



A. Candan, varðandi Sameinuðu Þjóðirnar

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The United Nations, as it stands today, is an association of national governments and not a union of nations, as its members. Unless the people get involved and participate in expenditures and election of representatives, remain detached from this world organization. Further development and advancement will go unfulfilled.

A.Candan
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For this reason, I propose that;

- 1) The Secretariate be given the power to levy a U.N. tax. This U.N. tax would be levied at the individual level, about 1 or 2 per cent of personal income tax. This small amount would be collected through national internal revenue departments and turn over to the U.N., to finance its various activities and implement its numerous projects. This would be in lieu of membership dues.
- 2) The Secretariate be given the authority to recruit soldiers from all parts of the world. U.N. forces would, in this way, be recruited, organized, trained and be prepared for action in localized units, in different parts of the world. This would replace national peace keeping units and be used under the direction of the Security Council.

November 21, 1968

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Please find inclosed a copy of a proposal to amend the United Nations Charter to render it a more effective organ, for the sake of the future of humanity. Representatives; one for each 10 million, or some such number. Thus, nations would have the power to legislate.

Hope your government will take initiative in this regard and support this proposal at the United Nations.

Best regards,

These three suggestions are not meant to be better ways of dealing with and handling the expenditure, fielding of peace-keeping forces, nor reworking of the General Assembly, but to create a psychological climate within the peoples of the world to achieve the advancement and growth of the United Nations, to attain world harmony. If we take the model of a federal government, only through taxation, recruitment in the armed forces and by participation in federal elections do people in remote provinces get involved with their national governments.

Yours sincerely,

A. Candan

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On my first suggestion, there might be those who feel that the present method of assesment is an adequate way of financing the U.N. Although in basic agreement with this premise, since taxation is the sharing of costs and expenditure, each according to his or her earnings, the cost of U.N. operations should be shared by the individual citizen and not by their national governments. This may not be an improvement on the present system, but has great psychological value and will instill in people a sense of ownership and participation. In this regard, it is a fact that a portion of every tax

November 11, 1968

The United Nations, as it stands today, is an association of national governments and not a union of nations, as its name implies. Unless the people get involved and participate in the financing of expenditures and election of representatives, individuals will remain detached from this world organization and its further development and advancement will go unfulfilled.

For this reason, I propose that:

- 1) The Secretariate be given the power of taxation. This U.N. tax would be levied at the individual level, about 1 or 2 per cent of personal income tax. This small amount would be collected through national Internal Revenue departments and turn over to the U.N., to finance its various activities and implement its numerous projects. This would be in lieu of membership dues.
- 2) The Secretariate be given the authority to recruit soldiers from all parts of the world. U.N. forces would, in this way, be recruited, organized, trained and be prepared for action in localized units, in different parts of the world. This international force would replace national peace keeping units and be used under the direction of the Security Council.
- 3) The format of the General Assembly be changed, or have an addition house, where nations would send representatives; one for each 10 million, or some such number. Thus, nations would get representation in proportion to their size. This body, which would represent the nations of the world, would have the power to legislate.

These three suggestions are not meant to be better ways of dealing with and handling the financing of U.N. expenditure, fielding of peace-keeping forces, nor manning of the General Assembly, but to create a psychological climate within the peoples of the world to achieve the preconditions for further advancement and growth of the United Nations, to attain world harmony. If we take the model of any federal government, only through taxation, recruitment in the armed forces and by participation in federal elections do people in remote provinces get involved with their national governments.

On my first suggestion, there might be those who feel that the present method of assesment is an adequate way of financing the U.N. Although in basic agreement with this premise, since taxation is the sharing of costs and expenditure, each according to his or her earnings, the cost of U.N. operations should be shared by the individual citizen and not by their national governments. This may not be an improvement on the present system, but has great psychological value and will instill in people a sense of ownership and participation. In this regard, it is a fact that a portion of every tax

paying individual's taxes, in all parts of the world, is going to international use in the form of U.N. dues, and in most cases as foreign aid.

On my second suggestion about giving the U.N. the authority to recruit an international peace keeping force, there might be those who feel that before such a desirable step could become a reality, world conditions had to be more conducive to international cooperation, as a precondition for further advancement in this direction. The truth in this argument is undeniable. However, a change of this nature would create a climate which would accelerate those sentiments, loyalties and conditions which lend themselves to international cooperation and organization. A U.N. force, hired, trained and financed by the U.N. and serving its goals and objectives would come far ahead in creating the right climate for acceptance, compared to national peace keeping units, however adapted and loyal to serving the United Nations.

The establishment of a U.N. peace keeping force would also make relative disarmament possible by assuming the deterrent-function of national armed forces.

As the U.N. stands today, it is remote from the average individual. A world wide election of representatives to an international legislative assembly would go a long way in bringing the United Nations into every person's realm of interest and inquiry. My suggestion in this regard about proportionate representation would be no different than the concept of constituencies, as in national elections.

This representative assembly would legislate on all matters of international behavior and conduct and all other matters which come under U.N. jurisdiction. This set-up would fill a great need in international law and make the world rule of law a reality.

The United Nations of today is an embryo with a large head, with its arms and legs not quite developed yet. As its final growth can be envisaged, possibly within another thirty or forty years, the General Assembly will become a world parliament composed of the elected representatives of each and all nations. The Security Council and the Secretariate will become a fourth layer of government with authority over national governments. Most of the functions performed today by the U.N., plus those required to perform the role of world parliament and world government will constitute its final make up. This, not only is the trend of the future, but it is the only chance humanity has for global and universal survival.

At this stage in history, no more than these three basic and simple steps would be practical. However, amending

the U.N. Charter with these three steps would put this direction on record and help the politicians and the intellectuals to think about it in practical terms. The formulation of other constitutional changes suitable to all will guide the U.N. step by step towards this final end.

There will be those who will think that these three steps are inopportune or that it is unlikely that member states would be willing to endorse them. Steps like these can only be taken with great faith in one's own strength and the goodwill of others and a realization that it is for one's own good, as well as for the common-good.

When people are reluctant, hesitant, in doubt, suspicious, reserved etc., it will never be the right-time. Maybe we should wait for humanity to get in the mood for world government, as it got in the mood for the United Nations, after 6 years of bloody world war. A reasonable person would have thought that the Berlin blockade, the Cuban missile crisis and the flareups in the Middle East would have been enough of a warning-signal for humanity to act. However, human nature is such that, unless disaster actually takes place, we tend to forget the close-calls and fail to take corrective-action. If we were to actually blow-up half of each other's population, rather than just coming close to it, then we would be in the mood to take some drastic steps. It is a sad commentary indeed, for we know how to die, but we do not know how to act collectively to prevent dying.

It is said that the United Nations is entirely dependant on the actions and policies of member states, and takes its life and sense of direction from them. No better description of democratic government **by concert can be made.** However, this should not rule-out the possibility of the direction and the policies coming from above as well, the essence of good government.

The Secretary General, as the name implies, is there to carry out the decisions and wishes of the Security Council and the General Assembly. However, all three men, at times, have felt compelled to speak-out, to make suggestions and recommendations, both to the world body and to the individual states, for a man of integrity has to make peace with his conscience.

The United Nations, such as it is, under three able Secretary Generals, has done better than expected under most difficult circumstances and merits further mandate. Other international organizations, such as the International Court and others have acted with an international spirit and impartiality, as far as humanly possible.

If we think of the reluctance of nations to accept a fourth layer of government over them, which would involve their abandoning some aspects of their national sovereignty to this world body, the alternative for big, medium and small powers is constantly playing with fire and humiliation at each other's hands. With the present world power structure of two power spheres, the super powers are constantly being drawn into power-vacuum, and national sovereignty, meaning absolute independence of action and decision, exists only in theory for both big and small nations.

This is not a matter of practical politics, but a matter of conscience. We can be found guilty of inaction at the right time, just as much as of wrong actions.

In the near future, if there is another flare up in the Middle East between Israel and the three neighbouring Arab states, and if Israel this time advances to Cairo, Amman and Damascus and or bombs the Aswan dam installations, the super powers will strongly be tempted to move in with troops. In the Mediterranean, the U.S. and Soviet fleets will be looking eyeball to eyeball.

Within the next few years, if the Paris talks fail, in a desperate attempt to end their involvement in Vietnam, the U.S. will have in South and North Vietnam, first one million and then, in another few years time, two million soldiers. In an effort to clean up the situation, they will be bombing Chinese bases, who will be involved on the ground by then. The Soviet Union will have to make a hard decision to intervene.

Does these sound like dire predictions? These are not eventualities anybody wishes, but can we afford to wait to find out their validity?

The very reason for the conception of the United Nations, i.e. war and peace, is caused by the present world set up of loose association of states as peers.

Whenever individuals associate as peers, the strong and the aggressive harass and dominate the weaker and less aggressive ones and dangerous power-vacuum appear which cannot be long left unfilled. Also, taken as a whole, they present an incoherent force against outside threats. For these two reasons: 1) to establish internal order within the group, 2) to present an effective fighting force against outside intrusions and attacks, authority is established within a group and as it becomes more sophisticated, it assumes socio-economic responsibilities.

The first need is very apparent in the world today. We have to have internal peace and security for all. The present method of collective action with concert is not effective, where the guilty or belligerent party chooses not to comply with U.N. recommendations. This present method of taking collective action is reminiscent of old pioneering settlements where citizens came together and by mutual concert and by developing a consensus took action and either collectively or by charging someone with the task, carried out their decisions. However, by the same token, as their communities grew in numbers and as the need to act became more frequent and the underlying-causes more subtle, they incorporated into governments, held elections, gave mandate to their elected representatives to act on their behaves. In this regard, historically, the establishment of the forth level of government is a natural progression of the further organization of the human race.

The second need is not as apparent. Although it has connotations of science fiction, we could find ourselves, in this vast universe and in this space age, where we might have to present a united front to an outside intrusion.

In this hypothetical situation, I take my example from the human fetus growing in its mother's womb. Whereas at this stage, the primary preoccupation of the fetus is to create an internal order, it is also prepared to face life as an individual unit upon birth. Although at the time this possibility might appear absurd, if considerations to this aspect of its existance were ignored due to a lack of imagination, it would suffer a still-birth.

While by some miracle, we might avoid blowing-up this Earth and the entire human race, our downfall could very well come from a celestial confrontation in which we could be caught disorganized and totally unprepared.

For long centuries we all have been taught to love one another and of brotherhood. The logical connotation of this concept is that we are one people as the human race and as individuals, we are human beings first and then Canadians, Russians, Italians, Chinese etc.

Are we some 120-130 peoples with biological similarities, or one people with some 120-130 backgrounds and heritages? Are we all brothers, or similar looking creatures? Are the Biafrans and the Vietnamese our brothers, or unfortunate distant relatives? The answers to these questions are self evident; however, we would do well to ask them to search our soals.

More and more humanity has begun feeling like one people.

The popular concern for others who are troubled or in distress is proof of this. A group of individuals who feel as one people will want and be incorporated into one-political-entity. This would not necessarily greatly alter present day socio-economic or political establishments, but would create the instrumentality for effective world organization. This whole development would be a tedious and long step by step process. My three suggestions are necessary basic initial steps to lead the U.N. in this direction, utilizing its potential and resources. The entire process would consist of six or seven phases, with a few years passing between each phase for the necessary adjustment and readjustments to take place.

The purpose of the reorganization of the United Nations would have the following ultimate aims:

- 1) to create one political entity of humanity.
- 2) to create one economic entity of world industrial capacity.
- 3) to consolidate human and material resources of humanity.
- 4) to create one people out of 120-130 national groups.
- 5) to create a mosaic of the wealth of cultures of humanity.

The adoption of these long term goals and objectives and a resolve to move in this direction would be an imaginative and bold approach to the future. It would be an appropriate response to what has happened in the past. It would show concern for the present impasse and would prevent similar entanglements from reoccurring. For within a political entity there is cooperation and peace; however, between political entities there is relative peace at best and at times war.

Heads and members of national governments might feel that their primary responsibility is to their own countries and as long as they do their share and be ready to help other nations in distress, they are being good members of the United Nations and the international community. Such an attitude is very commendable. However, because of the very nature of their primary responsibility to their own countries, do heads and members of national governments have to take initiative and steps to improve the kind of world we live in. All the balanced budgets, favorable balances of trade, lessened unemployment, great projects, economic expansion, development of human and material resources will come to nil, if world conditions deteriorate, if there is a bloody confrontation between the major powers, or if a nuclear holocaust takes place.