

NEW WORLD

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL ISSUE



This special supplement of *New World* is based on a longer report of UNA's history by Frank Field, a former Director of the Association. We are thankful also to Malcolm Harper for his valuable contribution, which formed the basis for the sections on UNA activities in the 1980s and 90s. The longer report will be available to UNA members in February 2006.

Photo: UN Photo 24490, Marcel Bolomey. The first session of the UN General Assembly held at Central Hall in London. The photo shows the delegation of the UK

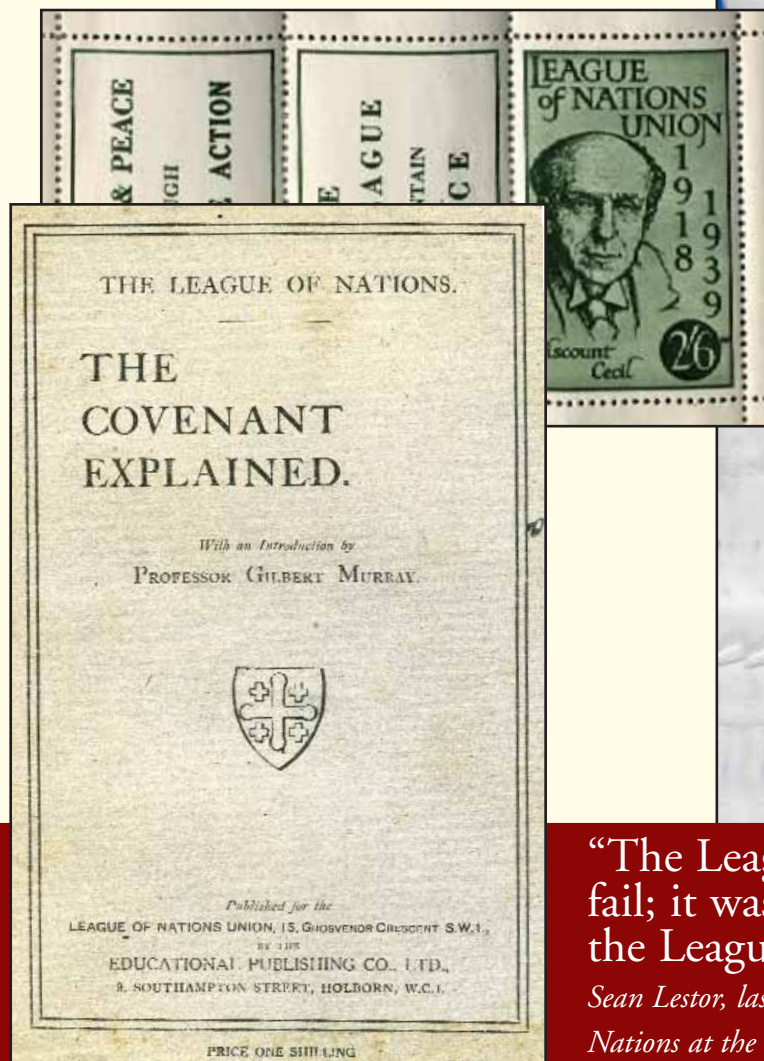
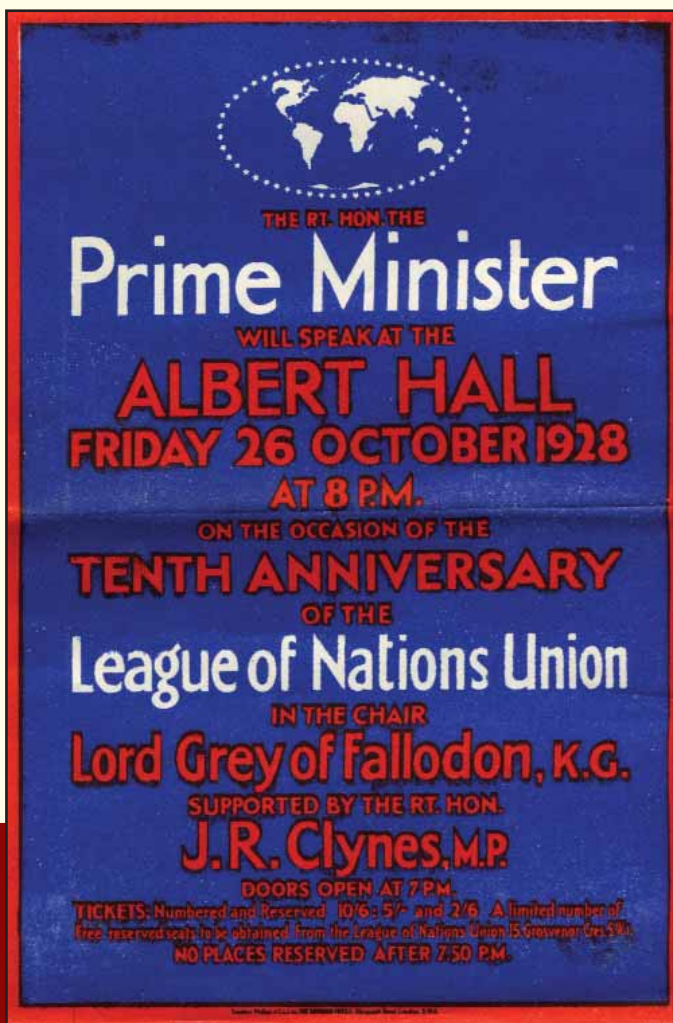
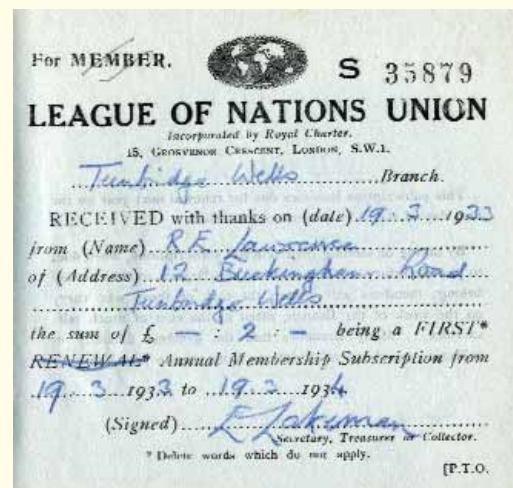


UNA's predecessor

THE LEAGUE OF

The 19th century had seen the proliferation of peace movements, the first functional international organisations (Universal Postal Union and International Telecommunications Union), as well as the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. It had also witnessed a growth in the power of weaponry to a degree unprecedented in human history. When the First World War began in 1914, following more than a decade of mounting tensions in mainland Europe and an arms

race involving all the major powers, it came as a great blow to the organisations and countless individuals who had worked for peace in Europe since the end of the Napoleonic wars. In 1917, H. N. Brailsford's 'A League of Nations' was published and in 1915 the 'League of Nations Society' was founded in England; parallel societies were established in the Netherlands and United States of America. In 1918, the League of Nations Society merged with the League of Free Nations Association to become the League of Nations Union (LNU).



“The League fail; it was the League Sean Lester, last Nations at the clo



NATIONS UNION

“This war could easily have been prevented, if the League of Nations had been used with courage and loyalty....”

Winston Churchill in a letter to Lord Cecil in September 1939.



FOREWORD

To interest the uninterested—that is the problem. To entice those who “do not believe in the League of Nations” or “have not any faith in its happenings” (not having taken the trouble to give it a serious glance at close quarters), to spend a few minutes of leisure in contact with it, is another problem. To get at those who “sit in the seat of the scornful” over this “academic talking-shop,” which they believe is nothing but a sentimental cosmopolitanism of personal contacts, as against their own cut-and-dried, practical and hard view of world politics, is an almost hopeless nut to crack. Such efforts would be waste of time. Happily there are others. There are thousands who sigh as they think of those lucky people who are able to put in a few days at Geneva each summer. And these people, finding it impossible to go themselves, are glad to do so by proxy in the form of some such modest little book as this journal. In this way it is possible to share the interests and happenings here: grave and gay, comedy and tragedy, all mingle in an all-embracing atmosphere that helps in the working out of the international, social, economic and political problems of to-day. Our lamentable ignorance that leads to so much cocksureness, and often presumption in our sense of superiority, is due to our island life and the exclusive isolation of our position.

I cannot do better than repeat some of my remarks of last year, directed to the hoped-for reader.

This unpretentious little journal has been scribbled down rapidly, day by day, in and out, as each day has brought its crowded hours. Eventually a selection perforce has had to be made; and an impartial general selection has been attempted, so that a fair idea of what shall be the result. There is a selection even if rather mixed; and a new theme to another. In the who twenty-five days, certain sum definite peaks, and these I have on. It is all the truer for that.

Foreword from *The Spirit of Geneva: A Woman's Journal, during the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, 1929* by Ethel L. Jones

DEDICATED TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

THE SONG
OF THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS

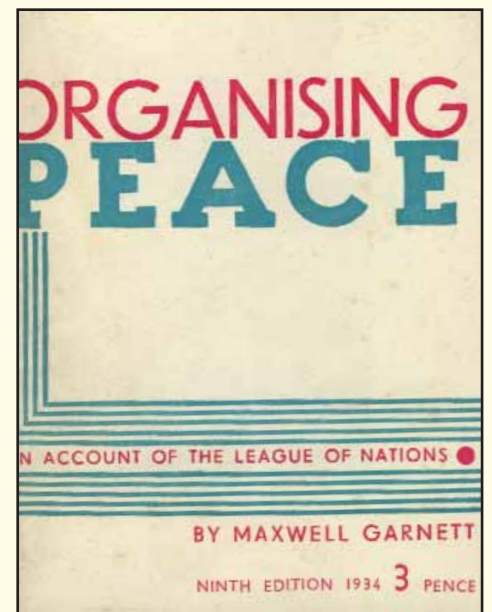
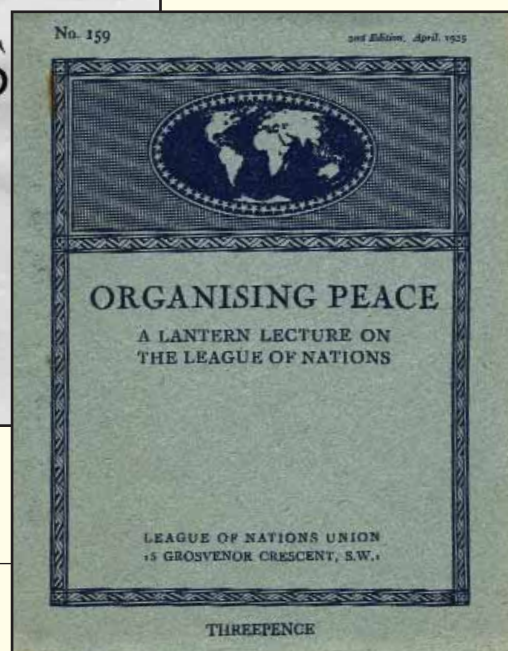
WORDS
by F. MCG. STEPHENS

Music
by JAMES LYON

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“The League of Nations did not prevent the nations that failed.”

Secretary-General of the League of Nations in Geneva in 1946.





The beginnings

1940s

After the Second World War and the demise of the League of Nations, Lord Cecil, one of the League's founders and a member of the LNU Executive, said that the 'first great experiment is over - we must work for the second'.

'The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland' became the successor to the LNU. The first meeting of the United Nations Association took place on 7 June 1945 at 11 Maiden Lane: Lord Cecil was present among the 21 members, as was Charles W. Judd, who was to become the first Director-General.

Just as the League of Nations Union had preceded the League, so the United Nations

Association preceded the United Nations. The UN Charter, which opened for signature in San Francisco on 26 June 1945, began with these now-familiar words: 'We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind' - a stark contrast to the opening lines of the League of Nations Covenant, which began by invoking the 'High Contracting Parties'. The 'peoples' had finally been recognised, and there was a peoples' movement behind the United Nations.

Work in the early months of the Association was centered on re-establishing national and regional structures to support the new and revived branches which were rapidly becoming active. By 10 October 1945, it was

possible to fill the Royal Albert Hall in London for a national inaugural meeting. That the first meeting of the UN General Assembly was held at Central Hall, Westminster, from 10 to 11 January 1946, was a great encouragement.

For its first half-decade UNA, inspired by the League of Nations Union's example, hoped and worked for comparable support for the aims of the Charter. At the annual meeting of General Council in 1951, 191 branches, 10 regional councils, the UN Student Association, the national councils for Scotland and for Wales and 25 organisations affiliated at the national level were represented. In these early years, meetings on various aspects of the UN Charter, particularly the veto voting procedure in the Security Council and Chapter 11 issues (non-self-governing territories), were at the centre of branch activities.

Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of the UK, addressed the General Assembly. UN Photo 24496 Marcel Bolomey.



UN's founding conference in San Francisco 1945. UN Photo

December, 1946

Women and the General Assembly

IN spite of the Recommendation moved by Mme. Lefaucheu (France) on February 12th, 1946, during the meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in London, that "Feminine participation should occupy a much larger place in the various Delegations to the next Conference of the United Nations," and Mrs. Roosevelt's now famous "Open Letter to the Women of the World," which called on the governments of the world "to encourage women everywhere to take a more active part in national and international affairs," signed by the 17 women delegates and advisers who attended the Assembly, only two women full delegates and seven women alternates represent their sex at the continuation of the Assembly, now sitting in New York.

The only bright spot in this dismally inadequate representation of women at Flushing Meadow was Mrs. Pandit's proud position as Leader of the Indian Delegation, the first time in the history of either the League of Nations or the United Nations that a woman has been entrusted with this responsible task.

The failure of Great Britain to include even one woman in its Delegation has drawn the following well-merited rebuke from Professor Gilbert Murray, in *The Times* of November 12th:—

"It is not strange that, at a time when social and philanthropic questions are notably important, the British delegation to the UN Assembly contains no woman member? At the League Assembly there were always women delegates, and I never heard any doubt expressed as to the value of their work, especially on the social and humanitarian side. The change cannot be due to any difference between the League and the United Nations; on the contrary, a declaration presented to the Assembly in January and moved by Mrs. Roosevelt, urged that 'women should occupy more important positions in the various delegations.' It cannot be due to any lack of competent women among the Government's supporters, nor surely to some new and unsuspected deduction from Socialist



Mrs. Viji De... principles actionary

International OUTLOOK

The Journal of the United Nations Association
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SHEFFIELD

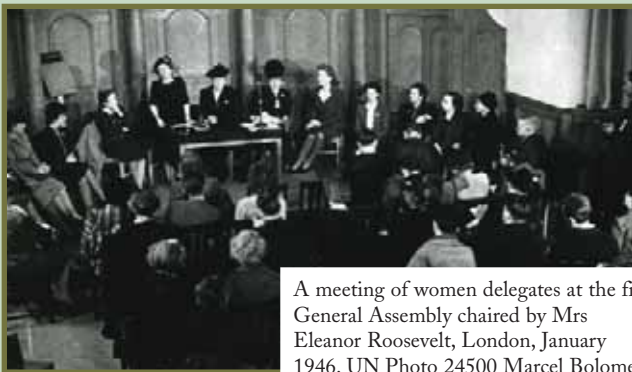
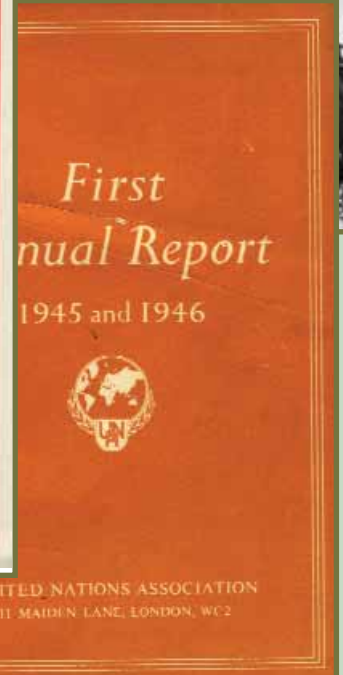
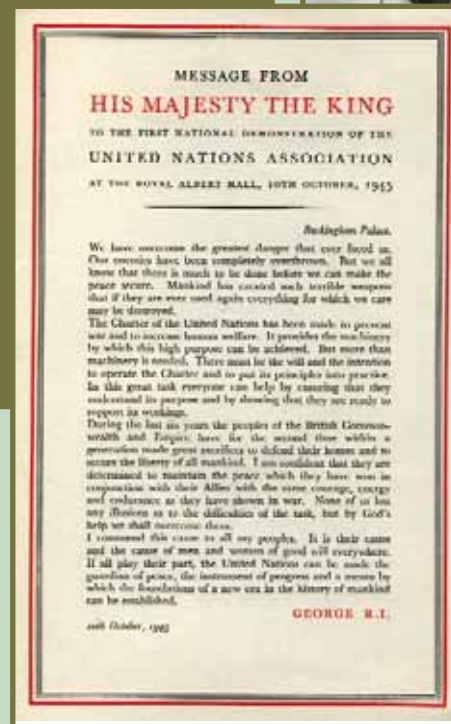
Gertrude Ward was an active campaigner for the League and the UN for over 50 years until her death in 1990. She used her wealth, inherited from her father, a well-known steel merchant, to finance LNU and UNA causes in Sheffield. These included the donation, in 1938, of a £25,000 trust fund for the LNU. She provided for a youth organiser and an office which sent volunteer speakers from UNA branches to address hundreds of meetings.

From the 1940s into the 1950s there were six UNA branches in Sheffield with memberships ranging from 50 to over 200 individuals. Each branch had a programme of speaker meetings, discussions, debates, bazaars, garden parties and jumble sales. The Sheffield District Council UNA attracted audiences of several hundreds to hear leading politicians. There were also week-day lunch-hour meetings in the City Hall with large numbers of sixth-formers being bussed in from local grammar schools. The local university branch also ran its own programme of activities.



SOUTHAMPTON

In October 1946 the Southampton branch of UNA held an important meeting to mark the first United Nations Week. The mayor read messages from the Bishop of Winchester, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, and Winston Churchill who wrote: "with 50 other nations, we have pledged our word to the Charter of the United Nations. It is our duty to make sure that it has effective support and loyalty". The speaker was Air Vice-Marshal Bennett, a legendary war-time air navigator and chair of the UNA National Executive Committee. He spoke of the commemorative week then in progress as "part of a campaign that has been going on for thousands of years - a great campaign of evolution, of a system of law and order on this earth", building up to "the last great assault - the achievement of establishing world peace".



A meeting of women delegates at the first General Assembly chaired by Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, London, January 1946. UN Photo 24500 Marcel Bolomey

THE BEGINNINGS OF SOUTHEND UNA

On 5 April 1947, a fanfare of trumpets from Southend Royal Naval Cadets echoed through the Cliff Town Congregational Church to herald the launch of the Southend UNA branch. The building was packed and those present joined in singing the hymn:

Pour down thy spirit from above / And bid all strike and discord cease'

After a two-minute silence, the King's message commending UNA was read by the mayor, Alderman S.F. Johnson, who was then elected as the branch's first president. The launch ended with musical tributes and speeches by top dignitaries. Over that first year branch membership soon grew to 267.

Playing a central role in the early days were top brass from the Army, Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, although the Army eventually came out on top when Colonel Runciman entered the scene in 1951. He rose to become the branch's chair in 1956 and led the way forward with enthusiasm and military discipline.

In those days thousands of people were pouring down the pier to board pleasure steamers, and the colonel organised several exhibitions there. A UNICEF exhibition was attended by some 14,000 people; another, titled 'Freedom From Hunger', by 20,000. These ventures also brought in large sums of money and promoted UNA.

In later years the popular image of Southend UNA was enhanced when the branch entered colourful floats in the spectacular summer carnivals. The branch is still going strong and facing up to the challenges of 2005.

By Ron Montague, Chair of Southend Branch



A time for renewal

1950

Massive numbers of refugees from Eastern Europe had been unable to go back home at the end of World War II. Communist governments were now in power and, as many of the refugees had been associated with pre-war regimes, their lives would have been in danger had they returned. By 1951 the UN International Refugee Organisation (IRO) had found over a million new homes in Europe and in North and South America for these refugees. The IRO had also gone a long way to meeting labour shortages in mining, cotton and steel manufacture.

However, there were still many instances where refugees could neither return home nor find new dwellings in other countries. They had no option but to settle where they were - in Austria, Germany or Greece. In 1954 Dr van Heuven Goedhart, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, launched the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund (UNREF). The plight of refugees was a growing concern: nearly ten years after the Second World War there were still over 70,000 refugees living in camps.

In 1955 UNA decided to initiate a refugee campaign. Mrs M. M. Lewis, a former primary school teacher and refugee camp welfare officer, was

appointed to coordinate the branches. Soon after planning began it was decided to run four UNA volunteer work camps to assist in the UNREF housing projects in Upper Austria. UNA volunteers assisted for a minimum of two weeks and provided much of the unskilled manual work. Volunteers came from UNA Youth Sections, the UN Student Association Groups and individual UNA branches. At any one time during the summer of 1956 there were approximately 100 UNA volunteers stationed in Upper Austria. UNA received practical advice from member Jean Inebnit, an internationally known figure in the work camp world.

At around the same time a former officer who had lost both legs during the war came into UNA headquarters and offered his full-time services to help refugees. His name was Robin Howard, and he was soon helping to prepare the UNA refugee work camps for 1957. By the summer he was running the small department in London and regularly visited our camps in Germany and Austria. His leadership was a model of efficiency and quiet compassion.



Coronation issue of United Nations News, April/June



A UNA camp at Grossburgweidel, near Hannover

As part of the UNREF programme an old house was converted into accommodation for single refugees and seven houses built for refugee families. Part of the large old house was converted into a workshop for assembling Mullard radios (see photo 1).

In 1957 UNA volunteers cleared the site of 60 large trees (see photo 2). They removed the trees - mainly silver birch and pine - by digging around the trunks and then cutting the roots, before pulling them out with a four-handed wrench (photo 3).

In an unused garage (photo 4) volunteers made concrete tiles for the roofs of the new houses.





Myriel Davies OBE

Myriel Davies joined the staff of UNA London Region as Campaigns Officer shortly after the Suez Crisis of 1956. London's Regional Officer at that time was Nancy Stewart Parnell, who, after long and distinguished service extending back to the LNU days, was in very poor health. As Chair of the Staff Guild at the time, I will never forget Myriel approaching me with a request to do what I could to discourage any pressure being put on Nancy to retire. Shortly after, Nancy said farewell and Myriel became Regional Officer.

From the very beginning Myriel made an enviable impression on her colleagues for her dedication and balanced judgment. Her overseas tours to Geneva, New York, Rome and South Africa became an established part of UNA's regular year and brought hundreds of UNA members into contact with the UN and its agencies.

Myriel retired as London Regional Officer in the summer of 1988 and became a full-time volunteer at UNA headquarters, working as Deputy Director until her final retirement in 1996. Her contacts with successive UN Secretary-Generals and high-ranking UN officials were a great asset. Apart from being an outstanding speaker, she was excellent at personal relations and was as much at ease with a prime minister as with a branch secretary. Her fluency in the Welsh language led to her frequent appearances on TV and radio in Wales, almost always in the cause of the UN.



June, 1953

The beginnings of New World

As early as 1951, Don Tweddle, then Southeastern Regional Officer, had proposed the establishment of a weekly UNA paper to be based on 'Liberal News'. In autumn 1955 Don and Bob Lorimer, the Northwestern Regional Officer, produced a trial issue of 'World's News', which was distributed to branches. The initial print-run in September was 25,000 copies, but demand outstripped this. By 10 October, 30,000 copies had been dispatched from Bob's office with a request for a further 10,000. It was clear that there was an appetite for such a paper. The National Executive Committee gave its approval to the new paper on 13 December 1955. The title was changed to 'New World' in September 1958.



This is what we stand for



the UN Association



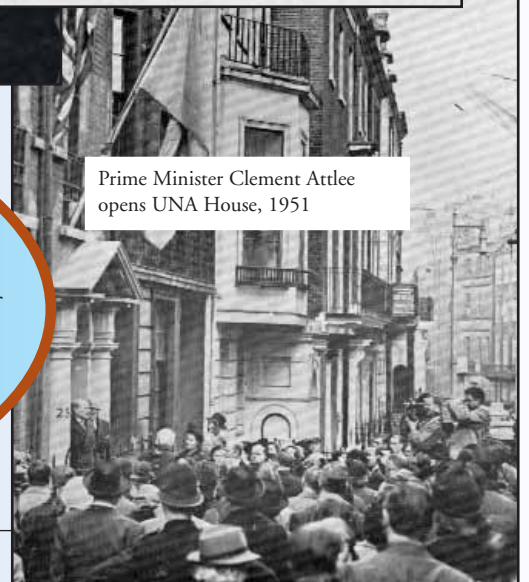
UNA House Opened by Prime Minister

Welcome to NEW WORLD

David Hoggett

No UNA volunteer sacrificed more than David Hoggett, who had gained considerable experience of voluntary service in India. He fell from the roof of a building and for days his life hung in the balance. A special service of prayer was held for him, at which large numbers of refugees were present. It brought the refugee and volunteer communities very close together. David, though paralysed from the waist down, recovered and in 1958 was awarded the Nansen medal for "outstandingly meritorious work" for refugees.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee opens UNA House, 1951





Reaching out

1960s

"The dilemma of our age, with its infinite possibilities of self-destruction, is how to grow out of the world of armaments into a world of international security, based on law"

Dag Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary-General from 1953 to 1961

In May 1960 UNA launched a disarmament enquiry as part of its ongoing efforts to develop a more informed public opinion on disarmament. It was based on two assumptions: (1) that a secure peace depends on comprehensive disarmament under an adequate system of inspection and control and (2) that public apathy, ignorance and opposition to disarmament provide an unfavourable climate for the formulation of sound government policy. Over half a million questionnaires were distributed by UNA branches, trade unions and other organisations.

The UN General Assembly designated the 1960s the 'United Nations Development Decade'. The aim was to stimulate the economic and social advancement of developing countries - nearly two-thirds of the world's

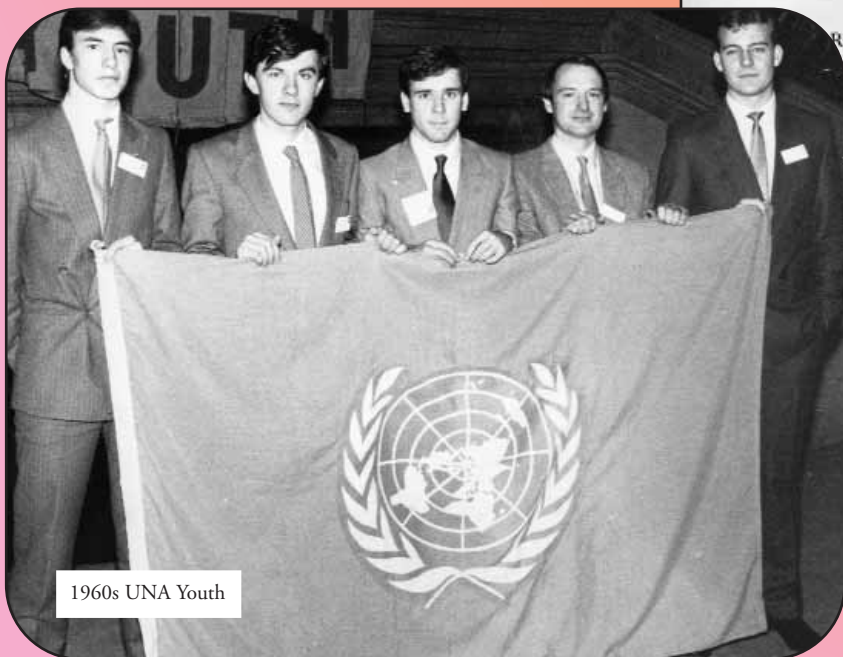
people. The previous year UNA's General Council had adopted a resolution calling for a ten-year programme of development. This was principally the work of Gordon Evans, who had been Economic and Social Secretary of UNA since October 1952. Thus, from the beginning of the 1960s, UNA played an ever more determined role in advocating change. Mrs Anila Graham, an experienced development economist from India, played a

key role in this work and was to be actively involved with UNA until her death in 2004. She was a remarkable woman with the unusual capacity for explaining complex economic ideas in accessible language. She wrote

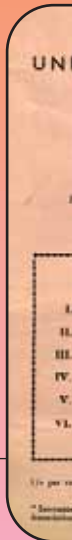
many pamphlets and was a highly popular speaker in branches throughout the country. To a lady who asked her what the UN Development Decade meant to an ordinary British housewife, she gave this simple reply: "It means that you will be as willing to buy a bicycle for your son or daughter made in India, as you would one made in Coventry."

The work camp movement, or UNA International Service (UNAIS) as it came to be called, grew rapidly in the 1960s with opportunities for volunteers in Britain, Europe and in developing countries. The 1966 programme for UNA

International Service included 30 camps abroad as well as in most parts of the UK. Much of the domestic work was with immigrant populations in multi-racial areas. There were camps in Greece, helping to build rural youth clubs and provide water supplies, and in southern Italy, Cyprus, Turkey, Poland and Morocco. There were also, for suitably qualified volunteers, opportunities for one year's to three years' service in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1990 UNAIS moved to York and, in order to continue to be a recipient of government funding, it became independent of UNA in 1993.



1960s UNA Youth





Don Tweddle

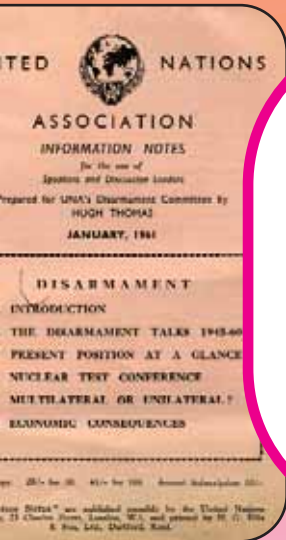
In height, enthusiasm and compassion Don Tweddle was a big man. His six war years, which were concluded as a Wing-Commander in the RAF Regiment and included service in India, Burma, Singapore and Malaysia, helped to form a man with a lasting awareness of the need for the United Nations and sensitivity towards the vast numbers of people who suffered poverty and disease. He became UNA Regional Officer for Southeastern Region in 1946, politely declining to use his war-time rank. He served in this capacity with outstanding distinction until 1955 when he became National Officer for Scotland. In 1959 he was appointed Joint National Secretary of the UNA with Bob Lorimer, leaving in the summer of 1961 to become General Secretary of the UK Freedom from Hunger campaign under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh. He worked closely with many NGOs and 1,500 local Freedom from Hunger committees. Over £7 million was raised in three years for development projects. In 1964 he joined the staff of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome and for five years served as Deputy Coordinator of the world Freedom from Hunger campaign. In 1969 he was appointed Secretary-General of the Second World Food Congress which was held in June 1970 in The Hague, with over 1,800 participants from 110 countries attending. In August of the following year, to his credit, he came back to the UNA as Director, working in the aftermath of a high-profile conflict between then Director Ennals and then Chairman Berkeley. Unfortunately ill-health forced Don to resign in 1972. Later he became a member of the National Executive and served until June 1981.

Charles Judd CBE (Director-General, 1945-64)

As a young man Charles Judd fought in the trenches and took part in the famed unofficial 'ceasefire' of Christmas 1914. When he came out of uniform he, like many others, was determined to give the whole of his life to the League of Nations and later to the UN. John Garnett, son of the Secretary of the LNU and himself a UNA enthusiast, wrote about Charles in UN News, saying that he "stormed the country on behalf of the British Universities League of Nations Society. Through his work in schools, Charles brought the concept of world citizenship into the education of a vast number of people". Just before the Second World War he became head of the LNU staff and during the war he worked with Allied ministers in the London International Assembly. He was a polite and patient man. His working hours, from just after lunch until the early hours of the following morning, were unusual, to say the least. His wonderful secretary, the dedicated Audrey Davies, would arrive in the morning a few hours after Charles had left to find a pile of papers which he had just written. In the last ten years, when I knew him as a 'benevolent boss', he frequently visited branches throughout the country and wrote well-informed and interesting branch letters, as well as servicing the National Executive Committee. He took an interest in every aspect of the work of UNA. During my ten years as a regional officer I spent two holidays as a volunteer in a UNA Refugee Work Camp. One day in Germany I heard a voice behind me say, "I've got a request for a speaker from the Redhill branch". It was none other than Charles Judd, who was on a tour of the UNA work camps.

Leslie Aldous and Gordon Evans OBE

Leslie Aldous was an original 'backroom boy'. Starting as a journalist, he joined the staff of the LNU in 1923 and for the greater part of his career was Information Officer both for the LNU and UNA. In the 40s, 50s and 60s he produced monthly information notes on practically every political problem facing the UN. They were absolutely invaluable to all speakers. He was a popular speaker himself and took meticulous care in the preparation of his talks, always having a quick glance through the evening papers in case he was faced with any topical questions. He became the editor of *New World* and served in this capacity until about 1970. His friend and colleague Gordon Evans worked in the same room and, as Economic and Social Secretary, wrote about these issues, in addition to servicing relevant committees. For several decades he was the chair of the very active and influential Westminster branch. He was also the founder of the UN Parliamentary Group. Gordon was awarded the OBE in 1968, the Human Rights Year.





Looking forward

1970s

Rt Hon. Jeremy Thorpe at UNA Northw
Region Garden Party, May 1977

The 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human Environment was given broad coverage in *New World*. The text of the final declaration was printed in full, together with a most valuable article by Peggy Crane, UNA's policy secretary. This piece was based on a series of quotes from an unofficial pre-conference report by Barbara Ward, an internationally-renowned economist, and Rene Dubos, a medical and environmental scientist. The article looked at likely future pressures on the environment up to the year 2000, taking into account the impacts of technology, development and population growth. At this time lone voices throughout the world were beginning to change our ways of thinking, elevating internationalism to a consideration of 'Planet Earth'.

In 1973 UNA joined Oxfam, the War on Want, the Child Poverty Action Group, Help the Aged and the Society of Friends to lobby the government on a collective basis for increased aid to the disadvantaged in the UK and overseas.

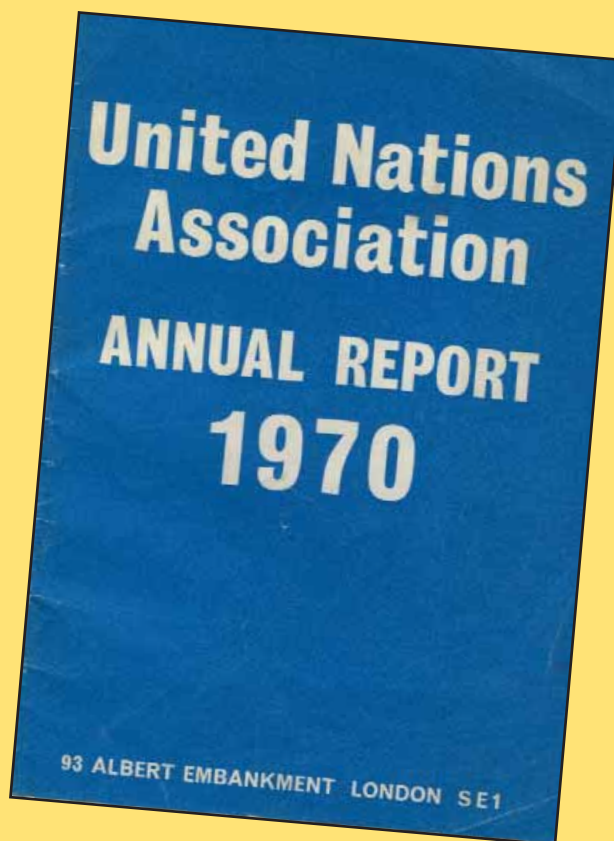
There were also two joint lobbies of 10 Downing Street in the mid-70s when Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, took part in lengthy discussions.

The late 1960s and early 1970s was also a period of growing arms expenditure, with virtually no progress in disarmament negotiations. The International Forum to end the Arms Race was held at York University from 28 March to 1 April 1976. UNA had played a leading role in its preparation. The director of UNA was chairman of the preparatory committee and, thanks to the intervention of Philip Noel-Baker, vital funding had come from

a Rowntree Trust. In attendance were representatives from peace organisations, religious groups, UNA branches, the Co-operative Movement, trade councils, international NGOs and the press. The final result of the four days was the 'Declaration of York' which called for "an international convention abolishing nuclear weapons" and "the holding under the sponsorship of the United Nations of a World Disarmament Conference with adequate representation of non-governmental organisations". The forum, in spite of many difficulties, had kept comprehensive disarmament at the forefront of international NGO thinking.

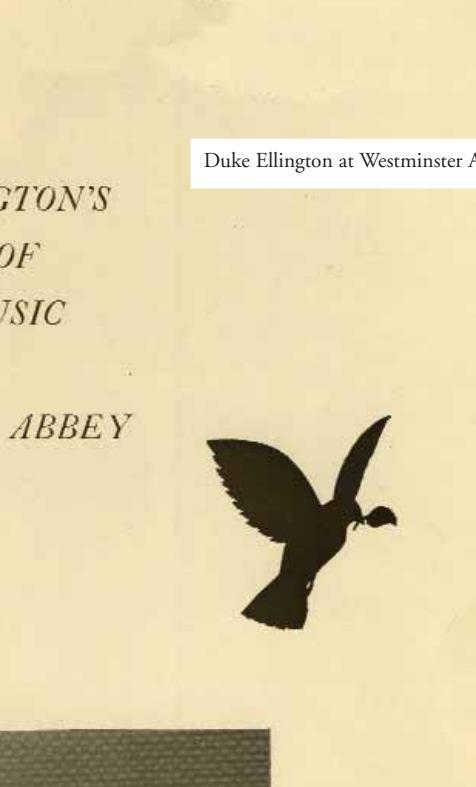
Women's rights throughout the world have been and remain a key issue for UNA. Since 1957 UNA has been sup-

ported and greatly assisted by the Women's Advisory Council (WACUNA). The Council played an active role in both the preparation and the marking of the International Women's Year in 1975.





vest



Duke Ellington at Westminster Abbey, UN Day, 1973



One of the joint lobbies of 10 Downing Street, circa 1974



WFUNA Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1977





Vigorous campaigning

1980s



UNA London Region shop opens 1986



Arms control and disarmament remained key issues for UNA. In April 1982 UNA held a lobby of Parliament in the build-up to the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament and sent to the meeting a staff member, Bridget FitzGerald, who fed back daily reports by telex. UNA then sent these on to a network of activists who took up key issues with their MPs and others.

The following months saw the UNA-led "Let's Freeze this Winter" campaign, which lobbied hard against the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles by NATO and SS20 missiles by the USSR. The Disarmament and Development Network was set up, which promoted understanding of the links between massive levels of military spending and much smaller levels of development expenditure.

When, in 1985, the UK followed the suit of the US and withdrew from UNESCO, UNA, which had campaigned vigorously against such a withdrawal, immediately set up an informal all-party working group in the House of Commons which brought together MPs, peers and specialists from all of UNESCO's major areas of activity. It was superbly run (on voluntary terms) by UNA activist Rashid Kareh OBE, and continued to work for British re-entry until this was achieved in 1997, over 11 years after the group had been formed! Since the UK's return, UNA has played a valuable role in support of the UK National Commission for UNESCO and currently houses its small temporary secretariat.



Left to right: Jan Martin (NPC), Bruce Kent (CND), Carlos Casap (UN HQ), Gordon Bevens (UNA Leeds), Mike Goodwin (UNA North East Council).

© Peter Orme



Regional Officers



Lymington Branch

In 1980 the branch instituted a series of lunch-time meetings and with some trepidation asked Professor Rotblat, then a famous nuclear scientist, if he would agree to speak. "Yes" was his very welcome reply. Publicity was arranged, the largest meeting room was booked and "filled to overflowing". The branch is still in existence.



Eric Price Holmes C.B.E.

Eric Price Holmes was a leading LNU member of UNA London Region, whose anti-Nazi views had placed him on a German 'wanted' list by September 1939. After war service in military intelligence, where he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Eric took up his career at the Bar and almost immediately became the chairman of General Council, a position he held for more than two decades. Through many heated debates on apartheid, unilateral disarmament, Suez and the Congo he guided the General Council with patience, understanding and an awareness of both the subjects under consideration and the democratic spirit of procedure. On delegations to the Foreign Office he argued with impressive knowledge and determination. Mr Price Holmes was Chairman of the London Region from UNA's beginnings until 1981. He had a quiet dignity and friendliness, which made him a truly memorable man. Like his good friend and cooperator Myriel Davies, he was a deeply committed Christian. He died in 1983.



ANNUAL REVIEW 1989  **UNA'S**

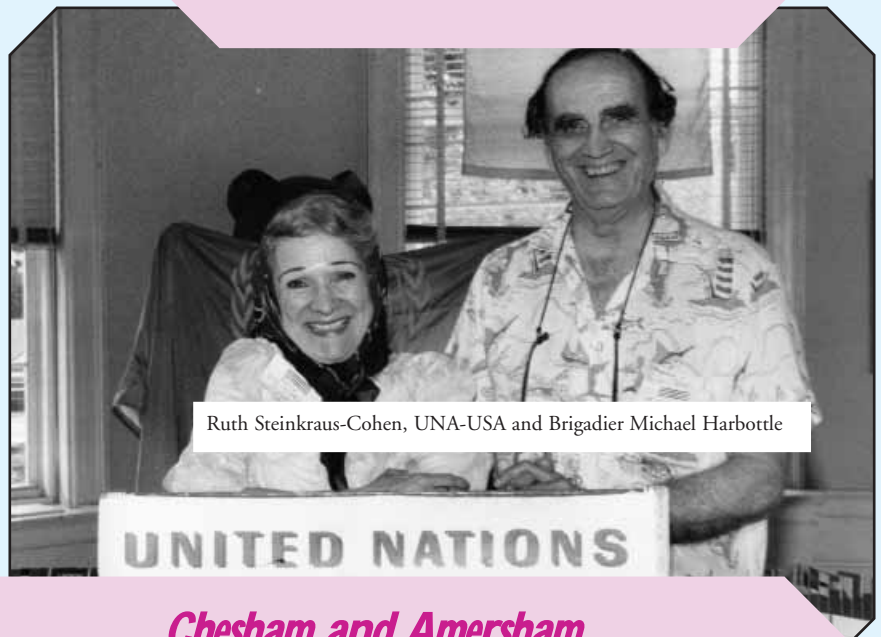
Total opposition to terrorism

AT its April meeting the national Executive Committee of UNA adopted the following resolution:
UNA WARMLY WELCOMES UN General Assembly Resolution 40/61 condemning international terrorism;
DEPLORES all terrorist outrages wherever and by whomsoever perpetrated;
RECOGNISES the urgent necessity to adopt effective measures to fight this inhuman threat;
URGES Her Majesty's Government to

Members of the Royal Shakespeare Company and their opposition to the American...



...Sponsored Walk, summer 1985



Ruth Steinkraus-Cohen, UNA-USA and Brigadier Michael Harbottle

Chesham and Amersham

In 1982, after many years of fundraising, the branch realised a dream in the form of a £14,000, 70-foot steel-hulled canal narrowboat, fully equipped with a lift for wheelchair users. The boat was used for day trips and one-week holiday cruises for the disabled on the Grand Union Canal. The project enjoyed a lot of local publicity and support, including from the mayors of both Chesham and Amersham.

What was the name of this boat? 'New World', of course!



Widening education

1990s

During the 1990s work on small arms and light weapons became much more of a leading issue and UNA played a creative role in pursuing controls on them. UNA strove to promote the widening of the UN arms register and to argue that it should be a mandatory requirement for all UN member states to submit reports to the UN disarmament secretariat.

UNA played an active role with Landmine Action and others in lobbying for the adoption of the Ottawa Convention outlawing anti-personnel landmines. More recently, at the invitation of UNA-USA, UNA-UK became a partner for the very imaginative Adopt-A-Minefield campaign. A number of UNA branches - Stockport and West Oxfordshire among them - held major appeals in support of programmes in Cambodia and Mozambique respectively, and found many valuable spin-offs for their ongoing branch activities.

In 1995, to commemorate the 50th anniversaries of both the UN and UNA, we set up a national committee which Lord Geoffrey Howe chaired. We held a ceremony in Westminster Hall where the Queen awarded medals to a number of British peacekeepers and UN civil servants. Former UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar represented the UN Secretary-General. Prime Minister John Major spoke and other leading politicians and diplomats were present. It was followed by a reception at Buckingham Palace and a concert which the Queen attended at an open-air venue in north London. On UN Day there was a special commemoration in St Paul's Cathedral and in January 1996 there was a concert of music and readings in Central Hall attended by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who had earlier planted a commemorative tree out-

side Central Hall. The next morning, 10 January, another two-day Model UN General Assembly opened.

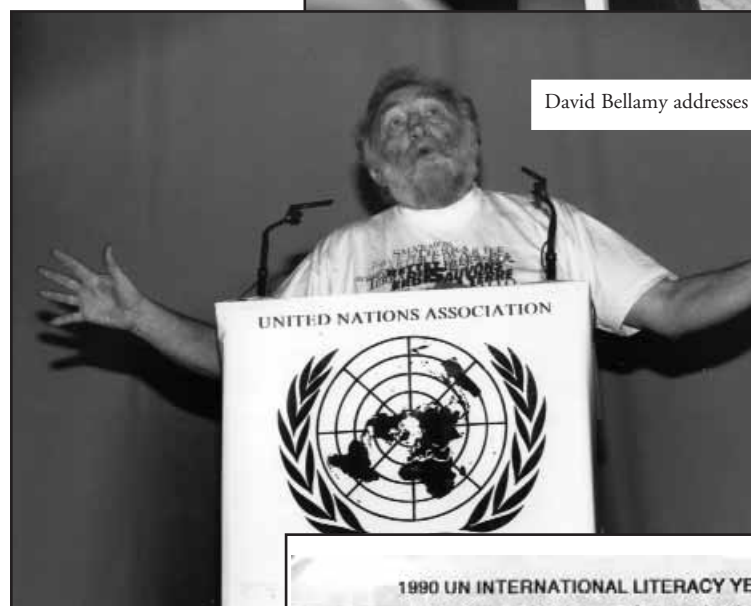
The previous year, Malcolm Harper and UNA member David Clarke walked 1,000 miles from John O'Groats to Land's End in order to publicise the forthcoming anniversaries whilst raising funds.

UNA also played a major role in the development and widening of the number of schools and universities participating in Model UN exercises. We lobbied hard with the Council for Education in World Citizenship and others for the inclusion of the UN and citizenship programmes in the national curriculum, an issue in which our Twickenham Branch had initially played a key role. We continued to produce materials for schools and saw our links with primary schools develop. One of the most imaginative ways was the running of Model General Assemblies and Security Councils, known as MUNGAs, up and down the country in schools, colleges, universities and even at the primary school level.

For the UN's 50th anniversary we negotiated with the UN50 secretariat in New York to establish an international structure for teaching materials about the UN right across the curriculum. David Barrs, who chaired UNA's Education Committee for some years, was the driving force for this activity.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu
© Harold Stern



David Bellamy addresses

1990 UN INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR

United Nations Association

THE DISPATCH

UN REPORT ON GLOBAL WARMING

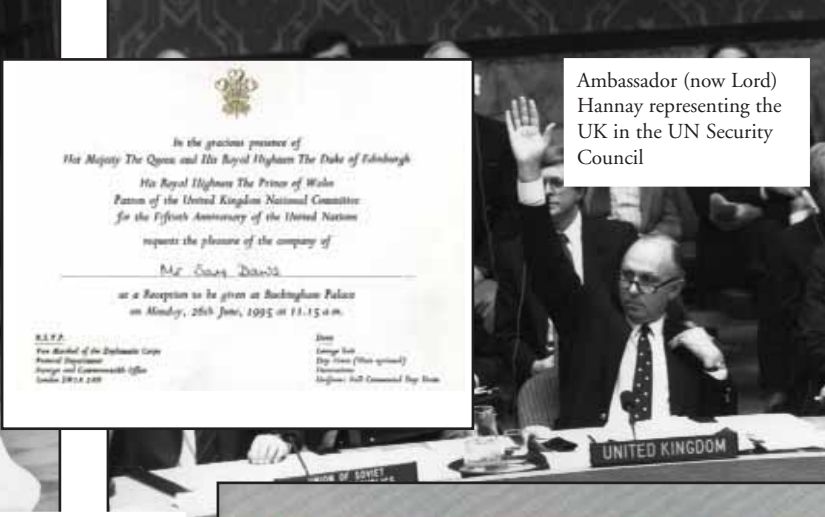
From the 5th to 8th of November in Geneva the UN's IPCC (Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change) will be making its report to the UN 2nd World Climate Conference.

The report will put four possible scenarios of the future implications of global warming forward. Only 1 of these options has seriously addressed the need for the world to reduce its dependence on carbon.

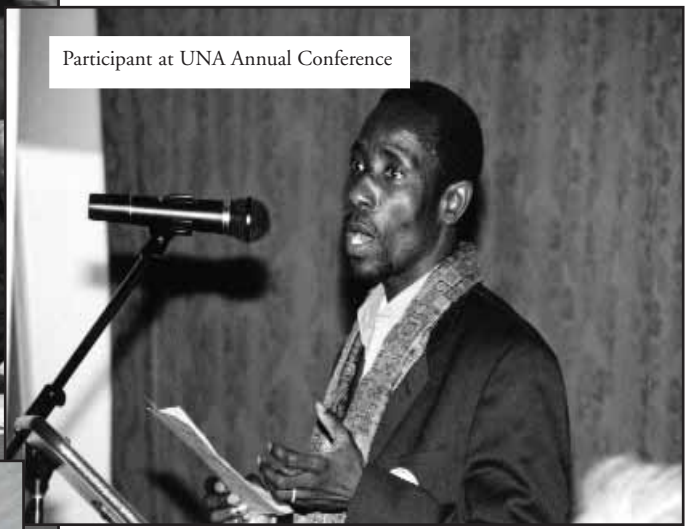
The United Nations Association is launching its GLOBAL WARMING campaign to coincide with this meeting. We will be distributing 250,000 of UNAs Global Warming leaflets through magazines such as Green Magazine and the Sunday Observer.

We are also asking branches and members to FAX a statement to the UK Government representatives in Geneva to do more on the issue of reducing our Carbon Dioxide emissions and in helping developing countries with funds and the free transfer of new technology. If you want to join in UNAs FAX campaign then contact Joe Korner UNA Campaign Officer on 071 930 2931 NOW.

London Regional Officer FELIX DODDS will be attending the conference on UNAs behalf and will be lobbying the UK Government.

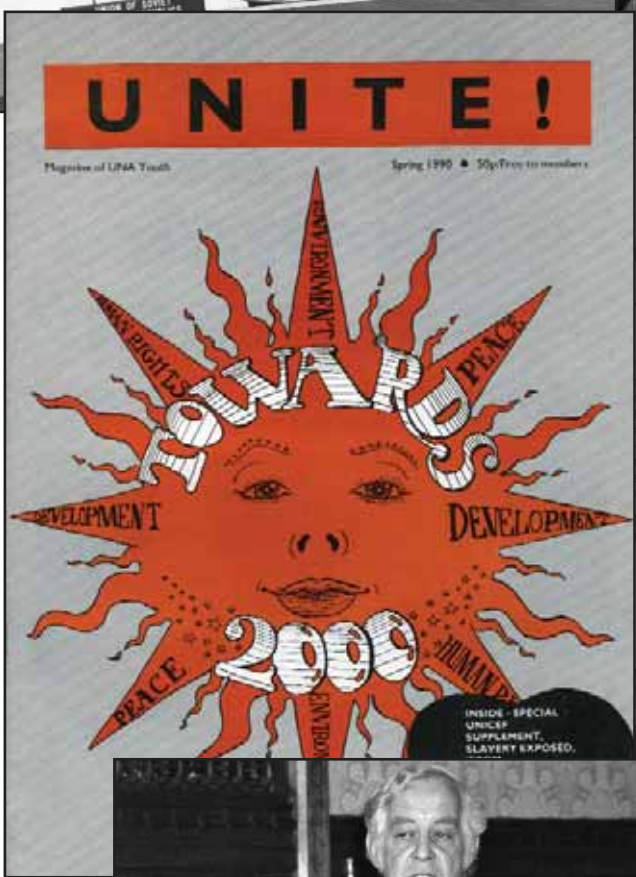


Ambassador (now Lord) Hannay representing the UK in the UN Security Council

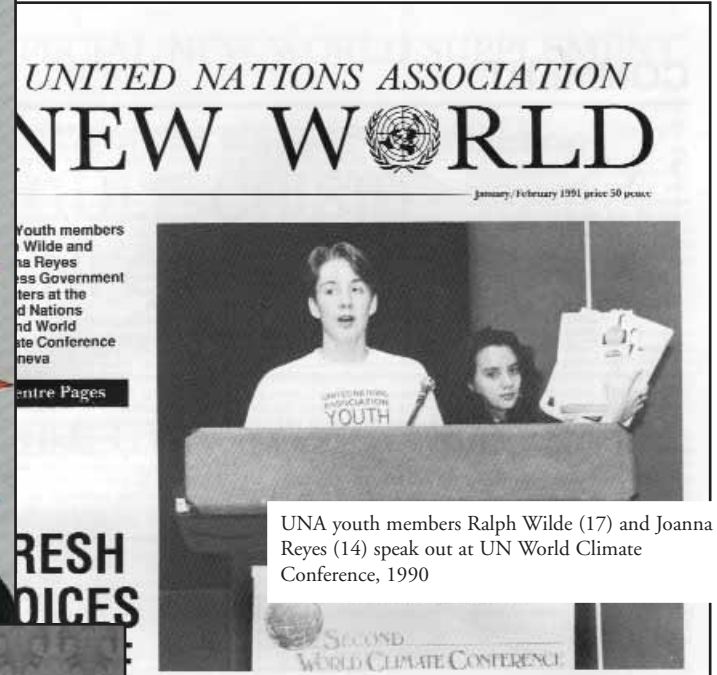


Participant at UNA Annual Conference

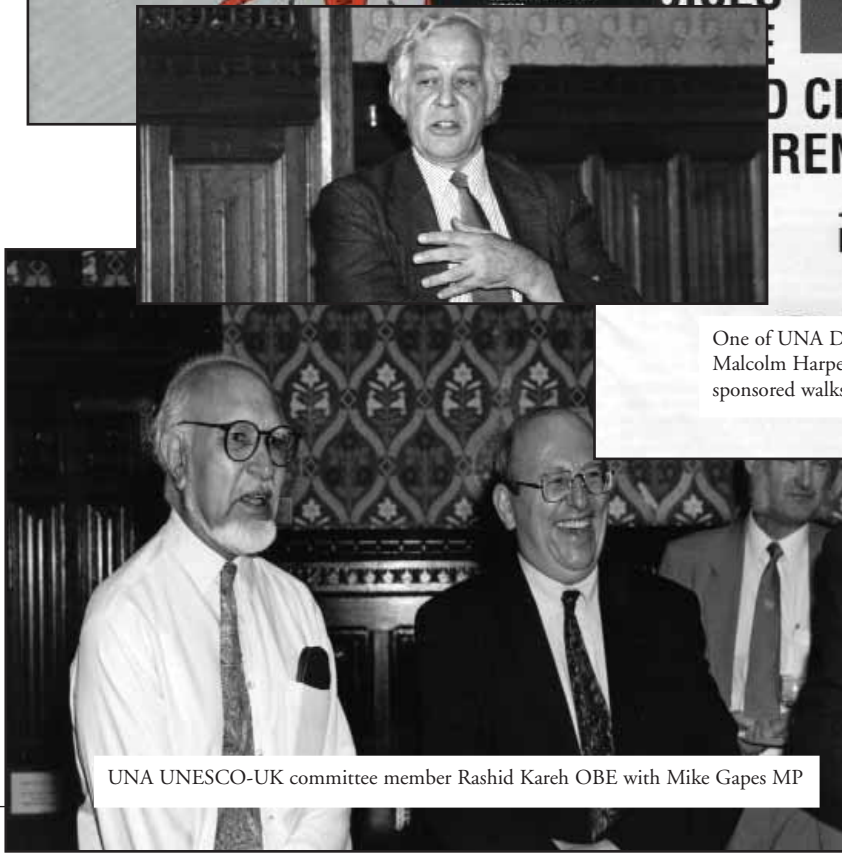
...tu, UN Day 1995



UNA



UNA youth members Ralph Wilde (17) and Joanna Reyes (14) speak out at UN World Climate Conference, 1990



UNA UNESCO-UK committee member Rashid Kareh OBE with Mike Gapes MP

One of UNA Director Malcolm Harper's famous sponsored walks, 1994

THE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

"It's a long way to Land's End!

... indeed, if you look at the John O'Groats post!

But, if you will support me with a covenant or a gift pledge and I know that, by completing the trek, the UNA Trust will benefit significantly, then I am prepared to do it from late May 1994.

My tentative route will go from John O'Groats to Inverness, Fort William, Glasgow, Dumfries, Cumbria, Manchester, Chester, Birmingham, the Cotswold Way, Bath, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth and Land's End. I shall need much local support and will seek maximum local participation and publicity along the route. At 12 miles per day (average), the walk will last for 80 days or so.

Please use the leaflet in this issue of *New World* and get me on the way. UNA needs your help and I need to be encouraged, as the feet get sore and the body aches, that it really will help UNA move forward with confidence into the 21st century.