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6 January 1975

Monsignor,

On my return to New York I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for kindly transmitting to me a copy of this year's Day of Peace Message signed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

This eloquent message is a source of great inspiration to all who have the privilege of serving the causes of international peace and justice through the United Nations.

I would be very grateful to you for transmitting to His Holiness my profound gratitude for his Message on the Day of Peace and my assurances that I shall continue my efforts to help achieve the noble aims to which it is dedicated.

Accept, Monsignor, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli
Permanent Observer of
The Holy See to the
United Nations
New York

RA Rec'd 13. xi. 75
1874



November 17, 1975

Excellency,

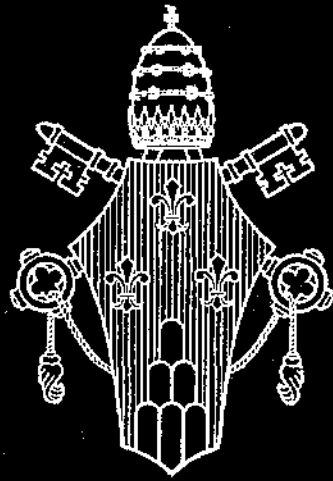
It is my distinct honor and pleasure to transmit to you, on behalf of the Cardinal Secretary of State, this copy of the message of His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, for the World Day of Peace, 1 January 1976. This special copy of the message was signed personally by the Holy Father.

I take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Giovanni Cheli

Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017



MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE PAUL VI

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1976

THE REAL WEAPONS OF PEACE

To you, Statesmen!

To you, Representatives and Promoters of the great international Institutions!

To you, Politicians! To you, Students of the problems of life in international society, Publicists, Workers, Sociologists, and Economists concerned with the relationships between Peoples.

To you, Citizens of the world, whether you are fascinated by the ideal of a universal brotherhood or disappointed and sceptical regarding the possibility of establishing relationships of equilibrium, justice and collaboration between Peoples!

And finally to you, the followers of Religions which promote friendship between people; to you, Christians, to you, Catholics: who make peace in the world the principle of your faith and the goal of your worldwide love!

In this year 1976, as in previous years, we once more presume respectfully to come before you with our message of Peace.

We preface our message with an invitation: that you should listen to it; that you should be attentive and patient. The great cause of Peace deserves a hearing; it deserves your reflection, even though it may seem that our voice is repeating itself on this recurrent theme at the dawn of the new year; and even though, erudite as you are by reason of your studies and perhaps even more by your experiences, you may think that you already know everything about Peace in the world.

And yet, perhaps it may be of some interest to you to know the nature of our spontaneous feelings concerning this implacable theme of Peace — feelings that derive from immediate experiences of the historical situation in which we are all immersed.

Our first feelings in this regard are twofold, and they are at variance one with the other. First and foremost, we see with pleasure and hope that progress is being made by the *idea* of Peace. This idea is gaining importance and attention in men's minds; and it is accompanied by the development of the structures of the organization of Peace; there is an increase of official

and academic manifestations in its favour. Activities are developing in the direction indicated by Peace: journeys, congresses, assemblies, trade-links, studies, friendships, collaboration, aid, and so forth. Peace is gaining ground. The Helsinki Conference of July-August 1975 is an event which gives reason for hope in this regard.

But unfortunately, at the same time we see the manifestation of phenomena contrary to the content and purpose of Peace; and these phenomena too are making progress, even though they are often restricted to a latent state, yet with unmistakable symptoms of incipient or future conflagrations. For example, accompanying the sense of national identity which is a legitimate and commendable expression of the manysided oneness of a People, there is a rebirth of nationalism, which exaggerates national expression to the point of collective egoism and exclusivist antagonism. In the collective consciousness it brings about the rebirth of dangerous and even frightening seeds of rivalry and of very probable contentions.

There is a disproportionate growth — and the example causes shivers of fear — of the possession of arms of every kind, in every individual Nation. We have the justified suspicion that the arms trade often reaches the highest levels in international markets, with this obsessive sophism: defence, even if it is planned as something purely hypothetical and potential, demands a growing competition in armaments, which can ensure Peace only through their opposed balance.

This is not the complete list of the negative factors eating away at the stability of Peace. Can we give the

name *peaceful* to a world that is radically divided by irreconcilable ideologies — ideologies that are powerfully and fiercely organized, ideologies that divide Peoples from one another, and, when they are allowed free rein, subdivide those Peoples within themselves, into factions and parties that find their reason for existence and activity in poisoning their ranks with irreconcilable hatred and systematic struggle within the very fabric of society itself? The apparent normality of such political situations does not conceal the tension of a corresponding iron hand, ready to crush the adversary as soon as he should betray a sign of fatal weakness. Is this Peace? Is it civilization? Can we give the name *People* to a mass of citizens who are opposed one to another to the bitter end?

And where is Peace in the festering centres of armed conflicts, or of conflicts that are barely contained by the impossibility of more violent explosions? We follow with admiration the efforts being made to calm these centres of warfare and guerilla activity which for years have been devastating the face of the earth, and which every minute are threatening to break out into gigantic struggles involving continents, races, religions and social ideologies. But we cannot conceal the precariousness of a Peace which is merely a truce of already clearly defined future conflicts, that is, the hypocrisy of a tranquillity which is called peaceful only with cold words of simulated reciprocal respect.

We recognize that Peace, in historical reality, is a work of continual therapy. Its health is by its very nature frail, consisting as it does in the establishment of relationships between overbearing and fickle men.

Peace demands a wise and unceasing effort on the part of that higher creative imagination which we call diplomacy, international order or the dynamic of negotiations. Poor Peace!

What then are your weapons? Fear of unheard-of and fatal conflagrations, which could decimate, indeed almost annihilate humanity? Resignation to a certain state of endured oppression, such as colonialism, imperialism or revolution which begins as violence and inexorably becomes static and terribly self-perpetuating? Preventive and secret weapons? A capitalist, that is, egoistical organization of the economic world, which is obliged by hunger to remain subdued and quiet? The self-absorbed bewitchment of an historical culture, presumptuous and convinced of its own perennial triumphant destinies? Or the magnificent organizational structures intent on rationalizing and organizing international life?

Is it sufficient, is it sure, is it fruitful, is it happy — a Peace sustained only by such foundations?

More is needed. This is our message. It is necessary before all else to provide Peace with other weapons — weapons different from those destined to kill and exterminate mankind. What is needed above all are moral weapons, those which give strength and prestige to international law — the weapon, in the first place, of the observance of pacts. *Pacta sunt servanda* is the still valid axiom for the consistency of effective relations between States, for the stability of justice between Nations, for the upright conscience of Peoples. Peace makes this axiom its shield. And where pacts do not reflect justice? Here is the justification for the new

international Institutions, the mediators for consultations, studies and deliberations, which must absolutely exclude the ways of the so-called *fait accompli*, that is to say, the contention of blind and uncontrolled forces, which always involve human victims and incalculable and unimputable ruin, rarely attaining the pure object of effectively vindicating a truly just cause. Arms and wars are, in a word, to be excluded from civilization's programmes. Judicious disarming is another weapon of Peace. As the prophet Isaiah said: "He will wield authority over the nations and adjudicate between many peoples; these will hammer their swords into ploughshares, their spears into sickles" (Is 2:4). And then let us listen to the word of Christ: "Put your sword back, for all who draw the sword will die by the sword" (Mt 26:52). Is this utopia? For how much longer?

Here we enter into the speculative world of ideal humanity, of the new mankind still to be born, still to be educated — mankind stripped of its grievous weight of murderous military weaponry, and rather clothed and strengthened by moral principles which are natural to it. These are principles which already exist, but still in a theoretical and in practice immature, weak and tender state, only at the beginning of their penetration into the profound and operative consciousness of Peoples. Their weakness, which seems incurable to the diagnosticians, the so-called realists of historical and anthropological studies, comes especially from the fact that military disarmament, if it is not to constitute an unforgivable error of impossible optimism, of blind ingenuousness, of a tempting opportunity for others' oppression, should be common and general. Disarma-

ment is either for everyone, or it is a crime of neglect to defend oneself. Does not the sword, in the concert of historical and concrete life in society, have its own *raison d'être*, for justice and for peace? (cf. Rom 13:4). Yes, we must admit it. But has there not come into the world a transforming dynamism, a hope which is no longer unlikely, a new and effective progress, a future and longed-for history which can make itself present and real, ever since the Master, the Prophet of the New Testament, proclaimed the decline of the archaic, primitive and instinctive tradition, and, with a Word having in itself power not only to denounce and to announce but also to generate, under certain conditions, a new mankind, declared: "Do not imagine that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets. I have come not to abolish but to complete them ... You have learnt how it was said to our ancestors: 'You must not kill'; and if anyone does kill he must answer for it before the court. But I say this to you: Anyone who is angry with his brother will answer for it before the court" (Mt 5:17, 21-22).

It is no longer a simple, ingenuous and dangerous utopia. It is the new Law of mankind which goes forward, and which arms Peace with a formidable principle: "You are all brethren" (Mt 23:8). If the consciousness of universal brotherhood truly penetrates into the hearts of men, will they still need to arm themselves to the point of becoming blind and fanatic killers of their brethren who in themselves are innocent, and of perpetrating, as a contribution to Peace, butchery of untold magnitude, as at Hiroshima on 6 August 1945? And in fact has not our own time had an example of

what can be done by a weak man, Gandhi — armed only with the principle of non-violence — to vindicate for a Nation of hundreds of millions of human beings the freedom and dignity of a new People?

Civilization walks in the footsteps of Peace armed only with an olive branch. Civilization is followed by the Doctors with the weighty volumes on the Law which will lead to the ideal human society; there follow the Politicians, expert not so much in the calculation of all-conquering armies for winning wars and repressing the defeated and demoralized, but rather in assessing the resources of the psychology of goodness and friendship. Justice too moves in this ordered procession, now no longer proud and cruel but completely intent on defending the weak, punishing the violent and ensuring an order which is extremely difficult to achieve but which alone is worthy of that divine name: order in freedom and conscious duty.

Let us rejoice: this procession, though interrupted by hostile attacks and by unexpected accidents, continues along its way before our eyes in this tragic time of ours. Its step is perhaps a little slow, but it is nonetheless sure and beneficial for the whole world. It is a procession intent on using the real weapons of peace.

This message too must have its appendix for those properly called followers and servants of the Gospel — an appendix which recalls how explicit and demanding Christ our Lord is in regard to this theme of peace stripped of every weapon and armed only with goodness and love.

The Lord makes statements, as we know, which appear paradoxical. Let it not be distasteful to us to rediscover in the Gospel the rules for a Peace which we could describe as self-abnegating! Let us recall, for example: "If a man takes you to law and would have your tunic, let him have your cloak as well" (Mt 5:40). And then that prohibition of revenge — does it not undermine Peace? Indeed, does it not aggravate, rather than defend, the position of the injured party? "If anyone hits you on the right cheek, offer him the other as well" (Mt 5:40). So there are to be no reprisals, no vendettas (and these are all the more wrong if they are committed to prevent injuries not yet received!). How many times in the Gospel is forgiveness recommended to us, not as an act of cowardly weakness, nor as a surrender in the face of injustice, but as a sign of fraternal love, which is laid down as a condition for us to obtain God's forgiveness, which we need and which

is a far more generous forgiveness! (cf. Mt 18:23 ff., 5:44; Mk 11:25; Lk 6:37; Rom 12:14, etc.).

Let us remember the pledge we give to be forgiving and to pardon when we invoke God's forgiveness in the "Our Father". We ourselves lay down the condition and the extent of the mercy we ask for when we say: "And forgive us our debts, as we have forgiven those who are in debt to us" (Mt 6:12).

For us also therefore, who are disciples of the school of Christ, this is a lesson to be meditated on still more and to be applied with confident courage.

Peace expresses itself only in peace, a peace which is not separate from the demands of justice but which is fostered by personal sacrifice, clemency, mercy and love.

From the Vatican, 18 October 1975.

Paulus P.P. VI-

VATICAN POLYGLOT PRESS

AM

cc SG ✓

KH/FMG/MP/TR/IL

18 November 1975

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 17 November with which you transmitted, on behalf of the Cardinal of State a signed copy of the message of His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, for the World Day of Peace, 1 January 1976. I would like to express my deep appreciation of the kindness of His Holiness in sending me a copy of his inspiring message.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

19 December 1975

Your Eminence,

I wish to express to you my most sincere appreciation for having transmitted to me the message of His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, for the World Day of Peace, 1 January 1976.

This eloquent message of His Holiness gave profound expression to both the urgency and the necessity of the great task of achieving universal peace for all mankind. These wise and inspiring, yet realistic, words are also a source of great hope and encouragement to all who strive to attain the imperative objectives of peace, justice and human dignity.

We are deeply indebted to His Holiness for His steadfast dedication to the goals for which the United Nations stands. The full attainment of these goals is a difficult and sometimes frustrating process, yet with firm will and determination by all nations and all peoples, they can be achieved. In meeting this challenge, the profound message of His Holiness for the World Day of Peace gives us all strengthened and renewed determination.

I wish to convey to His Holiness my deepest gratitude for this eloquent and wise message, and to assure Your Eminence that we at the United Nations will continue to work resolutely towards the realisation of the noble aims of the Charter of the World Organization.

Accept, Your Eminence, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Eminence
Cardinal Secretary of State
Cardinal Villot



December 23, 1975

Memorandum to: His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
From : Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, Permanent Observer
of the Holy See to the United Nations
Re : celebration of World Peace Day

Date: January 14, 1976

Place: Holy Family Parish Hall

Time: 6 pm Please note that we are asking the panelists
to assemble at 5:30 pm

Program: Introduction Cardinal Cooke 10 minutes

Slide-tape presentation 10 minutes

Panel (tentatively) Dorothy Day, Homer Jack, 40 minutes

His Excellency Mr. Ortis de Rosas,

Robert Muller, Cesar Chavez, Muni Chitrabhanu

Moderator: Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney

Closing: His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General



December 23, 1975

Memorandum to: His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
From : Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, Permanent
Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations
Re: : Official presentation of a flag to the Holy
Family Parish

Following our conversation this morning, I am writing to say that we would be very pleased to have a small ceremony of an official presentation of the United Nations flag at the 11 am Mass one Sunday convenient for your staff at Holy Family Parish which, as you know, was erected to serve the people at the United Nations.



Holy See
Rec'd 30 XII. 75

RA
30/12
Orig. 5-6
cc. R.L. James

December 23, 1975

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General, United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Your Excellency:

Following our conversation this morning, I have the honor to invite you to make the closing remarks at the celebration of World Peace Day and the Pope's address on this occasion, "Real Weapons of Peace" to be held at Holy Family Parish Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, January 14, 1976. We are attaching an outline of the program for your convenience.

The Cardinal and I, as well as the staff and members of Holy Family parish, are very pleased that you will be with us and that you will assist us in bringing the Pope's message to the minds and hearts of a wider public.

With all good wishes for Christmas and for a happy holiday, I remain,

Cordially yours,
Giovanni Cheli
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli



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The Cardinal and I, as well as the staff and members of Holy Family parish, are very pleased that you will be with us and that you will assist us in bringing the Pope's message to the minds and hearts of a wider public.

With all good wishes for Christmas and for a happy holiday, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli

29 December 1975

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

The Secretary-General would very much appreciate it if you could kindly forward the attached letter to His Eminence, Cardinal Secretary of State, Cardinal Villot. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel
Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS

POPE PAUL VI

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE

DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1976



SECRETARIAT OF STATE

No.296.114

FROM THE VATICAN, January 13, 1976

Dear Dr Waldheim,

I thank you for your kind communication acknowledging receipt of the Holy Father's Message for the 1976 World Day of Peace, and I have conveyed to His Holiness the sentiments which you expressed.

The Holy Father is indeed appreciative of the wholehearted support of his initiative on your part and on the part of the United Nations Organization. In expressing his gratitude, he wishes me to assure you once again of his fervent prayers for your endeavours in the vital cause of working for the establishment of peace and justice in every part of the globe. Upon yourself and upon all those whom you represent he invokes the abundant assistance of Almighty God.

I am happy to have the occasion to assure you once more of my highest esteem and consideration.

+ J. Card. Villot

The Honorable
Dr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
The United Nations Organization
New York



WORLD PEACE DAY CELEBRATION

sponsored by

The Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations

In cooperation with

Holy Family Parish

January 14, 1976

6 p.m.

Master-of-ceremonies: Rev. John Lukal S.J.

INTRODUCTION

His Eminence Terence Cardinal Cooke Archbishop of New York

" R E A L W E A P O N S O F P E A C E "

Selections from the message of Pope Paul VI for World Peace Day, January 1, 1976 recorded by Rev. James Conlon, College of Mt. St. Vincent and Sister Janet Richardson, coordinator for this celebration accompanied by slides of the Pope's visit to the United Nations.

PANEL DISCUSSION

- Moderator:** MIRIAM THERESA ROONEY Ph.D., J.D.; member of the Holy See Delegation to the UN Law of the Sea Conferences; member of the Holy See Mission at the United Nations.
- Panelists:** DOROTHY DAY; co-founder of The Catholic Worker movement practicing non-violence, voluntary poverty and the works of mercy; editor of "The Catholic Worker".
- HOMER JACK Ph.D.; ordained Unitarian minister; secretary-general of the World Conference of Religion for Peace.
- ROBERT MULLER Ph.D.; Deputy Under-Secretary General for Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs at the United Nations.
- CARLOS ORTIZ deROZAS; Permanent Representative of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations; Representative to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.
- MUNISHREE CHITRABHANU; spiritual leader of Jains in India; founder of the Divine Knowledge Society in Bombay and the Jain Meditation International Center, New York.

CLOSING

His Excellency, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General, United Nations

acknowledgments

Slides are courtesy of United Nations Visual Materials Library and Jersey City State College. Printing of program and text of "Real Weapons of Peace" courtesy of VAC Printshop, 89-91 York Street, Jersey City, N.J., Mary Alford, Director.

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE CELEBRATION OF WORLD PEACE DAY

HOLY FAMILY PARISH HALL

14 JANUARY 1976

YOUR EMINENCE, MONSIGNOR CHELI, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIS OCCASION, AND THE MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE, SERVES TO REMIND US ALL THAT TOWERING ABOVE THE MANIFOLD TASKS AND PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT MANKIND, THE ACHIEVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PEACE ARE THE MOST CRUCIAL AND THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF ALL. WITH PEACE, THERE IS HOPE AND PROMISE; WITHOUT IT MANKIND WILL BE ASSAILED WITH A DARK AND TERRIBLE ANGUISH. AS THE HOLY FATHER ONCE EXPRESSED THE MATTER, "PEACE IS NOT A DREAM BUT A DUTY".

IN ADDRESSING HIMSELF TO THIS VITAL SUBJECT AGAIN, HIS HOLINESS HAS BROUGHT BACK TO THE MINDS OF MANY OF US A PASSAGE IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEN YEARS AGO. "PEACE IS BUILT NOT ONLY BY MEANS OF POLITICS AND THE BALANCE OF FORCE AND INTERESTS. IT IS BUILT WITH THE SPIRIT, WITH IDEAS, WITH WORKS OF PEACE".

IT IS, I BELIEVE, VERY CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS PASSAGE THAT IT FULLY RECOGNIZES THE PRACTICAL REALITIES OF THE PROBLEMS FACING THE PEACEMAKER, AND THE NEED FOR HIM TO RECOGNIZE, AND MAKE USE OF, THOSE REALITIES.

WE DO NOT LIVE IN A PEACEFUL WORLD. WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF SEVERAL ACTUAL AND MANY POTENTIAL CONFLICTS. THERE ARE DEEP DIVISIONS OF IDEOLOGY, AMBITION AND FEAR IN A WORLD OF SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENT STATES, EACH WITH ITS INDIVIDUAL HISTORY, PRIORITIES, RESOURCES, AND ASPIRATIONS. IN HIS MESSAGE ON WORLD PEACE DAY, HIS HOLINESS HAS DRAWN PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PERILS OF A REBIRTH OF THAT FORM OF NATIONALISM "WHICH EXAGGERATES NATIONAL EXPRESSION TO THE POINT OF COLLECTIVE EGOISM AND EXCLUSIVIST ANTAGONISM," AND TO THOSE OF THE RELENTLESS INCREASE IN ARMAMENTS. THESE TRENDS HAVE ALSO BEEN THE CONCERN OF THE UNITED NATIONS SINCE ITS BIRTH, AND ARE NO LESS ITS CONCERN TODAY.

THE UNITED NATIONS WAS IN FACT DELIBERATELY INTENDED, AS WAS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, TO BRING NATIONS TOGETHER, NOT TO ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE NATION-STATE CONCEPT BUT TO EMPLOY ITS STRENGTHS AND VIRTUES IN CO-OPERATION AND COMPROMISE. THE FOUNDERS HAD MOST VIVIDLY IN THEIR MINDS THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE WORST ASPECTS OF NATIONALISM, AND THEIR PURPOSE WAS TO CREATE "A CENTRE FOR HARMONIZING THE ACTIONS OF NATIONS". IN THIS, THEIR SUCCESSORS HAVE ONLY PARTLY SUCCEEDED, BUT PROGRESS WHICH HAS BEEN MADE SINCE 1945 IN SO MANY SPHERES MUST PERSUADE US THAT THE BASIC CONCEPT WAS SOUND AND PRACTICABLE.

BUT, AS HIS HOLINESS RIGHTLY WARNS US, THE REVIVAL OF EGOTISTICAL, SELFISH, AND AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM WOULD BE FATAL TO THAT CONCEPT, AND WOULD MOST GRIEVOUSLY DAMAGE THE REAL PROGRESS THAT MANKIND HAS MADE OVER THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

Holiness
~~BUT~~ THE VOICE OF NATIONALISM, APPEALING AS IT DOES TO DEEP INSTINCTS AND ATTITUDES, IS ALMOST ALWAYS MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN THAT OF INTERNATIONALISM. IT IS THE TASK OF US ALL TO EMPHASIZE AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT THE TWO ARE NOT INCOMPATIBLE, AND INDEED, THAT A HEALTHY, BALANCED, FAIR AND PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM IS IN THE MOST PROFOUND INTERESTS OF EVERY NATION AND EVERY CITIZEN. IT IS NOT A CASE OF IDEALISM AGAINST REALISM. RATHER, IT IS A CASE OF THEIR CONJUNCTION. SO FAR AS PEACE AND PROSPERITY ARE CONCERNED, THE APPROACH AND THE AGREEMENT MUST BE INTERNATIONAL, OR THE GOALS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED.

ON THE ISSUE OF ARMAMENTS, I CAN ONLY ECHO HIS HOLINESS'S WORDS AND SAY THAT I FULLY SHARE HIS APPREHENSIONS. MODERN WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, EVEN THOSE LABELLED WITH THE VERY DECEPTIVE ADJECTIVE "CONVENTIONAL", ARE NOW AVAILABLE IN QUANTITIES AS NEVER BEFORE, WITH EAGER PURCHASERS AND VERY READY SELLERS. THIS FACT IN ITSELF IS A CONSTANT AND EVER-GROWING MENACE TO WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY. BUT THE COST, IN TERMS OF HUMAN ENERGIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES, IN SOCIAL PROGRAMMES NOT UNDERTAKEN, OF PEOPLE NOT FED PROPERLY, NOT EDUCATED PROPERLY, AND NOT EMPLOYED ADEQUATELY, IS FAR GREATER EVEN THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF \$300 BILLION PER ANNUM SPENT ON ARMAMENTS. THAT COST IS, LITERALLY, INCALCULABLE. AS HIS HOLINESS HAS WRITTEN, "JUDICIOUS DISARMING IS ANOTHER WEAPON OF PEACE."

BUT IT WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE ON THIS OCCASION, AND WOULD CERTAINLY NOT REFLECT HIS HOLINESS'S MESSAGE, TO SPEAK ONLY OF OUR DISAPPOINTMENTS AND OUR FEARS, OUR ERRORS AND OUR PERILS.

WORLD PEACE IS INDEED FRAGILE, BUT AT LEAST IT NOW EXISTS TO A DEGREE NOT EXPERIENCED IN THIS CENTURY. IN THE UNITED NATIONS THERE HAS BEEN CREATED AN INSTITUTION WHICH, FOR ALL ITS HUMAN IMPERFECTIONS, HAS CONSISTENTLY EXPANDED IN MEMBERSHIP AND IN FUNCTIONS SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT. SLOWLY AND PAINFULLY MANKIND HAS CREATED MACHINERY FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN ALMOST EVERY AREA OF HUMAN ACTIVITY, FROM THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES, WHICH NEVER EXISTED BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF OUR PLANET. TRAGICALLY, THAT MACHINERY IS NOT ALWAYS USED, BUT IT HAS, TIME AND TIME AGAIN, DEMONSTRATED ITS UNIQUE VALUE WHEN IT HAS BEEN EMPLOYED. AND, INCREASINGLY, IT IS BEING USED - NOT OUT OF IDEALISM, BUT BECAUSE IT WORKS. (F. Leites)

IN THIS, WE MAY RECORD A DEFINITE ADVANCE.

HIS HOLINESS'S MESSAGE IS ADDRESSED TO US ALL, WHETHER WE ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, POLITICIANS, MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY, OR ORDINARY CITIZENS, AND OF WHATEVER FAITH OR PERSUASION WE MAY BE. HIS MESSAGE THUS HAS, IN ITS APPROACH AND IN ITS THEMES, PROFOUND RELEVANCE TO EACH OF US. WHAT HE HAS CALLED "THIS IMPLACABLE THEME OF PEACE" DEEPLY INVOLVES US ALL, BUT ALSO CHALLENGES US TO REALIZE THAT IT IS NEITHER A NATURAL NOR AN INEVITABLE CONDITION, BUT ONE THAT MUST BE ACTIVELY WORKED FOR AND ACTIVELY MAINTAINED. TO THAT GOAL ALL OF US IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AND, I AM SURE, EVERYONE HERE TONIGHT, IS PERSONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY COMMITTED.

THUS, I CANNOT DO BETTER THAN TO CONCLUDE MY REMARKS
WITH THE WORDS USED BY HIS HOLINESS:

"PEACE EXPRESSES ITSELF ONLY IN PEACE, A PEACE WHICH IS
NOT SEPARATE FROM THE DEMANDS OF JUSTICE BUT WHICH IS FOSTERED BY
PERSONAL SACRIFICE, CLEMENCY, MERCY AND LOVE".

* * * * *

I should like at the outset to express my thanks, and, I am sure, the thanks of us all, to Monsignor Cheli for arranging this occasion. We are all most honoured by the presence of Cardinal Cooke, and for his most impressive introduction to these proceedings. We are also indebted to the members of the panel for their contribution this evening.



TR

kindly prepare
reply.

Rec'd 19-1-76

RA
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19/1

January 14, 1976

Dear Secretary-General,

L'Osservatore Romano in its issue of January 1st has published your letter to His Holiness Pope Paul VI on the occasion of his message for the World Day of Peace 1976.

I have the pleasure of enclosing the clipping.

With my best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Giovanni Cheli

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

PER LA « GIORNATA MONDIALE DELLA PACE »

Messaggio al Santo Padre del Segretario Generale dell'O.N.U.

Una dichiarazione del Primo Ministro d'Irlanda in risposta al Messaggio del Papa

Continuano a pervenire in Vaticano adesioni di governanti, esponenti di organizzazioni internazionali, capi di confessioni religiose e personalità diverse al messaggio del Papa per la « Giornata Mondiale della Pace » che si celebrerà in tutto il mondo domani, 1 gennaio 1976, sul tema « Le vere armi della pace ».

Il Segretario Generale dell'ONU Kurt Waldheim ha formulato i suoi voti augurali al Santo Padre con il seguente telegramma:

Your Eminence,

I wish to express to you my most sincere appreciation for having transmitted to me the message of His Holiness Pope Paul VI for the World Day of Peace 1 January 1976.

This eloquent message of His Holiness gave profound expression to both the urgency and the necessity of the great task of achieving universal peace for all mankind. His wise and inspiring yet realistic words are also a source of great hope and encouragement to all who strive to attain the imperative objectives of peace, justice and human dignity. We are deeply indebted to His Holiness for his steadfast dedication to the goals for which the United Nations stands. The full attainment of

these goals is a difficult and sometimes frustrating process, yet with firm will and determination by all nations and peoples they can be achieved. In meeting this challenge the profound message of His Holiness for the World Day of Peace gives us all strengthened and renewed determination. I wish to convey to His Holiness my deepest gratitude for this eloquent and wise message and to assure Your Eminence that we at the United Nations will continue to work resolutely towards the realisation of the noble aims of the Charter of the World Organization. Accept Your Eminence the assurances of my highest consideration. - Kurt Waldheim.

Il Primo Ministro d'Irlanda S. E. Liam Cosgrave ha manifestato la sua adesione con la seguente dichiarazione:

My Colleagues in the Government of Ireland and I are happy to associate ourselves with the Message of His Holiness Pope Paul VI on the occasion of World Day of Peace 1976. We welcome the assertion by His Holiness that peace is a work requiring constant effort and vigilance.

We are confident that our people will be inspired by His Holiness'

Message of Peace to devote even greater dedication during the coming year to the pursuit of reconciliation.

Il Segretario Generale dell'Organizzazione Mondiale del Turismo Signor Robert C. Lonati ha inviato al Delegato della Santa Sede, P. Giovanni Arrighi O. P., la seguente lettera di adesione:

Monsieur le Délégué,

Le message de Sa Sainteté le Pape Paul VI sur le thème « Les véritables armes de la paix » est d'un grand réconfort.

J'ose parler d'un grand réconfort tant pour la très haute source de ce message et l'élévation de son inspiration que pour l'opportunité du moment où il se répand sur le monde et sur nous. Car, pour sa modeste part, l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme, alors qu'elle va se fixer dans son siège et s'attacher avec énergie à ses nouvelles tâches, ne peut que se réjouir avec une profonde émotion de l'harmonie qui règne entre les paroles de Sa Sainteté et les idées qui la meuvent elle-même.

Convaincue, certes, de l'éminence de l'objectif de paix dans le cours

Holysee

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HIS EXCELLENCY KURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS

NEWYORK NY 10017

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YOUR EXCELLENCY, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD PEACE DAY CELEBRATION AND ALL ON OUR STAFF, I WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR YOUR PRESENCE AT OUR PROGRAM LAST EVENING. YOUR CONCLUDING REMARKS WERE SIGNIFICATN AND INSPIRING, AND WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR SHARING THEM WITH US. WITH ALL WISH TO YOU AND TO YOUR STAFF WHO COOPERATED SO GENEROUSLY WITH US

SINCERELY

MONSIGNOR GIOVANNI CHELI

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SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS
NEWYORK NY 10017

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Rec'd 19-1-76

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pl. letter of thanks

January 19, 1976

Dear Secretary-General,

His Excellency Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State of His Holiness, asked me to transmit to you the enclosed letter on behalf of His Holiness Paul VI.

With all my personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Giovanni Cheli

Giovanni Cheli

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

28 January 1976

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

I wish to thank you for your letters of 14 and 19 January, respectively enclosing the clipping from L'Osservatore Romano which published my letter to His Holiness Pope Paul VI on the occasion of the World Day of Peace and transmitting to me the letter from His Eminence, Cardinal Villot.

Please be kind enough to convey to His Eminence my deep appreciation for his letter and the sentiments which he expressed on behalf of His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations



Rec'd 9-12-76

FMG. RA
9/12

PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

December 7, 1976

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General, United Nations
New York, New York 10021

Your Excellency:

Following our conversation last month, I am writing to invite you to participate again this year in the World Peace Day Celebration sponsored by the Holy See Mission to the United Nations and by Holy Family Parish at Holy Family Parish Hall on January 19, 1977 at 6 p.m.

Our Planning Committee, Ms. June Teufel of the United Nations Office of Public Information, Mr. Robert Muller, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General, and Mr. Garvey Laurent of the Food and Agriculture Agency in cooperation with our staff, mindful of the importance of youth to the world organization and seeking ways to assure their participation in it, has designed a program consisting of a panel of young people. Two of the panelists will be members of the United Nations Youth Caucus and two of them will be winners of our essay contest; details of the latter are on the enclosed announcements. All the panelists are being asked to share their reflections on the theme of the Pope's annual World Peace Day statement: If you want peace, defend life. Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney will be the panel moderator. Cardinal Cooke will preside and make the introductory remarks. His Excellency Mr. Berenado Vunibobo, Ambassador to the United Nations from Fiji has agreed to respond to the panelists. We are hoping that you will favor us with the concluding remarks to last about ten minutes. The program is expected to be completed in an hour.

We look forward to your presence among us on this important occasion. We take this opportunity to congratulate you again on your re-election to the post of Secretary-General, and may we express once more on behalf of all our staff the great satisfaction and joy we feel that the United Nations continues under your leadership. All of us wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and enthusiastic support of your work in peace-making.

May we extend to you, your family and your staff Advent greetings and blessings.

Sincerely,
Giovanni Cheli
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Rec'd 9-12-76
FMG. RM
9/12
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May we extend to you, your family and your staff Advent greetings and blessings.

Sincerely,

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli



Rec'd 15-xii-76
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14/2

December 15, 1976

Dear Secretary-General,

I have the honor to transmit to you the text of the message of His Holiness Pope Paul VI for the celebration of the Day of Peace, 1 January 1977. The theme of the celebration this year is "If you want peace, defend life". The document which the Holy Father has entrusted me to transmit to you personally has been autographed by His Holiness.

With my personal best wishes for a happy holiday.

Respectfully,

Giovanni Cheli

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Rec'd 15-11-76

Encl
— RA
14/2



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Respectfully,

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Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations
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DRAFT LETTER TO HIS HOLINESS THE POPE THANKING HIM FOR HIS DAY OF
PEACE MESSAGE

Your Holiness,

I am most grateful to you for sending me the text of your message on the celebration of the Day of Peace, 1 January 1977.

This message reminds us all, in forceful and eloquent terms, of the moral imperative to persevere in the search for peace, regardless of obstacles and setbacks. Your words can only strengthen our commitment to a continuing struggle to establish conditions leading toward peace and other basic goals of the United Nations. Your own dedication to those goals has been a steady source of inspiration to those exposed to the frequent frustrations of the peace-keeper and peace-maker.

In our turbulent times there are seemingly endless forms of violence and disorder that work against the establishment of a true peace. Indeed, the very social transformations required to provide more equitable conditions within and among societies may themselves

engender violence and suppression of human rights and basic freedoms. In the circumstances, it is more important than ever to renew our commitment to promoting peaceful co-operation as the prevailing way of life among nations and peoples. It is in this context and spirit that I wish to express my deep appreciation for your sponsorship of the World Day of Peace and your eloquent message in celebration of it.

I also wish to take this opportunity to assure Your Holiness that we at the United Nations shall persist in the continuing effort to contain conflict, to control armaments, to promote co-operation, and to insure that the relentless process of social change occurs peacefully and in ways that are both just and humane.

Accept, Your Holiness, the assurance of my highest esteem and consideration.

DRAFT LETTER TO HIS HOLINESS THE POPE THANKING HIM FOR HIS DAY OF
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Accept, Your Holiness, the assurance of my highest esteem and consideration.

22 December 1976

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His Holiness
Pope Paul VI

FMG/jm - cc: SG

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Kurt Waldheim

His Holiness
Pope Paul VI

23 December 1976

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

With reference to your letter of 15 December the Secretary-General would be grateful if you could transmit the enclosed letter to His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

A copy of the Secretary-General's letter is enclosed for your information.

I also would like to confirm that the Secretary-General will be pleased to contribute concluding remarks to the World Peace Day celebration at Holy Family Parish Hall on January 19, 1977.

May I take this opportunity to reciprocate warmly your kind wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, J.C.D., D.D.
Permanent Observer to the United Nations
Holy See

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Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, J.C.D., D.D.
Permanent Observer to the United Nations
Holy See

Checked 19 Jan
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*send copy to Tom Kilron
asking him to prepare the remarks.*

FM 23 Dec

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ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Tom Wilson

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FROM: F. meyerhofer

DE:

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

24 Dec

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Peace Day Celebration.
many thanks.

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE PAUL VI

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1977



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ESSAY CONTEST IN CELEBRATION OF
WORLD PEACE DAY, JANUARY 1, 1977 SPONSORED BY THE
HOLY SEE MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

In 1966, Pope Paul VI established January 1 as a World Day of Peace, and since that time, in annual statements the Pontiff has called upon the peoples of the world to begin the year by renewing their dedication to peace, and he has expressed his views on peace and peace-making. In countries around the world, people have celebrated World Peace Day in various ways. The Holy See Mission at the United Nations has sponsored programs for the United Nations community to invite the attention of this group to the Pope's message concerning peace.

This year, as we prepare for the 1977 World Peace Day Celebration, we are aware that the United Nations community is constantly being summoned to look to the future. Indeed, the growth of the United Nations is in the hands of those who are the youth of to-day. It is imperative therefore for those of us who believe in the United Nations and who are committed to its future to insure the participation of youth. The Permanent Observer of the Holy See at the United Nations joins those groups who would like to attract the interest of young people to the United Nations so that the world organization can have the benefit of their creative ideas and their new approaches to the challenges of these times.

In this spirit, the Holy See Mission is sponsoring an Essay Contest to encourage young people to reflect on the theme proposed by Pope Paul VI for the World Peace Day Celebration 1977: "If you want peace, defend life." We invite youth to seek ways to apply this theme to the United Nations.

This theme that Pope Paul has chosen challenges the peoples of the world to ask themselves: "Do we want peace?", or, "Are we resigned to a society and a civilization without peace?" He asserts that peace and life

go to-gether: peace protects and develops life while life provides peace with its content and "subject". The term life is used throughout the text in the sense of mental and physical life, and the defense of life is considered to be the protection and promotion, in the human person endowed with an exalted dignity, of the good of every living being and of the whole living being.

In the statement, Pope Paul VI deals essentially with three points: defense of life, healing of life, and promotion of life. He treats issues currently on the United Nations such as war, hunger, and population, condemning with special strength torture, terrorism, and certain evils of the penal and prison systems.

RULES OF THE ESSAY CONTEST

The contest expires on January 19, 1977

1 The Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations in collaboration with the United Nations and with Holy Family Parish has decided to initiate an essay contest for young people of the United Nations community. The objectives of the contest are to promote an interest in the United Nations among youth and to give young peoples the opportunity to share their creative ideas and new approaches to the challenges of the future with their elders in the United Nations family. The contest calls for a brief written essay for subsequent oral presentation on a given topic.

2 The competition is open to all young people between the ages of 15 and 21 for whom at least one parent is attached to the United Nations either as a member of a governmental delegation, the Secretariat, or an agency of the United Nations family.

3 The theme of the competition is the following:

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

The suggestions can be religious, humanistic, economic, cultural, political, technological, and/or scientific.

4 Entries must be received by the Coordinator, World Peace Day Celebration, Holy See Mission, 20 E. 72nd Street,

New York 10021 no later than December 15, 1976.

5 A committee invited by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations will judge the essays according to the following criteria:

- 1 the essay should be a significant and appropriate contribution to the theme of defending life.
- 2 the essay should be an exploration of the subject as a whole or of at least one important aspect of it based on personal reflection and research.
- 3 the essay should reveal a creative and imaginative approach to making peace through an emphasis on defending life.

Two winners will be selected. The decisions will be announced on or about World Peace Day, January 1, 1977.

6 As prizes, the two winning contestants will each be awarded: 1- a papal medal; 2- publication of the essay or excerpts of it, and broadcasting of the essay or a summary of it; 3- a round-trip ticket on Alitalia Airlines to Rome, plus living accommodations for 8 days in Rome, as well as an audience with the Holy Father. The winners will be accompanied on the Alitalia flight and throughout their stay in Rome by a representative of the Holy See Mission.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ESSAY CONTEST

- 1 All entrants in the contest are asked to submit a written composition of no more than 1000 words which will be presented orally by the two winners on January 19, 1977 before members of the United Nations community at Holy Family Parish Hall, 315 E. 47th Street, New York City.
- 2 The compositions must not have been published previously and should not have already been awarded prizes in other contests.
- 3 Five clearly legible typewritten, photocopied, or printed copies of each composition entered must be received at the following address: Coordinator, World Peace Day Celebration, 20 E. 72nd Street, New York 10021 on or before December 15, 1976.
- 4 The compositions can be written in French or English, the

two working languages of the Secretariat.

5. The composition must be anonymous. The author's name must in no way appear on it, not even on the outside cover containing the six separate copies. Each composition must be countersigned with a pseudonym, chosen by the contestant, which must be repeated on the cover of a sealed envelope, containing the author's name, surname, and address, together with a declaration that the contestant is a daughter or son of a person attached to the United Nations as stipulated above. This declaration must be signed by that parent.

6. The Judging Committee will be composed of 4 members; it will be chaired by the Coordinator of the contest; the members will be nominated by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See Mission staff and 2 members from the United Nations. In the event that the judges are evenly divided in their opinion, the decision will be made by the Permanent Observer.

7. The verdict of the Judging Committee will be final.

8. Non-prize-winning entries will not be returned unless specifically requested, and then within two months after the prizes are awarded. Requests for return of entries must be placed in the sealed envelope containing the pseudonym, and a stamped self-addressed envelope must be provided. The Permanent Observer reserves the right to keep at least one copy of each monograph entered.



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ESSAY CONTEST IN CELEBRATION OF
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The contest expires on January 19, 1977

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2 The competition is open to all young people between the ages of 15 and 21 for whom at least one parent is attached to the United Nations either as a member of a governmental delegation, the Secretariat, or an agency of the United Nations family.

3 The theme of the competition is the following:

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

The suggestions can be religious, humanistic, economic, cultural, political, technological, and/or scientific.

4 Entries must be received by the Coordinator, World Peace Day Celebration, Holy See Mission, 20 E. 72nd Street,

New York 10021 no later than December 15, 1976.

5 A committee invited by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations will judge the essays according to the following criteria:

- 1 the essay should be a significant and appropriate contribution to the theme of defending life.
- 2 the essay should be an exploration of the subject as a whole or of at least one important aspect of it based on personal reflection and research.
- 3 the essay should reveal a creative and imaginative approach to making peace through an emphasis on defending life.

Two winners will be selected. The decisions will be announced on or about World Peace Day, January 1, 1977.

6 As prizes, the two winning contestants will each be awarded: 1- a papal medal; 2- publication of the essay or excerpts of it, and broadcasting of the essay or a summary of it; 3- a round-trip ticket on Alitalia Airlines to Rome, plus living accommodations for 8 days in Rome, as well as an audience with the Holy Father. The winners will be accompanied on the Alitalia flight and throughout their stay in Rome by a representative of the Holy See Mission.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ESSAY CONTEST

- 1 All entrants in the contest are asked to submit a written composition of no more than 1000 words which will be presented orally by the two winners on January 19, 1977 before members of the United Nations community at Holy Family Parish Hall, 315 E. 47th Street, New York City.
- 2 The compositions must not have been published previously and should not have already been awarded prizes in other contests.
- 3 Five clearly legible typewritten, photocopied, or printed copies of each composition entered must be received at the following address: Coordinator, World Peace Day Celebration, 20 E. 72nd Street, New York 10021 on or before December 15, 1976.
- 4 The compositions can be written in French or English, the

two working languages of the Secretariat.

5 The composition must be anonymous. The author's name must in no way appear on it, not even on the outside cover containing the six separate copies. Each composition must be countersigned with a pseudonym, chosen by the contestant, which must be repeated on the cover of a sealed envelope, containing the author's name, surname, and address, together with a declaration that the contestant is a daughter or son of a person attached to the United Nations as stipulated above. This declaration must be signed by that parent.

6 The Judging Committee will be composed of 4 members; it will be chaired by the Coordinator of the contest; the members will be nominated by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See Mission staff and 2 members from the United Nations. In the event that the judges are evenly divided in their opinion, the decision will be made by the Permanent Observer.

7 The verdict of the Judging Committee will be final.

8 Non-prize-winning entries will not be returned unless specifically requested, and then within two months after the prizes are awarded. Requests for return of entries must be placed in the sealed envelope containing the pseudonym, and a stamped self-addressed envelope must be provided. The Permanent Observer reserves the right to keep at least one copy of each monograph entered.

MESSAGE DE SA SAINTETÉ
LE PAPE PAUL VI
POUR LA CÉLÉBRATION
DE LA « JOURNÉE DE LA PAIX »
1^{er} Janvier 1977

SI TU VEUX LA PAIX
DEFENDS LA VIE

JOURNEE DE LA PAIX 1977

SI TU VEUX LA PAIX, DEFENDS LA VIE



Compassion - Father-
Champion - Brother
Perfection - Friend





SECRETARIAT OF STATE

No. 318.526

FROM THE VATICAN,

AR
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1977
J in passed FMB by phone on 2/2
AR 2/2

Dear Dr Waldheim,

The Holy Father has given me the pleasant task of acknowledging on his behalf your kind letter thanking him for the text of his Message for the celebration of the World Day of Peace 1977.

His Holiness is indeed grateful for the sentiments which you were good enough to express with regard both to the Message and to his sponsorship of the Day of Peace. He takes the opportunity to renew his fervent good wishes for the work of the United Nations Organization, upon which he once more invokes the abundance of God's blessings.

I am happy to have the occasion to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

+ J. Card. Villot

The Honourable Dr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations Organization
New York


Yas W FM

Secretary-General

apparently you have tentatively agreed to make concluding remarks (10 min. approx.) at the youth panel, sponsored jointly by the Holy See Mission and the Holy Family Parish, which Cardinal Cooke will preside:

January 19, 6 pm

May we accept definitely ?


F. Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel

15.12.

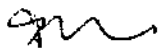
Yas W TM

Secretary-General

apparently you have tentatively agreed to make concluding remarks (10 min. approx.) at the youth panel, sponsored jointly by the Holy See Mission and the Holy Family Parish, which Cardinal Cooke will preside:

January 19, 6 pm

May we accept definitely ?


F. Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel

15.12.



Rec'd 21-1-77

Holy See

[Handwritten signature]

N.590/76

January 19, 1977

Dear Mr. Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your note of December 23, 1976, in which you transmitted a letter to His Holiness Pope Paul VI by the Secretary-General. This is to inform you that this correspondence has been forwarded to the Vatican.

With my best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature of Msgr. Giovanni Cheli]

Msgr. Giovanni Cheli

Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

Mr. Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel
Special Assistant to Secretary-General
United Nations, Room 3802C
New York, New York 10017

Nuove adesioni al messaggio del Papa per la pace

Espressioni di gratitudine e di apprezzamento per l'iniziativa pontificia, da parte del Re di Spagna, del Presidente della Bolivia e di esponenti di organizzazioni internazionali

Continuano a pervenire in Vaticano messaggi di adesione alla « Giornata della Pace » da parte di governanti e altre personalità. Il Re di Spagna Juan Carlos ha manifestato la sua adesione con il seguente telegramma:

Santidad con profunda emoción he tenido conocimiento del paternal Mensaje de Vuestra Santidad con ocasión de la X Jornada Mundial de la Paz bajo el lema si quieres la paz, defiende la vida. La dignidad de toda vida humana y su defensa en toda situación es el justo fundamento de la verdadera paz aspiración suprema de nuestra civilización alcanzable sólo a través de la justicia y la verdad. Es mi deseo adherirme con el Gobierno y con el pueblo español a la noble y feliz iniciativa de Vuestra Santidad en defensa una vez más del

mensaje de paz entre todos los hombres que el Señor anunció a la humanidad. Muy Santo Padre de Vuestra Santidad devotísimo hijo

JUAN CARLOS
Rey

Il Presidente della Repubblica di Bolivia, Hugo Banzer Suarez, ha manifestato al Papa la sua riconoscenza con la seguente lettera:

Eminentísimo Santo Padre:

A través de su ilustre representante en Bolivia, Monseñor José Laqueglia, he tenido la alegría de recibir Vuestro sentido Mensaje a los « Hombres ilustres y responsables », a los « Hombres innumerables y desconocidos », a los « Hombres Amigos », con motivo del adveni-

miento de un nuevo año. Ese Mensaje ha llegado hasta lo más hondo de mi espíritu y quiero estar entre los primeros que se adhieran con toda sinceridad al llamado que hacéis en procura de perseguir y alcanzar una Paz verdadera para toda la humanidad, especialmente en esta hora en la que, como Vuestra Emi-nencia lo señala, « el concepto de la Paz, como ideal que dirige la actividad efectiva de la sociedad humana, parece sucumbir ante la fatal fuerza superior de la incapacidad del mundo a gobernarse en la Paz y con la Paz ».

Bolivia ha sido —y sigue siendo— una Nación eminentemente pacifista. Si alguna vez se vió envuelta en un conflicto, no fue por su voluntad ni por su iniciativa. Aún así, acabó

por se encerrada en medio del continente sin una válvula de escape o de respiro. Quiera Dios que ese espíritu sea comprendido por quienes tienen en sus manos la responsabilidad de enmendar una casi centenaria injusticia.

La Vida es otro de los derechos a los que mi Patria se aferra con fe y esperanza. En un extenso territorio rico en recursos, no podemos desperdiciar la vida humana. Al contrario, defenderla es nuestra misión primordial por cuanto de ello depende dar a cada cual lo que en justicia le corresponde.

De ahí que, cuando Vuestra Emi-nencia insta en su grato Mensaje a defender la Vida y la Paz, no pode-

CONTINUAZIONE DALLA PRIMA PAGINA

mos menos que sentirnos partícipes de esa preocupación y ofrecer nuestros humildes servicios para contribuir con todas nuestras fuerzas a la común lucha por acabar con los males que aun aquejan a la humanidad.

Agradezco, pues, sinceramente, a Vuestra Eminencia el envío de su maravilloso Mensaje que nos servirá de luz en el camino del bien en provecho de nuestro pueblo.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterarle nuestros fervientes deseos de bienestar, salud y prosperidad para 1977, con nuestro sentimientos de admiración y profundo respeto.

Genl. HUGO BANZER SUAREZ
Presidente de la República

Il Segretario Generale delle Nazioni Unite, Kurt Waldheim, ha fatto pervenire al Santo Padre il seguente messaggio:

Your Holiness, I am most grateful to you for sending me the text of your message on the celebration of the Day of Peace, 1 January 1977.

This message reminds us all, in forceful and eloquent terms, of the moral imperative to persevere in the search for peace, regardless of obstacles and setbacks. Your words can only strengthen our commitment to a continuing struggle to establish conditions leading toward peace and other basic goals of the United Nations. Your own dedication has been a steady source of inspiration to those opposed to the frequent frustrations of the peace-keeper and peacemaker.

In our turbulent times there are seemingly endless forms of violence and disorder that work against the

establishment of a true peace. In the circumstances, it is more important than ever to renew our commitment to promoting peaceful co-operation as the prevailing way of life among nations and peoples. It is in this context and spirit that I wish to express my deep appreciation for your sponsorship of the World Day of Peace and your eloquent message in celebration of it.

I also wish to take this opportunity to assure Your Holiness that we at the United Nations shall persist in the continuing effort to contain conflict, to control armaments, to promote co-operation, and to build a more equitable economic and social world order.

Accept, Your Holiness, the assurance of my highest esteem and consideration.

KURT WALDHEIM

Alle adesioni da parte di esponenti di organizzazioni internazionali si sono aggiunte oggi quelle del Direttore Generale della F.A.O. Edouard Saouma e del Direttore Generale dell'IAIEA. Sigvard Eklund. Il Direttore Generale della F.A.O. assicura nella sua lettera che l'organizzazione terra ben presente come fonte di ispirazione il tema della Giornata, consapevole che la vita è un valore fondamentale da porre alla base di tutte le attività umane. Il Direttore Generale dell'Agenzia Internazionale per l'Energia Atomica esprime a sua volta per lettera la sua gratitudine al Papa e sottolinea l'importanza degli insegnamenti di Paolo VI sulla necessità della pace, una convinzione che è alla base di tutte le attività dell'Agenzia, la quale, in collaborazione con l'organizzazione UNIDO, celebrerà la Giornata il 18 gennaio prossimo.



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Rec'd of 26-1-77
Holy See
SS.
- RA
- 24/1

January 20, 1977

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Your Excellency:

As we rejoice after the World Peace Day celebration last evening, we recall with great satisfaction your presence among us. Your participation in this program is a great source of stimulation and encouragement to us in our work to advance the cause of peace. The Holy Father also is deeply grateful to you for your interest and concern in this effort to attract the minds and hearts of all men to peace-making.

On behalf of the Planning Committee and our staff, I wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for your important message. Your ideas on the role of institutions in on the pursuit of peace seem to us a beautiful and logical conclusion to the hopes and dreams expressed by the panel of youth speakers and a challenge to our audience when they heard that "peace is the business of society as a whole". We are particularly grateful that your schedule permitted you to stay for the dinner. Our panelists from the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus were especially pleased at the opportunity that the dinner afforded them to visit with you.

May I assure you once more, Your Excellency, of our wholehearted cooperation in your tasks as leader of the United Nations and of our continued prayers for your intentions and for your family.

With cordial best wishes and with our deepest gratitude for your enthusiastic and personal involvement in the World Peace Day celebration.

Sincerely,

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli

MR/jm - cc: SG

b/f: RA/AR/JPB/FMG/MP/IL

29 January 1977

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 19 January 1977 enclosing the clipping from the "L'Osservatore Romano"s issue of January 10-11, 1977, which published my letter to His Holiness Pope Paul VI on the occasion of the World Day of Peace, 1977. Your thoughtfulness in sending me this cutting was very much appreciated.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, J.C.D., D.D.
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations
New York

Handwritten: Holy See

MC/jeb - cc:SG ✓
b/f: RA/AR/JPB/MP/IL
File: Gifts received

2 December 1977

Dear Monsignor Cheli,

Thank you for your letter of 29 November 1977,
and for the enclosed copies of the souvenir booklet
of the World Peace Day Celebration 1977.

I very much appreciate your sharing this useful
publication with me and welcome your efforts to
distribute it to those for whom it may be of special
interest and importance, particularly young people.
May I also take this opportunity to thank you for
your kind assurance of continued support for the
work of the world Organization.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

The Right Reverend
Monsignor Giovanni Cheli, JCD, DD.
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations
New York

TODAY'S MISSAL

Music Issue

1973

et su-per ni-ven c

me- i, De- us, * se-cūndum



N.41/77

January 31, 1977

Dear Secretary-General,

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter from the Secretary of State on behalf of His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

With my personal best regards.

Giovanni Cheli

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Rec'd 1. XII. 77
1-12

MC
Thank you letter
for 1-9's signature cup
FMG

RA
1/12

November 29, 1977

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Your Excellency:

We are pleased to present you with copies of the souvenir booklet of the World Peace Day celebration, 1977 which our generous friends and benefactors in the United Nations community have made possible. We hope it will recall for you a pleasing and significant moment when the "generation gap" was closed on a topic so important to all of us.

It might interest you to know that we are distributing the booklet to all the participants, to friends of our mission, to those whom we think are particularly interested in the peace-making efforts of youth, and to the delegates in the Third Committee where the resolutions concerning participation of youth at the United Nations will be voted on, and to many members of the United Nations family. Please feel free to call on us if you would like us to make it available to others.

May we assure you once more of our continued cooperation in our work and of our prayers for your intentions.

Sincerely,

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli

sjr



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
THE OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER
OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

*To encourage and
support the
participation of
Youth
at the
United Nations*

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE
HOLY SEE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
20 East 72nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

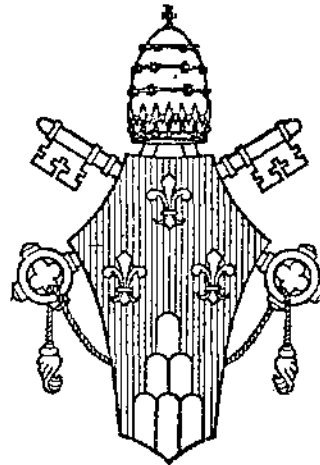
His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations



PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD PEACE DAY CELEBRATION

1977



"IF YOU WANT PEACE, DEFEND LIFE"

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE PAUL VI

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
DAY OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 1977

DEDICATED
TO ALL
PEACEMAKERS

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Printed as a courtesy for the Holy See Mission to the United Nations by the United Nations Meditation Group.



PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Greetings to all Peace-makers:

The World Peace Day Celebration, 1977, marks the tenth time that His Holiness, Pope Paul VI has invited the peoples of the world to begin the year with a renewed dedication to peace. Since tenth anniversaries are especially important dates in the life of any community, we have celebrated this event at the United Nations in a particular way: by listening to youth. We have asked young people to reflect on the Holy Father's Peace Day message and to share with us their responses so that, having the benefit of their youthful insights, peace-makers at the United Nations might gain fresh ideas and new wisdom to manage the challenges of peace-making.

We are happy to be able to respond to the request of the essay-contest Judges that the summaries of the essays of the eight honorable mention winners be published with the essays of the prize-winners, Ms. Rebecca Gauci and Ms. Jeanne Leslie Kenney. In this way, these young voices can be heard beyond the limits of the World Peace Day Celebration at Holy Family Parish Hall on January 19, 1977, and outside the confines of the offices of the Judges.

We express our personal gratitude to all who cooperated so generously with the Holy See Mission at the United Nations in this modest effort to do honor to Pope Paul VI's 10 years of summoning us to peace, and to celebrate peace-makers, particularly young peace-makers, all over the world.

Monsignor Giovanni Cheli
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

INTRODUCTION

by

SISTER JANET RICHARDSON

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF PEACE

COORDINATOR, WORLD PEACE DAY CELEBRATION

In 1966, Pope Paul VI established January 1 as a World Day of Peace, and since that time, in annual statements, the Pontiff has called upon the peoples of the world to begin the year by renewing their dedication to peace, and has expressed his views on peace and peace-making. In different countries around the world, people have celebrated World Peace Day in various ways. Each year, the Holy See Mission at the United Nations has sponsored programs for the United Nations community to invite the attention of this group to the Pope's message concerning peace.

In the message for the Day of Peace in 1977, the theme that Pope Paul chose, "If you want peace, defend life", invited the peoples of the world to ask themselves: do we want peace or are we resigned to a society and a civilization without peace? He asserted that peace and life go together; peace protects and develops life while life provides peace with its content and "subject". The term life was used throughout the text in the sense of mental and physical life, and the defense of life was considered to be the protection and promotion, in the human person endowed with an exalted dignity, of the good of every living being and of the whole living being.

In the statement, Pope Paul dealt essentially with three points: defense of life, healing of life, and promotion of life. He treated issues on the United Nations agenda such as war, hunger, and population, condemning with special strength torture, terrorism, and certain evils of the penal and prison systems.

At the Holy See Mission, when we began preparations for the World Peace Day Celebration, we were aware that the United Nations community is constantly being summoned to look to the future. Indeed, the growth of the United Nations is in the hands of those who are the youth of today. It is imperative therefore for those of us who believe in the United Nations and who are committed to its future to insure the participation of the youth of today.

Therefore, the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations in collaboration with the United Nations and with Holy Family Parish initiated an essay contest for young people of the United Nations

community. The objectives of the contest were to promote an interest in the United Nations among youth and to give young people the opportunity to share their creative ideas and new approaches to the challenges of the future with their elders in the United Nations family. The contest called for an original essay to be delivered orally at the World Peace Day Celebration, January 19, 1977, at the Holy Family Parish Hall. The competition was open to all young people for whom at least one parent was attached to the United Nations either as a member of a governmental delegation, the Secretariat, or a specialized agency. The theme of the competition was the following:

"If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: 'If you want peace, defend life'?"

The suggestions could be economic, cultural, political, technological, and/or scientific.

A committee invited by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations judged the essays according to the following criteria:

1. the essay should be a significant and appropriate contribution to the theme of defending life;
2. the essay should be an exploration of at least one important aspect of the subject based on personal reflection and research;
3. the essay should reveal a creative and imaginative approach to making peace through an emphasis on defending life.

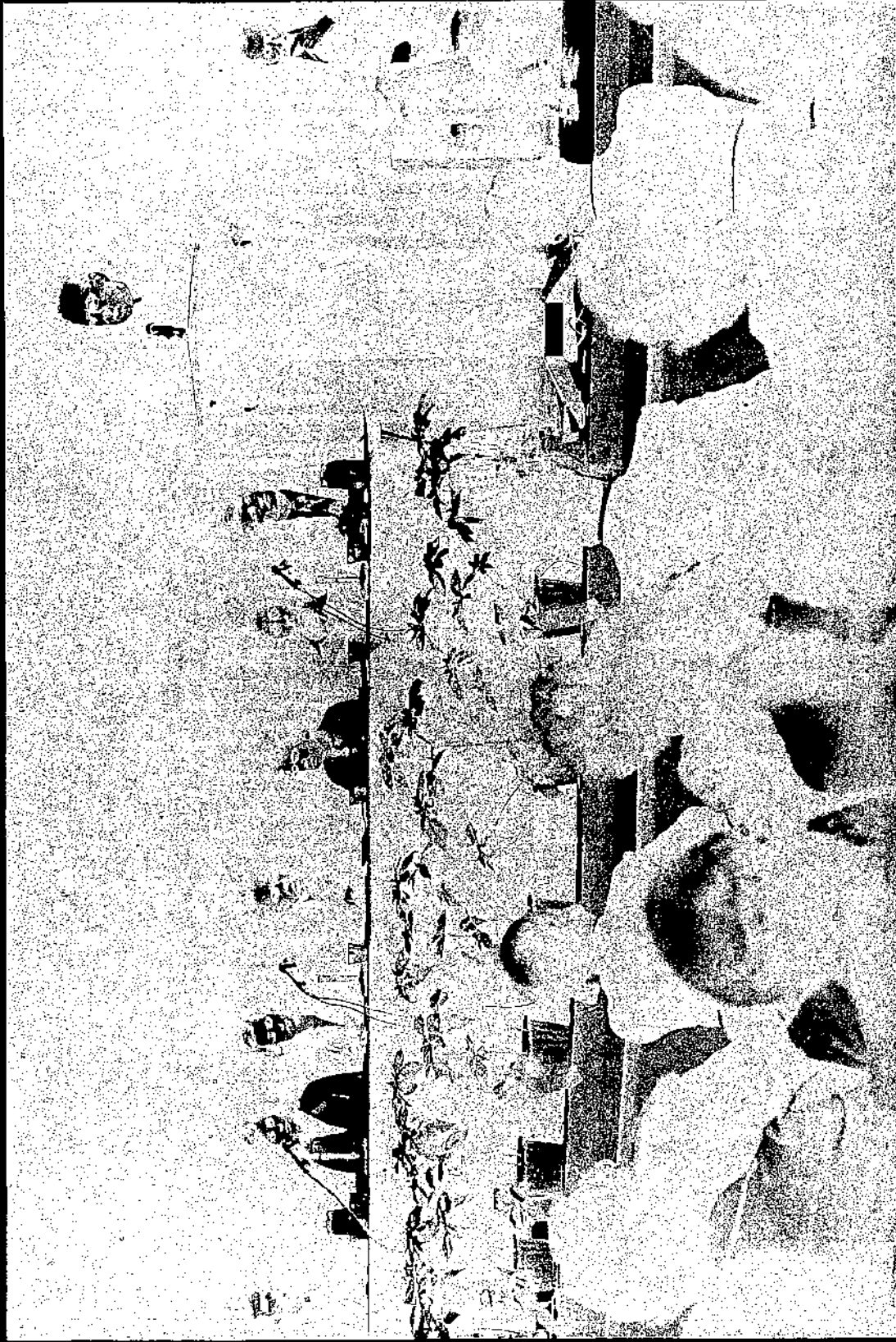
The two winning contestants were Ms. Rebecca Gauci and Ms. Jeanne Leslie Kenney. As prizes, they received a papal medal, publication of the essay, a private audience with His Holiness Pope Paul VI, round-trip air-flight on Alitalia Airlines to Rome and 8 days accommodations there in the company of the Coordinator of the World Peace Day Celebration.

There were 8 other papers which were of such high quality that the Judges arranged to award them an honorable mention, publication here of summaries of their essays, and a papal medal conferred, at a reception in their honor, by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations.

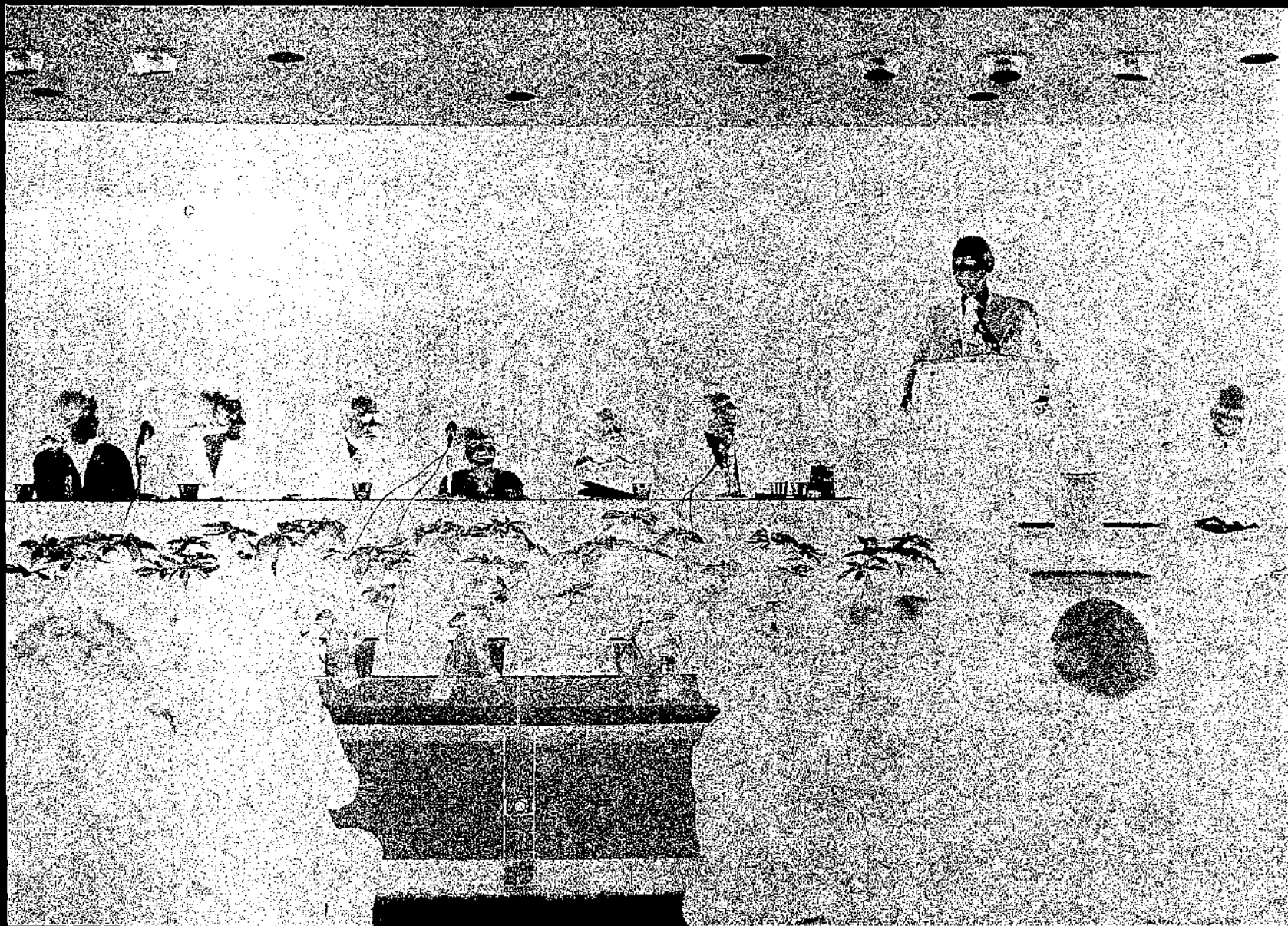
The Holy See Mission at the United Nations joins with those groups who would like to attract the interest of young people to the United Nations. One of these groups is the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus. It was fitting that members of this organization be invited to participate in the World Peace Day Celebration. Therefore, Ms. Eunice Reddick, of the International Student Movement for the United Nations and Mr. Will van den Hoonaard of the Baha'i International Community presented their reflections on the message of Pope Paul VI on the panel with the two essay contest winners.

The opportunities for peace-making are multiple in the contemporary world where violence, injustice, and sorrow are routine, and there are many persons who have deliberately selected to devote their energies and their time to peace-making. The Coordinator of the World Peace Day Celebration is privileged to work closely with some of them in preparing this program. By their generous and effective collaboration, they add new responsibilities to their activities. We wish to express again our gratitude and appreciation to the many peace-makers who shared their talents and ideas, their skills and their materials so that the World Peace Day Celebration at the United Nations could bring people together to renew the inspiration and the dedication to peace-making. We thank all those who encouraged and supported the publication of this commemorative booklet: Mr. Garvey Laurent, Sr. Rosalie McQuaide, Mr. Robert Muller, Ms. Dottisie Sutherland, and the staff at the Holy See Mission.

"Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall see God."



His Eminence Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York, Host for the World Peace Day Celebration at Holy Family Auditorium, E. 47th Street, New York City, January 19, 1977, presents the Opening Remarks. On the stage, l. to r.: Rev. James Nieckarz, M.M., master of ceremonies; Jeanne Kenney and Rebecca Gauci, essay contest winners; His Excellency Mr. Berensado Vunibobo, Ambassador to the United Nations from Fiji; Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney, Panel Moderator; Eunice Reddick and Will van den Hoonard, United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus. At the right, His Excellency, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General, United Nations.



His Excellency, Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General, United Nations, addresses the World Peace Day Celebration, Holy Family Auditorium, E. 47th Street, New York City, January 19, 1977. Panelists l. to r. Jeanne Kenney and Rebecca Gauci, essay contest winners; His Excellency Mr. Berenado Vunibobo, Ambassador from Fiji; Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney, Panel Moderator; Eunice Reddick and Will van den Hoonaard, United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus. At right, His Eminence, Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York and Host for the Celebration.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

by

HIS EMINENCE TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK

Mr. Secretary-General Waldheim, Monsignor Cheli, Dr. Rooney, distinguished guests, members of the panel and friends. We come together this evening as guests of the Holy See's Mission to the United Nations and of Holy Family parish to observe the Tenth Annual appeal of Pope Paul for all men of good will to work together for World Peace.

I remember well, eleven years ago, the historic visit of the Holy Father to the United Nations at the invitation of the then Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Pope's address to the General Assembly. On that occasion, Pope Paul referred to the United Nations as representing "the obligatory path of modern civilization and of world peace." "You mark a stage in the development of mankind," the Pope told the delegates of the Assembly, "from now on retreat is impossible; you must go forward."

In his address at that time, the Holy Father stressed the need for the nations of the world to give the very highest priority to the fundamental issue of "Respect for Life," to the guarantee of basic human rights to every man, woman and child; above all, the right to life.

I believe that this is still the issue that challenges the human family on this Tenth Observance of World Peace Day. The theme Pope Paul has proposed for this year of 1977, "If you want Peace defend Life," reminds us that there is a direct relationship between the concept men have of human life and peace. Peace and Life, we are reminded, are supreme values and, like so much in our world today, they are interdependent. We cannot hope to enjoy the one without all of us working effectively for the other. Nor can life be privileged for some at the expense of the oppression or deprivation of other human beings.

On this United Nations World Day of Peace Observance, the insight offered by Pope Paul is immediately apparent - whatever threatens human life threatens human peace.

War is such a threat. But so also are hunger, crime, violence and anything that suppresses even one person's rights. True peace can only exist in a climate where the dignity of every human life is recognized and upheld.

I cannot hesitate, therefore, to name another threat to human life - abortion. Like war, like hunger, like crime, like violence, abortion, too, is a suppression of rights. It not only threatens human life; it destroys it.

If we are to be consistent in that pursuit of peace, we must defend life - from all that threatens it: war, hunger, crime, violence, suppression of rights, and yes, abortion.

If you want peace, defend life!

It is most appropriate that this evening the Holy See's Mission to the United Nations gives special emphasis to the important participation of young people in the quest for peace in our world. When we think of the contribution of young people to the human experience we readily think of dedication to ideals; we think of optimism and hope, of enthusiasm and energy and we realize how essential their role is as we strive for a world order based on justice and respect for the rights of all men, especially the right to life.

For my part, I am optimistic and hopeful for the future. I believe in the resourcefulness and the resilience of the human family created in God's image and likeness; the capacity of the human spirit to change and adapt. I believe strongly with Pope Paul that "Peace is Possible." My optimism, my enthusiasm, indeed my faith in the future is enhanced by the interest and the presence here this evening of these young people. The future, in a very real sense, is in their hands. The message of the Gospel, the Good News, is essentially a message of optimism and hope; Our Lord said, "I have come that you might have life and have it more abundantly." (Jo. 10:10). In our efforts to build a world order based on justice and peace we cannot limit our horizon to that of natural vision alone; it is necessary to recognize the supernatural dimension of man; the whole man, body and spirit. The effort for justice and peace, the greatest work of the human enterprise, calls for a deep, personal faith; faith in God and faith in one another as brothers and sisters in this one human family. May the prayer of St. Francis serve as a guide in our efforts to realize this moral unity, Lord, make us instruments of Your Peace.

An Introduction

to the

Panel

by

MIRIAM THERESA ROONEY

Panel Moderator

Adviser, Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See

May it please Your Eminence, Mr. Secretary-General, and Distinguished and Dear Friends of Peace:

This is the tenth time our Holy Father, Pope Paul, has given us a message of peace for the beginning of the New Year. He himself, as Shepherd and Pastor of the people of the whole world, recalls that after the last World War (and may we hope that indeed it will be the last) there was a deep desire for peace, and these aspirations, he notes, are a step up in the progress of humanity. They are like fresh spring leaves, he says, on which the pyramid of peace may be built, with a solid base and a lofty summit. But it must be built. It is not a dream nor an illusion. It is indeed a duty, and he pleads to the people in posts of responsibility, and to people, uncountable and unknown, to hear his appeal, because peace is possible.

The shadow of Hiroshima remains a vivid memory for this generation. And it is the message of death. The paradoxical novelty that must be proclaimed is not the old adage, "in the midst of peace, prepare for war." Rather, if we are to understand the dynamics of progress, we cannot continue to plead pseudoconvictions, not even reasons of state. We can no longer permit the arms race, which is deadly. Our task is to build and to protect life if we would do our part to build peace and to make all things new. The way of peace, the way of life, can write finer pages of history than have ever yet been known.

This year, in our meditations here at the United Nations, even though we celebrate the inauguration of a President tomorrow, we turn first, as the Pope urges, to the international scene and the people of the world, and we recall that no matter what we do to advance along the road to order, it is the new generation already born, that will have to carry on, for life or for death, if the order toward peace is not to be an illusion, or a dream. Often before, they have never been consulted, except to do as they are told, and so to die. This time, we look more closely at Hope. Therefore we have based our premise on a new departure and have ventured to ask some young people themselves what they would do, or at least recommend, if they were given an opportunity to be heard. And we ask you to share their thoughts in this programme.

To open the programme we call upon Miss Jeanne Leslie Kenney, now a student at Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts, the daughter of Mr. Robert Kenney, Chief of Publications in the United Nations Office of Public Information, and Mrs. Kenney.

The next prize winner you will hear is Miss Rebecca Gauci, graduate of the United Nations International School, who is going to Australia next month to enter the University there. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gauci of the Mission of Malta to the United Nations.

There were several other papers which were so good that the Judges regretted having to limit their choices to two, and they are to receive Honorable Mention and a Medal from the Holy Father for their participation.

To comment on the prize-winning papers we have asked Ms. Eunice Reddick, convenor of the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus last year, and representative of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations at the Youth Caucus this year.

Following Ms. Reddick we shall hear the comments of Mr. Will van den Hoonaard, from the Netherlands, Representative of the Baha'i International Community at the Youth Caucus.

Let us now clasp hands in greeting those who share this evening with us.

To provide a brief summary and response to the panelists, we shall hear from His Excellency, the Ambassador of Fiji, Mr. Berenado Vunibobo.

And for the concluding remarks of this Papal programme this year, "If you want Peace, defend Life," we call upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, to favor us.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

by



JEANNE LESLIE KENNEY

The message given by Pope Paul VI, in commemoration of World Peace Day, approaches the problem of peace as a constant challenge and an ongoing ideal we must dedicate ourselves to. At this stage in human 'civilization' we have only one day designated as World Peace Day, when we know we have the capabilities to make every day a Peace Day.

The most urgent issue affecting the peace of the world today is the defense of life against those who would manipulate and misuse it to ends that do not serve the causes of love and non-violence. The social philosopher, Gandhi, noted that "non-violence is the law of our species, as violence is the law of the brute". He added, "the spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law - to the strength of the spirit". People tried to dissuade Gandhi from advocating non-violence and truth in the world of politics and all worldly affairs, but they were unable to sway his dedication. He entered politics to experiment with his theory of non-violence and to establish its validity. In this, I think, he succeeded in setting an example for all people who have felt the need to replace and reform some of our current political and social priorities.

If my generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations, I would propose that it review its basic role in the world. It originated as an organization representing all the nations of the world for the purpose of a non-violent approach to international problems. The United Nations was established in the belief in the common dignity and welfare of all individuals, and in the belief in a sustained peace, not just an interlude between wars. Paramount among its concerns, the United Nations as an organization must deal with immediate crises and has an obligation to project long-term solutions to problems not fully understood and examined by individual countries.

I would propose to make the Security Council, the principal organ charged with maintaining peace, more representative of all the world's peoples.

Since the writing of the United Nations Charter, vast and complex changes in the world power structure have taken place, and these should, somehow, be reflected in decisions affecting world peace and security. Peace, if it is to be of lasting duration, demands the help of many thousands of my generation willing to direct their creative talents towards this goal - using existing structures and foundations, and creating new ones as needed.

The major problem confronting us today is that our values are upset and unclear. Many have been lost that need to be regained and re-evaluated to fit into our highly evolved and technologically complex world. Our eternal hope is to renew the spirit of reverence for our earth and all of its inhabitants.

We cannot make distinctions between economics and ethics. Economics that exploit and hurt the moral condition of an individual or nation are immoral. Disarmament cannot come unless the nations of the world cease to exploit one another. We must defend those who cannot defend themselves. We need to show our love and reverence for the uneducated and unsophisticated among us, and they, in turn, I believe, will have much to show us. The United Nations is a microcosm of the world. This small number of individuals has a responsibility to come to terms with a world ethic which is in agreement that we are all co-partners of this planet.

The idea of wealth as an end in itself, and wealth determining who is in power, must be changed to implement our values. The problems of economic conditions and the striving for money and positions of power have, to some extent, changed the very nature of our lives. During the Industrial Revolution in Europe in the nineteenth century, societies were uprooted, neighbourhoods and families moved, and an increased technological state caused much detachment and confusion among people.

Our technology has failed us in that it does not recognize the immensely creative resources and potential inherent in us. I feel that my generation, as distinct from any other, has the chance of using these fine gifts in a new and beneficial way.

We saw the useless destruction of Vietnam and saw films and heard stories of the destruction of World War I and World War II. We have become so accustomed to the idea of war and so repulsed by its contradictions that I feel we, as a generation, have the energy and determination to successfully control the brute drives of man which lead him to war.

Growth is a gradual process. In a child, it is only through stages that one discards childish notions of hate, greed and anger, and through service and love becoming truly an adult. So it is with nations as well. Many countries have bleak histories or segments of their history that are shameful. These countries must learn to get away from their pasts and grow into a more mature and responsible love for the whole of the earth.

God did not create boundaries and separate countries; it is all our own doing. A good example is the American Indian history. When the European white men and women came to America, they asked for religious asylum. The Indians accepted them and in return, the white man brought down upon the Indians a long and remorseless course of events: the destruction of their way of life, and the persecution and almost total annihilation of their peoples. Yet the spirit of the American Indians, their way of life, their intimate relationship with the earth could not be destroyed. Their example has survived and continues to teach us of their love for peace and for each other.

The designs of our lives and the future course of events are mysterious. We should not despair; I believe we all can enjoy the blessings of peace. Peace will not come about because of divine intervention. It is our responsibility to end racism, terrorism and useless killing. If we are to succeed, it must be without notions of personal gain or power. If we want peace, we must be willing to stand up and work towards defending life ... life not lived in fear but life based on a commitment towards mutual understanding and love.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

by



REBECCA GAUCI

Many of the problems currently facing the world and the United Nations derive from the short-sighted and prejudiced manner in which men refuse to recognize the needs of their fellowmen. It is this counter-productive lack of understanding which has led time and again to the horrors of war, torture, terrorism, and deprivation, for although a man will die in warfare to protect his own social group, he often will not lift a hand to help a needy member of another tribe, country, or continent.

It is an anthropological phenomenon that among most of the known primitive peoples it is considered murder to kill a fellow tribesman yet honourable to dispense with the life of an enemy warrior, presumably because group survival often necessitates competition with a neighbouring tribe for resources. Civilization progressed as warring factions learned to co-exist peacefully and work for the common good of all, increasing the number of people incorporated into and protected by each social group, and leading eventually to the present-day

nation-states still vying with each other in the same ways. If further progress is to be made and the present life-destroying evils abandoned, then once more the boundaries of each separate group must be extended, not merely to make more super-powers capable of exploiting the smaller nations, but to join all countries into one protectorate with a common goal: the defense of the life of every human being on the earth. Thus the words of Pope Paul VI, "If you want peace, defend life," may be seen as a revelation of the final goal which the world must set for itself if it is to survive in dignity.

Although the United Nations attempts to defend life, it cannot hope to succeed on a political level until the mental climate of the world changes and people are ready to bury their prejudices, renounce their past selfishness and start to look for solutions to the pressing problems of their fellowmen. The first step to be taken in this direction must be the impressing on the mind of every human being an understanding of the exalted potentials of every man and woman created, and the subsequent value of each life. Most people will grant this truth in theory; yet, growing up in a prejudiced society, children will almost inevitably assume the warped values of their elders and peers, and in their turn pass them on to their children. Thus, it seems that to break this positive feedback mechanism, attention should be focused where it will do the most good: on the young children whose minds are relatively untainted.

In attempting to eradicate racism, the United States have introduced such measures as the busing laws with this theory in mind. It has been found, however, that it is not enough to de-segregate schools because students seem to arrange themselves into segregated cliques within their de-segregated schools. I think that part of the problem lies in the fact that the students too strongly associate themselves with their own particular racial group.

It is in the international schools that this difficulty seems to have solved itself. The essential difference lies in the fact that where there are no distinct national or racial groups, students find themselves much freer to associate and make friends with whomsoever they please. It is my personal experience in six national and three international schools all over the world that this freedom leads to a very marked increase in international feeling and a priori respect for the differences and acknowledgement of the essential similarities to be found in all the peoples of the world irrespective of nationality, race, social status, or religion.

However, although the international schools provide such an excellent means for increasing international feeling, the students who attend them are a minute percentage of the total student body

of the world. As the movement of families outside their national borders keeps increasing for business and other reasons, more international-type schools will be founded, but this gradual change would be insufficient to produce any pronounced effect.

Therefore, I believe that the United Nations should emphasize the importance of the specialised agency, UNESCO, which must encourage the countries of the world to modify their school syllabi to accommodate more courses of an international nature. It is my experience that the humanities, and history in particular, are often taught from a very biased viewpoint with no reference to how other nations may interpret with quite different results a particular series of events. I think that insularity is detrimental to the aims of the United Nations for it is upon this minor vice that prejudice is often founded. On the contrary students should study how interdependent all nations have been in the past and to what extent they are likely to be in the future. This is not to say that national history may not be given greater stress than that of any other country, but that foreign influences be recognized for their true impact. Along the same lines, schools could perhaps be encouraged to offer courses on the United Nations itself.

Similarly, to lessen religious misunderstandings, I believe that, along with continuous studies of each student's religion, courses should be given on the other great systems of belief from different parts of the world. Once again, the similarities and the divergences due to cultural phenomena should be stressed.

I believe that an increase in internationalism, which the suggestions mentioned above could help to achieve, would, within even one generation, produce a significant change in peoples' perceptions of themselves as citizens of the world as well as of one particular nation. This change would certainly be of great benefit to the United Nations, for when people realize just how closely their values and aspirations match those of others in all the corners of the earth, they will consider their social group to be extended and afford the previously unknown people of foreign countries the protection given to members of their own little groups. That phenomenon would ensure a lessening of the possibility of future wars as inter-racial and cultural tensions ease off, leading eventually to a more permanent state of peace in a world knowingly united in the attainment of the common good. In other words, by educating the young to respect and understand other cultures, the United Nations will find its difficult tasks made much easier in the future as it will then have the consolidated and unconditional support of the men it will be trying to serve.

"Youth at the UN"

Panel Presentation

by

Eunice Reddick

United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus

First, I would like to thank the Holy See Mission for inviting members of the UN Headquarters Youth Caucus to speak in celebration of the World Day of Peace.

This invitation demonstrates the belief that we have something to contribute on the topic of peace as "young" people. But what is our constituency or the group with which we identify as youth, with a particular viewpoint or outlook on issues such as peace?

The UN refers to the age group between 15 and 24 in their definition of youth which does serve to narrow the population somewhat. But what is it that is shared across national, ethnic, social, geographic, and religious lines?

We are all "new" to adult life and are assuming greater responsibilities. We are constantly adjusting to new demands and adapting our ideals to realities, or rather, trying to change the so-called realities to fit our ideals. We possess tremendous energy and concern for the future. We look to our parents for guidance from their wisdom and experience, but we ask for a share of the responsibility in shaping our destinies. We are a generation of young people who have grown up without any security against a nuclear holocaust that would obliterate our dreams for a life ahead.

The "UN Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideas of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between People," set forth the following principle, that:

Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Small steps have been made towards making this principle a reality, but not enough to make use of the potential in youth to achieve peace and secure the future of humanity.

As we have seen on university campuses around the world and in liberation movements, young people can and want to be a positive influence in society, and have in many cases accelerated reform and development.

The UN has been concerned with the participation of youth in national and international development. However, efforts to increase youth participation have had to first overcome the tradition of policies and programs designed to serve youth and treat them as dependents and to solve problems as they arise, rather than working with young people to plan and implement projects geared towards long-term goals.

In 1969 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations. Such channels would ensure that UN projects would meet needs on a local level and formalize the participation of youth in the development of these projects.

Recommendations have been made through consultations with the specialized agencies, international youth organizations, and three convenings of the Secretary-General's Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth. An important recommendation made by the third Ad Hoc Advisory Group emphasized the need for the participation of youth at the national and regional levels in economic, social and cultural development, but that "this should not lead to neglect of other global issues of concern to young people, such as disarmament, security, apartheid, and colonialism."

We, as young people, view the struggle for peace as a part of our total concern. The focus of our attention and creative ability has been on the creation of a New Order. Just as the Pope has described peace as order or like a "flexible body that needs a stout skeleton to give it strength," youth have tried to create models which will promote peace and human advancement. Youth organizations are pursuing projects to educate and orient people to achieve peace. We need the channels for actual input to decision-making on the national and international levels.

The Secretary-General has recommended strengthening of communications with youth at the local, national and regional levels; increasing the availability of information on the UN and its activities; and increasing the access of youth to the formulation of UN policies.

To achieve these recommendations, greater coordination is needed within the UN system and between the UN and existing youth

organizations. New ways are needed for unorganized youth to express themselves and for youth from developing countries to participate to a greater extent on the international level.

Today, the existing channels include direct consultation with international youth NGOs, the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth NGOs and the UN Headquarters Youth Caucus. The Secretary-General has recommended that the Geneva Informal Meeting, in conjunction with the Youth Caucus, be recognized as a principal channel of communication between the UN and international youth organizations.

The Geneva Informal Meeting is an informal grouping of some 50 international youth or youth-related NGOs, most of whom have consultative status with ECOSOC or other parts of the UN system. These NGOs, which represent young people through national affiliates in every region of the world and encompass a broad spectrum of concerns and interests, have met regularly in Geneva since 1968, under the auspices of the UN Division of Social Affairs.

The UN Headquarters Youth Caucus was established in 1969 by a group of youth and youth-related NGOs working at UN Headquarters in New York. Through its Task Forces it has carried out projects of interest to the UN and youth, such as publication of the International Directory of Youth Internships with the UN and UN-related organizations, workshops on Habitat and a forthcoming workshop on energy. The Caucus meets monthly at UN Headquarters under the auspices of the UN Social Development Division.

Both GIM and the UNHYC are concerned with promoting the exchange of experience and views on major issues affecting young people, facilitating the organization of joint projects involving youth from various backgrounds, and serving as a channel of communication on issues of mutual concern between the UN system and a significant sector of organized youth.

It is important to note the Geneva Meeting's own definition of its raison d'être; it is "based on the premise that the UN system has an important role in the construction of a just and peaceful world, and that young people -- as the inheritors of that world -- have a right and duty to play their part in that process."

We believe that Peace is possible and that it is our duty: we have heard and understood the Pope's message and are putting it into action.

But what will the Member States do in ECOSOC or during the next General Assembly to constructively enhance the participation of youth in the shaping of our future? Is there a fear of the

potential of young people and their influence within and beyond national boundaries — a fear which we have seen manifested in the closing of universities and other attempts to silence youth?

During the last General Assembly, four resolutions were agreed upon which call for further reports and discussions. But the time has come for ACTION. Among possible focal points for action the following recommendations should be considered:

1. The creation of a UN World Youth Council which would strengthen and integrate the present youth meetings in Geneva and New York, and merge them into a more effective tool.
2. The Council could be a global youth forum to bring together youth representatives from NGOs, governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned with increasing the participation of youth in national development and international cooperation.
3. The proclamation of a UN World Youth Year to focus attention on the needs and aspirations of youth and foster dialogue on new approaches to youth concerns.
4. The creation of a central UN youth agency for better coordination of UN youth policies and programs. We already have a start towards this with the recognition of UN Volunteers during this last General Assembly as a major operational unit of the UN for the execution of youth programs. The central agency would work closely with a Youth Council or youth organizations.

As young people we would like to affirm our belief in the future of humanity and in the future of Life. The Pope likens the concept and institutions of the UN to fresh spring leaves of a tree; however, there can be little growth and development of the United Nations without the fertilization from the ideas and energy from the strength of the world's youth. Thank you.

"The Spiritual Dimension of Peace"

Panel Presentation

by

Will C. van den Hoonaard

United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus

A part of the Pope's message this year that we wish to expand on, and which merits our attention, is his reference to Pope John XXIII's words that human society is primarily a spiritual reality.

The world already - as a whole - recognizes the human brotherhood of interdependence. This is essentially a physical relationship which expresses itself through such areas of activity as economic cooperation and international programs for social development. What is of greater import is the spiritual brotherhood of mankind - a higher and more noble concept - on which peace can be truly built. The concept of the oneness of mankind is closely associated with this brotherhood, and it is the recognition of the unity of mankind which will establish peace. Many think that world peace comes before its unity, but in our view, unity needs to be established first before peace can work. It is with this in mind that we would like to refer you once again to the Pope's message referring to the "stout skeleton" which will give peace strength. This stout skeleton is indeed provided for when unity is established.

Well, we may ask, what is required to achieve unity? The most positive action any individual can undertake is the unfettered search after truth. This means that our eyes must be opened, so that harmful differences dividing peoples will be dispelled. This search after truth will make us realize that the foundation is one, thereby eliminating the prejudices that beset our world. Then we will also realize that the "fettters of imitation" are the ones that cause bloodshed and war and are at the heart of any attempt to find peace. The Pope's message speaks of the "immense arsenal of pseudo-convictions, empirical and utilitarian prejudices" which are the real obstacles that must be overcome. The task of youth in this age, therefore, is to exercise this independent investigation of truth. It is a responsibility that they, at the beginning of their adult life, should carry out. However, their task is not that of youth alone; it belongs to all humanity, and each one must, to his or her best capacity, fulfill this mission.

We are greatly aided in this task because of the opportunities that are particularly now in existence. These opportunities are given to mankind as a whole but it seems that youth, with their idealism, zeal, and energy, are especially suited to meet this task and to play their proper role in the world.

There have been tremendous advances in the world, and here we are speaking mainly of materialistic progress. Unfortunately, many people, including youth, are distracted by materialism, while the moral foundation of life is lagging. There is a need to bring a balance of the moral and material world, for especially today, materialism lends itself to tremendous destruction. It is by this lack of a moral standard that - to quote Pope Paul VI - the desire for peace "seems destined to succumb to an inevitable victory of the world's incapacity to govern itself".

It is therefore essential that young people apply the same spirit of search to the realm of human relationships and moral standards as they have to the material and physical plane of their existence. This process requires faith - a faith which is not dissimilar to the spirit of inquiry that underlies all our scientific investigations of the material world. Again, we are reminded of the Pope's message when he says that "faith is needed to discover the system of forces working within the whole human situation". It is this faith that needs to be rekindled.

RESPONSE
to the
PANELISTS
by

HIS EXCELLENCY, BERENADO VUNIBOBO, C.B.E.
AMBASSADOR FROM FIJI

Your Eminence, Mr. Secretary-General, Monsignor Cheli, Our Panelists, Excellencies and Friends:

Allow me first to say how privileged I am to be invited to participate at this function. I would also like, on behalf of all of us who have been invited, to thank our hosts.

The Theme of the Holy Father's message of the Year's Day of Peace is one full of meaning and has a profound message for all of us - irrespective of our national origins, our political and social traditions, our ideologies and religious affiliations; the call for Peace and the Defence of Life touches the very core of our existence both individually and collectively. Furthermore, no other body of men and women needs to be more responsive to this call than those of us involved in the United Nations Organisation.

If You Want Peace Defend Life:

Two of our essayists have tackled this theme from different angles. One, Miss Kenney, observed that "the major problem confronting us today is that our values are upset and unclear. Many have been lost that need to be regained and re-evaluated to fit into our highly evolved and technologically complex world. Our eternal hope is to renew the spirit of reverence for our earth and all of its inhabitants." It may be that technology itself and its marvels have in many ways dehumanized man. We often forget that a human being is a composite of many things, not only capable of physical actions, of love, of compassion, but also of hate, malice and rancour. These feelings are part of the current North-South dialogue about which no agreement has been reached. The reasons for this failure lie beyond politics and economics. To me the industrialized world has lost its soul; humanitarianism in my view is not enough to bridge the widening gap to restore to man his nobility as something more than a mere biological unit. For Peace to be sustaining and to be durable calls for sacrifice. It demands one to look over one's own fences. It demands a commitment which transcends one's own immediate

needs. But above all, it must begin within one's self. If we want peace then we must start within ourselves. Only then can we hope to transform others.

One other panelist, Miss Rebecca Gauci, emphasized the importance of the specialized agency, UNESCO, for she believes that the United Nations "cannot hope to succeed on a political level until the mental climate of the world changes and people are ready to bury their prejudices, renounce their past selfishness and start to look for solutions to the pressing problems of their fellow men".

Both panelists are searching for solutions even though recognizing the validity of the theme chosen by Pope Paul. This may be taken as a reflection of the ambiguity which often prevails in the world; some of it intentional; some, not so.

Peace and Life are so intimately involved that too often we become embroiled in semantics.

The Family as a unit needs peace for it to develop, to grow in an environment of love, of giving, and of sharing.

A community, a nation, and indeed the international community demand peace if we are to protect human lives from the threat of famine, of disease, of death by nuclear holocaust, by fratricidal conflicts.

Yet, countries continue to be divided; the purchase of armaments, the proliferation of nuclear technology, overt and covert intelligence work, the use of economic muscle to bring nations to heel are but manifestations of the absence of peace in ourselves and in the world at large. While people starve, we either refuse help or discourage farmers to grow food. While many lack adequate water supply, we spend billions on armaments and other ornaments of self-aggrandisement.

While we talk of the family, while we talk of the sacredness of human lives, we at the same time mount campaigns for the destruction of human lives.

Coming through, however, I believe, is a message of hope, of optimism, and of faith in the future.

Our panelists have surveyed all the important areas that are of concern to the United Nations: disarmament, famine, disease control to name but a few. The concern and awareness shown by the panelists augur well for the future. While publicity is given to the young who broke the rules, we have only too frequently ignored and take for

granted the sensitivity and awareness of many of our young people towards the problems which beset the world community. One of them mentioned UNESCO. This gives me the opportunity to pay tribute to the great humanitarian work carried out by the specialised agencies. They too are taken for granted. While their contributions go unsung, anything that is said or done in the United Nations proper is given publicity.

The United Nations has many critics and detractors. It would be difficult to contemplate a world without the United Nations. For despite all its problems, all its limitations, it remains the only forum where the community of nations can come together to sort out their problems.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

of

HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. KURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Your Eminence, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests:

The problem of peace has engaged religious leaders, moralists, philosophers, poets, and humanists from all cultures and walks of life throughout history. I have little doubt that in every age the need for peace has seemed to be compelling and urgent. Yet there can be no doubt whatever that the requirement for peace in our own times is wholly without historical precedent. A major war today would raise an issue that we don't even know how to think about: the very survival of the human race as we have known it. We therefore owe grateful thanks to His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, for his initiative in designating this annual World Peace Day which we are gathered here to celebrate. World Peace Day encourages the organization of enlightening events like this one, and it serves to concentrate our minds and hearts and prayers on the inescapable imperative of defending, preserving and strengthening the peace of the world. I want to thank the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, the Rt. Reverend Giovanni Cheli and all those associated with the Holy See Mission and with the Holy Family Parish who have contributed to the organization of this commemoration of World Peace Day.

It is evident that moral, philosophical, and religious impulses toward peace must find tangible and material expressions if they are to influence events in the every-day world. Such expressions are most likely to emanate from the institutions through which we pursue our political and social purposes. I therefore should like to devote my brief remarks to the role of institutions in the pursuit of peace.

The United Nations is the first such organization that comes to mind. It was conceived in the dark days of history's worst war; it was created primarily to preserve and repair the future peace; and it remains today - three decades later - as the only global institution with a specific mandate for peacekeeping and peacemaking in the world community of nations. Indeed as we meet today, United Nations peace-keeping forces are on round-the-clock duty in the Middle East and Cyprus - and we can all sleep better in the knowledge that they are there.

I have said before that the job of being Secretary-General of the United Nations involves the most fascinating and, at the same time, the most frustrating work in the world. It is fascinating because of the daily challenge of struggling toward the goals of the United Nations. One cannot fail to be

inspired by the vision of a world working co-operatively toward social justice and fundamental freedoms for all peoples. Every step forward is a source of great satisfaction. This work also is frustrating, of course, because it is so desperately difficult to make satisfactory progress toward these goals within periods of time that seem reasonable to us. Those who serve and support the United Nations therefore need, on the moral level, a steady faith in the goals of the Charter and, on the pragmatic level, an equally steady commitment to the importance of taking the next feasible step forward, however short and difficult that step turns out to be in practice.

But I want to stress the point that the problem of peace cannot be confined to the United Nations or any other single institution that we could imagine. The goals of the Charter themselves - peace, social progress, and human rights - are increasingly interlocked with each other. So are the nations of this interdependent world. Moreover, we are caught up in multiple transitions of a profound nature which are inherently disorderly.

Both industrial and developing societies are undergoing deep social change. A vast political transformation has redrawn the map of the world and tripled the number of sovereign States belonging to the United Nations. A major restructuring of the world economy is in an early stage of evolution.

So it is manifest that this final quarter of the twentieth century will be a most complex and dangerous passage of history. And if the peace is to be secured during these turbulent times we must learn much more about how to manage social change in a peaceful, just, and humane manner. This is why responsibility for peace, especially for creating conditions conducive to peace, extends to the institutions of society as a whole - to governmental agencies at all levels, to private institutions of many kinds, to church and business and labour and citizen groups. In this context, the search for peace takes on almost endless dimensions.

To extend help to the disadvantaged - to reduce injustice and discrimination - to spread knowledge and share skills - to be protective of basic human rights - to choose dialogue over confrontation - to honour social and cultural diversity: these are but a very few among endless ways to promote social change that is peaceful and humane, and thus among the many tools for the construction of peace.

Thus, peace is a task that must, ultimately, engage in one way or another a very broad spectrum of the institutions through which societies manage their local, national, and transnational affairs. For it is through the diverse workings of our institutional systems - their policies and actions, their successes and failures - that societies translate moral values into social action. Thus, it is not rhetoric but realism to declare that peace is the business of society as a whole, and of all those individuals in the society who play a role in the endless decisions that shape its course.

HONORABLE MENTION

HAS BEEN

AWARDED

TO

ARTURO CHAVEZ

GISELLA CHAVEZ

PHILIP CORRADINI

NANCY DI CICCO

CHRISTINE ENDRST

HENRY IGWEBE

JOSEPH LAGALIA

YASANTHA PUSSEGODA

THEIR ESSAYS IN SUMMARY ARE ON THE

FOLLOWING PAGES

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



ARTURO CHAVEZ

SUMMARY OF HIS ESSAY

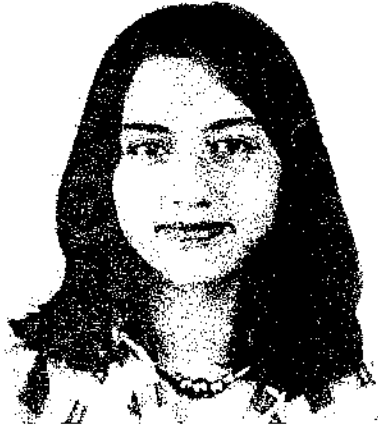
This is my plan for global peace. If everyone formulated some plan, peace would be attained.

Every country longs for peace and tranquility. All countries, at least the most powerful, must cooperate and work for the well-being of the world. I propose that countries which have important natural resources such as oil, food, minerals refuse to sell their products to any nation causing hostilities. Once this is done on a world-wide basis, every country would be in need of every other country, for no country is totally self-sufficient. The resulting situation would be one of mutual need and interdependence in the entire world. Thus wars will become non-existent. Hostile feelings, unexpressed, will soon abate. If the opportunity to experience peace is given, everyone will realize the importance of peace and will avoid war. The potential for obtaining peace is within us all, and if everyone made a step in that direction, then global peace would be a reality.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



GISELLA CHAVEZ

SUMMARY OF HER ESSAY

The United Nations should redefine its objectives in a truly honest manner, particularly in regard to peace and to life's values, and then put them into effect throughout the world.

Peace refers to respect, understanding, trust, humility, love, uniting and sharing of ideals, of goals, and of prosperity. Material and moral altruism should be our guide.

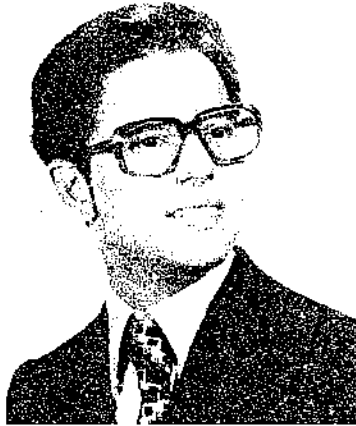
Life and peace form a cycle: without peace, there would be no life, and without life, there would be no peace. Life must be respected from conception until death. In this manner we obtain inner peace, peace in society and with God.

The goals of the United Nations are noble and beautiful, but their implementation must be improved.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



PHILIP CORRADINI

SUMMARY OF HIS ESSAY

The goals of the United Nations Charter must be firmly pursued. The potential for good in the Charter must be fully realized. The framework already exists, but there appears to be reluctance or apathy in making use of the United Nations or in developing it.

Young people are deeply concerned about the future because there is a lack of any breakthrough in the efforts to stop and reverse the arms race. The world seems to forget that the fundamental purpose of the Charter is the maintenance of peace and protection of the dignity of humanity.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



NANCY DI CICCIO

SUMMARY OF HER ESSAY

According to modern thought, the state of peace is that of a society not at war. Therefore, the goal of the United Nations is to stop all existing wars and to eliminate future wars. Since war is caused by lust for power and goods, United Nations' peace-keeping forces might, through an impartial mediator, enter areas where hostilities are imminent.

Peace established, we can devote our efforts to curing such atrocities as hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease. UNICEF and UNESCO should be expanded since children are the hope of the world. Money for these agencies should be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations and dispersed solely according to need.

In man's infinite mind, the United Nations is only one small thought, but one large beginning.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



CHRISTINE ENDRST
SUMMARY OF HER ESSAY

A person's single most cherished possession is life. Young people today are free and willing to attempt to assimilate into various ways of life. They are anxious to be educated and to learn to make crucial decisions for themselves and their society.

Among all the human needs, we note that it is necessary to feel content and at peace with the self before one can contend with the environment. An individual must evaluate his/her beliefs. He/she must feel that work is useful and fulfilling. One must feel related to others. Cooperation among human beings is as important as personal self-acceptance. The feeling of wanting to help others less fortunate is man's ultimate purpose. We should share all the worthy gifts of our souls, and, hopefully, see to it that each person in this world does not die without achieving personal interior peace.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



HENRY IGWEBE

SUMMARY OF HIS ESSAY

I suggest that the Secretary-General change the Security Council: instead of five permanent members, five countries should be elected for a period of one year. The veto power should not be restricted to a certain few countries; others should have this chance also.

The cause of war is the threat of one nation directed to another. Such threats should be stopped, and a way should be found for people to co-operate. The collective efforts of all nations should be used against a nation starting a war.

People should be given a chance to be happy for once in their life-time. People are ready to keep peace, and given the opportunity, they'll prove it.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



JOSEPH LA GALIA

SUMMARY OF HIS ESSAY

I am speaking of peace as the peace of the perfected mind; this is a spiritual peace and is man's fulfilling and fulfilled search for the Real. It is the harmonious control of life and the inner peace that can easily abide within us. It can be implemented by calling together the mind and the spirit.

The United Nations has become a school for peace. It is a place where love for God and man can be proved through service. Each individual and nation learns and teaches the art of building peace.

Certain world leaders have become aware of the truths embodied in all religions and have tried to integrate these basic ideals into their work. These builders of peace are builders of life. To them life is sacred, and the dignity of each life is valuable.

Our progress cannot be found in war and revolution but in transformation and evolution.

If your generation were given the responsibility for the United Nations activities at the present time, what would you propose to implement the Pope's World Peace Day theme: "If you want peace, defend life"?

HONORABLE MENTION

TO



YASANTHA PUSSEGODA

SUMMARY OF HIS ESSAY

Although peace is discussed everywhere, world atmosphere shows that peace is threatened by the desire of nations for expansion.

The United Nations should be re-organized so that the five major powers, who impose "dictatorial unity" and who have more rights than other countries, allow democratic unity. Those countries not yet members of the United Nations should join. Resolutions passed by member states must be observed. The sea should belong to the United Nations, and the technology of the advanced nations should be used to explore it. The wealth from the sea-bed should be used to spread peace.

The United Nations should teach that personal interior peace is essential to world peace. An individual needs a peaceful world in which to be at peace. World peace is achieved, not by nuclear arms, but by compassion, love, and kindness.