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Model United Nations Winthrop College

U.N. II—A Success

BY KATHY KIRKPATRICK

Five Winthrop students also won conference awards: Donna Commer, Teresa Hinson, Doug Ens, June Amalu, and Darce Myers.

What makes the Winthrop Model U.N. different from other college sponsored U.N.'s is that it really does "Model" the United Nations in New York City. "We stick strongly to official rules of procedure," Folksen said. "We don't come off with any major solutions that astonish everybody."

Jody Guy, Assistant Student Coordinator, agrees. "This happens at some Model U.N.'s. They pass unrealistic resolutions and over simplify world problems. Another difference in our U.N.'s is that nobody else has our budget or staff and very few people have our dedication."

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"We were willing to sacrifice a lot of time," said Pati Abbott, Under Secretary for Member-Nation Delegations. "And not only us. The students from South Florence High School came early Wednesday and spent all day in the library doing research even though they'd been working on it all year. They represented the German Democratic Republic and went on to win the Winthrop Cup—the highest award given by the conference."

BY KATHY KIRKPATRICK

And then it was over. After four days of debates, speeches, committee meetings and social activities, the 1978 Winthrop College United Nations II came to a close. 220 hundred and fifty students from 52 high schools in New and South Carolina packed up their vans and station wagons and, after a few final good-byes, headed home. For those involved in the intense activity of second floor Tillman from April 19-22, and even for those who were not, one thing was clear—Model U.N. II was a smashing success.

"This U.N. conference is becoming, in this area, the highest quality educational experience that any high school student can get," said Karl Folksen, Student Coordinator of the U.N. "There's been a real commitment level by the college, by the high schools, by everyone. At other Model U.N.'s people just kind show up late, even at Princeton. But here the commitment is real."

"The major purpose of Model U.N. at Winthrop is three fold. First, it's an outreach to high school students in North and South Carolina. It provides an attitude of academic preparation in the high schools—some high schools even develop curriculum courses based on our conference. Second, it provides for leadership training on the Winthrop campus. Thirdly, it's a selling of Winthrop to both the local and statewide community. Winthrop is aware of people's needs—we have a commitment to regional education in international affairs."

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"We were willing to sacrifice a lot of time," said Pati Abbott, Under Secretary for Member-Nation Delegations. "And not only us. The students from South Florence High School came early Wednesday and spent all day in the library doing research even though they'd been working on it all year. They represented the German Democratic Republic and went on to win the Winthrop Cup—the highest award given by the conference."

Another high point of the conference was the Security Council emergency session said Joyce Fryer, President of the Security Council. "I was hoping we would have an emergency," Fryer said, "but of course we couldn't make one up. Then the emergency did occur—a Korean plane was forced down by the Russians. The Soviet Union said the plane had entered Soviet air space and the Koreans said it was not intentional. Because it was a case of conflict between the Korean government and the Soviet Union, the Security Council had to meet immediately to decide what sort of action should be taken to prevent any sort of conflict. Finally our Security Council made a statement calling on the South Korean government and the Soviet Union to make all the facts known so that further action could be taken."

"It was really neat," Guy said. "I had to play South Korea and we were doing all this on the spur of the moment. The role playing gets so intense at the conference that you become that country. You get so much into it, you can see how that country's thought process works. You can see that they have a point of view. That's a learning experience you can't get from a textbook."

"The Model U.N. promotes international awareness," Guy said. "It nurtures an obligation in people toward their responsibility of maintaining world peace, toward their responsibilities in upholding human rights. The U.S. is a very domestic oriented country, and I think a program of this kind and bringing high school students up here to do it, opens doors up. There's a whole world out there and we do live in a global community. If this conference enlightens just the families of the students involved, then I think it's worth it all the money we spend, all the work."
No Nation Stands Alone
BY SUDETAYLOR

While no man is an island, no nation stands alone either. We are all in the human race together.

These sentiments were the basis of the Model U.N. Social and Humanitarian Concerns panel discussion Thursday, April 20 in Drakins Auditorium.

Probing issues such as aid to un-developed nations, human rights and overpopulation were fielded by the panel consisting of Dr. Vail, president of Winthrop College, Mr. Abush, U.N. delegate from Egypt, and Father Valtierra, a Catholic priest. Each of these complex issues were delved into only superficially in the two-hour discussion. It was evident that easy-workable solutions are increasingly difficult to obtain.

Each of the trio accepted the premise of the global interdependence. Our 4.3 billion member planet necessitates interdependence for survival. Some well-developed nations, like our own United States, are nearly self-sustaining. Others, such as the third world nations, cannot survive without outside aid. The question that naturally follows is "What responsibility do the well-developed nations have to the un-developed ones?"

President Vail tackled this one with the claim of altruism. Those who send aid are "those with the capacity to deliver," he commented. President Vail's four reasons we should help un-developed nations is because there is a need, education demands it, to heed their own economic development, and to give problem prevention.

Mr. Abush answered the aid question disturbingly. He wondered if our aid to un-developed nations was not a bribe for our own economic greed. Many un-developed nations supply developed ones with necessary raw supplies. Selfish nations are in fact raping the natural resources of lesser developed ones. Again, Mr. Abush stressed that it is a battle between the "haves and the have nots." The haves feel it is their supreme duty to control and make decisions for the have nots.

Father Valtierra had his own criteria of responsibilities for the developed nations. First, he felt it was our duty to end colonization. Secondly, it was time we questioned and reexamined our development theory. Thirdly, we owe them a model of liberation. "It is their right to consider their own destiny, political and economic," the Father emphasized.

In America, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are simply taken for granted, but elsewhere human rights are a struggling issue. The group listed the basic rights of association, education, security, food, a healthy environment, resources and religious freedom as those which should be universally adhered to.

For Mr. Abush, the human rights issue was close to home, especially in the nearly "fester- ing sore of the South African lip." The Nigerian diplomat pointed out that "fair wages, employment, and the right to engage in collective bargaining or trade unions" are denied black workers there. "The black worker is moved from his homeland to an area of forced labor," informs Mr. Abush. While basic rights are being suppressed, while officials try to alleviate the problem with superficial solutions. "Integration in the restaurants and restrooms isn't enough," demanded Mr. Abush.

While our planet's population increases alarmingly, living space and food diminish rapidly. Some feel massive birth control is the answer. Father Valtierra combated this solution stating that "forced sterilization without regard to culture is a form of imperialism." His solution lies in higher employment, upgraded housing and medical aid in these highly populated areas. Better living conditions, he hypothesizes, will lower the birth rate.

At the discussion closed, no significant solution to our world's social and humanitarian concerns had been reached. Many pressing questions lied unanswered, many important issues were unspoken. One concern that the panel did uncloak was awareness-an essential element in all problem solving. Unsolvable problems do exist; countries need aid, people lack human rights, and there is overpopulation. These claims cannot be denied even if man prefers to be an island and his nation insists on standing alone. Survive it dependent on another. The human race must heed talk and stand together, or deny it and fall alone.
Panel Debate: World Economic Order

BY DIANE SAWYER

Alan Rat, chair of the First Union National Bank of Florida, opened the panel discussion on World Economic Order, April 21, a Winthrop student forum. Mr. Rat stressed the discussion by introducing the other panel members and briefly sketting the United Nations. The other members included Mr. David Donnan, Vice-President of the United States, Paul Ferrus, former ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Geoffrey K. London. Each panel member then gave a brief speech explaining their view on the world economy.

Mr. Donnan opened the discussion. His speech concerned the devastating effects of the United Nations and the continuing struggle of the countries of the world to overcome its developmental problems. He emphasized the dependence of the world on the United Nations and the role of the United Nations in the world's economy.

Mr. Rat discussed the world's economic stability. He explained the role of the United Nations in the world's economy. He also spoke about the effect of the inconsistency of the American economy on the rest of the world's economy. He explained the world currency as a bad way to base the world's economy on.

Mr. Donnan, having an ambahdor to the United Nations, was concerned about the belief that the 3rd world nations owed more responsibility to the 1st world nations than they did to them. He emphasized the responsibility of the developed nations of the world to share not their money but also their scientific and technological advances with the 3rd world nations so that they will have the equal opportunity to better their economic status in the world market. Mr. Donnan also said that the nations of the world have a responsibility to the world's resources economically and sensibly and to consider the 3rd world's needs also.

Mr. McSpadden, professor of political science, said that Winthrop for eleven years. He has been in Pakistan, India and Japan. He is presently running the Rock Hill City Council. Mr. McSpadden concentrated on the behavior of the United Nations and the role of the United Nations in the world's economy. He explained the role of the United Nations in the world's economy. He emphasized the role of the United Nations in the world's economy.

"A great job was done in educating these powers. The United States developed into a global power that showed a little more restraint than it has in the past in relations to provocations," said Wilson. "The United Nations is a place where the sorcery of a sovereign nation can be discussed and some attempt made to try to alleviate them, and I look to this to continue throughout the next 32 years because of that. I have great hopes for the United Nations as it will deal with the new problems that will confront the world you live in."

The final panel member to speak was Kandy McSpadden. His appeal was to the developed nations to help the need of the underdeveloped nations by helping them to develop their farming, and to meet their need for the basic of life. He spoke about the United Nations and the need for the nations to help the needy nations through programs sponsored through the churches and the schools.

After the opening statement, Mr. Rat directed specific questions to each panel member. Some of the questions were: What is economic aggression of 1st world nations and its effect on 3rd world nations? What example can you sight of where businesses are coming down to realize that there is something more important than trying to make a profit? What's the role of the religious community in terms of economic system?

The final panel question was: Can the countries of the 3rd world attain U.S. standards of living and is it admirable and possible for it to be? Mr. Rat replied that the thought was admirable and possible for the future. Mr. Rat disagreed. He said that there never would be world-wide equality in living standards because the un-developed nations could never catch up with the 1st world nations. Mr. McSpadden stated that it should be a goal to work towards.

The discussion ended with questions being directed to each panel member. Several questions included the practicality of establishing a world currency and would Yugoslavia's economy survive after President Tito's death? The discussion was very informative and each panel member contributed greatly to establishing an overall view of the world economic order.

Problems Facing The United Nations & The World

BY RALPH JOHNSON

The United Nations, and the world as a whole, face four major problems that threaten world peace and security. The four are: the situation in the Middle East, the disarmament problem, the rivalry between the two superpowers and the current economic crisis. Unite deals with, adequately and soon, these situations could easily erupt into a major world crisis.

The conflict in the Middle East is an old and ceaseless struggle, which has been going on for many years with little or no success. The Arabs. For thirty years, this area of the world has been a source of conflict, terrorism and countless deaths.

Recently, however, there seem to be a new phase opened in the Middle East story. Currently stilled in a g affiliated bureau- cacy, age-old hatreds and mistrust, the newest peace proposals are indicative of Arab determination. The Egyptians will settle for no less than full recovery of all lost Israelis. Israel will not settle for any less than full recovery of all lost Israeli territory. The Egyptians will not settle for any less than full recovery of all lost Israeli territory.

The world's economic situation is yet to be seen. The disarmament problem carries its own particular brand of problems. Currently, the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to control their own explosion. The arms race is a major capably to destroy the world twenty times over. The arms race is a major capability to destroy the world twenty times over. This threat of the arms race is an arms race is an arms race.

The arms limitation, SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) have proven to be basically designed with little action. The United States' output on arms is increasing along with that of the Soviet Union. When asked by the student body: "If we didn't think that the superpowers were tired of the arms race, Mr. Abdel Badawi, Ambassador from Egypt, stated that "apparently they are not because they are sending billions of dollars to arm themselves to the teeth... '" This continuous escalation of the arms race threatens the world's economy and also the world's security.

The United States, and the Soviet Union, have spent between 30 and 40 percent of their budgets for arms. One tenth of this money was spent on education or cancer research.

The vying for hegemonic power by our two super powers is a definite threat to peace. The whole idea of a world in which there are two superpowers is illegal. The United Nations are constantly seeking to increase their shares of influence throughout the world. This "influences rivalry" will, if not check, bring the two powers face to face in a dangerous confrontation. The whole problem stems around the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to counter each other in a one-upmanship game that can only lead to disaster. The United States feel that it must prevent the Soviet influence in order to preserve the world for democracy and the United States feel that it must prevent the Soviet influence in order to preserve the world for democracy.

It is not surprising to note that on President Carter's recent trip to Iran and Saudi Arabia (two major sources of oil imports) that the leaders of these countries were concerned over the fact that the United States has no energy policy. The whole idea of a world in which there are two superpowers is illegal.

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The U.N. Experience

BY SYDNEY A. BREEZE

David Collins, a senior from Myrtle Beach High School, Myrtle Beach, S.C., was one of the many high school students participating in the Winthrop College Model United Nations, April 19-22. David, sitting in a black suit with tails and white tie, after having attended the closing banquet, gave the impression that he knew exactly what he was doing and where he was going. In fact, when asked about his future plans, he immediately stated that he intended to major in political science at the College of Charleston, then do his graduate work at George Washington at Georgetown University.

This year was the first time that David had participated in the Winthrop Model U.N. Last year he was a member of the Myrtle Beach delegation, which won third place. This year, he "really got turned on to it," he said. The trip from the John Burch Society, which stresses that the U.S. should get out of the U.N., was quick to point out how much better the Winthrop U.N. was this year, compared to last year. He believes that it was "well organized and that the secretary did a really great job." He also mentioned that the budget was much better this year. "We had refried beans last year. This year we had steaks."

David said that the first time he went to the Winthrop U.N., he had an "out-of-the-way" anxiety. But once things began to happen, the anxiety soon disappeared. That was obvious, especially this year, considering he spoke at the podium several times, representing the United Kingdom.

Housed in Margaret Nance during his time here, David was interviewed in his room after the banquet Friday night. The sound of someone apparently doing a tap dance outside of the door brought up the subject of the other high school students involved in the Model U.N. He said that he had made many friends and that a lot of good times went on. "People came around at three o'clock in the morning to get you to support gay rights." But during the times they were representing their countries, the "vast majority," said David, "stayed totally in character."

Speaking about his Winthrop College Model United Nations experience, David said, "It's really been an enlightening and enjoyable experience. I'd like to contribute to the overwhelming success to Karl Kolfken, the secretary, and the steering committee (who made the plans from the beginning)."

If he could, would he like to do it again? The answer is obvious:

"Of course."

"Myron Hall won the first place award in the Social and Humanitarian Committee, Saturday, April 23 in Tillman Auditorium."

A Page In The U.N. Story

BY SULA SMITH

A folded paper note in the air meant "constant motion" to a page at the Model United Nations held this past week, April 19-22, according to Lynn Eleniken, a volunteer page.

"It was really hectic. People were always passing notes. Sometimes you'd have ten messages in your hand to deliver," said Lynn Eleniken, a junior math major.

"We went to one or two optional rehearsals before it started. They told us the countries would be in a sort of alphabetical order. After the first five minutes you knew where everybody was," she said.

"We were just to deliver messages and reply. They kept us busy." Each country had a plaque identifying it. Anyone from any country who wanted to send a message to another country would send the note and we would deliver it," Lynn said. "Each note had who it was to, and who it was from written on it. It was confusing for the countries to receive anonymous notes so they had to be signed." Lynn served during a two-hour session. There were seven to eight pages working at that time for well over two hundred UN participants. The Peace was conducted much like a "real" UN General Assembly. "Whenever they called for a vote, we had to deliver any notes in our hand and then could take no more. All the doors had to be closed and everyone who had to be seated," she said. "The noise was so loud that I had to write down what was going on."

"I was still working on the notes when we came out. There were long, long pages passing around. The countries would hold up their pages depending on their vote in favor of, against, or obtaining," Lynn said. "Once they read the note where each country was called upon to vote verbally.

"I was different from anything I'd ever seen. We didn't have any time to talk," she said. "Sometimes you saw that little piece of paper in the air, you'd be off to pick it up." "It was fun," she said. "I think I'll do it again next year."