical studies and negotiations on how to achieve world disarmament with effective control and inspection; opposition to further resumption of nuclear tests; full support of independence for peoples now under colonial rule; strong support of foreign economic and technical aid; lowering of tariffs and increase of world trade; no military aid to dictatorships; support for greater economic aid to Arab countries, guarantee of territorial integrity of Israel and Arab nations, and support for U.N. and U.S. efforts to negotiate settlement of all Arab-Israeli disputes; initiation of diplomatic negotiations with China for purposes of exploring outstanding problems including world wide inspection system for disarmament and control of nuclear testing."

34 Schools Participate In New York City Bus Trip

Sunday, April 24, marked the beginning of an exciting four-day tour of New York City, the United Nations, and Washington, D. C., for the winners of the H. S. World Peace Study and Speaking Contest and their teachers.

A number of Western North Carolina schools had to cancel their reservations for the trip this year because they had missed so many days of school that they could not conclude their contests in time for the tour. However, this gap was filled by Boyden High School of Salisbury, who sent 7 students and their teacher to the United Nations. The interest at Boyden was so high that the students agreed to pay their own way if they could participate.

This year's itinerary included a tour of New York City, lunch at Rockefeller Center, free time for shopping and sightseeing, a tour of International House with time for good conversation and discussion with foreign students living at the House, and the Broadway theatre production, "The Music Man".

The day at United Nations Headquarters began with a group photograph being taken on the steps of the U.N., a guided tour of the buildings, lunch in the U.N. Delegates Dining Room, a visit to the book store and gift shop and attendance at special sessions.

The last day of the tour was spent in Washington, D. C., interviewing N. C. Senator Ervin, riding the Senate Railway, and attending special meetings.

The interest in the A.F.A.-sponsored tour continues at a high level. Many schools have participated year after year, claiming that this is one of the most important events in their school year.

Americans Should Not Fear The Power Of A World Court

(Charlotte Observer, February 27, 1960)

For 13 years the American Bar Association has been on record for repeal of the so-called Connally amendment, which allows the United States to ignore the World Court whenever it desires.

There has been an unsuccessful move in recent days to reverse this position. The lawyers who led it say that America cannot afford to surrender an inch of its sovereignty because of a "revised foreign situation."

They fear that foreign judges, with no background of Anglo-Saxon common law, would intrude into purely domestic affairs. They fear that a world court might stick its neck into such matters as foreign aid, tariffs, the Panama Canal and Little Rock.

Any or all of these things could happen, to be sure, but they are most unlikely. No background of English common law is required to tell a truly international dispute, such as occupation rights in Berlin, from a purely domestic matter such as Little Rock or immigration quotas. And the statute which creates this court limits its jurisdiction to international legal disputes.

It is hard to imagine a court that is "stacked" against a single nation, or one that intrudes wildly into the purely internal affairs of a nation. The court that violates its own law would be inviting its own dissolution. It certainly would be inviting wholesale disrespect, and such disrespect would return the court to its present impotence.

If the United States were persecuted by such a court it could do two things: (1) It could appeal to the United Nations, which is the parent of the court. If its case were strong enough, and the United Nations backed its position, it would be justified in ignoring the court decree. (2) It could reverse the decision that accepted full jurisdiction by the court in international disputes. It could, in other words, return to the present status.

It should be remembered that the United States is a moral nation, not some international outlaw. It tries to fulfill its agreements and honor its commitments. It has never been condemned in the United Nations for violating a treaty or ignoring international law.

There are countries that have very good reason to fear the decisions of a neutral court. The United States is not one of them.

Americans believe in government by law at home. They believe that two people who have an argument should submit the question to a third party. They allow no one the right to say that he shall be the final judge of his own disputes.

If this makes sense within a community or a state, it makes sense in a world in which unlimited national sovereignty recognizes no higher power. Sovereign nations have fought two world wars within two generations; the danger of a third one is very great so long as nations recognize no higher obligation than their own particular interests.

The repeal of the Connally amendment is not much, really. But it is a step toward sanity in the relationship of nations; and there has to be a beginning somewhere. America is, of all nations, the one to take the lead.

We need not fear the old gentlemen on the bench at the Hague. They will hardly gang up on us and they will hardly put us out of business.

PLEASE RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY

It is only through your contributions that it is possible to carry on the work of the American Freedom Association. A.F.A. has no income except that which is derived from sale of memberships and the regular monthly pledge contributions of members.

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Signature.....

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(Contributions are tax-deductible)

Board Of Directors Meeting

Sunday, May 15 ..... 2:30 P.M.

2501 West Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

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Alas, Babylon!

A very interesting and gripping play presented on "Playhouse 90", Sunday night, April 3, brought home the fact that World War III just might begin tomorrow or the next day, and with it, the destruction of civilization.

This was an important play because it showed very clearly that this nation is unprepared for a thermonuclear war—psychologically and physically. The majority of Americans just "can't be bothered" about thinking of the real possibility that World War III might occur tomorrow or tonight. And, no community is prepared to take care of itself in the event of physical destruction.

More important than these two points was the terrible fact that most Americans are not aware of the alternative to World War III . . . enforceable international law to outlaw any future wars. "Alas, Babylon" clearly demonstrated that, although we have retaliatory power, it's only contribution is one of more massive destruction to the world.

The author of this television play had no "solution" to the problems presented by an armed world and international anarchy. I cannot even imagine what the reactions of someone who has never been presented with the idea of enforceable world law were to this terrible look into the future. And, to top it off, the plea for civil defense preparedness by a pathetic man at the end of the show, was ludicrous and horrifying. It brought to mind a picture of someone trying to catch sand in a bucket with the bottom punched out.