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International Youth Year Commission

Paul J. Manafort
President

Robert E. Dolan
IYY Commission Director
Robert E. Lovelace
USYC Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

- A. Philip Randolph Institute
- Abdala Cuban Youth Movement
- American Council of Young Political Leaders
- AIPAC
- Arrow, Inc.
- Big Brothers, Big Sisters of America
- B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
- College Democrats of America
- College Republican National Committee
- Distributive Education Clubs of America
- Freedom Leadership Foundation
- Frontlash
- Future Farmers of America
- Institute on Religion and Democracy
- Intercollegiate Studies Institute
- Leadership Institute
- NAACP Youth & College Division
- National Forensic League
- National Four-H Council
- National Youth Work Alliance
- North American Jewish Student Network
- North American Jewish Youth Council
- North American Youth Ministries
- People to People International
- Presidential Classroom for Young Americans
- Recruitment and Training, Inc.
- Sister Cities International
- Student National Education Assoc.
- Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry
- Teen Age Republicans
- U.S. Jaycees
- Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Volunteer - The National Center for Citizen Involvement
- World Affairs Council of Philadelphia
- ✓ Young Americans for Freedom
- Young America's Foundation
- Young Democrats of America
- Young Republican National Federation
- Young Social Democrats
- Youth for Energy Independence
- Youth Institute for Peace in the Middle East
- Partial Listing

NOVEMBER, 1982

THE COMMISSION'S WORKING PAPERS

THE MONTHLY NEWS BULLETIN

International Youth Year 1985

1985 was designated as International Youth Year by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 34/151 of 17 December, 1979:

" International Youth Year: Participation, Development, and Peace "

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1. FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR, NOVEMBER 19-21, 1982.

Keynote Speaker to open the Conference:

**** Ms. Liv Ullmann ****

The Closing Speech shall be given by:

**** Mr. Alan Reich, ****

President of the National Office on Disability

For more details on the Conference see page one.

International Youth Year Commission / 1522 K St, N.W., Suite 620 / Washington, D.C. 20005 / Telephone (202) 289-4200
Telex 440836 USYC UI

The official non-governmental coordinating organization designated by the U.S. Government
A PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES YOUTH COUNCIL



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THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH YEAR

DATE: NOVEMBER 19 - 21, 1982
PLACE: NATIONAL 4-H COUNCIL
CONTACT: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION
1522 K ST., N.W. SUITE 620
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
ATTENTION: CONFERENCE COORDINATOR

**** THE COMMISSION IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT Ms. Liv Ullmann, THE MOST NOTED SCANDINAVIAN ACTRESS AND THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE APPOINTED GOODWILL AMBASSADOR FOR UNICEF 1980, WILL BE THE KEYNOTE SPEAKER TO OPEN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE. THERE WILL BE A RECEPTION IN HER HONOR FOLLOWING THE SPEECH. AMONG THE INVITED GUESTS THERE WILL BE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS PRESENT AT THE RECEPTION. WE URGE ALL MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE AS WELL AS ALL INTERESTED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

**** AS FOR THE CLOSING SPEECH ON SUNDAY NOVEMBER 21, WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE MR. ALAN REICH, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE ON DISABILITY TO GIVE THE CLOSING SPEECH AS WELL AS CONDUCT A WORKSHOP ON HOW PAST U.N. YEARS HAVE BEEN HANDLED. THE NATIONAL OFFICE ON DISABILITY HAS JOINED IN THE EFFORTS OF THE IYY COMMISSION PARTICULARLY IN

THE AREA OF PROGRAMS CONCERNING DISABLED YOUTH.

For more information on their activities contact the IYY Commission or the National Office on Disability, (202) 638-6011

**** WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME COVENANT HOUSE OF NEW YORK TO THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION. COVENANT HOUSE, UNDER 21, IS DEVOTED TO HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FACING HOMELESS AND RUNAWAY YOUTH AND DRUG ABUSE. THE SERVICES OFFERED BY COVENANT HOUSE ARE, 24 HOUR EMERGENCY SHELTER, HEALTH SERVICES, LEGAL SERVICES, SUPPORTIVE COUNSELING, FAMILY COUNSELING, MOTHER/CHILD PROGRAM, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND MUCH MORE.

For more information and details contact the IYY Commission or Covenant House, (212) 354-4323.

THE IYY COMMISSION WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL THOSE WHO HAVE HELPED US A GREAT DEAL IN PREPARING FOR THIS CONFERENCE. WE CONTINUE TO URGE ALL MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER INTERESTED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS TO PARTICIPATE MORE ACTIVELY AND ATTEND THE CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCE WILL BE A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL YOUTH COOPERATION AND PARTICIPATION.

LET US MAKE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR , A YEAR TO BE ALWAYS REMEMBERED !!

FOR YOUR INFORMATION : ON THE DOMESTIC SCENE

- ** CONGRESSMAN GEORGE MILLER FROM CALIFORNIA INTRODUCED ON MARCH 31, 1982, A RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO ESTABLISH A SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE 226 CO-SPONSORS FOR THIS RESOLUTION. THE BILL PROPOSES TO AMEND RULE X OF THE RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO ESTABLISH THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THEIR PROBLEMS AND TO DEVELOP POLICIES TO COORDINATE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS SUCH PROBLEMS. IT PROVIDES THAT THE COMMITTEE SHALL NOT HAVE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION AND SHALL TERMINATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS.
- ** ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, GREGORY NEWELL, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS, HAS CONVEYED HIS PLEDGE AND PERSONAL SUPPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION IN A LETTER TO MR. PAUL MANAFORT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE IYY COMMISSION. A COPY OF THE MENTIONED LETTER IS ENCLOSED WITH THIS MONTH'S NEWS BULLETIN.
- ** THE IYY COMMISSION HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN THE OCTOBER 1982 ISSUE OF WHAT'S NEW IN HOME ECONOMICS. WE HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL INQUIRIES DUE TO THAT ARTICLE, THANK YOU WNHE !:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION: ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

- ** RECENTLY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEES VISITED THE IYY COMMISSION AND USYC.

DONNY O'ROURKE VISITED THE U.S. AS A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEES (CENYC). DONNY SPENT HIS VISIT MEETING WITH MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS AND DISCUSSING IYY AS WELL AS FUTURE PLANS FOR FURTHER U.S.-EUROPEAN COOPERATION AND EXCHANGES. DONNY IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH YOUTH COUNCIL.

- ** MR. JOAQUIN A. FERNANDEZ, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE INTERAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER ON YOUTH IN COSTA RICA, HAS RECENTLY VISITED THE IYY COMMISSION.

MR. FERNANDEZ DISCUSSED FUTURE PLANS AND PROGRAMS BETWEEN THE IYY COMMISSION AND HIS ORGANIZATION IN COSTA RICA. HE IS ALSO VERY ACTIVE IN THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR ACTIVITIES ON THE UNITED NATIONS LEVEL. HE ATTENDED THE VIENNA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE U.N. CONCERNING IYY. MR. FERNANDEZ HAD FRUITFUL DISCUSSIONS WITH BOB DOLAN, DIRECTOR OF THE IYY COMMISSION AND WITH JESSICA SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. YOUTH COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION: ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

** THE U.S YOUTH COUNCIL LEADERSHIP HAD AN INTERESTING MEETING WITH MS. LATICIA SHAHANI, CHIEF OF THE YOUTH UNIT OF THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (CSDHA). MS. SHAHANI'S DISCUSSION FOCUSED OF COURSE ON THE ACTIVITIES TO CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR, 1985. SHE INDICATED THAT A TRUST FUND HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY CSDHA FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING NGO'S IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTE TO THE FINANCIAL EXPENSES INCURRED BY CSDHA FOR INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR. MS. SHAHANI AGREED THAT THE ROLE OF THE U.S. YOUTH COUNCIL AND THE IYY COMMISSION IN FACILITATING THE CELEBRATION OF IYY IS MOST IMPORTANT. SHE ALSO THANKED THE COMMISSION FOR INVITING MR. AMR GHALEB FROM CSDHA IN VIENNA TO SPEAK AT THE IYY CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER.



National Office on Disability

1575 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-6011



ALAN ANDERSON REICH

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Honorable Dick Thornburgh
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Reverend Harold Wilke
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David T. Williams
Chairman, Community
Advisory Committee
Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.
President, International Agency
for the Prevention of Blindness
Mayor Coleman Young
President, U. S. Conference of Mayors

Alan A. Reich became president of the National Office on Disability when the organization was founded in January 1982. He also was president of its predecessor, the U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981). The National Office on Disability, a private, non-profit organization, furthers the full participation of the 35 million Americans with physical or mental disabilities in national and community life.

Prior to joining the U.S. Council, Mr. Reich served in the U.S. Government. As Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs from 1970-1975, he was responsible for developing nongovernmental, international cultural exchange programs to further mutual understanding. He then was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West Trade and Director of the Bureau of East-West Trade. In this position, he was responsible for expansion of commercial relations with the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

From 1959 to 1970 Mr. Reich held various positions in manufacturing management and corporate long-range planning with Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Reich has served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the World Health Organization General Assembly and as adviser to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. He is past chairman of the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped. As chairman of the Paralysis Cure Research Foundation and president of the National Paraplegia Foundation, he has worked to further research in regeneration of the central nervous system.

LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

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Mr. Reich graduated with a B.A. from Dartmouth College in 1952 and has an M.A. from Middlebury College Russian School. He has a diploma in Slavic languages and Eastern European Studies from Oxford University, where he studied on an international fellowship. He received his M.B.A. from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He speaks five languages.

Mr. Reich is a native of Pearl River, New York. Following graduation from Infantry Officer Candidate School in 1954, he served in the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C., and in Germany. He is confined to a wheelchair as the result of an injury in 1962. He is a member of the Achilles Club of London and of the Cosmos Club. He has an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Gallaudet College and is the recipient of many public service awards. Mr. Reich is married to the former Gay Ann Forsythe. They have three children and reside in McLean, Virginia.

A permanent, private, tax-exempt organization furthering the long-term goals of the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons through community partnerships and private sector initiative in the 1982 National Year of Disabled Persons and beyond.

LIV ULLMANN -- UNICEF's GOODWILL AMBASSADOR

As UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Liv Ullmann, the internationally-acclaimed actress and best-selling author, is devoting much of her time and talent to drawing attention to the special needs and problems of children in developing countries.

Her long list of critical film and stage accolades attests to her brilliance as an actress and she is best known for her triumph in the films of Ingmar Bergman. Her international best-seller, Changing, which has been translated into 20 languages, established her writing credentials immediately upon publication in 1977. Now she has assumed a new role that has taken her from the glamorous world of Academy Awards and best-seller lists to the desperate one of drought, famine, malnutrition and other basic problems which continue to afflict many of the world's children.

Since 1980, when she was appointed UNICEF's first woman Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Ullmann has undertaken a variety of fund-raising, public information and children's advocacy activities on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF co-operates with governments wishing to help improve services for children and mothers as part of their overall development process.

In her public speaking for UNICEF, Ms. Ullmann has argued eloquently that children are both valuable and vulnerable in today's troubled, rapidly changing world and that specific efforts are urgently needed to ensure their well-being through adequate food, health care, clean water and education. In her travels for UNICEF, she has seen firsthand the emergency and longer-term problems afflicting hundreds of millions of children as a consequence of abject poverty and gross underdevelopment. She has spoken to government officials, voluntary group representatives, celebrities, journalists and children about the need to develop basic social services so that the situation of children might be improved.

In visits to UNICEF-assisted programmes in a variety of countries, including Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti, Ms. Ullmann has seen that the needs of children are immense and complex. She has seen how progress is being made across a whole range of development activities but that much more needs to be done by international organizations, governments, voluntary groups and individuals -- in both developing and industrialized societies -- if children's suffering is to be eliminated.

Calling her work on behalf of UNICEF and disadvantaged children a "natural development", Ms. Ullmann said, as an actress, she was tired of "saying other people's words and thoughts", and felt it was important to speak out about children's concerns.

One of Ms. Ullmann's plans is to organize other artists in helping disadvantaged children. "Almost everywhere artists are closer to the common man than the leaders in the political world," she has said. "Therefore, it is their duty to help educate people about human development problems and about the real needs of children."

Ms. Ullmann's stage and screen performances have brought her an abundance of awards and citations. She received Tony Award nominations for A Doll's House in 1975 and Anna Christie in 1977. Her screen performance in Hour of the Wolf, Shame, Scenes from a Marriage, and The New Land all received Best Actress citations from the National Society of Film Critics, while the New York Film Critics named her Best Actress for Face to Face, Scenes from a Marriage, and Cries and Whispers. The Los Angeles Film Critics also named her Best Actress for Face to Face. The New Land brought her a Golden Globe Award and an Academy Award nomination for Best Actress, as did Face to Face.

Ms. Ullmann was born in Tokyo of Norwegian parents. The family emigrated to Canada, then New York, and finally returned to Norway. At 17, she ended her formal schooling and went to England for dramatic training. She made her stage debut in Norway in the title role of The Diary of Anne Frank, and then joined the National and Norwegian Theatres, with which she played many of the great classical roles, as well as performing in theatres in Sweden, Australia and the United States.

The first woman to receive the Norwegian Government's Peer Gynt Award, given for outstanding work in Norway and abroad, Ms. Ullmann also was the youngest woman ever to receive the Order of St. Olav. She was the recipient of the Swedish Film Institute's Best Actress Award, three consecutive Best Actress in Swedish Television Awards, as well as numerous awards in France, Italy, Germany and England. She also holds Honorary Doctoral Degrees from Smith College and Philadelphia's College of Performing Arts.

Ms. Ullmann recently made her motion picture directorial debut with a love story she wrote for Love, a Canadian feature film.

* * * * *

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

DOCUMENTS, COMMENTARY, AND ACTIVITIES

Thirty-sixth session
Agenda item 76

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/36/637)]

36/28. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, PeaceThe General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/151 of 17 December 1979 and 35/126 of 11 December 1980, by which it decided to designate and observe 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recalling also its decision 35/318 of 11 December 1980 on the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of mankind and the valuable contribution that youth can make in the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation-building, the struggle for self-determination and national independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign domination and occupation, for the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Emphasizing again that the United Nations should give more attention to the role of young people in the world of today and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Recalling the topicality of assessing the needs and aspirations of youth, and reaffirming the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase the opportunities for youth and for its active participation in national development activities,

Believing that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth and to improve the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of youth, including youth exchanges in the cultural, sporting and other fields,

Reaffirming the necessity for better co-ordination of efforts in dealing with specific problems confronting young people and in examining the manner in which those problems are being treated by the specialized agencies and by various United Nations bodies,

Convinced that the preparation and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year under the motto "Participation, Development, Peace" will offer a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and specific needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for involving young people in the study and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Confident that the International Youth Year will serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities,

Recognizing that the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year will contribute to the reaffirmation of the goals of the new international economic order and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 1/

Recalling also in this connexion its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on the question of guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Aware that, for the International Youth Year to be successful and to maximize its impact and practical efficiency, adequate preparation and the widespread support of Governments, all specialized agencies, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public will be required,

1/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

Noting with great satisfaction the interest of Member States, various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as well as youth organizations in the decision to designate and observe 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year on its first session, held at Vienna from 30 March to 7 April 1981, 2/

1. Endorses the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year and contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 3/ bearing in mind that continued review and revision of the Programme should be carried out in the coming years;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to all States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions as well as to the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with a view to its early implementation;

3. Invites all States, all United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities;

4. Stresses the importance of active and direct participation of youth organizations in the activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the proper co-ordination of the implementation and follow-up of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, including the provision of information;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and all the international bodies and organizations concerned, to prepare for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Advisory Committee during the second half of 1982, prior to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to provide it with all necessary assistance and to submit to it a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities;

2/ A/36/215, annex.

3/ Ibid., sect. IV, decision 1 (I).

8. Invites the Advisory Committee to pay particular attention to the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities and, to this end, to submit adequate recommendations to the General Assembly;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures, through all the communications media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and to increase the dissemination of information on youth;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in order to enable the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to perform its tasks and responsibilities for the adequate preparation and observance of the International Youth Year;

11. Again appeals to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make in due time generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the regular budget of the United Nations for the costs of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities and requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for obtaining such voluntary contributions;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" and to grant it high priority.

57th plenary meeting
13 November 1981



Division for Economic and Social Information

DPI/DESI NOTE IYY/1
4 March 1981

Department of Public Information

1985: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

To Focus on Participation, Development, Peace

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1985 as "International Youth Year" with the theme "Participation, Development, Peace."*

The Year will be a landmark in the process of focusing international, national and community attention on the situation of young people, namely young men and women in the 15 to 24 year age group.

The decision to proclaim the Year is a timely one, for the proportion of young persons in many national populations is growing sharply. The world youth population was 738 million in 1975, and by 2000 will number 1180 million. Today, two-thirds of our world's youth live in the Third World, most of them in rural areas.

In the 25 years between 1975 and 2000, the youth age group is expected to increase 60 per cent. While the youth population of the more developed regions will increase only by 5 per cent during this period, the same age group in the less developed regions is expected to increase by 80 per cent. The youth population of three major regions of the world, namely Africa, Asia and Latin America, will almost double in the last quarter of this century.

Wherever they are, however, young people face many common problems. They live in an era of continuing international tension with enormous resources being diverted to an accelerating arms race. They share a desire to harness their energies to become a dynamic force in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease - the daily reality of the majority of the human race. Rich and poor, they live in societies undergoing rapid social and economic change in which finding productive employment grows ever more difficult. And they live in a time when the need to understand the great physical and cultural diversity of our planet has never been greater.

The action on the part of the United Nations General Assembly in declaring 1985 International Youth Year is indicative of the serious intention of the United Nations system to give full attention to the role of young people in the world today and their demands on the world of tomorrow. The General Assembly has

(more)

*G.A. Resolutions 33/7 and 34/151

established a 24 Member State Advisory Committee on International Youth Year to formulate a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year. The programme of measures will provide specific guidelines for national, regional and international activities in order to garner the energy and efforts of youth for improving the quality of life in general and meeting the needs and aspirations of youth in particular. The first session of the Advisory Committee will be held in Vienna from 30 March to 8 April 1981.

In its decision to proclaim the Year, the General Assembly agreed that the principal focus during 1985 should be at the national and community levels. With this in view, countries are urged to set up national co-ordinating committees. These committees should be comprised of a majority of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

Among the main national activities being emphasized are:

- a thorough review of national policies concerning youth;
- the preparation of an "Agenda for National Action" for the Year;
- the initiation or strengthening of youth-related research, data collection and analysis;
- efforts to promote understanding among young people of the external factors affecting their economic and social environment, such as those being addressed in the efforts to establish a New International Economic Order.

In selecting 1985 for the celebration of International Youth Year, the General Assembly has made it possible to take a medium and long-term approach which could further increase its significance. Although 1985 will be the actual year of celebration with a variety of activities planned for the occasion, it can also be seen as a target year by which a number of realistic objectives would be achieved. These objectives would be selected for their significance for the improvement of the world situation of youth and the contribution of youth to development.

It is in this perspective that a strategy was proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General which has received wide support from Member States, United Nations agencies and offices, and non-governmental organizations. The strategy suggests that action could be initiated and developed for the entire period 1981-1985. The year 1985 would thus be an occasion not only for celebration but also for evaluation of achievements and pitfalls which would in turn provide a base for long-term (decade) planning. In other words, 1985 would be the pivot of a long-term strategy, implemented in various stages:

1981 Selection of long-term objectives (1985) and, as a first stage, preparation of a world-wide programme to be implemented by 1985;

(more)

1982-1985 Implementation of the world-wide programme;

1985 Evaluation of the actual achievements, reassessments of long-term objectives and preparation of a plan of action for the decade 1985-1995.

The very act of proclaiming an International Youth Year has, therefore, been a major step in stimulating interest in the field of youth. It reflects the ardent hope of youth for a prominent role in the development of world peace, disarmament, safeguards of human rights, promotion of social justice and creation of an economic order conducive to human progress and development.

* * * * *

For further information about International Youth Year, write to:

International Youth Year
Social Development Branch
CSDHA
United Nations
Vienna
Austria

Busing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR RED CAVANEY

FROM MORTON C. BLACKWELL

SUBJECT: Scheduling Recommendation

I think we should support this request from the National Association of Neighborhood Schools, Inc.

The anti-busing people are not noted for the refined way in which they hold their teacups. But this organization is the major one in this area. They are symbolic of the viewpoint which is held by a majority of whites as well as blacks.

The Administration has taken many excellent steps against busing. Not as many as NANS would like, but plenty for us to deserve and get credit.

We could work with these people and make real mileage for the Administration. We would also give great grief to liberal democratic leadership which is shackled to pro-busing extremism.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DECEMBER 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: RED CAVANEY (Memo also sent to Secretary Bell)

FROM: WILLIAM K. SADLEIR, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Meeting with National Association for
Neighborhood School, Inc. officers
regarding "forced busing".

DATE: ---

LOCATION: The White House

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept___ Regret___ Surrogate___ Message___ Other___
Priority___
Routine___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

WKR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS, INC.

November 30, 1982

Mr. William K. Sadleir
 Director, Presidential
 Appointments & Scheduling
 The White House
 Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED

DEC 03 1982

SCHEDULING
OFFICEOFFICERS & DIRECTORS:

m.d.
Stops to
Sec Bell
Pod Carney
FR
12/1/82

President: Wm. D. D'Onofrio,
 Wilmington, De.
1st V.P.: Robert DePrez,
 New Albany, Ind.
2nd V.P.: Robert Shanks,
 Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary: Kaye C. Cook,
 Fredericksburg, Va.
Treasurer: Earl Stauffer,
 Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Sadleir:

Thank you for your letter of November 24 regarding our request for NANS officers to meet with the President.

You stated that if we would care to put the matter we had hoped to discuss in writing, the letter would receive careful attention. This seems to be a rather vague promise.

NANS represents thousands of citizens either directly or through our affiliates and thousands more who in every poll indicate they wish to see what is known as "forced busing" ended. In 1979 within just a few weeks NANS secured the signatures of over a million citizens nationwide on a petition to Congress to end forced busing. In 1982 we still have forced busing. Nothing specific has been done to end it.

Mr. Reagan has repeatedly indicated that he believes forced busing should be stopped. Indications are that he intends to do what is possible through the Justice Department, but does not intend to use the power and prestige of his office to help pass necessary legislation or a constitutional amendment.

NANS does not feel that Justice Department action will solve the problem. School boards which have become puppets of the court feel they dare not ask for Justice Department intervention. Pro-busing boards will not ask. Justice Department intervention is a slow process and offers no permanent solution. The busing disaster will be left intact in many cities. Justice Department intervention does not put a curb on judicial supremacy which is fast becoming a monstrous problem in other areas of our rights and freedoms (housing, abortion, etc.)

NANS believes Congress has the power to curb judicial supremacy under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution and to insure that one branch of the government does not become over powerful. NANS further believes that Congress must act to curb what Raoul Berger correctly terms "government by judiciary."

NANS has also worked for a constitutional amendment to end forced busing. The President promised to help work for such an amendment, but he has not done so.

These are the matters we wish to discuss with the President. We cannot

George Armstrong,
Louisville, Ky.Noreen Beatty,
Pittsburgh, Pa.Lillian Dannis,
Warren, Mich.Jane Scott,
Charlotte, N.C.Mary Eisel,
Omaha, NebraskaMarlene Ferrell,
Nashville, Tenn.Ruth Glascott,
Bayonne, N.J.Sharon Goodburn,
Columbus, OhioCiel Goldstein,
Simi Valley, Cal.Joyce Haws,
Cleveland, OhioJim Kelly,
Boston, Mass.Bettie Margeson,
Columbus, OhioBarbara Mueller,
St. Louis, Mo.Libby Ruiz,
Tucson, ArizonaDan Seals,
Lubbock, TexasEd Shallow,
Dorchester, MassEd Studley,
Boston, MassGayle Wm. Taylor,
St. Charles, Mo.James Venema,
New Castle, De.Nancy Yotts,
Boston, Mass.REGISTERED AGENTFrank Southworth
Denver, Colorado

president's office

1800 W. 8th St.
Wilmington, DE 19805

communications office

3905 Muriel Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44109

membership office

4431 Okell Rd.
Columbus, OH 43224

STOP FORCED BUSING



understand that in scheduling, priority is not given to a meeting with NANS officers. ||

We are dealing with a national disaster which threatens all areas of our rights and freedoms. We are dealing specifically with the use of schools by social engineers to train our youth so the social engineers can shape society and the future form of our government as they deem "good." This should be of major concern to the President.

Perhaps the President, as a native of California, does not understand the magnitude of the problem. Busing in California was not started by court order as in other states. We cannot be sure he understands unless we meet with him. We still believe that a meeting is vital on an issue which so affects the future of education and representative government. ||

Sincerely,



Mrs. Joyce Haws
NANS Communications Office
3905 Muriel Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44109

(216) 398-4667

November 24, 1982

Dear Mrs. Haws:

This is with further reference to your letter which was forwarded to me by Anne Higgins, asking to meet with the President to discuss busing.

Careful consideration has been given to your request. Most regrettably, due to the extremely heavy demands on the President's schedule, a time is not foreseen when he could meet with you and officers of NANS. However, if you would care to put the matter you had hoped to discuss in writing, your letter will receive careful consideration.

The President appreciates your thoughtfulness in writing and he sends you and your associates his very best wishes.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM K. SADLER
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

4
Mrs. Joyce B. Haws
NANS Communications Office
3905 Muriel Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44109

WKS:AMS:mlg

NATIONAL ASSN of Neighborhood Schools



49

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS, INC.

Scheduling

RECEIVED

September 27, 1982

Date 11/8/82 FJR

Dear Ms. Higgins:

On behalf of NANS officers, members and affiliates across the nation, I want to thank you for your September 20 reply to my letter of July 26 from the NANS Communications Office.

I can assure you that your comments have been carefully noted and will be made known to all concerned.

We were, of course, already aware of the actions described in your letter.

The information we seek is the President's plans for directing and pushing a course of action which will eliminate "forced busing" totally, everywhere, including localities presently under "busing" orders (e.g. necessary legislation and/or a constitutional amendment).

Also NANS officers have not yet been given the opportunity to discuss the situation in a meeting with Mr. Reagan personally. We still seek this meeting and feel it should take place immediately.

The devastation of "forced busing" continues and worsens with each passing day.

We are asking for immediate action.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joyce B. Haws

NANS Communications Office
3905 Muriel Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44109

(216) 398-4667

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS:

President Wm. D. D'Onofrio,
Wilmington, De.
1st V.P.: Robert DePrez,
Louisville, Ky.
2nd V.P.: Robert Shanks,
Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary: Kaye C. Cook,
Fredericksburg, Va.
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George Armstrong,
Louisville, Ky.Noreen Beatty,
Pittsburgh, Pa.Lillian Dannis,
Warren, Mich.Mary Eisel,
Omaha, NebraskaMarlene Farrell,
Nashville, Tenn.Ruth Giascott,
Bayonne, N.J.Sharon Goodburn,
Columbus, OhioJoyce Haws,
Cleveland, OhioJim Kelly,
Boston, Mass.William Lynch,
Austin, TexasJackie LeVine,
Los Angeles, Cal.Barbara Mueller,
St. Louis, Mo.Libby Ruiz,
Tucson, ArizonaJane Scott,
Charlotte, N.C.Dan Seale,
Lubbock, TexasDan Shapiro,
Los Angeles, Cal.Frank Southworth,
Denver, ColoradoEd Studley,
Boston, Mass.James Venema,
New Castle, DE.Nancy Yotts,
Boston, Mass.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1982

Dear Mrs. Haws:

On behalf of President Reagan, I want to thank you for your letter of July 26 expressing concern about the use of forced busing to achieve racial balance. I can assure you that your comments have been carefully noted.

Please rest assured that the President remains unalterably opposed to the use of forced busing and that the actions and policies of Administration officials reflect that opposition. We are now following a remedial policy in school desegregation cases that emphasizes the removal of state-enforced barriers to open access to public schools and insurance that students of all races are provided equal opportunities to obtain an education of comparable quality. In two major busing cases currently pending before the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice reversed the position taken by the previous Administration and argued in support of anti-busing measures enacted by the states of California and Washington. As you can see, the Administration is vigorously pursuing the President's goal of eliminating forced busing from the panoply of remedial techniques used in future school desegregation cases.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,



Anne Higgins
Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence

Mrs. Joyce Haws
National Association for
Neighborhood Schools, Inc.
3905 Muriel Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44109

September 20, 1982

Dear Mrs. Haws:

On behalf of President Reagan, I want to thank you for your letter of July 26 expressing concern about the use of forced busing to achieve racial balance. I can assure you that your comments have been carefully noted.

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With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins
Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence

Mrs. Joyce ~~Haws~~
National Association for
~~Neighborhood Schools, Inc.~~
3905 Muriel Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44109

AVH:CAD:RCH:jd--



International Youth Year Commission

Paul J. Marsfort
President

Robert E. Golan
IYY Commission Director
Robert E. Lovelace
USYC Executive Director

DEFINITION OF THEMES

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted three themes for International Youth Year 1985. They are Participation, Development and Peace. Although these values are everywhere admired, their exact meaning is often obscured, particularly across cultural barriers. It is important, therefore, to consider the real meaning of these three themes.

Peace, participation and development are related. It is difficult to imagine how one can prosper without the others. So when each is considered separately, it should be remembered that each concept is really part of a system. The system will be strengthened by programs and activities before, during and after IYY.

PARTICIPATION

Participation in the life of a nation is important for all, and especially important for the young. If they are to help form the society in which they will live their adult lives, young people need a voice first in youth organizations and later in national life.

Youth is a period of nurturing talents and exploring possibilities. Especially in the early years, such nurture is normally and ideally undertaken within a family unit. Just as youth has the ability to make up their own minds as they mature, parents must have the opportunity to explain and teach their values to their children without political recrimination. Education and information from a wide range of sources and perspectives are necessary to the exploration of future possibilities. It is therefore crucial that youth have access to a

variety of books, periodicals and other sources of information, and that they be allowed the possibility to travel across political borders to study and to explore further their interests.

Young people can participate in the political, economic and social life of their nations only if they have the freedom to create and participate in organizations devoted to promoting their interests. Examples include: community youth and service groups, young workers' organizations, student governments at secondary schools and universities, the youth organizations of various religions, and sports and cultural groups for youth. These organizations can successfully serve and speak for youth only if they are free of external domination. There must be freedom from control by those forces holding governing power in the society. Thus, true "participation" in youth groups does not mean simply the right to join an organization. It means the right to a voice in determining the leadership and the direction of the organization as well as the right and ability to form another organization if necessary.

In addition to participating in such youth organizations, young people must also have the right and ability, at an appropriate age, to participate effectively in determining the overall policies and direction of their society. A system that merely serves as a conduit for orders from the top does not allow such participation. Participation is not merely the ability to "rubber stamp" national policies, but rather involvement in the creation of those policies as well as the freedom to oppose them peacefully if necessary. Where young people are denied any participation in their national political process, their resulting frustration often furthers extremism, violence and destruction, rather than peace and development.

Systems that provide the procedures which will allow young people to control their own independent organizations and to have an effective voice in national politics are to be supported. Such systems are based on a network of guaranteed political rights and civil liberties. In both law and practice, young people must be allowed the freedom to criticize their government, to organize freely, and to assemble peacefully.

To participate effectively in society, young people must understand the political process and know how to use it to their advantage. Young people should have the opportunity to take part in civic education campaigns so that votes are not sold, or bartered for personal favors to candidates who do not really care about the voters' interests. Youth participation in civic education is crucial to its success.

Youth groups themselves, even those with no political functions, give their young members practical experience in running meetings, speaking in public and organizing, which is

very useful in preparing young people to participate later in the decision-making processes of their nations.

Unfortunately, however, in many parts of the world freedom to participate is narrowly restricted. Small groups deny others the right to participate in important decisions. Whether these rulers justify their control in the name of religion, sex, party, color or "the masses," they all fear independent groups and genuine participation. Therefore, they usually seek to dominate and control youth groups of all types. Young people do not need these self-appointed leaders to determine their futures. Young people need the freedoms to determine their own destinies. They want the opportunity to organize, to oppose, to support and to reach their own conclusions.

Young people should realize that they will be able to have a just share of the economic and social benefits of their society only when they live in a society that permits the genuine participation of all citizens, regardless of race, sex, creed or ideology.

DEVELOPMENT

World youth has a vital stake in development. Both the more and the less developed societies need to increase their growth to improve the lives of their citizens. Moreover, with the world's population growing, we will have to increase productivity or face a crisis. This means that all must share in the modernization of production in order that consumption does not outstrip production. If major groups in any society are left out of the development process, they are likely to face poverty, misery and despair.

A development process which can lead to a viable world economy during the adult lives of today's youth will have to change certain negative phenomena in today's world economy, such as:

- "dual economies," in which a modern sector is growing well, but a stagnating traditional sector is falling ever deeper into poverty;
- the economic casualties of fast development, such as those who are attracted to towns but fail to find employment in the new industries and finish up as virtual scavengers on the fringes of newly developed zones;
- unemployed youth, who reach working age only to find the labor market saturated and their society with no plan for what to do with the excess;

- restriction of development opportunities to the children of privileged, powerful elites who direct positions in government and in corporate or state economic enterprises;
- industrial growth achieved by a state or corporate minority exploiting the poor majority of workers and farmers;
- frequent instances of discrimination against members of particular races or religions, denying their members equal access to employment and education, thus denying them full opportunity for personal and economic development;
- forcibly imposed economic systems, which deny free choice patterns;
- rapid growth for certain countries, while others remain dependent on them, functioning mainly to service the needs of the richer nations.

Such distortions of the development process can be avoided only when all people have political and economic influence through which they can advance their interests. Hence the importance of participation in political, social, and economic processes. Where people lack power and are subject to the domination of others, we find workers exploited, minorities suffering discrimination, elites privileged, and the unemployed and poor ignored. The resulting resentment and apathy diminish productivity and thus hamper economic growth.

Freedom to participate leads to the creation of autonomous institutions such as trade unions, cooperatives, community associations, and private businesses. Experience with development over recent decades has shown that growth is most equitable and rapid where people have been able to control and finance such organizations themselves, free from the domination of government ministries or the "leading role" of dictatorial political parties. Autonomous organizations best harness the initiative and energies of their members, and also voice the members' demands and defend their accomplishments.

To produce a future world which can support the youth of today, we need development for all.

PEACE

Peace is a prerequisite for implementing the other themes of the International Youth Year. Youth, which throughout history has borne the brunt of fighting in war, has a special interest in promoting peace.

It is recognized that peace has two definitions, one negative and one positive. The negative definition of peace is simply the absence of war during a particular period of time. While this is by far the most common "peace" found in history and is desirable, a positive peace, where the conditions which might lead to war are not present, is the sort of peace which we hope ultimately to attain. As the positive forces promoting a true peace grow stronger, weapons to deter war will be less necessary, and under such conditions a genuine, balanced and global program of disarmament can go forward.

However, until a positive plan can come about we recognize that the gravest threat to peace is a global war of mass destruction involving nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, which would kill hundreds of millions of people and leave great areas of the globe uninhabitable. Fear of this type of conflict is ever-present and is especially acute for young people in whom anxieties can undermine confidence in the future and the desire to build a better world.

Obviously, disarmament and arms control would help alleviate this danger. We must strive to achieve these goals. But to genuinely reduce the risk of war, disarmament and arms control must be mutual and balanced. Otherwise they can increase tension and create incentives for violence.

Until suitable agreements have been implemented, weapons of mass destruction will continue to exist and will be necessary for defense. Their use, however, is best prevented by sensible policies of deterrence. Dangers multiply whenever a government that is dissatisfied with the political and military status quo accumulates a superior capability, whether of quantity or technological quality. When this happens, this government could well be tempted to use its superiority to alter the global or regional balance of power or to impose its will on other states. To prevent this, peace-loving states must ensure that they have the strategy and sufficient military forces to deter aggression by demonstrating that they cannot be defeated.

But nuclear wars are not the only threat to mankind. Modern technology has vastly enhanced the destructive power of many weapons, and regional wars pose very serious dangers. The United Nations sometimes has played an important role in mediating disputes. Regional security organizations also can strengthen

world security by accepting greater responsibility in this field, even to the point of regional policing. The advanced industrial nations should agree not to supply certain highly sophisticated weapons at all, and to reduce the transfer of other weapons. Exchange programs should be encouraged so that ordinary people will be free to discover mutual interests and bonds. Such exchanges must be free from governmental control to be effective, and all governments should open their frontiers to news and opinions, as well as to people, so that their populations do not develop paranoid fears and misconceptions. Youth should take the lead in breaking down national prejudices and barriers.

Less destructive physically than conventional warfare, breaches of the peace through insurgency and guerilla war can often produce the most bitter fratricide. The result is often a vicious circle of atrocity and reprisal, frequently fueled by the frustration of politically conscious young people denied participation in their dictatorial political systems by either indigenous elites or imperial rulers in far away capitals.

Sometimes violent insurgency is the only way to end foreign domination or domestic tyranny. However, the world today sees guerilla insurgencies even against democratic governments which could be changed through free elections. Even though there is no political need for such insurgencies, they are taking hundreds of young lives, and are supported with money, training and arms by outside powers. Concerted action and international agreement is needed to implement collective sanctions against nations supporting insurgencies against incumbent democratic political systems.

Smallest in scale, but often the most frightening in terms of personal vulnerability, is breach of the peace through terrorism. Indiscriminate terrorist attacks against random civil targets, usually unarmed non-combatants including women and infants, are not justified in any circumstance. Consequently international agreement also is needed to implement collective sanctions against nations and groups training, equipping, harboring or supporting those who engage in terrorism.

While it will not be easy to achieve world peace and disarmament, there is an overwhelming need to try. So far this objective has eluded every single generation. The desire for peace also has been exploited throughout history by those seeking to increase their own strength and to disarm and weaken opponents. Nevertheless we must rededicate ourselves to the quest for peace which is so related to our other objectives of development and participation. From this attempt a new generation may emerge more capable than its predecessors of overcoming the obstacles to human happiness.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The thirty-fourth U.N. General Assembly voted in 1979 to designate 1985 as International Youth Year (IYY). The year's three major themes are to be Participation, Development and Peace. A twenty-four member committee of the United Nations, of which the United States is a member, is preparing a plan for the year.

The United States Youth Council (USYC), a non-government, non-profit organization, recognizes the need to foster greater involvement of young Americans in the activities of IYY. Accordingly, USYC has established the International Youth Year Commission to coordinate the participation of American non-governmental youth organizations in IYY.

The specific purposes of the IYY Commission are to provide:

- (1) A coordinating center for USYC members and other U.S. youth organizations interested in participating in U.S., U.N. and other IYY programs and activities throughout the world.
- (2) A clearinghouse for youth organizations wishing to remain informed on IYY developments in the U.S., both in the government and the private sector, as well as in other countries, the U.N. and other international forums. The Commission will seek to update member organizations and their constituents on IYY developments at least through 1985.
- (3) An educational forum for broad discussion and consideration of the major world issues, as developed in the Commission's Definition of Themes. To this end, the Commission will encourage and organize local, regional, national and international seminars and conferences in the United States.
- (4) A program of identifying young American leaders whose attendance at international forums will be sponsored by the IYY Commission.

IYY provides an unusual opportunity to involve young Americans in discussion programs in the U.S. and abroad on subjects of great significance to the future of young people. We welcome, and pledge to take full advantage of, this great opportunity.