

SECRETARY'S PEN

Dear Fellow Lions,

I am very happy to present you this special bulletin with an article on U.N.O contributed by Sri. Prof. N.G. Ranga. I need not make any introduction of the author since he is a known leader of our country, Our hearty thanks to the author.

As you all aware that the month of October has got special significance in the world of Lionism for two reasons, one being the induction of new blood and service minded people into our fold of Lionism and the other being the World Lions Service Day falls on 8th october. On this day every Lion member challenged to perform a Service on a person - to - person, heart - to - heart basis. It means personal commitment of each Lion. This commitment or involvement requires a sensitivity to human needs. If one believes in the principles of Lionism, he can understand how vital it is for an individual to aid another. Our Association's motto is "We Serve" but particularly on 8th October it becomes "I Serve", with this spirit of Lionism our Lion members have distributed rice to poor people in these hard days of struggle for getting rice.

When an individual help another that brings aid and comfort to the less fortunate he is giving something that cannot be measured. I believe and hope that every Lion in the arena of Lionism might have done some service to the needy community on that day.

" Personal involvement with one's fellowman is the most noble of achievements and Lions know full well what it means to be a service to others "

- Dr. Robert D. McCullough.

Yours in commitment

Lt. P.A. Kondala Rao.

Our Meetings

2 - 10 - 1971

The 1st regular monthly meeting was held at A.B.M. High School, Bapatla at 6-30 P.M. The Gandhi Jayanti coincides with our regular meeting and we have celebrated the same in a befitting manner. The meeting was started with Flag Invocation and Geetha recital by Dr. S. V. Chalapatirao and party. Sri Gorse Baig Saheb a freedom fighter and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and Late Duggirala. Gopalakrishnaiah was the chief guest. Since one of the ideals and slogan of Mahatma "The Hindu-Muslim-Bai Bai" we have chosen a muslim associate of Mahatma Gandhi as our speaker of the day. The speaker narrated his association with Mahatma and explained in detail the principles and qualities of the great National Father. Pin drop silence was maintained by the audience when the speaker was explaining the tour of Mahatma Gandhi in the Guntur District during the year 1928. His experiences with Mahatma were thrilling and the audience paid a patient hearing. Elite of the public were among the audience. Khadi clothes were presented to the speaker on behalf of the club. The meeting was adjourned with National Anthem.

6 - 10 - 1971

The Board of Directors' meeting was held at A.B.M. High School, Bapatla. The Board has decided to celebrate the U.N.O. Day on 24 - 10 - 71 in a fitting manner and to bring out a special bulletin in commemorating the importance of that day. The Board has also reviewed the spade work done in regard of starting a Leo Club at Bapatla.

8 - 10 - 1971

This Day being the World Lions Service Day our members committed themselves to service and distributed Rice and clothes worth about Rs. 200/- to poor people at Karlapalem. Ln Lt. P.A. Kondala Rao helped a poor boy in getting a job.

16 - 10 - 1971

The 2nd regular monthly meeting was held at A.B.M. High School, Bapatla. The members were informed about the District Governor's news letter and also advised to induct more new members since the october month is the Membership development month.

24 - 10 - 1971

U.N.O. Day was celebrated and a large number of audience were present on that day for the meeting. Sri P. Jagadeswara Rao, Principal, V.R.S. & Y.R.N. College, Chirala was the chief guest. He explained in detail the organisation, functioning and Bye-laws of the U.N.O. His speech was much appreciated by the audience. A memento was presented to him on behalf of the club.

Lion. B. Raja Shivaji has donated 100 vials of B 12 injections to the local Government Hospital to be used to the poor and needy patients.

OUR AMBASSODORS

Lions. B. Venkateswara Rao, Lt. P.A. Kondala Rao, Ch. V. Subbarama Sarma, C. Suryanarayana Rao, C. Mahadeva Sastry, and a member Sri C. Subbarao who joined the Lions Club only in the month of October have attended the Guntur North Lions Club on 31-10-1971 on the eve of District Governor's official visit to that club.

SUGGESTION

Every Lion member in a club receives Lion Magazine every month from the Lions International as a right and in this regard the Lions International is spending heavy amount towards the postage. Further the magazine is being elegant and informative the same is being missing during the postal transit. No doubt every one will be inclined to snatch off the magazine before it reaches the member, though the correct address of the member is reported to

the Lions international at the beginning of the Lionistic year. As such the Lion member is deprived of the information and right of receiving the Magazine. In this regard my personal opinion is that the Lions International should despatch the number of copies on the strength of the respective club membership in a single parcel to the Secretary, so that the Lions international not only saves the postage but at the same time there will be a certainty that every member in the club will receive the magazine in time. If this suggestion is appreciated by all the Lion members, I request them to appeal to the Lions International through our beloved District Governor to adopt this method of sending the Lions Magazines to the Lion members.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

Lion K.S.V. Subbarao, Advocate, Bapatla,
celebrated his daughter's marriage on 28 - 10 - 1971.
Lion. T Rajarao, Asst. Engineer (R & B), Bapatla,
celebrated the marriage of his two daughter's on 28th
night and on 29th early hours.

LIONS INFORMATION

1. Ever in the history of Lions International, this year it has donated 5 Lakhs of rupees as a nucleus for the Bangla Desh refugees Fund.
2. Lions from Japan promised to send 15 thousands of tons of Rice for the Bangla Desh Refugees and the shipping of the offer is under negotiations with the Indian Government.
3. Lions of Calcutta spending every day Rs. 3,000/- towards the running a small camp of Bangla Desh Refugees.
4. Lions club of Bhimavaram has constructed the Women's waiting hall in the R.T.C. bus stand at a cost of Rs. 5,000/- and it was declared open by Sri S.R. Govindarajan, collector on 29 - 10 - 1971.

UNITED NATIONS

By

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(Founded in 1949)

We are celebrating the UNITED NATIONS 26th ANNUAL DAY because we need a World Government, with an enforceable World Rule of Law, Charter of Human Rights and a World Court to recognise and maintain World Citizenship of all human beings and their societies but not because, it has so far succeeded in helping humanity to march towards these desirable goals of humanity.

United Nations was conceived of by good and great statesmen like ROOSEVELT in the hope of ending Wars between one nation and another, between groups of nations and other groups of nations. So far that hope has been belied by history since 1946.

UNITED NATIONS is the Parliament of the World after the Second World War, while the League of Nations tried to play that role after the First World War. There has however come to be a radical change in their respective personnel. While the League of Nations could not and did not welcome as its members almost all the subject nations and their Countries because they were subject to the overall control of their respective imperial masters, the UNITED NATIONS has been able to welcome 130 independent nations as its members, thanks to the dissolution of the Pre-War empires.

The Pre-1939 Empires did not recognise any charter of Human Rights nor have the totalitarian powers avowed their faith in such a Charter. The League could not invoke such a Charter, because it did not exist as such, as what most governments recognised, when Italy invaded Ethiopia or Japan invaded China or Axis Powers abetted France in his destruction of Republic of Spain or destroyed the freedoms of Czechoslovakia, Austria. The United Nations has succeeded in getting most of the nations, which have not embraced Communist totalitarianism, to subscribe to the charter of Human Rights, fashioned after such sincere hard labour by the Committee presided over by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, which is indeed a noble milestone in man's march towards Humanism and Civilisation.

But so few nations have developed enough respect for it so as to abstain from inflicting indignities against human beings, and indulging in genocide and wanton cruelties on a mass scale. How else could China's barbarities against Tibetans, Russians' tanks against Hungarians, the Campaign of Russians' and their allies against Czechoslovakian freedom lovers, the Americans vandalism against Vietnamese, as evidenced by Mesly UAR Vs. Israeli blood letting champaigns, Pakistan's bare-faced infliction of death over millions of freedom-loving Bangla-Deshi's, putting into shade, the horrors perpetrated by Nigeria against Biafraens come to be tolerated by Post-war humanity? The United Nations has been tongue-tied, its Security Council made blind-folded and its Committees on Human Rights turned deaf, blind and dumb.

Yet, we want the United Nations! Why? It is the only Assembly where some opportunity is available, despite its tortuous rules, procedure and self-contradictory conventions, for the aggrieved peoples, their countries, their well-wishers to raise their voice against the wrongs they are forced to suffer from. It is the only Parliament, where the peoples of the World can raise their voices of protests

against violations of Human Rights ; where dame civilisation can breathe and speak for its survival and through which, the mighty nations, arrogant powers, and barbarous rulers can be arraigned, if not judged, at the bar of World Public Opinion.

So far the U. N. has tried to serve the purpose of alerting the World about the evil forces and clouds of War that converge on any area, threatening to violently disturb the peace in that area, continent or the World. That it has not been fully successful even in this direction as a political and peace materiological study-observatory is exemplified by its failure to alert the World over Tibetan subversion and genocide, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian infanticide of democracy, Southern Rhodesian white minorities aggression upon the local coloured majority.

Even the Secretary General does not consider himself free enough to raise his voice, in time to prevent the eruption or the continuance of the kind of genocide that has taken place in Tibet, Congo, Biafra, or Bangla Desh. Months were allowed to pass, lakhs of precious lives were being snuffed out, while he was bucking up courage to gain the consensus-sanction of the Permanent Members of the Council to condemn such inhuman orgies, reminiscent of the tribal or Zenghis Khan or Mexican cum Spanish, or Nazi atrocities !

The impression that 'nations which join the U.N. would not trespass the international boundaries and aggress on their neighbours especially when they happen to be members of the UN was shattered first by USA when MACARTHUR's armies crossed the 38th Parallel in Korea. The Chinese followed that bad example. Then the Pakistanis, Chinese over the Himalayas and the Israelis followed suit.

We used to think that the maps printed in Atlases and Encyclopedias were only of scholarly interest. We were disagreeably reminded of their more than geographic and academic importance, when the Chinese continued to prevaricate over decades about their wrong signals into our Himalayan boundaries and ended by making good their wrong maps through their actual occupation of the Aksai Chin area and aggressing across Laddakh. NEFA mountain ranges through their unprovoked war on India and occupation of so much of our territory in 1962.

That wrong maps-Cartiography-can mislead statesmen into unjust criticism of other nation's righteous defence of their international boundaries was demonstrated by the confession recently by Mr. Wilson that he was misled on the basis of wrong maps by his pro-Pakistani officials into protesting against India's efforts to defend her territory in 1965, when he was the British Prime Minister. Soviet Russia continued to lend justification to Communist China's cartiographic aggression which was followed by real armed aggression through her persistent printing over decades of wrong maps.

In this direction of printing authenticated maps of International boundaries, the U.N. was not enabled to take initiative and decide upon the boundaries in a just manner and thus avoid such possibilities of cartiographic aggressions and actual military aggressions.

Many a doctrine (Like Monroe Doctrine) came to be propounded by USA and USSR during these 25 years only to be abandoned, after painful experiments with the destinies of nations. The Truman Doctrine tried to keep USSR away from interference with the Mediteranian Countries. But that saved only Greece and Turkey. When once the Suez Canal crisis came, Gamal Nasser invited USSR's aid and thus paved the way to USSR's entry in great force into that area. Recently Breznov

announced the Asian Doctrine, to scuttle the CENTO, SEATO, ANZUS and Manila Treaty mutual defence pacts and anticipate Communist China's overpowering attempts to establish her hegemony. But the latest Ping-Pong political pourparlers between USA and Communist China and USA's sponsoring of the proposal to admit China into the UN and Permanent seat in the Security Council nullifies that doctrine.

President Nixon's doctrine of disentanglement from compulsive defence and military responsibilities on a global basis, while being involved in World Politics of "balance of power" has set a new challenge to World Statesmen and gives yet another opportunity to the U. N. to serve the World.

Nixon has enunciated his doctrine 2 years ago. He expected America's friends like Japan, Australia, New Zealand over whom the protection of the Nuclear Umbrella, sanctified by American Constitutional enactments was extended to negotiate alternative military and political arrangements. He expected Malasia, Thailand, Singapore, Phillipines and other Pacific nations to take counsel with U. K. and U. S. A and prepare themselves for the eventual disentanglement of America with their fates.

He hastened but not with enough momentum to get US out of Indo-China's international predicament. In the end, when the real import of the Nixon Doctrine became apparent through the development of MAO-NIXON Hot Line, even Japan, which has grown to be the third strongest and greatest industrial nation began to feel let down and out of breath.

Taking advantage of the U. N. Charter's provision, allowing regional combinations to be formed, the earst-while allies - USA, USSR hastened within the first five years after armistice, to organise their rival combination of nations. The much abused pre-War "balance of power"

statecraft was again re-incarnated through various Pacts. Churchill, the British veteran statesman provided the moral justification, through his famous - Fulton speech for the era of pacts. Pacts also have met with similar fate, though during the first phase of their activity, the World was very much agitated about their possible tremors. The NATO still continues to be a vital element in the defence equipment of Western Europe: Its founders Dulles Bevan and its ideologist Churchill succeeded in stemming the tide of Soviet aggression, engineered through the aid of subversive elements in West Europe against the whole of Europe in the wake of Yalta agreement. But, Charles De Gaulle robbed it of much of its moral authority. The Warsaw Pact came in its wake to develop the East European Communist - dominated countries, as satellites of Soviet Russia. But Yugoslavia, later Albania. followed by Rumania have questioned the domineering Soviet hegemony and refused to accept international suzerainty of Soviet Russia. Thus both NATO and Warsaw have lost their moral authority, as rivals or as the spiritual agents of UN and Security Council.

Nevertheless, the NATO has sustained the freedom of West Berliners and obliged Soviet Russia, despite the periodical fulminations of Krushev, Kosigyn to recognise their international and civic rights to live and breathe in atmosphere of democracy. Even this latest Four Power agreement - for so long in incubation - has come to take shape outside the Security Council.

On the other hand The SEATO has not achieved even this much in South East Asia. Its biggest, long-drawn-out attempt to salvage the democracy of Indo-China countries has failed terribly with no solution anywhere on the horizon.

Many international problems or issues came to be tackled, if not solved, by one or the other combination of Super-Powers outside the immediate purview of the

Security Council. For instance, the 1965 Pakistani aggression, leading to Indo-Pakistan war, the Six Days War between Israel and UAR, the earlier Cuba Missiles Crisis had to be tackled in that Super-Power fashion, in place of the Security Council. Only an year ago U.S. Secretary of State Rogers' initiative resulted in the Cease-fire between Egypt and Israel. Even now Soviet Russia is content to leave the principal responsibility in the hands of USA to bring about some settlement - however temporary or tenuous - over the Israel - UAR Crisis. Wherever and whenever the Super-Powers are unable to agree between themselves, as in the case of Vietnam and other former Indo-China States, the Crisis continues and the happiness, lives and social peace of human beings are sacrificed, individually and collectively for years at the altar of international life of beasts and man-hunters. The United Nations is obliged to be a helpless witness to this failure of men to behave as human beings, worthy of being God's sons.

For more than a decade, Disarmament Discussions have been going on in Geneva. Yet even in 1971, 26 years after the Second World War was over, there are 21 million troops, out of whom 7 millions belong to Europe alone. Out of them, one million are maintained by 9 small nations at a cost of 3 billion dollars per annum. The 19 nations of Europe, belonging to the more or less rival blocks account for 6 millions, in addition to 4.5 millions kept outside Europe.

Despite the Test Ban Treaty of 1963, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) Treaty on Prohibition of employment of Nuclear Weapons etc. of Mass destruction on the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor (February 1971) the rivalry in the piling up of ICBMs is afoot; USSR has 1510 while U.S.A. has 1054, and in polaris type submarine, USSR has come upto 440 as against USA's 650.

Russia has deployed 41 divisions against China. On the whole Russia maintains 3.4 million troops. The Atomic Powers "nuclear and thermo - nuclear explosive Power (of from 100,000 to 1 million megatons, which is equivalent to five to fifty million Hiroshima bombs) can destroy all peoples, and the whole world."

China has 3 million troops at call, besides the readiness of many millions of workers, engaged in factories and fields but who are capable of taking their places in the army at any time.

The atomic equipment of the great nations is growing apiece. China alone is said to be producing five aircrafts of TU - 16 Soviet type bombers with an operational range of 1600 miles.

We are told that after 2 years deadlock at the Geneva Conference of 25 nations, a draft Treaty "banning the development, production and stock - piling of biological weapons," was agreed upon. They have also pledged to negotiate another treaty banning Chemical Weapons. But there is no agreement, as yet in sight, for inspections of production centres and violations, when discovered are only to be reported to the Security Council. Russia has vast stockpiles of lethal doses. The silver lining in this dark-cloud is that US has begun to destroy her billion lethal doses, though she never subscribed to the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Thus at long last the tempo and volume of the arms race is sought to be reduced and atleast a token disarmament may come to be possible since talks are being initiated to explore the possibilities for European Security, independently of the rival pacts, in response to Lusaka Conference of Non aligned-Nations. (September 1970).

Yet, the UN inherited the Nuclear age and its weaponry. It has failed to find a solution for or an insurance against the misuse of Atomic weapons. It could not prevent

further development of refined projections of the Atomic, Nuclear weapons in over ground, under ground, oceanic bases and spheres. The attempts made at first by USA, later, by USA, UK and USSR to prevent proliferation of Manufacture of Atomic weapons was frustrated first by De Gaulle's France and next by Mao's China. The world has had to congratulate itself when Gandhi Peace Foundation with Rajajee as Principal spokesman was able to persuade USSR's Khrushchev and USA's Kennedy to achieve the test Ban Treaty and when Kennedy and Khrushchev triumphed over Cuba's importunate and sedulous efforts to entangle them over the brinkman's Atomic-age crisis in 1962-63. All that the Post War Atomic Age can say to humanity living in jitters is that the evolution and piling up of Nuclear Weapons and the latest manoeuvres of Moon-Sputnik-Appolloes to establish midway stations with capacity for docking, reinforcing, refuelling or exchanging operations is that these new capacities to deal destruction even from heavens has dampened, curbed and controlled and held in awful suspense the Nuclear Powers and turned the 19th Century Balance of Power into a veritable armaments immobilisation. The recent courageous moves of President Nixon to establish a "Hot line" communion with Mao's China; are the direct results of the emergence of China's Nuclear manufacture and competence to rival with other Nuclear Powers and failure of the two Communist Super-Powers to combine against the democratic Super-Nuclear Powers.

Can we however attribute this immobilisation to the United Nations? Is it not in large part a consequence of the extension of the Nuclear - capability from Anglo-American nations to USSR, France and now Mao's China? Would these powers conjure up enough moral courage to utilise the good offices of the U.N. to take charge of the management of this vital sector of power for destruction, before nations like India, Israel who have the know-how

would also venture to force their way into the Nuclear-Weapons Club?

Windel Wilkie popularised the idea that the World is one. But Dulles, the Secretary of State of U.S. asserted that the World is split in twain between the Communists and Democrats, while Jawaharlal and Tito asserted the right of nations to be non-involved as between the two groups.

The Post-War resurgence of national spirit and emergence of scores of new national States have proved the superior strength of nationalism over and above international ideologies and combinations. The U.N. has to take full advantage of this new progressive development. The World is once again back to its old problems: of White Versus Coloured Versus Black on one side and the Rich and Poor nations or the Developed and Developing nations or the industrially progressive and agriculturally languishing Nations on the other hand. To meet this challenge, the U. N. has inaugurated the concept of Development Decade. Whatever could be achieved during 1960-70 unravelled the need for another Development Decade 1970-80.

During these decades - the developed Nations declared their willingness, on the floor of U.A. General Assembly to devote 1% of their G.N.P. towards the uplift of the developing nations and their Social economy. So far they have not fulfilled their vow; though a Plethora of costly international institutions like World Bank, Asian Bank, UNESCO, ECAFE, GATT and UNCTAD have been launched. The Kennedy Round, which presaged the lowering of the tariff-barriers raised by developing nations has been brought to an abrupt stop by Nixon's unilateral tariff obstructions and monetary Americanisms. All the boasted challenges of Krushchev and Soviet leaders to democratic West to compete in raising living conditions of the masses of the backward or developing countries have not so far yielded appreciable

results. So far the terms of trade in World trade have continued to favour industrial nations and peoples and against agricultural nations and peoples. The U.N. has been trying but so far without much success to right this wrong and prevent the invisible transference of wealth from agricultural to industrial nations.

The racial divisions still keep the nations ranged against themselves and each other. The U.N. has to face up to this challenge also.

But, is there any guarantee that there may not come into existence, two rival U.N. Organisations? South Africa, with her apartheid policy, which was banned by U.N. has found an ally in Rhodesia and umbrage from British Prime Minister Mr. Heath. Sukarno tried, though in vain, to form a rival U.N. Who can divine what may be in the offing, when Maoist China takes her place in the U.N. and permanent place in the Security Council with her 'Veto' Power? If the constitution of the U.N. does not come to be radically amended soon enough so as to make it a more active, flexible and powerful agency of World's need for impartial and progressive, non-ideological, non-racial, non-exploitative governance, the U.N. may come to be replaced by two or more U.N.'s-just as Christianity found itself split into Rome and Constantinople Centres of religious authority and communism has developed two rival citadels of practice and power in Moscow and Peking.

To prevent such a catastrophe and to help the peoples and their governments to realise the need for radical re-organisation of the U.N. Bertrand Russell, Einstein and many eminent Scientists and humanists have evolved the World Government Federation, Organisations of Parliaments and Parliamentarians for World Government and the famous Russell's Foundation for World Peace and Gandhi Peace Foundation and so many of us joined them with the support of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Certainly U. N. has helped the World to solve or bypass or ease the World situations on many an occasion or in many crises; as for instance, in Korea, Cyprus, Congo, Indonesia, Kashmir, Middle East, New Guinea.

The U.N. is indispensable for the present-day World, beset as it is by ideological rivalries as between two competitive Communist groups of nations and democracies of the East and West, and problems of colour so far found insoluble in America, Africa and even in England.

So we live in the hope, that World Public Opinion and mutual rivalry and tangled relations between the Super Powers of this Nuclear Age may help the U. N. to transform itself into a more representative, more competent agency for Peace and more active and useful friend; philosopher and guide to the peoples of the World hungering for Peace and Food and Freedom from exploitation, coercion and racial colour and national discrimination.

It is also suggested that the strength of the Security Council is enlarged and more equal representation is accorded to the nations of the Third World.

Many of the autonomous, regionally based and culturally homogeneous sub-nations like Tibet, Biafra, Taiwan, South Sudan, Pakhtoonistan, Bangla Desh ought to be welcomed as members of the U. N. just as USSR has been wise enough to encourage her sub-federal units like Ukraine to join the U. N.

If the U. N. is to become strong enough to play more active and useful role, it has to undergo a Sea-change and amend radically its own Constitution and make it possible for the Super-Powers to achieve their mutual agreements, under its aegis.

OUR NEW MEMBERS IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER '71

	Name of the member	Sponsored by
1.	Sri. D. Narayana Rao, Lecturer, Arts College, Bapatla	} Ln. P.A. Kondala Rao.
2.	„ M. Krishna Gupta, Jeweller, Bapatla	
3.	Ln. N. Subbaramireddi (Reinstated)	
4.	„ S.V. Narasimha Rao, Ravindra coffee works, Bapatla.	} Ln. Ch. V. Subbarama- Sarma
5.	„ L. Suryanarayana, Asst. Branch Manager, L.I.C., Bapatla.	
6.	„ Ch.V. SubbaRao, Subbarao's Radio home, Bapatla.	Ln. B. Venkateswara Rao
7.	„ G. RamakrishnaRaju, Regional Manager, Agro-Industries, Bapatla.	Ln. D. Sitarama Raju.
8.	„ P. LakshmipatiRaju, Rice Miller, Karlalapalem.	Ln. K. Suryanarayana.
9.	„ S.V. SubbaRao, Retd. Junior Supt. of copies, Bapatla.	Ln. G. Suryanarayana.
10.	„ K. Basavaiah, B.E., Supervisor, (R&B), Bapatla.	Ln. V. Nageswara Rao.

OUR THANKS

1. Our thanks to sri. Prof. N.G. Ranga for contributing his article on U.N.O. Day in this bulletin.
2. Thanks to all those individuals who contributed their advertisement and donated funds for bringing out this special bulletin.
3. Thanks to all those members who joined the club in the month of october voluntarily.

