Y 4
.F 76/1
In 8/37
GOVERNMENT
Storage

UUC EXP

89th Congress
2d Session } COMMITTEE PRINT

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR

SUBMITTED BY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL, Chairman
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

KSU LIBRARIES
A11900 909804



KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
JUN 20 1966
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

JUNE 1966

House

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
64-355 O WASHINGTON : 1966

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin
OMAR BURLESON, Texas
EDNA F. KELLY, New York
WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio
ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, JR., Alabama
BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois
L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina
DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida
LEONARD FARBSTEIN, New York
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., Michigan
LINDLEY BECKWORTH, Texas
HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR., Delaware
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois
CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey
ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania
JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota
RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, California
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana
ROY H. McVICKER, Colorado

FRANCES P. BOLTON, Ohio
R. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
H. R. GROSS, Iowa
E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts
VERNON W. THOMPSON, Wisconsin
JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania

BOYD CRAWFORD, *Staff Administrator*
ROY J. BULLOCK, *Senior Staff Consultant*
ALBERT C. WESTPHAL, *Staff Consultant*
FRANKLIN J. SCHUPP, *Staff Consultant*
ROBERT F. BRANDT, *Staff Consultant*
HARRY C. CROMER, *Staff Consultant*
PHILIP B. BILLINGS, *Staff Consultant*
MARIAN A. CZARNECKI, *Staff Consultant*
MELVIN O. BENSON, *Staff Consultant*
JUNE NIGH, *Senior Staff Assistant*
HELEN C. MATTAS, *Staff Assistant*
HELEN L. HASHAGEN, *Staff Assistant*
LOUISE O'BRIEN, *Staff Assistant*
MARY M. LALOS, *Staff Assistant*
DORIS B. McCRACKEN, *Staff Assistant*
JEAN E. SMITH, *Staff Assistant*
ROBERT J. BOWEN, *Clerical Assistant*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida, *Chairman*

L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina
OMAR BURLESON, Texas
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California

H. R. GROSS, Iowa
PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois

MARIAN A. CZARNECKI, *Staff Consultant*
HELEN L. HASHAGEN, *Staff Assistant*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JUNE 13, 1966.

Hon. THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report was submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the House delegation appointed to participate in activities connected with the International Cooperation Year. Representatives Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota; Joseph Y. Resnick, of New York; Albert H. Quie, of Minnesota; James D. Martin, of Alabama; Howard W. Robison, of New York; and I served on that delegation.

I believe that this report, and the thereto attached list of recommendations of the committees constituting the National Citizens' Commission on the White House Conference on International Cooperation, will be of interest to the members of the committee, to the Congress, and to the executive branch.

Yours sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL, *Chairman,*
Subcommittee on International
Organizations and Movements.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR

I.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We have the honor to submit a report to the Congress on the participation during 1965 of the United States in the activities of the International Cooperation Year (ICY).

The undersigned, pursuant to a concurrent resolution agreed to on June 22, 1965, were appointed as a delegation from the House of Representatives to participate in those activities. Upon invitation by the President, the delegation attended the White House Conference on International Cooperation, held in Washington on November 28–December 1, 1965, and participated in other ways in ICY activities.

We append to our report the recommendations submitted to the White House Conference by the various committees constituting the National Citizens' Commission on International Cooperation because of their significance in fostering the purposes outlined by the Congress in the concurrent resolution, as follows:

> "It is the sense of the Congress that the United States of America rededicate itself to the principles of the United Nations and to the furtherance of international cooperation within the framework of law and order; and that all other members of the United Nations are urged to do likewise;" and
>
> "It is further the sense of the Congress that in connection with the examination for International Cooperation Year of United States participation in international cooperative activities, the executive branch should—
>
> "(1) review with a high sense of urgency the current state of international peacekeeping machinery with a view to making specific suggestions for strengthening this machinery, (2) review other major elements of international community and cooperation with a view to making specific suggestions to promote the growth of institutions of international cooperation and law and order, and (3) review urgently the status of disarmament negotiations with a view to further progress in reducing the dangers and burden of competitive national armaments."

Respectfully submitted.

DANTE B. FASCELL.
DONALD M. FRASER.
JOSEPH Y. RESNICK
ALBERT H. QUIE.
JAMES D. MARTIN.
HOWARD W. ROBISON.

II.

On October 2, 1964, President Johnson signed a proclamation designating 1965 as International Cooperation Year in the United States. In taking this action responsive to a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly of November 21, 1963, urging member states to do so, the President said:

> In 1965 it is the hope of your Government that International Cooperation Year may be used for a useful review and purposeful planning. * * * I believe the true realists of the second half of this 20th century are those who bear the dream of new ways for new cooperation. * * *

Vice President Humphrey agreed to serve as Chairman of the White House Conference on International Cooperation which was held in Washington on November 28–December 1, 1965, as the climax to many months of study and discussion in which private American citizens joined with the U.S. Government in an examination of our international cooperative activities.

The U.S. Congress joined in the effort with the passage of a concurrent resolution, agreed to on June 22, 1965, which reaffirmed the dedication of the United States to the furtherance of international cooperation and called upon the executive branch to review the status of international peacekeeping machinery, disarmament negotiations, and other activities to promote international cooperation and law and order. In addition, 12 Members of the Congress, 6 from the House of Representatives and 6 from the U.S. Senate, were appointed to participate in ICY activities, the first such official representation of the Congress at a formal White House Conference.

Vice President Humphrey, addressing the opening plenary of the White House Conference on November 29, urged participants "to renew yourselves and your devotion to our cause. For it is the true believers, you know, who must inevitably provide the hard thought, hard work and dedication, as you have, so that others may follow. * * *

"Go to work," he said. "Give us the benefit of your counsel and your advice, and above all, be true believers, advocates for the cause of international cooperation, for the cause of international justice, and unrelentingly for the cause of peace, which is the main business of any person in the 20th century."

The participants went to work—and with highly notable results. The White House Conference on International Cooperation was hailed as an impressive and unqualified success by such divergent publications as the New York Times, the New Yorker, the Saturday Review, the Economist and Time. During the three working days of the Conference, more than 5,000 participants and observers were involved, including outstanding experts in the country in 30 different fields of endeavor ranging from agriculture through peacekeeping to youth activities. Press coverage was unprecedented. More than 400 working media representatives were registered, compared with 174 at the White House Conference on Education and 185 at the White House Conference on Health, both held earlier in 1965.

This extraordinary public interest in the Conference was generated because the Conference was a deliberate effort to draw American leaders closer to their Government by offering them the opportunity to participate, on a quasi-governmental level, in the Government's business. The best minds in the country participated because official assurance was given on two points: (a) that the work and recommendations made by the Conference participants would be taken seriously by the Government; and (b) that the Conference and the recommendations ensuing were in no way a public relations gesture aimed at attracting support for particular administration policies.

The Conference had been conceived as a partnership between the legislative and executive branches, and the public. To make sure that this public was both informed and involved, the National Citizens' Commission on International Cooperation was established under the aegis of the United Nations Association of the United States of America. The Commission eventually consisted of some 240 members, each a leader in his own field. Ultimately 30 committees were set up, consisting mainly of Commission members, but also including, where necessary, additional experts in various fields. By June 1, 1965, all committees were actively functioning.

From the time the first committees were established in March 1965, until final drafts of the reports were submitted shortly before the opening of the Conference on November 28, more than 450 citizens contributed generously of their own time and money to participate in committee meetings. The meetings were held not only in Washington, but in New York, in Boston and elsewhere.

It should be stressed that during the period from March to November, both the legislative and executive branches were benefiting from the committee work. For example, the leading industrialists and financiers who participated in writing the business and industry report met a number of times with Government experts, in many cases a first confrontation for both sides. The same situation prevailed in such committees as Aviation, Transportation, Urban Development and many others. In particular cases, those Members of Congress who had evinced special interest were kept informed on current committee thinking.

When the White House Conference opened, it became evident that the ICY program culminating in this "town meeting of America" had created a new, engaged, and interested constituency in 30 disparate fields concerned with foreign affairs and international cooperation. The involvement was deep, for the committee members and experts had not only met over a period of 10 months to write substantive papers to be discussed at the Conference panels, but they had also, and most importantly, produced recommendations and suggestions at the specific request of the President of the United States.

Members of the congressional delegation took an active part in the White House Conference. Altogether individual members of the delegation participated in virtually all of the 30 panel sessions, as well as in the plenary sessions and informal discussions of the Conference. In addition, other Members of Congress contributed to the success of this undertaking by making presentations to various panels and by taking active parts in the discussions at the White House Conference.

The official congressional delegation feels that the enthusiasm and expertise so evident at the Conference should not be allowed to dissipate through lack of an effective, official followup. The participants, including the 12 congressional delegates, were promised by the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State that there would be a continuation of the Government-private sector dialog which originally began with the creation of the committees.

There is no reason why the Government should not be responsive to these private American citizens, and every reason why it should. Out of the 400-odd recommendations made by the various committees, the overwhelming majority are viewed favorably by the Government. This means that each committee can be informed that the Government is actively moving ahead to carry out the recommendations, which in turn insures a continuing close and cordial relationship between the committees and the executive and legislative branches of Government.

There is no private organization equipped to provide an adequate mechanism for the necessary followthrough, which requires that the committees be kept informed on what recommendations are under study or are being implemented. In the opinion of this group, the followthrough should be performed by the Government, which initiated the program and can only benefit from its outcome.

We therefore recommend that the President be urged to create a mechanism in the executive branch to coordinate the work of the several departments and agencies in studying and implementing the recommendations of the White House Conference on International Cooperation and to communicate their progress to those private American citizens who participated in its work.

We further recommend that the Congress take all necessary and proper steps to insure that these followup activities are carried out with the care and energy which the recommendations deserve. The members of the House of Representatives delegation to the White House Conference urge that, from time to time, the progress of the departments and agencies in implementing the recommendations be subjected to a review by the appropriate congressional authorities.

APPENDIX

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES CONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CONTENTS

Excerts from committee reports on:	Page
Agriculture and Food	7
Arms Control and Disarmament	7
Aviation	9
Business and Industry	10
Communications	13
Culture and Intellectual Exchange	13
Development of International Law	19
Disaster Relief	19
Education and Training	20
Finance and Monetary Affairs	21
Health	23
Human Rights	23
Labor	24
Manpower	24
Meteorology	26
Natural Resources Conservation and Development	26
Peaceful Settlement of Disputes	27
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	28
Peacekeeping Operations	30
Population	31
Research on Development of International Institutions	32
Science and Technology	33
Social Welfare	34
Space	35
Technical Cooperation and Investment	40
Trade	43
Transportation	44
Urban Development	47
Women	47
Youth Activities	49

64-355 O—66——2

Agriculture and Food

1. We recommend greatly increased emphasis on international cooperation directed toward encouraging and assisting the hungry nations to increase their own agricultural production and their own ability to process and distribute food, as the major feasible long-run method of meeting food needs in the coming decades.

2. We recommend that food aid be continued, and expanded as necessary, to fill the deficit and to improve nutrition, especially of very young children; and that food aid be directed wherever possible to encourage the developing countries to expand and improve their own agriculture.

3. We recommend that the U.S. Government continue its international cooperation with developing nations on a bilateral basis in the fields of agriculture and food; but that it also seek to expand multilateral efforts in these fields and that it encourage participation by private enterprise and voluntary agencies to the maximum extent feasible and appropriate.

4. We recommend a major cooperative effort to build public understanding of the importance of international cooperation directed toward solving the problem of hunger in the world.

Arms Control and Disarmament

I. To halt the growth and spread of nuclear arsenals we recommend the following steps:

(1) That the United States seek a nonproliferation treaty that prohibits the transfer by atomic powers of nuclear weapons and manufacturing capabilities and their acquisition or manufacture by nonnuclear powers.

(2) That the United States seek to establish the conditions—military, political, and economic—in which both the nonnuclear and nuclear powers will perceive that their security and other interests are best served by preventing any further spread of nuclear weapons through adherence to a nonproliferation treaty.

(3) That the United States seek an agreement with the other nuclear powers pledging them (*a*) not to attack or threaten to attack with nuclear weapons a nonnuclear power and (*b*), if a nonnuclear power is thus threatened or attacked, to defend it with all necessary means.

(4) That the United States seek acceptance of a series of other measures to halt the buildup and spread of nuclear weapons:

(a) A comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty adequately verified, perhaps utilizing recent improvements in national detection systems making it possible to rely on challenge inspections or to otherwise bridge the gap in acceptable numbers of on-site inspections that appeared to prevent agreement in 1963;

(b) A United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. treaty to cease all production of weapons-grade fissionable material;

(c) The transfer of agreed quantities of such material to the IAEA for peaceful uses by the developing countries;

(d) Elaboration and intensification of IAEA inspection and the subordination of all transfers of fishionable material to IAEA controls;

(e) Opening of all U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, and United States atomic energy plants to IAEA inspection.

(5) That the United States encourage the development of nuclear-free zones in Latin America, Africa, and the Near East, beginning with a United States-Soviet treaty establishing a zone of nuclear and conventional arms limitation under U.N. inspection in the Bering Straits and including comparable areas in Alaska and Siberia.

II. To limit and reduce strategic delivery capabilities we recommend that the United States seek agreement with the Soviet Union and, if feasible, with the other nuclear powers on the following sequence:

(1) A moratorium of at least 3 years on the deployment of antiballistic-missile (ABM) systems;

(2) A freeze on the number of strategic delivery vehicles;

(3) A reduction in total numbers amounting to one-third of each party's medium- and long-range delivery vehicles, beginning with the destruction of obsolete stocks.

III. To curb conventional arms races among the underdeveloped countries we recommend the following initiatives:

(1) That the United States seek to have controls established over the traffic in arms by (*a*) major-power agreement to refrain from introduction of sophisticated weapons; (*b*) regional non-acquisition agreements; (*c*) U.N.-supervised agreements regarding sale and acquisition; (*d*) the establishment of a U.N. monitoring system to record the traffic in arms.

(2) That the United States join with other major powers to provide adequate security for the less developed nations; in addition, the United States support the establishment of U.N. peacekeeping procedures to the same end.

IV. To further reduce tensions in Europe and move toward settlement of the outstanding East-West differences we recommend the following measures:

(1) That the United States, working with its allies, seek a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

(2) That the United States seek to ensure that measures to improve Western security arrangements do not result in the creation of new nuclear forces, but instead provide for greater involvement of our Western European Allies in the planning for use of U.S. strategic forces as well as other military planning and arms control problems.

(3) That the United States explore arms control, related security provisions, and other measures which would help lead to German reunification; and, in this connection, the possibilities for balanced reductions of United States and Soviet troops and weapons in Central Europe be examined.

V. That the United States attempt to bring the People's Republic of China into a genuine dialog on disarmament and other security matters: (*a*) by seeking bilateral talks on arms control matters of joint concern; (*b*) by ascertaining the conditions under which Communist China could qualify for and accept the responsibilities of membership in the United Nations; and (*c*) by supporting efforts to bring Communist China into the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference or a World Disarmament Conference, if held.

VI. To make the law of the U.N. Charter more effective and to strengthen U.N. peacekeeping machinery we recommend:

(1) That the United States support the creation of a U.N. Peace Force, perhaps composed of two parts, (*a*) standby forces committed by member nations and (*b*) an elite force of 1,000 to 2,000 men recruited by the United Nations.

(2) That the United States offer to provide training and logistic support for the U.N. Peace Force and encourage others to do so.

(3) That the United States support the development of an effective U.N. Peace Observation Corps recruited by and available to the Secretary-General.

(4) That the United States and other nuclear powers commit a fraction, such as one-half of 1 percent, of their annual defense expenditures to support the U.N. Peace Observation Corps and other peacekeeping activities of the U.N.

(5) That the United States encourage regional and worldwide nonaggression arrangements embodying the proposals made by President Johnson in January 1964.

(6) That the United States devote further study to mechanisms to facilitate peaceful change, such as a World Court of Equity to deal with political disputes, as well as ways and means of making greater use of the International Court of Justice and regional tribunals to deal with juridical disputes.

(7) That the United States repeal the Connally Amendment.

Aviation

The Committee on Aviation has carefully examined and evaluated existing U.S. international cooperative programs in consultation with Government officials concerned with civil aviation, and has adopted recommendations designed to:

1. Sustain and strengthen the growth of international air travel and trade.
2. Enhance the safety and efficiency of international air operations.
3. Create a higher international level of aviation progress.

Specific recommendations adopted are as follows:

Recommendation 1

That the United States develop a dynamic new program to facilitate and encourage the continued growth of international air travel and trade.

Subsections of this recommendation deal specifically with:

A. Facilitation of international air travel and trade:

(1) Preclearance;

(2) Consolidation of inspection procedures;
(3) Simplification of entry/departure documentation requirements;
(4) Visa waivers for visitors;
(5) Modernizing air cargo entry procedures; and
(6) Revision of laws relating to airports of entry.

B. Elimination of nontariff barriers affecting aviation products.
C. Encouraging tourism development:
(1) Expansion of private aircraft tour programs, and
(2) Expanded assistance in tourism development.

Recommendation 2

That the United States give new emphasis and direction to programs of international cooperation aimed at designing and establishing for the peoples and economies of the world an airways system that will ensure safe, swift and efficient air commerce and communications between nations.

Subsections of this recommendation deal with:

A. Systems planning for airways improvements;
B. Methods to meet costs of airways systems;
C. Common civil/military airways system;
D. Utilizing low-cost equipment; and
E. Utilizing regional international organizations.

Recommendation 3

That the United States take the initiative in exploring with other American States a multinational cooperative project to designate, develop and implement an inter-American skyway connecting the capital cities of the American Hemisphere.

Recommendation 4

That the United States undertake to assist other nations in the development or reorientation of their national aviation statutes to provide for comprehensive and effective aircraft accident investigation and accident prevention activities.

Recommendation 5

That the United States reconsider its decision to denounce the Warsaw Convention.

Recommendation 6

That the United States intensify and improve the quality of its international aviation assistance efforts.

Subsections of this recommendation deal with:

A. Direction, design and content of U.S. assistance programs;
B. Utilizing U.S. personnel skills; and
C. Sharing U.S. aviation developmental skills and knowledge.

The Committee on Aviation believes adoption of these bold but practical programs and actions will materially benefit and strengthen cooperative international aviation activities and the effectiveness of U.S. participation therein.

Business and Industry

Harmonization of commercial laws

1. That the United States continue and intensify its participation in organizations engaged in unification of law work, and that means

be explored for securing the participation of the developing countries in the work of these organizations.

2. That the Departments of State and Commerce review the Uniform Law on International Sale of Goods prepared at The Hague in 1964, identify any changes necessary to meet U.S. business needs, and decide on measures to prevent or limit damage to American traders stemming from possible ratification of the present text by other countries.

3. That the United States ratify the Convention on Service Abroad of Documents, prepared at the 1964 session of The Hague Conference on Private International Law.

4. That individual lawyers, businessmen and trade and professional groups support and participate in the already-existing programs of the many organizations whose work in the unification of law field contributes to the harmonization of legal conditions affecting trade and investment.

5. That the United States undertake a program of education and publicity designed to reach our citizens and citizens of all nations, to impress upon them the necessity of achieving an approximation of commercial laws in the interest of promoting international trade and economic development. This can most advantageously be done by the legal and business communities at home and through the commercial officers of the U.S. Foreign Service, with the cooperation of the U.S. Information Agency abroad.

6. That the United States seek to achieve as much uniformity as possible in the tax treaties which it concludes, having regard for the special circumstances of less developed countries, and to standardize as far as possible the regulations issued thereunder. The Treasury Department is urged to continue its present emphasis on these matters.

7. That the Department of State accelerate its commercial treaty program, endeavor to conclude more such treaties with the less developed countries, and seek to utilize such treaties as a vehicle for the introduction and implementation of uniform law projects to the extent possible.

8. That the protection afforded unpatented know-how, technical data and trade secrets be improved and standardized and national requirements governing the licensing of trademarks be simplified, so as to facilitate the flow of technology internationally, free of burdensome governmental regulation. The Departments of Commerce and State should take steps to implement this recommendation through discussions with foreign governments, model laws and other appropriate measures.

9. That interested Government departments develop a continuing program of coordination of the main efforts already being made to bring about unification of law. Study should be made of the role of U.S. Government agencies in unification work and the possibility reviewed of representation on the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on International Law by the Department of Commerce with respect to projects affecting business, the Department of Labor with respect to international labor matters, and other agencies as appropriate.

10. That arbitration procedures be unified and modernized in the interest of providing a speedy and inexpensive means of settling business disputes and that ratification of the United Nations Con-

vention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards be encouraged. The Department of Commerce should take the lead in instituting the necessary studies and consulting with interested business and professional groups.

11. That the World Bank proposal for a convention on the settlement of investment disputes, including an Arbitration and Conciliation Center, be supported and other means explored for the protection of private investments against arbitrary and unjust treatment.

12. That the area of federal-state relations be studied with a view to finding a feasible basis on which the United States and other federal systems of the same type could adhere to international agreements raising a federal-state problem.

13. That other areas of common agreement be identified so as to facilitate U.S. adherence to international conventions and treaties which promote the international cooperation objectives of this Government, such as the ECS Carnet Convention.

14. That the Department of Commerce step up its program of disseminating information on foreign commercial laws to the American business community, and in addition systematically provide to its commercial officers abroad for circulation to foreign business and legal circles, information on state and federal developments in the field of business law.

Protection of industrial property rights

The Office of International Patent and Trademark Affairs in the U.S. Patent Office of the Department of Commerce, working with the Business Practices Division of the Department of State and other interested Federal agencies, and with the fullest cooperation from industry and the bar, will carry forward the recommendations listed below.

1. That the United States reevaluate, on a continuing basis, its position on and possible participation in the various multilateral agreements in effect or under consideration throughout the world;

2. That the United States solicit the interest and advice of the interested public with regard to our participation in international cooperation in the industrial property rights field;

3. That the United States study the possibility of and, where applicable, promote and arrange informal discussions between countries for:

(*a*) Extending and improving existing and proposed international patent and trademark conventions;

(*b*) Harmonizing and standarizing the domestic laws both in the developed and lesser developed countries;

(*c*) Simplifying and improving domestic laws and procedures in the international setting;

(*d*) Encouraging the adoption and maintenance of modern patent and trademark laws and providing workable and effective procedures for protection by all nations taking into account their differing economic bases;

(*e*) Developing bilateral and multilateral agreements between industrial property offices designed to facilitate and speed the processing of patent and trademark applications and to eliminate duplicative efforts in the examination of corresponding patent

applications filed in more than one country, by the exchange of information, procedures, personnel, etc.;

(*f*) Harmonizing and unifying the laws of different countries by international agreements eventually leading to the establishment of both an international patent system and an international trademark system.

4. That the United States cooperate in the study of the feasibility of establishing centralized sources of information concerning patents and trademarks as a service to industrial property offices and to the public.

International Engineering Standards

1. That those recommendations which apply to international standardization, as set forth in the report of the Panel on Engineering and Commodity Standards of the Commerce Technical Advisory Board (the LaQue Committee), be considered favorably, particularly as they involve the following major areas:

(a) Formation of an officially recognized Standards Institute responsible for representing the interests of the United States, in international standardization.

(b) Participation by the U.S. Government, where appropriate, in pointing out the urgency of the problem, recognizing the Institute as a responsible body, and helping assure maximum possible compatibility between international standards and those recognized and used in the United States of America.

(c) Participation by U.S. industry in supporting the activities of the most competent men in international standardization organizations, and in supporting both the Standards Institute and technical societies in their efforts to discharge the responsibilities of the United States of America in international standardization activities.

2. That a large-scale educational program be undertaken, under the auspices of the above-mentioned Standards Institute, to impress upon members of industry, of the Federal Government, and of trade and standards-making associations the importance of increased activity in the area of international standardization.

3. That a cost-benefit analysis be made immediately, to identify the effects on the economy of this country of participation in international standardization activities.

4. That there be a particular effort made to encourage participation, with assistance from the Federal Government, in standardization activities now starting to evolve in areas such as Latin America, the Far East, and Africa.

Communications

That the United States propose establishment of and offer full support to a new agency of the United Nations to be called the Voice of Peace.

Culture and Intellectual Exchange

Basic principles

1. That the ICY be extended and expanded to ICD—International Cooperation Decade, this in view of the long-term nature of the majority of the projects proposed by the Culture and Intellectual Exchange Committee.

64–355 O—66——3

2. That the principle of "reverse flow" govern all aspects of international activity on the part of the United States in the cultural and intellectual exchange field.

3. That special attention be given to information coordination in this area through the combined media of (a) international conferences, (b) permanent secretariats, and (c) data processing facilities.

4. That Government assistance to private sector efforts in the cultural and intellectual exchange area be predicated on the maintenance of private sector independence in the administration and operation of projects so aided.

General recommendations

5. That a semiautonomous foundation be established to coordinate government-private sector collaboration abroad and to assist in funding activities throughout the cultural and intellectual exchange field.

6. That there be established an Institute for Advanced Study in the Arts, funded by the proposed foundation, which would assume the chief responsibilities in the areas of (a) exchange of persons, (b) special events, (c) information coordination as they pertain to the creative and performing arts.

7. That there be increased budgetary support through the proposed foundation for (a) the U.S. Committee on International Education and Public Affairs, (b) the U.S. Center of the International Theater Institute, and (c) the cultural program of UNESCO.

8. That there be established an international "in residence" program embracing intellectuals, creative artists, and performing artists, its aim being to provide contact in depth and breadth between grantees under the program and their host countries.

9. That there be encouragement and facilitation of international "citizen dialog" on matters of international controversy as yet unresolved at the intergovernmental level, where such dialog be conducted on an individual-to-individual basis or on a conference level along the lines of those held at Dartmouth and Pugwash.

10. That the position of the chief educational and cultural affairs officer in the State Department be elevated to an under-secretaryship; and that the administration of American cultural programs abroad be detached from service agencies whose principal or readily identifiable function is essentially political.

11. That in the fields of the major arts, crafts, film, television, and music there be made an even greater, more ingenious and effective expansion of festivals, congresses, and exhibitions.

Publishing and writing

12. That there be continued and increased Government support for private programs working for increased translation of classic and vital contemporary literature from areas of the world hitherto neglected in terms of our own cultural awareness.

13. That there be established a government-cum-university fellowship program for the training of translator-editors in the so-called exotic language field.

14. That the United States give special attention to the need for support on the part of the UNESCO program for the strengthening of publication projects among the Afro-Asian nations.

15. That the so-called manufacturing clause of the present U.S. Copyright Act be eliminated, thus giving copyright protection to American citizens and residents for works in English printed abroad.

16. That the U.S. Congress be requested to implement without further delay the Florence Agreement and that the Senate consent to the ratification of the Beirut Agreement.

Library exchange

17. That the United States lend its support for establishment of an international library loan center to facilitate two-way exchange of books and periodicals.

18. That the United States lend support to joint international bibliographic projects, especially those involving the Afro-Asian countries and Latin America.

19. That the Public Law 480 program, allowing for the procurement of foreign publications through nonconvertible counterpart funds, be expanded and intensified.

20. That the Farmington Plan, covering library acquisition of foreign publications, be further strengthened in its application and implementation.

21. That continued effort be made to encourage the international exchange on a government level of microfilm-reproduced official documents.

22. That the Government increase its support of the U.S. book exchange program for free distribution of exchange materials abroad.

23. That the United States lend its support for establishment of an international clearinghouse for library cataloging.

24. That the United States lend its good offices and support for the development and adoption of international standardization in the field of library statistics.

25. That there be established in the United States with Government support a center for international photo reproduction services that would also assist in the development of similar library services in those parts of the world presently lacking adequate facilities of this type.

World languages

26. That it be made normal practice for all university students to acquire a second world language, preferably one of the four official languages of the United Nations.

27. That an international program be established to bring university students and teachers of other countries to the United States to teach their native language in high schools and colleges, and to send out Americans to teach English in similar institutions abroad.

28. That a program be established in cooperation with language departments of American universities whereby selected graduate students would be given: (*a*) a special training course for escort-interpreters, and (*b*) a year or two abroad to become bilingual, provided they agree to serve a specified period with the Government after completing their grants.

Ethnic relations

29. That a conference be convened to consider racial, religious, ethnic, and linguistic relations in the modern world; that the conferees consider whether a subsequent international meeting of the same nature should be held; and that, in either or both cases, special attention

be given to the problems of nations in which more than one language is spoken.

Exchange students

30. That the President of the United States be requested to call an international conference on educational exchange and that in arranging for such a conference means be provided for a series of international planning meetings to determine the agenda and to develop an adequate conference program. Further, that at such a conference means be explored for the establishment of a permanent international secretariat for the continuing exchange of information and for the mutual planning of international educational exchange in the future.

31. That support be given to the proposed establishment of a "Volunteers to America" or "Exchange Peace Corps" program under which the U.S. Peace Corps would bring foreign volunteers to serve in this country.

International travel

32. That the U.S. Government affirm as basic policy the freedom of international travel.

33. That the U.S. Government take initiative for the progressive elimination of visa requirements on the part of all nations, beginning with amendment of immigration law to extend visitor visa waiver on a reciprocity basis.

34. That the United States encourage international carriers to establish a schedule of minimum student fares.

35. That the agreed-upon pact for direct New York-Moscow air service be implemented without further delay.

36. That the United States initiate discussion with other countries looking toward the formulation of uniform immigration-travel-work regulations as they pertain to performing artists.

37. That the United States foster diplomatic efforts to break down travel barriers resulting from foreign government-imposed currency restrictions.

38. That there be called in Washington a top level government-travel industry conference to exchange information on mutual problems and to propose solutions that will serve at one and the same time the purposes of ICY and the interests of the Nation.

Architecture

39. That the United States assist in international programs devoted to the documentation of architecture and historical sites in those areas of the world still inadequately covered in terms of scholarly and general publication.

Painting, sculpture, crafts

40. That the United States join and share in the support of the Rome International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

41. That United States participation, with Government support, in major international arts exhibitions abroad be greatly increased.

42. That an Art Ship, or series thereof, be launched bringing to seaport cities throughout the world its own international exhibits of art, crafts, and films, together with its own staff of curators and lecturers.

43. That the Triennial Carnegie International Exhibition be expanded and toured to other cities beyond its home base at Pittsburgh.

Music

44. That the leaders of the music community be encouraged and supported in the development of special events built around the ICY idea.

45. That the United States go beyond its present support of the performance field of music to include programs in scholarly areas of publication, materials exchanges, information coordination, and sound recording.

46. That the United States collaborate in exchange of persons programs in the music area involving gifted amateur performers or hitherto unrecognized professionals of exceptional talent.

Theater and dance

47. That the Institute for Advanced Study in the Arts (recommendation No. 6) as a major activity embrace, on an international exchange and group study basis, the work of creative and performing artists in all of the theater arts: musical, spoken, and choreographic.

48. First, and most important, that our most distinguished professional companies and performers be financially supported on foreign tours in order to represent the quality of American professional artists; in addition, that qualified collegiate and lower-age troupes from abroad be brought to American schools for appearances, and that means be provided for participation of American troupes in foreign theater festivals and foreign schools; and that, on the community level, provision be made for exchange of information, personnel, and production on the amateur, nonschool level, between European workers' theaters and American little theaters.

Motion pictures

49. That the United States take a major initiative in the international film festival area through the establishment of a biennial Washington Film Assembly (alternating with the Moscow festival) that would serve as a combined film exhibition, international conference, and workshop-symposium.

Radio and television

50. That the American broadcasting industry be encouraged to establish, in collaboration with Canada and Mexico, a North American Broadcasting Union, comparable to similar groupings in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Newspapers and periodicals

51. That the mass circulation media in the newspaper and magazine field be encouraged and stimulated to undertake a more effective coverage of world events in their total context rather than in terms of isolated events.

52. That there be called in Washington a conference of the chief editors of foreign and American magazines and newspapers for a discussion of ways and means by which the editors, through their publications, can further international interests and ideals.

Business corporations

53. That international businessmen's organizations (International Chamber of Commerce, Council for Latin America, etc.) sponsor

multinational meetings of businessmen to explore questions of productivity, employee incentives and welfare, and employee technical and related training.

54. That business corporations participate more directly with educational institutions in the establishment in developing countries of business schools and the programs and curriculums of these schools, emphasizing economic development supported by the private sector rather than national social welfare as a development goal by government.

55. That business corporations, through their own foundations or other philanthropic sources, expand the number of fellowship grants to bring more overseas students to the United States for on-the-spot study of American business organization and management methods.

56. That business corporations take steps with the assistance of their governments, if necessary, to make reciprocity agreements which will permit bringing art and similar cultural exhibits across national borders.

57. That business corporations collaborating with universities and interested individuals, arrange for the establishment of an information center which would be aware of businessmen traveling to the United States and of business leaders traveling from the United States who could participate in educational and cultural programs and meetings in the countries being visited.

Training

58. That international training be furthered among national guidance associations through the International Educational and Vocational Guidance Association.

59. That a program be established for training nongovernmental women civic leaders, actual and potential, giving them the opportunity to benefit from the vast U.S. experience in the field of voluntary cooperative effort, especially needed in the newly emerging countries.

Technological change

60. That we recognize that the world is being made one, not through political or other ideological notions, but by scientific and technological fact; and that encouragement should be given to advance-guard agencies in this area (e.g., World Academy of Art and Science; the proposed International City of Science).

61. That the architectural departments of all the universities around the world be encouraged to invest the next 10 years in a continuing problem of how to make the total world's resources serve 100 percent of humanity through competent design (e.g., World Students' Design Science Decade 1965–75).

Public relations

62. That the President of the United States be asked to use the prestige of his unique office through continued endorsement in word of the ideals and goals of ICY, and by deed through taking the initiative in establishing a Presidential Medal of Merit in the Arts, Sciences, and the Humanities.

63. That the Department of State play a special role in the publicizing of international cooperation through more effective use of prominent figures in the arts in the role of "cultural ambassadors."

64. That all channels of communication, private and governmental, be involved in the effort to call public attention to ICY—the reasons for it, its possibilities, and the part to be played by the private citizen in helping make international cooperation a continuing way of life extending through the next decade.

Development of International Law

1. That the United States delete the Connally Amendment to its reservation to the Declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the reservation regarding disputes involving multilateral treaties.
2. That the United States develop a program for legal assistance to new nations.
3. That the United States develop a program with other countries for exchange of government lawyers.
4. That the United States propose to the United Nations the establishment under U.N. auspices of an international law reporter system.
5. That the United States ratify the United Nations and the World Bank arbitration conventions.
6. That the United States ratify the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union.
7. That the United States endorse the establishment of a court for the adjudication of lower level international disputes.

Disaster Relief

1. That predisaster planning by U.S. Government missions overseas be directed by the Ambassador, who can deal most effectively with appropriate officials of the government of the country in which the mission is located.
2. That each U.S. Government mission develop a predisaster plan based on the disaster potential of the country in which it is located and incorporating disaster relief capabilities of the U.S. Government, voluntary agencies and other U.S. resources in the country.
3. That the United Nations continue its effort in international disaster relief in mobilizing scientific and technical skills and equipment and promoting predisaster planning on a national and regional level.
4. That each U.S. Government mission support appropriate efforts by the United Nations, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the national government to develop indigenous disaster preparedness plans and organizations.
5. That the Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator, AID, develop a repository of information containing U.S. Government, voluntary agency, Red Cross, private industry, and scientific and technical knowledge on disasters. It should also include information on material resources, equipment, communications systems, and new technology that could be utilized in connection with foreign disasters. There should be listed the names and current locations of specialists who could be called upon to assist in appraising disaster-caused needs and recommending both immediate and recovery action.
6. That the U.S. Government and American voluntary agencies stockpile certain basic supplies for which there is recurring demand

in disaster situations and that they also consider stockpiling food commodities under Public Law 480, food for peace.

7. That the United Nations be urged to provide emergency communications equipment to underdeveloped nations in disaster-prone areas and that consideration be given to assisting such U.N. action by providing some equipment with AID funds.

8. That the transportation industry be called upon to develop a plan within the United States for swift, coordinated movement of disaster supplies to shipping ports and international airports for transshipment overseas.

9. That U.S. private industry working with U.S. Government agencies use its scientific and technical capabilities to develop compact, lightweight, universally acceptable units, such as shelters, temporary housing, field hospitals, etc., and durable lightweight, weather-resistant packaging and shipping containers for disaster relief supplies.

10. That U.S. missions accumulate and make available to the Office of the Disaster Coordinator, AID, specific, up-to-date information on local and foreign transportation capabilities which could be utilized in support of U.S. efforts to aid a stricken population.

11. That the Disaster Coordinator, AID, and the U.S. Government missions establish a system for rapid clearance of landing and overflight rights and free entry involved with movement of disaster relief supplies into a disaster area.

12. That endorsement and support be given to any worldwide efforts contributing to the conformity of identification and use of international nonproprietary names for drugs and medicines frequently used in disaster situations and that the World Health Organization of the U.N. be urged to continue this project.

13. That all pharmaceutical manufacturers spell out dates of manufacture, shipment, or expiration on drugs that are likely to deteriorate in order to eliminate misunderstandings arising from varying numerical date systems.

14. That disaster rehabilitation assistance beyond that given during the emergency and short run recovery period be multilateral and coordinated through the United Nations. (The U.N. could act as a clearinghouse for accepting such rehabilitation relief requests and channeling them to those nations which indicate a capability for providing the requested aid.)

15. That through all news media the U.S. public be informed of specific needs created by foreign disasters, the aims of the United States in disaster relief actions and the need for public support of the actions of both the U.S. Government and American voluntary agencies.

16. Recognizing that some types of disasters cannot yet be prevented, predicted or controlled, the United States and the U.N. should develop the means for continuously sharing with all interested nations relevant information concerning scientific and technical developments that will alleviate or minimize destructive consequences of disasters.

Education and Taining

1. That the administrative officers and governing bodies of schools and colleges, with appropriate assistance from the Federal Government and other agencies, adopt policies which will encourage American

teachers to accept short-term assignments abroad and with international organizations, having in mind that in the long run this will greatly enhance American education.

2. That the Government, in connection with the closing of International Cooperation Year, initiate discussions looking toward an international conference on innovations in education.

3. That public and private assistance to raise the educational level of developing countries be materially increased at once, and that the programs be developed in consultation with educational groups in the United States and in developing countries.

4. That support be provided so that studying and teaching abroad can become a normal part of the professional career of American educators at all levels.

5. That public and private agencies, local, state, and national, at once cooperatively start a program to develop new curricula so that Americans may become better acquainted with world affairs and the other cultures of mankind.

Finance and Monetary Affairs

A. International monetary cooperation

(1) International monetary cooperation must characterize the future if that future is to prove rewarding in providing an expanding and balanced growth of world trade, investment, output and employment.

(2) In building on the present system, there must be no doubt about the ability of the dollar to serve as a world trading currency and to play an important role in international monetary reserves. Behind a strong, sound and stable dollar must be a strong and competitive U.S. economy.

(3) There is no overall lack of international liquidity at the present time; it is essential, however, to gain international agreement on steps that might be taken if and when lack of liquidity threatens mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services.

(4) The Committee does not set forth any "plan" for the precise international payments system of the future; nevertheless, there are some broad lines of approach already in use worth continuing and even expanding.

(*a*) There should be an appropriate role in any new arrangement for the bilateral instruments and techniques that now serve as short-term buffers to threats to the system.

(*b*) The International Monetary Fund should continue to play a leading role in the payments system. Ways should be sought to make its resources, in appropriate amounts and at appropriate times, an even more valuable reserve asset.

(*c*) Medium-term credits through the use of foreign currency denominated bonds, or similar instruments, should continue to have a place in the system. Consideration should be given to an expansion of their use among other countries, and, over time, some stretching out in their maturities.

(*d*) Various proposals to provide a method for creating a supplementary asset to be held in official reserves should be studied and evaluated in the light of our national interest as well as international need.

64–355 O—66——4

(*e*) The payments system of the future should rest on the foundations of effective economic disciplines in each of the countries, neither facilitating continuous balance-of-payments deficits nor surpluses nor requiring shortsighted and destructively abrupt adjustments.

B. Development finance

1. International cooperation in development finance through the World Bank and the regional banks in Latin America, Africa, and Asia should be an essential ingredient of the future to help assure the full emergence soundly based, of the developing countries, and with this the further advance of the economies of all nations.

2. In effectively mobilizing resources, the development finance institutions should seek to broaden the base of available resources, and in this regard cooperative action to strengthen capital markets generally is important.

3. The sharply rising burden of foreign debt service of the developing countries requires concerted attention. At one element in this, all developed nations should fully support the continuation and strengthening of the International Development Association as an affiliate of the World Bank.

4. The World Bank should play an increasing role in coordinating development assistance being furnished by the industrial nations, and recognizing that basic to all are the efforts of the developing countries themselves.

5. The importance of the role of private enterprise in the development process requires fresh emphasis in the years ahead. One element in this should be the encouragement of well-conceived partnership arrangements between U.S. and local companies. Also early approval of the World Bank-sponsored Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes would be helpful.

(*Note.*—A supplementary comment by two members of the Committee follows:)

ANNEX

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENT

The undersigned agree with many statements and recommendations in the report which describes the past accomplishments and potential future contributions of the various international monetary institutions and financial mechanisms. There are certain key areas, however, where a different outlook might usefully be expressed:

(i) We would place greater emphasis on the magnitude of the tasks confronting international financial institutions to marshal capital and skills for the less-developed countries in the decade ahead; indeed, we feel that the net flow of capital resources in the immediate period ahead, and forward financing commitments and arrangements—both bilateral and multilateral—will fall short of amounts needed to cope with the growing needs and to do justice to the growing absorptive capacities of the less-developed countries.

(ii) We believe there is a much more urgent need than is implied by the report for developing international monetary arrangements. In our opinion, trends toward reduced flows of capital are restraining healthy, free world economic growth. As a substitute

for these constraints, we urge that, as the primary means of achieving true equilibrium in international payments, the full weight of U.S. efforts should be applied to establish further expansion of reciprocal financing devices and continued use of the dollar as an international asset. To do otherwise would have an adverse impact on efforts to achieve greater trade liberalization, provision of more development assistance and stimulation of international competition and private investment. The indispensable role of the United States as a free world banker must be recognized in framing new international financial arrangements.

KENNETH R. HANSEN.
EMILE DESPRES.

OCTOBER 18, 1965.

Health

1. That the United States increase its commitment to programs of international economic and social development, with special attention given to programs for improvement of nutritional standards and control of population increases.

2. That the United States assign to the Public Health Service an expanded, more activist role in international health affairs.

3. That the United States enlarge its commitment to increasing the world's supply of medical manpower and facilities, including the establishment of regional health training centers in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the establishment of an International Health Corps, and support of health and medical facility construction programs.

4. That the United States continue to support fully the global disease eradication efforts of the World Health Organization, and take steps toward the creation of a U.S. Disease Eradication Authority.

5. That the United States continue and expand its support of international health research, through the use of its own facilities, and the development of research facilities and potential abroad.

6. That the United States initiate a program of international health education, drawing upon the educational and technological resources of governmental and nongovernmental.

7. That the United States support and encourage participation in international health activities among nongovernmental and private organizations.

Human Rights

1. That the United States promptly ratify the four human rights conventions which are now pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

2. That the United States ratify as soon as practicable the three conventions on discrimination.

3. That the United States exercise leadership in the preparation and adoption of conventions and declarations on human rights.

4. That the United States support proposals for the establishment of appropriate United Nations machinery for the international protection of human rights, such, for example, as the proposal for a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

5. That the United States broaden its participation in regional efforts to increase the protection of human rights.

6. That the United States consider increasing its assistance to international agencies engaged in helping refugees, and reconsider the question of ratifying the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1954 convention relating to the status of stateless persons.

7. That universities and nongovernmental organizations take a more active part in a worldwide education, research, and study program in human rights.

8. That the United States plan in advance for observance of International Human Rights Year in 1968.

Labor

Recommendations on issues of policy and specific projects appear at various places in the body of this committee's report. In addition, the report contains the following additional specific recommendations:

1. That the U.S. Government review the conventions of the International Labor Organization and ratify those in compliance with existing law. In particular, special attention should be given to the ratification of Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining; and Convention No. 105 on Abolition of Forced Labor.

2. That the U.S. Government take steps to support and maintain the tripartite character of the International Labor Organization and to strengthen U.S. participation.

3. That the U.S. Government provide for official participation of trade union representatives in U.S. delegations to meetings of the U.N., ECOSOC, UNESCO, and other U.N. organizations.

4. That the U.S. Government encourage and coordinate with the AFL–CIO the increased use of nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance in the labor field (union-to-union programs), especially in the areas such as Near East, south Asia, and Far East.

5. That the U.S. Government give higher priority and more recognition to manpower, skill training, and labor ministry development in its bilateral assistance program, in coordination with the labor programs undertaken by United Nations agencies and nonprofit private groups with legitimate interests.

Manpower

Personnel within the National Government for the conduct of foreign policy

1. That personnel planning in the conduct of foreign affairs be integrated with the formulation of substantive foreign policy; to this end, the core decisions in the planning, recruitment, development and utilization of personnel within the Department of State, the Foreign Service, and related agencies be recognized as a primary and direct responsibility of the Secretary of State himself.

2. That in behalf of the Secretary of State and under his direction, there be assigned to an Under Secretary of State, as his chief and continuing responsibility, the duty to integrate the formulation of policies, the development of operating programs to give effect to policies, the recruitment, development and assignment of personnel to

translate operating programs into action, and the timely activation of any necessary or appropriate departmental or interagency personnel or administrative arrangements.

3. That the evolution of the various categories of foreign affairs personnel within the U.S. Government be guided toward the development of a comprehensive, Government-wide system of foreign affairs personnel, available to serve the foreign policy of the United States through whatever department or agency may appear most appropriate at any time or place.

4. That comprehensive programing of manpower requirements be instituted for the Department of State, other civilian agencies concerned exclusively or primarily with foreign affairs, the foreign affairs components of other departments or agencies that are primarily or largely domestic in their functions, and international organizations to the extent that such organizations may invite assistance from the United States in the recruitment of American nationals as international civil servants.

5. That systematic career development for foreign affairs personnel be made effective through assignment and promotion in accordance with career development plans, including cross assignments among Government departments and agencies and periods of special study or service outside the Government in universities, industrial enterprises, or other private organizations.

6. That Civil Service personnel within the Department of State or other agencies concerned exclusively or predominantly with foreign affairs be amalgamated into a redesigned structure of foreign affairs services, with the ranks of all personnel attached to the man rather than to the position occupied.

7. That the U.S. Government explore with a selected and representative group of business and private nonprofit organizations the possibility of joint personnel planning, with a view to the possible utilization by the U.S. Government, through appropriate procedures and in appropriate circumstances, of the knowledge of personnel employed by such private business or nonprofit organizations during their employment or the services of such personnel after the termination of their private employment.

Manpower in the newly developing states

8. That U.S. private enterprises operating in newly developing states abroad extend on-the-job training of nationals of the host state from a company service to a public service by (*a*) in accordance with understandings to be reached with the host government or local private enterprises, training personnel beyond the employment needs of the company itself to meet the needs of the economy as a whole, in a number determined by its own training capabilities and the needs and absorptive capacity of the local economy; (*b*) as a rough initial target, to be adjusted and refined on the basis of locally determined needs and capacities, aiming at the training of twice as many local persons as it needs itself.

9. That the U.S. Government and private philanthropic foundations, including company-sponsored and company-affiliated foundations, assist U.S. private enterprises operating abroad in such extended on-the-job training by appropriate arrangements for financial aid.

10. That the U.S. Government and private philanthropic foundations, including company-sponsored and company-affiliated foundations, working in collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, assist the new states in designing comprehensive strategies for the development of their human resources.

11. That in such comprehensive strategies for human resource development in the newly emerging states and in on-the-job training, emphasis be placed on personnel in the middle-to-higher ranges of managerial, professional, and technical skill.

Meteorology

In response to President Johnson's call in his Holy Cross College commencement address that 1965 be a year dedicated "* * * to finding new techniques for making man's knowledge serve man's welfare * * *" and that "* * * this be the year of science * * * a turning point in the struggle—not of man against man, but of man against nature * * *," the National Citizens' Commission Committee on Meteorology recommends that the International Cooperation Year mark the commitment of the United States to a new dimension of international cooperation in meteorology, which shall have as its goals:

(1) The development of a global weather observing and forecasting system—the World Weather Watch—that would incorporate advances in instrumentation, space technology, computers, and communications in a manner responsive to the scientific and technological imperative of treating the world atmosphere as a single physical system.

(2) A deepened and strengthened understanding of the forces and the influences that determine the course and the changes of worldwide air currents—the general circulation of the atmosphere.

(3) The development of the mathematical techniques for forecasting the weather 2 weeks or more into the future to meet the human and economic needs of our own citizens and the peoples of other nations.

(4) The exploration of the scientific possibilities and the practical limitations of modifying the climate over large areas as our knowledge of the physical basis of climate is extended.

To achieve these objectives, the Committee recommends that:

(1) The United States participate actively in the planning, design, development, and operation of the World Weather Watch and utilize its vast technological resources in this work.

(2) The United States exercise a role of leadership in an international program of research in which specialized observational programs on a worldwide basis proceed hand in hand with theoretical studies aimed at understanding the general circulation of the global atmosphere and at converting this understanding into new techniques of long-range weather forecasting.

(3) The United States, in concert with other nations, develop the scientific and professional manpower, the institutional arrangements, and the financial support to bring the world weather watch and its associated research program into being.

Natural Resources Conservation and Development

The Committee recommends that:

1. A specialized agency of the United Nations be established for international marine resources, including fishery and mineral resources,

for the purposes of preventing conflict, reducing the waste of capital and labor, insuring orderly and efficient exploitation of mineral resources, and preventing the depletion of fisheries.

2. A World Institute for Resource Analysis be established to fashion and test new techniques for anlyzing the problems and potentialities of integrated natural resources development as a means toward economic advancement.

3. The countries of the world, through the United Nations and in conjunction with appropriate organizations and societies, establish international river basin commissions, where they do not already exist, for the purpose of promoting cooperative development.

4. The U.S. Government consult with representatives of a number of private and quasi-public international resource organizations on possible improvements in U.S. policy with respect to encouragement and participation in such organizations and their programs.

5. An International Conservation Quinquennium be undertaken as a means of fostering international cooperation for resources conservation and development.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

1. That the United States support the position that all states, including those not members of the United Nations, have a responsibility (*a*) to resort to measures of peaceful settlement before initiating the use of force in disputes in which they are involved and (*b*) to continue to pursue efforts at peaceful settlement even after embarking upon a justified use of force.

2. The more frequent use be made of commissions whose sole or initial responsibility would be to ascertain the facts and to report them to the political organ.

3. That more frequent use be made in U.N. organs and committees of reapporteurs who would attempt to achieve a consensus of view and report this to the organ or committee involved.

4. That the United States propose to the General Assembly that it reconstitute its Panel on Inquiry and Conciliation, with appointments made by the Secretary-General of an outstanding group of approximately 30 individuals with extensive experience in mediation and conciliation. The members of the panel would be appointed for 2- or 3-year terms and would have indicated their willingness, if possible, to be available to the Secretary-General, to the Security Council, or to the General Assembly for missions of factfinding, of mediation, and of conciliation. Each year the Presidents of the preceding five General Assemblies would be ex-officio members of the Panel. The members of the Panel would meet once each year with the Secretary-General to consider measures for improving the ongoing peaceful settlement activities of the U.N.

5. That greater flexibility be introduced into the U..N's mediation process by avoiding a strict timetable for reports by those who have been assigned mediation and conciliation responsibilities.

6. That the political organs, and in particular the Security Council, make more frequent use of that provision of article 37 of the Charter which permits recommendations for settlement to be made to the parties in dispute.

7. That the United States withdraw its self-judging reservation to its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

8. That continuing emphasis and study be given to the procedures and conceptual framework of conflict resolution by peaceful means, drawing on the data of historical research, considering the potentialities of the United Nations and the approaches of the social sciences, with a view to providing insights and perspectives to parties involved in international disputes.

9. That in such study as recommended in 8 above there be a continuing dialog between those in the Department of State with responsibility for policy decisions and those outside, especially in the academic community, engaged in this common undertaking.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

International safeguards

1. That the United States continue to press for the universal adoption of IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] safeguards and be prepared to place an increasing number of its civil applications involving nuclear reactors and related fuel processing and reprocessing installations under IAEA safeguards as other nations reciprocate.

2. That the U.S. Government increase its efforts to persuade all other suppliers of nuclear assistance (raw materials and equipment) to insist on acceptance of IAEA safeguards as a condition of such assistance.

3. That the IAEA bear the cost of all inspections.

4. That the appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government urge American labor and industry to support the safeguards program strongly, both nationally and internationally. It is believed through the efforts of American industry and labor, better understanding of safeguards can be achieved at home and abroad.

5. That the U.S. Government, industry, and labor try continually to develop features in the equipment and operational procedures to improve the effectiveness, and ultimately to lessen the costs, of safeguards.

6. That the Department of State give appropriate recognition to international safeguards as an element of foreign policy by assuring participation at the highest level of officials in the implementation of the program.

Nuclear power

1. That the United States continue to share civil nuclear technology with other nations in the spirit of the Atoms for Peace Program and that these programs of technical cooperation be conducted in a manner which will encourage and assure that others also share the results of their research and development efforts.

2. That the established policy of offering materials and services under terms which do not discriminate between foreign and domestic users be continued.

3. That increased attention be given to international cooperation toward wider use of radioisotope power sources for special allocations such as remote weather stations and harbor buoys and in medical applications such as radioisotope powered cardiac pacemakers.

Water resources

1. That the United States press vigorously in acquiring and sharing experience in all areas of water resource technology, including nuclear desalting.

2. That in situations where nuclear energy is utilized, the United States continue to insist that international safeguards be a requirement for the construction of the facility outside the United States.

3. That in view of the importance of acceptance of IAEA safeguards, the United States consider placing under agency inspection nuclear plants which are used for desalting.

4. That training programs for interested foreign scientists and technicians be designed to equip them to evaluate and solve their own national water resource problems.

High energy physics

1. That the United States press forward with its high energy physics program because of its scientific importance and because of the need to maintain leadership in this field.

2. That the United States investigate the possibility of additional long-term exchanges in the field of high-energy physics with the Soviet Union through which U.S. scientists would be allowed to perform research with the Soviet Serpukov 70 Bev. Accelerator, expected to become operational in 1967.

3. That the United States take the steps necessary to provide for further cooperation with CERN [European Organization for Nuclear Research] by appropriate fiscal arrangements to provide for use of new facilities under development at CERN.

Biological control of insect pests

1. That research in the United States on the biological control of insect pests, including the use of radiation, be continued and expanded.

2. That the United States urge the IAEA and the FAO to expand their efforts in the control of economically and medically important insect pests.

Food preservation

1. That the United States express readiness to assist other countries in establishing cooperative programs in the field of radiation preservation of food by making available equipment and technical advice.

2. That the United States propose that the IAEA and the FAO consider greater exchange of information on the economics of food handling (food spoilage, distribution problems, etc.).

Plowshare

1. That, while it is premature to make a positive recommendation for a specific cooperative project, it is appropriate for the United States to continue research and development and studies of possible Plowshare projects.

Health and safety

1. A. That the United States encourage the development by the appropriate international organizations of health and safety standards governing the many and varied applications of atomic energy.

B. That in this development U.S. representatives to these international organizations make every effort to insure that the recommendations of the various organizations are in accord with each other.

2. That the United States actively participate in the IAEA program of periodic review and further development of international transportation regulations.

3. That the United States facilitate its own participation in international commerce by closely following international developments with appropriate amendments to its own transportation regulations.

4. That the United States continue to make available to the IAEA its own services, both in the development of standards and in the evaluation of hazards associated with the siting and operation of proposed reactors.

5. That the United States urge the IAEA to encourage member nations to supplement U.S. epidemiological studies of the biological hazards of exposure to high concentrations of radioactive decay products of radon in uranium mining.

6. That the United States press vigorously the further development of criteria for radiological protection.

Assistance in the event of a nuclear accident

1. That the United States support an IAEA international arrangement on assistance in the event of a nuclear accident involving a serious radiation hazard or damage.

Nuclear data standards

1. That the United States propose that the IAEA play an active role in cooperation with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in coordinating measurements on nuclear data and in providing for the comparison of methods of measurements.

Peacekeeping Operations

United Nations peacekeeping operations

1. That the United States continue to support the view that within the United Nations matters relating to threats to the peace should first be considered by the Security Council—which has primary but not exclusive responsibility for the maintenance of peace—and also its support of the respective and complementary roles of the Security Council and General Assembly in the authorization and conduct of peacekeeping operations.

2. That the United States encourage greater efforts to improve political coordination and smoother working relationships between the United Nations and regional organizations.

3. That the United States encourage a more widespread acceptance of true third-party attitudes in the peacekeeping functions of the United Nations and greater utilization by members and by the Organization of third parties in mediatory, conciliatory, and all other forms of peacekeeping efforts.

4. That the United States continue to encourage the initiative of other members in making armed forces units available under a flexible callup system for United Nations operations and in increasing regular exchanges of information among themselves and with the Organization in order to improve the utilization of such units.

5. That the United States offer, to countries interested in making such preparations to participate in United Nations peacekeeping activities but having inadequate resources of their own, the military and financial assistance already available under its foreign aid legislation for the training or equipment of such units.

6. That the United States extend its initiative in pledging logistical support to the United Nations by making its commitment more specific and by a continuing exchange of information with other members and the Secretariat.

7. That the United States explore, in appropriate consultation with governments in whose countries its overseas bases lie, the possible use of those bases in connection with United Nations peacekeeping operations.

8. That the United States encourage the Secretariat and members with peacekeeping experience to prepare and make available documentation and studies on all aspects of such operations, in particular for the benefit of governments pledging troop units and other support for future peacekeeping operations.

9. That the United States encourage the Secretary-General to strengthen the fact-gathering capacity of the Organization in relation to its problems in peacekeeping, in particular by strengthening his staff of military advisers.

10. That the United States seek to strengthen the role of the Secretary General in the management of peacekeeping operations by such means as insisting on greater precision in Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and by encouraging the use of advisory committees to assist him on policy matters.

Financing peacekeeping operations

11. That the United States encourage universal financial support of peacekeeping operations by members and avoid, by its own example, making exceptions in support of particular operations.

12. That the United States encourage the United Nations to charge an appropriate committee with the study of alternative plans for financing peacekeeping, with special emphasis on the possibilities of nonobligatory apportionment of costs by means of a special scale and of establishing a peace fund.

13. That the United States propose the establishment by joint action of the Security Council and General Assembly of a widely representative committee of members to raise funds, when necessary, for special peacekeeping purposes.

14. That the United States, when time and circumstances seem favorable, make a contribution on the order of $25 million to assist in restoring the solvency of the Organization.

Population

1. That the U.S. Government encourage schools and universities here and abroad to study population in all its relevant aspects—particularly at the graduate level in relation to such fields as medicine, public health, public administration, theology, economics, and other behavioral sciences.

2. That the U.S. Government greatly expand its support, both at home and abroad, of research related to the population problem—particularly research on the interrelation between population growth

and economic development, on new or improved techniques of family planning, on the means of communicating these techniques, and on the administration and management of family planning programs.

3. That the U.S. Government set an international example by cooperating with state and local governments and private organizations to make family planning services and information readily available to those in the United States who wish to have them, with the understanding that there be no coercion and that in tax-supported facilities there be full freedom of choice of methods to be used in regulating pregnancy.

4. That the U.S. Government greatly expand its program of training United States and foreign personnel who can themselves train doctors, auxiliary personnel, communications specialists, administrators, and others needed in the implementation of family planning programs in the United States and around the world.

5. That the U.S. Government be prepared to make available upon request up to $100 million a year over the next 3 years to help other countries implement programs of family planning and strengthen national health and social services necessary for the support of family planning programs.

6. That U.S. assistance to other countries in all of these areas be related to the maximum possible extent to the work of multilateral agencies, particularly the relevant agencies of the United Nations, including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Development Program.

7. That private organizations be encouraged to expand their work in all of these areas, particularly in those fields where Government assistance is not readily available and that public and private sources be encouraged to give more generous support to such organizations.

8. That a White House Conference on Population be held within the next 2 years to consider domestic and international population trends and the appropriate measures to deal with them.

9. That the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare appoint a committee to prepare this Conference through careful advance planning and research and to advise the U.S. Government on steps that may be taken before the Conference to deal with domestic and international population problems.

10. That the Department of State, the Agency for International Development and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare undertake improvements in organization, staff, and budgets necessary to discharge their increased responsibilities pursuant to the above recommendations.

Research on Development of International Institutions

THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES:

That the consensus of the opinions obtained indicates the urgent need for the planned development and strengthened utilization of existing or additional institutions concerned with systematic investigation of the requirements of international cooperation and world peace;

That conversion of the consensus into concrete recommendations is still lacking; how to utilize the competence of colleges and universities, institutes and foundations is still unresolved; and

how better to link research results and national policies is yet to be proposed.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:

That a Commission be established by the President, to be comprised of designated representatives from the Government sector and designated representatives from the private sector, including members from colleges, universities, research institutes, foundations and the public, and

That this Commission be provided with a qualified professional staff and sufficient time and resources to make specific recommendations on how best to develop existing or additional institutions, to carry out the "assignment of the century" through independent investigation, the marshaling of existing knowledge and the acquisition of new knowledge, and its application to national policy and the resolution of international conflict.

Science and Technology

1. That a cooperative program be initiated to develop the instrumentation and analytical techniques needed to predict the location and magnitude of future earthquakes, and study the transitory and permanent effects of such earthquakes on both natural and manmade structures.

2. That a long-range and coordinated international research program in oceanography be established for the scientific study of the vast resources of the oceans with a view to their utilization.

3. That a cooperative scientific and technological program be greatly accelerated aimed at widespread dissemination of technology for improving the basic needs of man—such as nutrition, sanitation, health, shelter, and communications—and particularly emphasizing cooperation with developing countries; important to such cooperation is the utilization of new techniques and teaching methods for the development of scientific and technological manpower.

4. That our Government and those of other countries undertake to remove the obstacles to scientific interchange and facilitate one of the most vital and profitable forms of international cooperation: contacts between individuals of different nationalities.

5. That international cooperation in research be extended to the Arctic regions of the world.

6. That full support be given to programs such as those proposed under the International Hydrological Decade to establish a worldwide network of stations for measuring and tracking through the hydrological cycle and providing for the study of drought, flood control, improved navigation, and hydroelectric development.

7. That increased efforts be made on an international scale to cope with the mounting flood of scientific information by drastically improving the methods for its translation, storage, and retrieval. International cooperation is indispensable for effective collection, evaluation, and dissemination of critical reference data.

8. That the on-going international upper mantle project, which is considering the relationships between the upper mantle and the earth's crust, continue to receive support.

9. That endorsement and support be given the international biological program, a plan for worldwide studies of organic production on

land, in fresh waters, and the seas, including studies of the potential yield of new and existing natural resources and the adaptability of human to changing ecological conditions.

Social Welfare

I. United Nations Social Welfare Programs

A clearly defined identity and elevated status for the United Nations Social Welfare Programs is recommended by means of the formation of a standing committee or similar instrumentality.

II. First International Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare

U.S. cooperation and support is advocated for this United Nations meeting proposed for 1968. The formation of a widely representative planning committee is recommended.

III. Social planning

Endorsement and support for the United Nations projected social planning research and training program as related to on-going economic development projects is recommended. The United States is asked to initiate pilot studies in countries where there are appropriate U.S. development programs.

IV. U.S. overseas programs

The U.S. Government agencies administering technical assistance and exchange programs overseas are urged to assert a strong initiative in international social welfare by (1) promulgating a clear policy statement in support of social welfare as an essential element in social and economic development and assisting mission personnel to implement such policy; and (2) according priority status to social welfare in country, educational and cultural exchange, and Fulbright programs in a concerted effort to strengthen overseas resources and to enhance U.S. contributions to international social welfare.

V. Voluntary organizations

Nongovernmental, voluntary organizations are urged to give increased support and status to their international programs.

VI. Meeting manpower needs

Expansion of U.S.-sponsored training programs is recommended and the International Association of Schools of Social Work is asked to initiate studies designed to help close the manpower gap and to develop new strategies and materials for this purpose.

VII. International social welfare research

The Committee recommends that (1) a new instrumentality, under the leadership of the Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Agency for International Development be created to foster and facilitate international social welfare research; (2) greater support be given to expanding the research and survey activities of the U.N. in New York and Geneva; and (3) present Welfare Administration sponsored research programs be expanded through making available additional funds for this purpose.

VIII. International migration and refugees

A review, by a competent body, of the entire field of international refugees, migration, and U.S. policy with respect to this apparently permanent, contemporary phenomenon is asked for.

IX. International programs for older people

International programs specifically focused upon the problems of the aging are asked and the United States is urged to assume leadership in establishing a permanent executive staff for the International Association of Gerontology.

X. Human rights

The Committee endorses efforts to develop universal treaties and conventions on human rights.

XI. Expansion of U.S. Social Welfare Attaché program

The Committee advocates the expansion of this program to provide at least one Social Welfare Attaché in every major region with high priority being given to developing countries where they can be expected to make major contributions.

XII. Statutory basis of Welfare Administration, international programs

The Committee advocates that the statutory basis for the international programs of the Welfare Administration, HEW, be made comparable to the bases for major service programs in similar governmental units.

XIII. Child and family services for South Vietnam

The Committee endorses the use of qualified social welfare personnel to assist in the evaluation of data now being collected in South Vietnam on problems of homeless children and separated families and recommends that their expertise be further utilized in establishing child and family services directed toward reuniting families insofar as is possible and resorting to the institutionalization of children as little as possible.

Space

PROJECTS FOR THE FUTURE

1. New launching sites for satellites

The interest of other countries in establishing new launching sites for satellites on the equator, where maximum advantage can be taken of the earth's rotation and satellites can be placed most efficiently into synchronous orbit, offers opportunities for cooperation in equipping and using these sites. Interest in operations at such locations may be expected to exist not only here in the United States and in countries establishing such sites, but also in such institutions as the European Space Research Organization. It may be, therefore, that a sufficiently wide participating interest can be organized to provide for the establishment of facilities of interest to all at minimum cost to each.

2. Multipurpose navigation satellite systems

Technical studies already completed indicate that multipurpose global navigation satellite systems are feasible. Additional studies

are now underway to determine the value of such systems for marine and air navigation, traffic control, distress calls, and assistance in rescue operations. If a positive conclusion is reached as to the contribution which such systems may make, we may look forward confidently to progressive international cooperation in establishing them. As a first step, those countries which could contribute to, or participate in, the conduct of a navigation satellite experiment would do so. Should an experimental project demonstrate the feasibility of an operational system, the nations could extend their joint experimental efforts to provide for the establishment and use of the necessary space and surface facilities for an operational system. In the tradition of navigation aids, the establishment of the space and necessary supporting ground facilities could be carried out as a governmental rather than a commercial enterprise. The provision of equipment for aircraft and ships would more likely be a matter for commercial supply.

3. Experimental data-gathering satellite system

Plans already are in being in the United States and elsewhere for testing components of possible future systems using satellites to collect meteorological and other geophysical data. A data-gathering satellite system would collect information from such sensing devices as buoys at sea, meteorological ground stations, and constant-altitude balloons. There are abundant opportunities for international collaboration in developing or deploying these elements of a data-gathering system and ultimately in establishing and employing an operational system. A bilateral arrangement for a first satellite-and-balloon experiment on a significant scale is already in prospect and would afford opportunities for third-nation participation.

4. Synoptic sounding rocket investigations

The rapid increase in the number of small but sufficient launching sites for probing the atmosphere and ionosphere with sounding rockets offers new opportunities for effective scientific investigations on a cooperative and synoptic basis. Such sites have been established in the eastern and western hemispheres, at high latitudes as well as low, and at strategic points affording access to auroral zones and the geomagnetic equator. Since sounding rockets are limited to obtaining vertical profiles of the atmosphere above the launching site, a broad attack upon the mysteries of the atmosphere and its ionosphere requires coordinated launchings on a broad geographical basis. Such an attack is clearly in view as a consequence of the increasing number and capability of sites. We therefore anticipate coordinated sounding rocket programs of increasing value on an international cooperative basis. Such programs may be of critical value in probing those high-atmosphere processes which can shed light on the linkage between spatial phenomena and our terrestrial weather. In particular, the skeletal elements of an inter-American meteorological sounding rocket network have been established by NASA agreement with Argentine and Brazilian agencies, on an experimental basis. The participation of additional countries in the hemisphere, extending the net from Canada to Antarctica, is in prospect and promises an important contribution to understanding the global circulation and North-South transfer of energy.

5. Applications of communications satellites

It is useful, having indicated the progress to date in international cooperation in communication satellite activities, to contemplate some of the developments and uses in the future. The technology itself requires cooperation and the uses to which it can be put may require similar cooperation.

Trade and commerce.—The nature of international trade and commerce will be significantly affected by the introduction of space communications facilities. Satellites are capable of transmitting data to a number of earth stations simultaneously, instantaneously, and accurately. It is possible to foresee use of closed circuit television by major companies doing a worldwide business to link together their offices and affiliates in order to kick off a new sales campaign or to demonstrate a new product or to analyze a new marketing situation in the far corners of the world.

Information and documents.—Using present facsimile techniques it will be possible to transmit business letters and documents to any place on earth in a matter of seconds. Communications satellites will enable documentation and information to be as readily available from Washington to London as from one end of Washington to another.

Computers.—It will become possible to conduct massive computer operations on a global scale, with a computer in one part of the world working through and with a computer in another part of the world. Thus communications satellites can be employed for operations which involve data preparation, correlation, computation, and exchange on an intercontinental basis. There are potential applications in finance, in manufacturing, in distribution of goods, in transportation, in billing, and in a host of other related areas.

Civil engineering is a field of particular interest to the developing countries, dealing as it does with transportation systems, water resources, sanitation, highways, power and conservation projects. A satellite system could be used to link large central computers to civil engineering input/output stations located in remote areas, thus providing access to computer services which would otherwise be beyond the reach of most countries. Such a computer-based system for civil engineering practices, given global application through communications satellites, would provide direct assistance in the development of the basic resources of countries throughout the world.

It is interesting to note in this regard that the ICY Committee for Science and Technology considers that international scientific information is one area of required cooperation and one of their proposals is to establish an international network of computers.

Aviation.—There seems to be little doubt that satellite communications have potential use in the field of international aviation. It has been said that the greatest need of airlines today is more efficient use of the air space and that this is dependent upon improved efficiency in communications. Early in 1965 the first successful demonstration of two-way communications via satellite between a jet airliner and a ground station located in California took place. Prospects for future developments and cooperation may be improved in this area by the recommendations put forth by the ICY Aviation Committee.

Television.—One of the American broadcasting companies has proposed a development of a satellite system to tie together television broadcasting stations throughout the United States. It would seem that a real potential exists for providing such a service not only on a

sound economical basis but also on an international scale. Perhaps the same satellite would be capable of meeting the communications requirements of commercial aviation, commercial television, telephonic and telegraphic transmissions, and a broad variety of other needs.

Direct broadcasting.—The most revolutionary change promised by communications satellites during the next decade may well come about when direct broadcasting from satellites into the home receiver is realized. The satellites which will be employed in the global system will not have this capability, but it is a foreseeable development during the decade of the 1970's. During the early phases of the system, television programs carried by satellite will have to be rebroadcast from stations on the ground to the home receiver. Thus, they pose no radically new problems of national or international control. With the advent of direct broadcasting of television from satellites, a totally new situation will arise which will test the ingenuity and creativity of the architects of international order. It will present in an acute form the conflicting claims of the desire for freedom of information—the freedom to see and hear—on the one hand, and the desire of organized societies to impose some degree of control over the dissemination of spoken and visual material to their own people.

Medicine.—Through the medium of communication satellites, medical education at the graduate level, as well as on a continuing postgraduate basis, could be globally enhanced by transmitting lectures and demonstrations by physicians to audiences any place in the world. There could be tremendous benefits in providing real-time television and an opportunity for real-time global discussion in cases, for example, where there is a special competence, or where there is an epidemic, or in rare or unusual cases that the medical student or practicing physician would ordinarily never see. When available, color television will be quite useful for observing operations and for studying changes in color of a patient. Video tape-recorded material could be stored indefinitely for future use and could be updated as required. Global clinico-pathological conferences would be quite valuable. Fortunately, there is available and in use an accepted code for the international classification of diseases. Educational TV programs can furnish an excellent medium for attracting young people to health careers and for training physicians in medical schools.

President Johnson's legislative program to conquer heart disease, cancer and stroke and related diseases in the United States by means of a regional medical program, as given in House bill 5140, requires a communications network that will eventually include all physicians and the related scientists. Such a communications system will aid materially in closing the gap between the acquisition of new knowledge in medical centers and research laboratories and its dissemination to the family physician, the specialists, and to the general public. It could be only a short time before this program begins to become a cooperative one on a worldwide basis. By utilization of communications satellites this will extend the high quality care afforded patients in a relatively small number of medical centers in the world today to others at many thousands of community centers. In years to come, all diseases could be included in such an international program. A new life-saving surgical technique for a new form of medical therapy could be quickly passed on to doctors around the world. During

off-hour transmission times, portable television receiving units could be very helpful on expeditions, such as those to Mount Everest, the polar regions, the desert, or the jungle.

A global medical and life sciences computer network for instantaneous acquisition and exchange of analog and digital data presentation, storage analysis, and retrieval of such data would foster and accelerate an international study of both normal individuals in different environments as well as patients with various types of illness. X-ray and laboratory studies of particular types of patients could be followed and compared using video tape. Synchronous orbit communication satellites will provide real-time communication with the astronauts in manned satellites at all times and permit ground observers to constantly monitor their condition, when necessary, and to observe the experiments they are carrying out in space, or on the lunar surface.

6. Mutual assistance between national and international tracking and data acquisition networks

The day when the United States was the only nation to possess a global network for tracking satellites and acquiring data from them is already past. Two new networks are in the process of establishment, one by the Government of France, the other by the European Space Research Organization. Cooperative relationships have assured that these networks are entirely compatible with that of the United States. Thus, facilities for mutual assistance have been established, and we may look forward to international cooperation in tracking and acquiring data from satellites on missions for which such cooperation would be useful and necessary.

7. Exploration of the distant planets

There stretches before us a continuous spectrum of solar system exploration, reaching beyond even Venus and Mars. The costs of probing the still mysterious and most distant planets will be very great and the technical problems considerable. Yet questions whose answers are needed to advance our knowledge of the earth's environment in space and its own history remain to be resolved through probes to these distant bodies. It is entirely appropriate that such probing be carried out cooperatively by men who can contribute to the enterprise, whatever their nationality may be. It is therefore heartening to see the increasing competence of our neighbors in the space field, for such competence and the support which it wins might be pooled to bring within reach this costly but exciting enterprise. The prospect that substantial contributions to such an effort might be forthcoming from more than one country will clearly bring closer the day when any of us may undertake it. The current balance of effort among the nations suggests that the principal contributions of others might fall in the experiment and spacecraft systems areas while the principal U.S. contributions might fall in the booster and spacecraft support areas.

8. Remote sensing

Toward the end of this decade, a series of manned earth and lunar orbital missions can be foreseen with the objective of exploring systematically the physical characteristics of the earth and moon by means of a variety of remote sensing techniques. Apart from its

basic scientific interest, remote sensing may ultimately prove useful in such practical earth applications as monitoring crops, detecting forest fires, observing ice and snow accumulations, mapping ocean currents, and locating mineral deposits. Remote sensing thus has potential for international cooperation on a broad scale.

To prepare for these missions, extensive airborne testing and calibration will be necessary. Initially, cooperating countries might provide test sites and correlative ground data in return for data derived from airborne and space flight operations. In the long run, remote sensing suggests the possibility of cooperation in depth to increase man's knowledge of the earth, his ability to cope with his environment, and his use of national resources.

9. International convention to govern human activity on the moon

With multiple manned landings on the moon in prospect within the next several years, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could direct its Legal Subcommittee to draft a convention to serve as a guide for nationally sponsored exploratory expeditions there. The Antarctica Treaty stands as a model providing the essential elements of such a convention: suspension of sovereignty claims, free access by all for scientific purposes, exclusion of military maneuvers and weaponry, and a verification procedure. Such a convention would give substance to the principles, already adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, that celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation. It would become, in effect, a code for human activity on the moon.

OPPORTUNITY FOR U.S. INITIATIVE

The United States has a special responsibility to take the initiative in cooperation because it has the largest and most diversified program and the demonstrated willingness to cooperate. Much of the international cooperation in space today stems from an announcement to the International Committee on Space Research in March 1959, that the United States, through NASA, stood ready to launch scientific experiments and entire payloads of mutual interest for scientists of other nations. Fresh U.S. initiative may set off a new and expanded round of cooperation.

American initiative can and does take the form of repeated public invitations to other nations to examine our national space program in search of projects, interesting to them as well as to us, that offer opportunity for a literal sharing of responsibilities. We do look to the future and a new order and scale of cooperation in the mutual interest.

Continuing initiative confirms our current practice and assures that cooperation will continue on a significant scale in the future. It rededicates the United States, by deeds and not by words alone, to the principle of international cooperation on which American activity in space is based.

Technical Cooperation and Investment

I. For U.S. foreign assistance policies

1. That as a minimum the United States meet the target of 1 percent of its gross national product for development assistance.

2. That the Congress enact a foreign aid authorization which permits the President to conduct a foreign economic assistance program for at least 5 years, subject to annual appropriations.

3. That the Congress separate economic and military assistance in its future consideration of U.S. foreign aid programs.

4. That the United States enlarge the use of multilateral approaches to the task of development, be it through multinational institutions, formal coordination mechanisms or consultative arrangements, in the most appropriate form to meet specific development needs.

5. That the U.S. Government take further steps to stimulate public and private regional cooperation as a means of promoting economic development.

6. That substantially increased technical and capital assistance be made available in appropriate support of efforts by the developing countries to expand food production and meet the rising demand for voluntary family planning.

II. For strengthening technical assistance

7. That a program be worked out whereby the Agency for International Development would provide financial support to universities and research organizations to expand their professional staff in anticipation that some staff members would be serving abroad on a rotating basis at all times.

8. That an Interagency Overseas Development Board be established as a means of engaging Federal agencies more effectively in foreign assistance work and of encouraging their cooperation with AID and the United Nations agencies by furnishing highly qualified personnel.

9. That the executive branch develop a proposal for the establishment of a Development Reserve Corps to maintain a ready supply of trained and experienced technical assistance personnel available for overseas assignment to AID and the United Nations agencies.

10. That the U.S. Government take the necessary steps to become an active participant in the Associate Experts Program of the United Nations.

11. That a program of White House Internships in International Organizations be established whereby private businesses and organizations in the United States would furnish annually a small number of their staff experts and junior executives to serve temporarily with the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

12. That steps be taken to coordinate program activities of the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development, both in program planning and in field operations.

III. For mobilizing private resources for development

13. That the Agency for International Development, in cooperation with private businessmen, undertake studies in a selected number of countries of the key factors which determine the investment climate therein; that an action program designed to improve the climate in the countries studied be carried out; and that AID take all possible steps in its program activities to improve such investment climate.

14. That a serious and thoughtful statement of the case for the beneficial role of private investment in development be prepared and widely distributed in developing countries.

15. That the existing complex of development banks, industrial development centers, other local financial institutions in support of

private and cooperative enterprises be substantially assisted to assure that they have the proper direction, staffing, and financing to be effective promoters of local enterprise; also that the expertise of the United States and other industrialized countries as well as that of other developing countries whose institutions may be relevant be used.

16. That the Agency for International Development encourage commercial banks to expand their joint venture operations with local commercial banks in developing countries in view of the special need for stronger local banking services in many developing countries.

17. That multilateral agencies try to devise workable investment guarantee or insurance programs to protect foreign private investors against political risks.

18. That educational programs designed to develop local managerial and other business skills be expanded.

19. That private business organizations increase their efforts to furnish entrepreneurial, managerial, and technical skills to local private enterprise through arrangements such as the International Executive Service Corps.

20. That special programs be organized and encouraged to identify and support local entrepreneurs in the developing countries.

21. That the Agency for International Development experiment with contractual agreements with investment banking organizations to investigate, analyze, and document projects in developing countries which are suitable for private or mixed public-private financing.

22. That the Agency for International Development explore the feasibility of making its specific risk guarantees available to American buyers of selected new issues of foreign private enterprises, preferably through underwriters.

23. That the Agency for International Development, working closely with the Treasury Department and the investment banking community, explore new devices for using its appropriated funds to obtain a multiplier effect in increasing private capital inputs to developing countries.

24. That the United States, multinational, and host country agencies collect and systematize much more accurate information about specific investment opportunities than is now available.

25. That the Congress enact a proposal for a tax credit equal to a substantial percentage of the investment by U.S. investors in productive facilities in developing countries, to be applied against the total U.S. tax liability of such investors.

26. That the feasibility of special arrangements, similar to those of the domestic small business investment corporations, be considered by which international investment corporations could be created for operations in developing countries.

27. That the U.S. Government explore the idea of participating with American operating firms in major industrialization projects, when profit potentials are unknown or doubtful, but the project is of great importance, by providing a substantial portion of the capital required in the form of advances, junior to debt, to be repaid only if the operation is successful.

28. That the Agency for International Development be authorized to bring American operating and systems firms into high-priority development projects, where normal private investment is not forthcoming, on a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract basis, possibly with an

equity option. Initial equity ownership of such projects normally would be vested in a government corporation or development bank in the developing country involved, but provision should be made to transfer ownership to local and U.S. private investors at the earliest feasible time; also that provision be made to train local personnel to replace Americans as rapidly as possible.

29. That other national and multinational aid agencies be encouraged to provide for similar "chosen instrument" arrangements whenever appropriate.

30. That a permanent International Private Investment Development Board be established consisting of a small number of leading American businessmen who would be given extensive advisory responsibilities within the U.S. foreign assistance program.

31. That other industrialized countries be encouraged to establish similar arrangements for responsibile business participation in overseas development planning and operations.

32. That programs parallel in concept to the Partners of the Alliance be established for the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

33. That the Agency for International Development and the voluntary agencies collaborate more closely on program development to maximize the contribution of voluntary programs to development.

34. That the Agency for International Development find appropriate means to support the personnel and institutional capabilities of private specialized nonprofit technical assistance organizations.

Trade

1. That the United States use all the leverage at its command to insure a highly successful Kennedy round of trade negotiations.

2. That international agreements be negotiated to establish uniform standards regarding dumping, as well as uniform criteria for the treatment of foreign bids in government procurement.

3. That negotiations on nontariff barriers proceed as rapidly as possible and, where new legislation may be necessary, on an "ad referendum" basis.

4. That the trade-disruptive or trade-restrictive effects of domestic support policies in the field of agriculture be subject to international negotiation.

5. That intensified efforts be made to achieve simplification and standardization of documentation and other border procedures which materially affect the flow of world trade.

6. That the United States become a member of the multination Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels and consider adopting the Brussels nomenclature of tariff classification.

7. That efforts be made to discontinue and deter local government laws and practices discriminating against imported goods and to discourage highly organized private actions in opposition to imports from particular countries (in this connection, that a suitable government advisory mechanism be established through which Governors and mayors may ascertain the national implications of existing and proposed State and local legislation affecting imports).

8. That the United States support, in ways consistent with its trade policy objectives, the efforts of the developing countries to expand and strengthen their role in world trade.

(*a*) That the developed countries offer positive support to establishment in the developing countries of genuinely viable industries, even though such industries may compete with their own.

(*b*) That the developed countries work toward increasing liberal terms of access to their markets for products of special interest to the developing countries.

(*c*) That the developed countries refrain from seeking or continuing bilateral or multilateral arrangements restricting imports from the developing countries, except in accordance with criteria emphasizing the urgency, temporary character, and precise purpose of such an arrangement as part of an adjustment program.

(*d*) That the developing countries work toward decreased reliance on generalized "infant industry" protectionism, and concentrate their development programs on economically sound projects holding reasonable promise of becoming efficient and competitive.

(*e*) That the United States encourage regional integration among developing countries under GATT rules, and continue to support a proposal in GATT to permit regional integration of developing countries in selected broad categories of products.

(*f*) That the United States continue to consider sound proposals for transitional international arrangements in primary commodities produced by the developing countries, accompanied by the negotiated elimination of import restrictions and other impediments on the consumption of these products in the industrialized countries.

(*g*) That the International Monetary Fund continue to concern itself with the impact of sharp price declines on the balance-of-payments positions of the producing countries and provide suitable assistance where needed.

9. That the recommendations on East-West trade by the President's Special Committee on U.S. Trade Relations with East European Countries and the Soviet Union be adopted generally (particularly the desirability of negotiations to establish ground rules for freer trade with the Soviet bloc on terms consistent with free world trading practices, and the desirability of flexible authority for the President with respect to the establishment or removal of trade restrictions affecting these countries).

10. That the problem of achieving adequate mobility of resources in our domestic economy, an essential component of U.S. initiatives for freer international trade, be viewed in the widest perspective, with a unified, consistent program to help solve both the urgent problems of economic dislocation and the evolving challenges of change from whatever quarter (that, in this context, major attention be given to adjustment to the import and export implications of freer international trade).

Transportation

Reduction of paperwork

In order to eliminate unnecessary or outmoded governmental formalities and requirements, and reduce to a minimum the paperwork involved in the international movement of goods and people, it is

recommended that our national transportation policy support action to:

1. Subject all existing formalities and paperwork requirements to basic and intensive management science review to assess their value, need, and effectiveness.
2. Establish an adequately manned staff of specialists in an appropriate governmental department, authorized to develop improved intragovernmental paperwork procedures for trade and travel facilitation.
3. Institute continuing international negotiations as necessary to obtain review and coordinating action on existing paperwork requirements in other countries of the world.

Transportation facility development and transportation technology

It is recommended that:

1. Coordination of extensive programs for the improvement of port, terminal, and transportation facilities now in being or under active consideration by various U.S. Government agencies and/or industry organizations be continued and expedited.
2. These improvement projects be centralized under the support and coordination of the Department of Commerce, Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation, so that a maximization of efforts may be achieved.

Container movement and standardization

In order to promote further economies in international goods transport, it is recommended that the U.S. Government:

1. Proclaim as a national transportation policy objective, the achievement of total intermodal integration in equipment, and coordination in systems and procedures, with special emphasis on containerized and unitized shipments.
2. Propose the establishment of an intergovernmental policy committee to coordinate the efforts of various agencies and industries involved in transportation for the purpose of eliminating all nonessential regulatory, procedural, and unreasonable economic barriers to expeditious through movement of containerized and unitized cargoes.
3. Appoint a permanent committee including government and industry personnel for continuing and effective technical liaison on a national and international basis so as to achieve workable agreements on compatible intermodal equipment and the movement of containerized and unitized shipments.
4. Undertake an overall examination and scientific review of national and international transportation systems with the view of determining the changes required to bring about more effective intermodal integration to further the demonstrated advantages of using containers in international trade.

International transportation training

In order to facilitate orderly development of essential training required for the future tasks in international transportation, it is recommended:

1. That the transportation policy of the United States be clearly enunciated so as to support international efforts toward better training of personnel engaged in international transportation at the technical, managerial, and operational level.

2. That the United States explore the steps needed for expanding private international training practices and take necessary action to support expansion of such activities where practicable.

3. That an organized effort be made to intensify the present activities of educational institutions in the field of international transportation trade.

International transportation statistics

It is recommended that the U.S. Government sponsor within the United Nations a program to establish, as rapidly as possible, international standards for accurate and compatible, meaningful and timely transportation statistics and prescribe criteria for the collection and exchange of needed information.

International traffic safety

It is recommended that the President's Committee for Traffic Safety be authorized to sponsor an International Conference on Traffic Safety which will focus its attention on all matters of mutual benefit and concern and to further the full and free exchange of information and ideas.

International travel and tourism

It is recommended that:

1. The U.S. Government reaffirm freedom of two-way travel as a firm tenet of international policy.

2. The immigration laws be amended to permit waiver of visa requirements on a reciprocal basis.

3. The U.S. Government fully support continuing efforts to increase the free movement of students and technical trainees between this and all other countries of the world.

Central clearinghouse for transportation safety

It is recommended that there be established in an appropriate agency of the Government an Office of Transportation Aid to review requests for assistance and to seek the help of the appropriate agency within Government for private sectors and coordinate the request for all non-grant transportation assistance and activities.

World Transportation Center

It is recommended that the United States assist in the establishment of a World Transportation Center, within the framework of the United Nations, to pursue but not be limited to the following objectives:

1. The conduct of high-priority research and the promotion and support of such research elsewhere in universities, industry, and research institutions throughout the world;

2. The retrieval, dissemination, translation, and publication of transport research, experience, and other relevant information;

3. The assistance in the provision of advisory services to member countries;

4. The conduct of conference programs, including the preparation of advance materials, the mobilizing of talent in industry, government, and the universities, and the analysis and distribution of results.

Urban Development

Urbanization, once a manageable, gradual, and slow-moving force in man's history, has accelerated and has made such impact on the last 50 years that it must be accounted one of the truly great revolutionary forces of the 20th century. Urbanization has made this the century of the city. And in terms of man's welfare and well-being, the conclusion must be drawn that this is all to the good. Urbanization poses many perplexing and anxious problems, but it is indeed a net advantage to mankind and an integral and essential element of progress. The task men face is to minimize the problems and to maximize the benefits of urbanization. The International Cooperation Year provides a framework for achieving some of these ends, and it is in this spirit that the Urban Development Committee makes the proposals which follow:

1. The United States should give higher priority and more recognition to urban development programs in its bilateral assistance and should move to secure comparable priority and recognition for urban development programs within the United Nations assistance programs. In particular, the United States should vigorously seek to secure adequate budget and personnel for the newly established United Nations Center for Housing, Building, and Planning.

2. The United States should take the initiative within the United Nations to inaugurate a concerted international program, supported by voluntary contributions of member nations, to attack the specific problem of slums and squatter settlements in developing countries.

3. Additional attention and consideration should be focused on the problem of financial resources for carrying out urban development programs. The heartening successes of such undertakings as savings and loan and credit union institutions recently organized in Latin America are an augury of what might be done by even more zealous promotion of these institutions or the introduction of other imaginative and practical instruments or policies.

4. The United States should establish a World Urban Development Research Laboratory and Institute. This Laboratory and Institute would be sponsored by the United States, be financed principally by the United States, and be headquartered in the United States. It would function, however, as a world organization, with full international participation, possibly with branches in other regions of the world, and its products would be for all nations.

5. The United States should sponsor a United Nations World Conference on Urban Development to emphasize the importance of urban development and to gain understanding and support from decisionmakers in the countries concerned.

Women

I. That international conventions relating to Women be ratified:

(1) The United States ratify the U.N. conventions transmitted to the Senate in 1963 on Political Rights of Women, Slavery and Forced Labor.

(2) The President transmit to the Senate for ratification other international conventions; namely, U.N. Convention on Nationality of Married Women, U.N. Convention on Consent to Marriage,

Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages; ILO Conventions on Discrimination in Employment and Equal Remuneration for Work of Equal Value for Men and Women Workers; and UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education.

(3) Voluntary organizations study conventions, fully inform their members, and make known opinions to proper authorities.

II. That fuller utilization of women power be made in international offices:

(1) The United States support the appointment of qualified women to a wider range of planning and policymaking positions in the United Nations, specialized agencies and other international secretariats.

(2) The United States appoint qualified women to serve as attachés, regional, and women's affairs officers in overseas embassies for international cooperation with women and voluntary organizations and that the changing role of women be emphasized in orientation courses.

(3) The United States appoint qualified women in increasing numbers to delegations attending international meetings.

(4) Voluntary organizations suggest qualified women to be appointed in the international field and that the United States support the principle of full participation of women at every level of international cooperation.

III. That the United States and voluntary organizations give increasing support to multilateral and bilateral governmental and privately supported programs designed to improve educational, political, economic, social and legal status of women.

IV. That the United States and voluntary organizations give increasing support to programs of international cooperation which strengthen family life, including social welfare, housing, and homemaker education, with consumer training.

V. That the United States and voluntary organizations give increasing support to regional, national and local seminars to equip women for leadership in public life and nongovernmental organizations.

VI. The United States and voluntary organizations support international cooperation programs to improve the vocational guidance, training and retraining of women; to assure women equal access to training and job opportunity; equal pay for equal work, and freedom from discrimination in employment on the basis of sex; to expand services essential to working women, particularly those with family responsibilities; and to develop standards with respect to conditions of work, applicable alike, insofar as feasible and appropriate, to men and women.

VII. That the United States continue to assist other countries, upon request, in the establishment of women's bureaus and status of women commissions.

VIII. That the United States and voluntary organizations support international cooperation programs to improve educational opportunities for women at all levels including training in foreign language; supply visual aids and interesting material and make available other information which will stimulate their full participation in community development and public life.

IX. That the United States and voluntary organizations provide, when requested, educational information and technical assistance in family planning programs.

X. That U.S. foundations and voluntary organizations make more funds available to expand exchange of persons programs and to assure a greater number of women as exchangees and that particular attention be given to promoting international cooperation by the recognition of women of outstanding achievements.

XI. That U.S. foundations and voluntary organizations assist on request, rural women in the developing countries to participate more fully in village development through the establishment of adequate educational opportunities, and facilities for training in nutrition, family life and community organization.

XII. That the U.S. foundations and voluntary organizations make available to the U.N. "funds-in-trust" for particular projects in developing countries for the advancement of women and for the publication of studies and reports which are now unavailable because of lack of funds.

XIII. That U.S. foundations and voluntary organizations make available to the U.N. funds in trust for technical assistance to establish commissions to study the legal position of women in family law in developing countries and to help create public opinion which would support the elimination of outworn laws that deprive women of essential human dignity.

XIV. That the United States and voluntary organizations use all available channels to promote understanding of the United Nations and its work to advance the position of women and to help to create through the full use of mass media an area of acceptance of the full contribution of women to the building of a peaceful world.

Youth Activities

1. That the excess capacity in our domestic and overseas carriers be used to provide low-cost domestic and international travel for qualified youth and students and that low-cost accommodations be developed and promoted for foreign and American youth through expansion of the youth hostel system in cities and national parks.

2. That the Federal Government establish a special office to stimulate and provide part of the financial support for a nationwide program of services to foreign students; and that the effort to establish a foreign student center in the District of Columbia be encouraged.

3. That U.S. political parties, trade unions, and farm organizations increase the exchange of their young leaders with similar organizations abroad.

4. That Government and private agencies seek qualified persons with firsthand overseas experience for use as speakers, resource persons, and lecturers in schools and community programs, and that lists of such persons be provided regularly by the Federal Government.

5. That the Federal Government, in conjunction with other governments and private agencies, encourage a program of bringing young people from abroad to serve and train in school and community projects in the United States.

6. That the Federal Government encourage and aid schools and community groups to develop more and better contacts with *related groups* abroad to exchange views, experiences, and materials by every means of communication.

7. That governmental and private agencies join in launching a nationwide campaign among American youth to learn a second language.

8. That sports, recreation, and physical education organizations sharply increase the exchange of coaches, athletes, and specialists in physical education, and expand international sports competitions among youth groups.

9. That the Federal Government, in conjunction with private and U.N.-related agencies, promote increased research into youth programs and behavior, and foster the exchange of findings and conclusions.

10. That the U.S. Youth Council, in conjunction with other appropriate organizations, compile a directory of youth-serving organizations engaged in international programs in the United States and publish it periodically.

11. That the President appoint a Presidential Committee on International Youth Affairs, drawn from government and private life, to stimulate action and promote coordination on these recommendations, and provide the committee with appropriate staff and budget.

○