



U. N. DAY- 1998

MAHARASHTRA UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION



Celebrates

U. N. DAY

IN

**Collaboration with
the Directorate General of
Information and Public Relations
Govt. of Maharashtra**

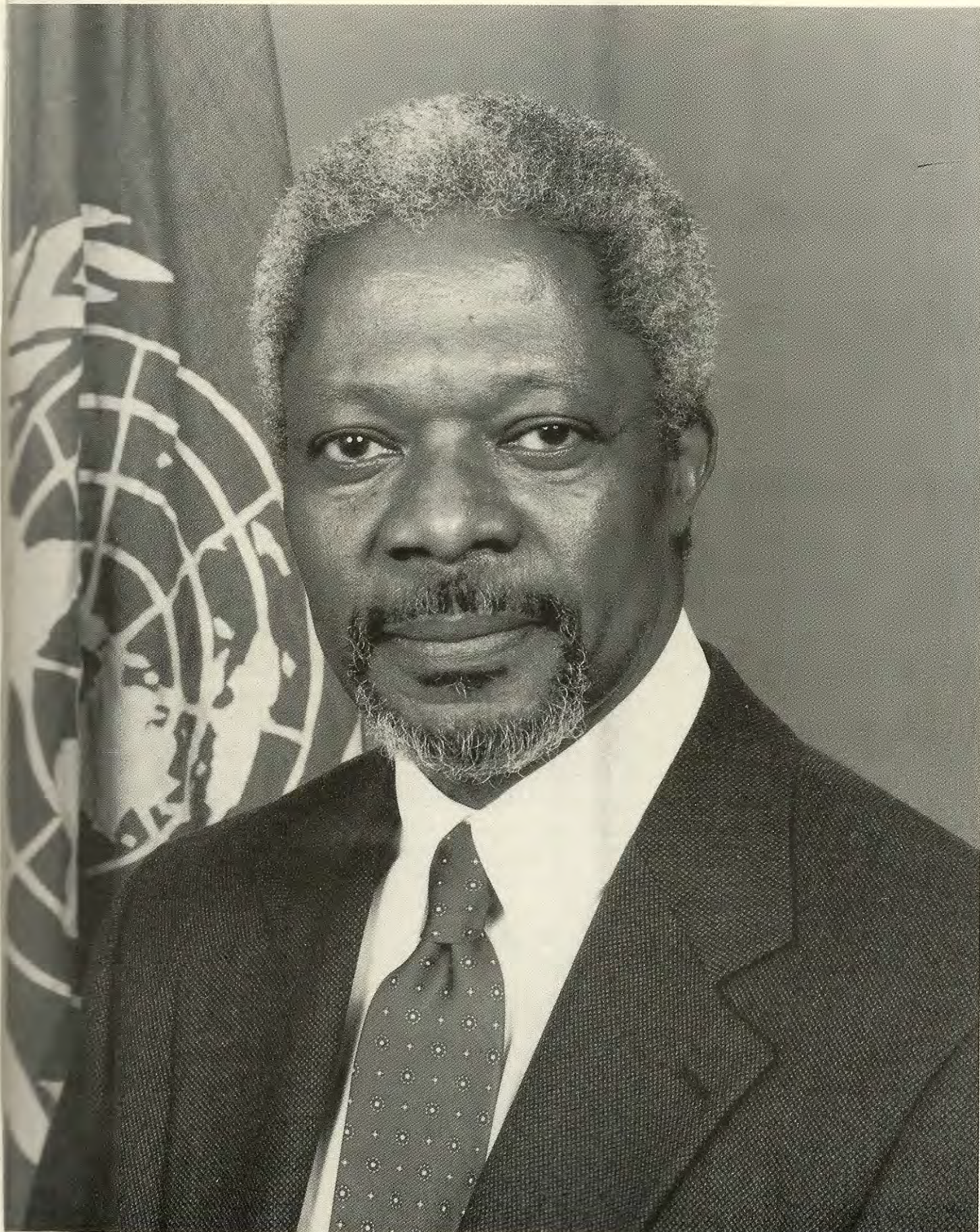
on

Saturday, October 24, 1998 at 5.30 p.m.

at

World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, Colaba,
Mumbai - 400 005.





KOFI ANNAN
Seventh Secretary - General of the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE
55, LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI-11 0033

EMBARGO - 24 October

24 October 1998
UNIC/MESSAGE / 39-98

FROM THE UN SECRETARY - GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS DAY
24 OCTOBER

Following is the text of the Secretary - General Kofi Annan's message on the occasion of UN Day, 1998 :

"Every Year, United Nations Day gives us an occasion to look back and take stock of our achievements and shortcomings, to reflect upon where we stand as a community of nations and to think about the challenges that lie ahead. When I issued my message on this day a year ago, our focus was on reform of our Organization. Today, I can say with satisfaction that the "quiet revolution" is real. The United Nations family now acts with far greater unity of purpose and coherence of effort than we did a year ago.

Now, we need to define the new challenges we face, and devise suitable means for meeting them. An accident of the calendar gives us a precise and dramatic deadline to focus our minds -- the opening of the third millennium. A mere two years remain before the opening of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, designated as the Millennium Assembly. WE should use those two years to reflect carefully on what we need to do. We are not going to tear up the Charter and write a new one; nor will we produce a blueprint for utopia. But what we must do is identify a select few of the world's most pressing problems and set ourselves a precise, achievable programme for dealing with them. Much, if not all of that programme, I suspect, will be subsumed under a single rubric which has become the catchword of our time : globalization.

At this year's General Assembly, globalization was by far the most discussed topic especially among countries who have suffered severely as a result of the Asian crisis and its consequences. I believe that over the long term, globalization will be positive. It draws peoples closer together and offers many of us choices that our grandparents could not even dream of. It enables us to produce more efficiently and allows some of us at least, to improve our quality of life.

Continued

But these benefits are far from being felt equally by all. The long-term positive change is, for millions of our fellow human beings, simply too far off to be meaningful. Millions still live on the margins of the world economy. Millions more are experiencing globalization not as an opportunity, but as a force of disruption as an assault on their material standard of living or on their traditional way of life. And those who feel marginalized in this way are growing more and more numerous.

The Asian crisis has triggered severe worldwide effects with devastating social consequences. Some of the most successful economies have been plunged into recession at a speed which has taken the whole international community by surprise.

As usual, it is the most vulnerable groups which are hardest hit. And the countries whose economies had taken only the first faltering steps on the road of recovery are the ones that now find themselves in greatest jeopardy. The crisis has now spread to Russia. Even the markets of North America and Europe are not immune.

Arguing against the fact of globalization would be as fruitless, frustrating - and ultimately as destructive - as waging a war against the weather. Rather, I would say that our duty is to build on what is positive. We cannot reverse the track of a storm -- but we can provide shelter for the millions who suffer most from its effects. We cannot hide from a hurricane -- but we can seek to build solid foundations for the houses that risk being rattled by the hurricanes of the future.

And so we accept change : but we do not accept ourselves as helpless. The issues this crisis raises are not just financial or economic - nor, for that matter, purely social or political. They are all of those at once. They must be addressed on all those fronts. They must be dealt with both locally and globally.

More than ever, we need to come together to manage this change; more than ever, the greatest challenge posed by globalization is that of good governance in the broadest sense. More than ever, we need to display leadership at the global level. More than ever, we need to forge new partnerships.

We draw hope from the fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the non-State actors which, taken together, form the embryo of a global civil society. The past year has given us two shining examples of such cooperation in the International Campaign to ban Landmines and the coalition of non-governmental organizations which lobbied for an international criminal court.

These partnerships for global community are growing in number every day. They are not short of work. But if we truly resolve to pool our resources, to set aside our differences, and to work together, there is almost nothing we cannot achieve. On this United Nations Day, let us rededicate ourselves to that belief, and let us get to work."



U. N. DAY

MESSAGE FROM S. P. GODREJ

I regret very much my inability to be present on this historic day. Our country, India, for various reasons, especially as the largest democracy representing a colossal mass of humanity, cannot but be considered one of the most significant members of the United Nations. Yet it has not been getting the consideration and rightful place among the countries of the world.

The immense tragedy of the Partition of India has resulted in unexpected problems haunting our India to the detriment of our masses languishing in poverty. But I have to add that had our leaders managed our country keeping the salient point in mind and controlled the population growth, we would have been not so badly off. Too much involvement in politics has directly retarded the progress of our country largely through the consequent deterioration of the Environment generally, including the fate of our Tribal population linked with our National Animal, the TIGER, and other precious fauna and flora.

But, even so, after balancing the achievements as against the failures, India deserves proper consideration. As against the prevalence of "Might is Right", India's long record has been not only of non-aggression, but also of getting on with all countries of the world. I can't help remarking that because of the prevalence of a double standard in the world, our India often gets discriminated against.

The Maharashtra United Nations Association is conscious of obligation to society and has been taking part in a variety of charitable and humanitarian projects, covering as many fields as possible, setting a valuable example for people to follow generally.

We look forward to succeeding in achieving the UN objectives through joint efforts for spreading worldwide harmony.

S. P. Godrej
President

15.10.1998

THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN TODAY'S WORLD

MS. PRIYA TANDON



Priya Tandon

Priya Tandon did her primary education at Loretto House, Calcutta and education in USA at Durham, North Carolina. She alongwith her sister founded **Expression** an organisation for the production of diverse art forms, drama through media in 1990. She founded **Indus Setu Global Foundation** for relationship, with it's main purpose to have political involvement, economic and cultural celebration. She organised conferences at the prestigious **University at California** in 1993 and **Columbia University at New York** in conferences were well attended by distinguished dignitaries and covered by USA. This foundation has distinguished citizen of the world on its Board **Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, Congress-Man Frank New Jersey, Ex Senator Terry Stanford of North California.**

Priya Tandon has worked with **Mr. Bill Clinton, President of US Representative** during his election campaign in both terms. She attended all in White House. She with her family members was the only Indian Family reunion party in Atlanta in USA by **EX-US President Jimmy Carter and his wife Carter.** She is promoter of Hindi as second language in American colleges. She of "**Vishwasankrit**" at San Francisco, is inspired by Hindu Philosophy "**Kutumbakam**" celebrates cultural arts through Diverse Medium of Expression Poetry, Music and Dance. It celebrated **50 years of Indian Independence** on 7th November 1997 by having musical night in which **Maestro Vilayat Khan and Zakir Hussain** participated. This night was organised in the memory of **Teresa.** She is the vice president of **Bharat Vikas Parishad and Indo American Committee.** She is American correspondent in India strongly involved in politics.



MS. MOHINI MATHUR

U. N. DAY
MESSAGE
FROM
MS. MOHINI MATHUR

MUNA will be celebrating the U. N. Day on October 24, 1998 at the World Trade Centre.

Since I have been invited by MASHAV Centre for International Cooperation and the Government of Israel to participate in the "International Seminar On Women's Leadership" I will miss the U. N. Day function which we celebrate every year.

It has been our endeavour to achieve the U. N. objectives and promote ideals of the United Nations and have been fortunate in having eminent academicians, politicians and Diplomat addressing us on this very important occasion.

I am confident under the able guidance of our President Mr. S. P. Godrej, deep commitment and dedication of Mr. A. A. Syed, (Secretary General) Mr. K. M. Abraham (Vice-President) and Ms. Gladys Desouza (Hon-Treasurer) The U. N. Day function will be a grand success.

I wish U. N. Day celebrations a great success.

Mohini Mathur
Executive Chairperson

**WHAT UNITED NATIONS IS DOING IN OUR DAILY LIFE
WITH THE HELP OF U. N. INFORMATION CENTRE - NEW DELHI
COMPILED BY**

**A. A. SYED
SECRETARY GENERAL**

Most of the common man is under the impression that United Nations is most of the time Meeting, Collecting lots of Data around the world and thats all.

In fact the role of United Nations is part of our daily life so much so that the common man, women, children and environment surrounding the life of human being, animal, wildlife, ecology, ocean as well as, food, water, medicine and each and every part of our life is fully covered within the scope of United Nations activities to civilize the human being and to make their life comfortable.

In brief role of each Agency of U.N. is given in the following pages which will enable you to know what united Nations is doing for us.

United Nations Secretariat (UN)

United Nations
New York, NY 10017
USA
Tel: (1-212) 963-1234
Website: <http://www.un.org>

Did you know that

- Since 1945, there have been 43 United Nations peacekeeping operations. There are currently 15 under way-Some 1,500 United Nations peacekeepers have died in the performance of their duties since 1945.
- For every dollar that all governments spent on military activities in 1995, less than half a cent went to United Nations peacekeeping.
- Eighty per cent of the work of the United Nations system is devoted to helping developing countries build the capacity to help themselves.
- Today, some 1.5 billion people live in absolute poverty, and 13 to 18 million people --mostly children--die from the consequences of poverty and hunger each year.
- The Centre for Human Rights operates a 24 hours fax "hotline", put at the disposal of victims of human rights violations, their relatives and non-governmental organizations, to allow them to contact the centre. The number is (41-22) 917 0092
- Through technical assistance in preparing and holding elections, the United Nations has helped 70 nations to consolidate their democratic process.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF House United Nation

New York, NY 10017 USA

Tel.: (1-212) 326-700

Website:<http://www.unicef.org>

Did you know that

- A third of the world's population is under 18 years old.
- 9 out of 10 children live in developing countries.
- Of the 140 million children in developing countries not attending primary school, about 60% are girls.
- Some 250 million children aged 5 to 14 work, half of them full time.
- In developing countries, almost a third of children under age five are malnourished.
- Approximately 250,000 children under age 18 served in armed conflicts in 1995 and 1996.
- 300,000 children have been killed or maimed by landmines since 1975.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Tel.: (41-22) 907 1234

Website:<http://www.unicc.org.unctad>

Did you know that

- Overall, the world economy is growing too slowly to generate sufficient employment and pay or to alleviate poverty.
- Gaps between developed and developing countries are widening steadily.
- Increased job and income insecurity is spreading.
- Agriculture is the most important economic activity in least developed countries. After the Green Revolution, only a few of them have improved their agriculture production.
- At a time of record prosperity, nearly half of the least developed countries are getting less than they did 10 years ago.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP)
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel: (1-212) 906-5000
Fax: (1-212) 906-5364
Website: <http://www.undp.org>

Did you know that

- 1.3 billion people currently live on less than US\$ 1 a day.
- Nearly a billion people are illiterate, well over a billion lack access to safe water and some 840 million go hungry every day.
- Nearly a third of the people living in the least developed countries are not expected to live the age of 40.
- Women account for more than 70 per cent of the world's poor.
- Per capita gross national product in the United States and Switzerland is \$ 30,000; in Democratic Republic of Congo it is \$367.
- Only four of the richer countries provide 0.7 percent of their gross national product for development assistance.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations
Environment Programme (UNEP)
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (254-2) 621234
Website: <http://www.unep.org>
E-mail: ipa@unep.org

Did you know that

- There are today some 10 million animal species on the planet.
- One cubic metre of water can hold as many as 212 million microscopic plants.
- 13,000 species of fish and 50,000 species of mollusks have been identified.
- Not since the extinction of dinosaurs has there been such destruction of the planet's biodiversity as there is today.
- 17 million hectares of tropical forests (or four times the area of Switzerland) are cut down every year.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
220 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel.: (1-212) 297-5020
Website : <http://www.unfpa.org>

Did you know that

- The world's population has more than doubled in the past 50 years. It is expected to increase a further 50 per cent in the next 25 years.
- If the world's current 5.8 billion inhabitants joined hands, they would stretch more than 10 times round the world.
- 600,000 women die every year from the consequences of pregnancy or childbirth.
- The risks in childbirth are 50 to 100 times higher in the developing countries than in the developed countries.
- In 1996, six people every minute were affected with the AIDS virus.
- In Africa, 17 per cent of births are among women aged below 20, as compared with 10 per cent in Europe.

Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP)

Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention* (ODCCP)
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna Austria
Tel.: (43-1) 213450
Website: <http://www.undcp.org>
E-mail: undcp_hq@undcp.un.or.at

Did you know that

- The illicit drug industry is worth about 8 per cent of total international trade or 10 times more than official development assistance.
- Drug abuse costs the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) more than \$ 120 billion per year in drug enforcement, prosecutions, prisons, prevention, treatment and health-care costs, and financial losses incurred from drug-related crime.
- Estimated global interception rates for smuggled drugs are around 1 per cent for heroin and 2 per cent for cocaine.
- In recent years, illicit drug consumption has increased throughout the world. Various studies make it clear that consumption is growing and has become a truly global phenomenon.
- In situations of armed conflict, illicit drug revenues-or the drugs themselves - are often used to buy arms.
- Since the mid-1980s the world has faced a wave of synthetic stimulant abuse, with 10 times the quantity seized in 1994 as in 1978.

☆ In 1997, the separate Vienna-based offices dealing with drug control and crime prevention were merged into a single office. The present text reflects only the drug-related activities of the new office.

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Food Programme (WFP)
Via Cristoforo Colombo 426
00145 Rome Italy
Tel: (39-6) 552-2821
Website: <http://www.wfp.org>

Did you know that

- WFP is the front-line United Nations agency in the fight against global hunger.
- Last year, WFP helped feed over 45 million people, including half of the world's refugees and internally displaced people.
- It costs 25 US cents a day for WFP to feed a refugee.
- There are over 800 million hungry people in the world, most of them women and children.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

United Nations
Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees
in the Near East (UNRWA)
P. O. Box 371 Gaza City
Tel: (972-7) 677 7700

Did you know that

- In 1949, there were 750,000 Palestinian refugees. There are now more than 3 million.
- A million of these refugees live in 59 camps located in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
P. O. Box 2500
CH-1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland
Tel: (41-22) 739 8111
Website: <http://www.unhcr.ch>

Did you know that

- There are nearly 23 million refugees in the world, which equals the combined populations of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland.
- Eighty per cent of refugees are women and children, and hundreds of thousands of them go to sleep hungry every night.
- Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud and Rudolf Nureyev were all refugees who, along with many others, later became famous and left their individual mark on history.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Labour Organization (ILO)
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 Switzerland
Tel.: (41-22) 799 7940
Website: <http://www.unicc.org/ilo>
E-mail: press@ilo.org

Did you know that

- The total number of work-related accidents each year has grown to an estimated 125 million and millions of workers are seriously injured in workplace accidents or poisoned by a
- The number of working children worldwide aged between 5 and 14 years of age is 125 million, of whom at least 120 million are working full time and are involved in hazardous and ex
- Although only about 164 million of the world's estimated workforce of 1.3 billion belong to trade unions in most countries, trade unions have managed to consolidate their strength in core sectors and constituents in emerging sectors and develop new collective bargaining strategies, often
- Occupational Segregation by sex is not only detrimental for women, but is also a source of economic inefficiency. And it is not always bad for women and good for men - it can be
- Some 800 million people around the world are members of cooperative business enterprises and a further 100 million are employed by cooperatives.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome
Italy
Tel.: (39-6) 52251
Website: <http://www.FAO.org>
E-mail: G11-Registry@FAO.ORG

Did you know that

- The annual budget of FAO equals the cost of six days of cat and dog food in nine million countries and 5 per cent of the annual cost of diet products in one single industrialized
- Since 1975, some 75 percent of cultivated plants have become extinct. Three species have their own. 60 per cent of human food coming from vegetal sources.
- To fight against the spread of the so-called "mad cow" disease, FAO is drafting a code of practice to regulate the contents of cattle feed.
- Tropical forests are decreasing by some 15 million hectares a year. They constitute an important reserve for biodiversity and provide a living for hundreds of millions of people. If correctly managed, they can yield an income twice as high as that produced by simple agriculture.
- African lakes and rivers yield more fish than the whole of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.
- In Africa, women produce 80 per cent of basic foodstuffs.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

7 Place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP

France

Tel: (33-1) 4568 1000

Website: <http://www.unesco.org>

E-mail: info@unesco.org

Did you know that

- Some 900 millions adults are illiterate, and some 120 million school-age children do not go to school. On the other hand, 2.7 billion adults can read and write today, as compared to 1 billion in 1960.
- 30,000 graduates from countries in the South practice in the North. Today, there are 200 UNESCO University Chairs and some 40 university networks aimed at facilitating the transfer of knowledge and reducing this brain drain.
- UNESCO's World Heritage List includes 500 sites, both cultural and natural, which have an internationally protected status.
- There are 9,000 newspapers published daily in the world, more than half in developing countries, but only 200 in the whole of Africa.
- In 1980, only 15 per cent of all televisions in the world were in developing countries. Fifteen years later, this number has increased to 45 per cent.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Civil Aviation Organization

(ICAO)

999 University Street

Montreal

Quebec H3C 5H7 Canada

Tel: (1-514) 954 8219

Website: <http://www.cam.org/~icao>

E-mail: icaohq@icao.org

Did you know that

- Last year, aeroplanes carried 1.3 billion passengers, or more than the whole population of China.
- Ten years from now, the yearly number of airline passengers will increase to 2 billion people, or a fourth of the world's population.
- In 1996, 1,135 people died in accidents involving airliners.
- The airline industry's annual turnover is estimated at \$ 282 billion, or \$ 220 per passenger.

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Health Organization (WHO)
20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel.: (41-22) 791 2111
Website: <http://www.who.org>
E-mail: inf@who.org

Did you know that

- The eradication of smallpox has allowed the world to save up to \$ 1 billion every year in expenses.
- Each year, 17 million people, equivalent to the combined population of Switzerland, die of infectious diseases.
- Poliomyelitis is expected to be totally eradicated within the next three years.
- Immunizing a child against the six deadliest diseases costs less than \$ 15
- Twenty-four million people die every year of cancer, diabetes or cardiovascular disease.
- Thirty new diseases have emerged over the last 20 years.

World Bank

World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Tel.: (1-202) 477-1234
Website: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Did you know that

- As it works to help alleviate poverty, the World Bank has 4.7 billion clients around the world. Only 1 billion of these 4.7 billion people.
- 3 billion live on less than \$ 2 a day
- 1.3 billion live on less than \$ 1 a day
- 100 million go to bed hungry every night.
- More than a billion don't have clean water to drink.
- Hundreds of thousands of women die in childbirth-related death because of inadequate sanitation.
- Nearly 40 million children die every year of diseases for which there are known cures.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
700 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, DC 20431 USA
Tel: (1-202) 623-7000
Website: <http://www.imf.org>
E-mail: publicaffairs@imf.org

Did you know that

- Private capital represents more than 80 per cent of foreign investments in developing countries, as compared to 50 per cent at the beginning of the decade.
- Twelve countries received three quarters of foreign direct investments in 1996.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)
Weltpoststrasse 4
3000 Berne 15 Switzerland
Tel: (41-31) 350 3111
Website: <http://www.ib.upu.org>
E-mail: ib.info@ib.upu.org

Did you know that

- The first known postal document, found in Egypt, dates from 255 BC.
- There are 700,000 post offices in the world.
- Mail is handled by 6.2 million postal workers, or the equivalent of the entire Swiss population.
- Postal services carry more than 400 billion letters every year, which, if placed end, would cover 200 times the distance from the Earth to the Moon, or a 4-metre-high wall around the globe.
- In many countries, the effective use of technology has resulted in an overall improvement in the quality of postal services and has helped to increase global mail volumes, which should continue to increase by 2.5 per cent per year worldwide until 2005.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Tel: (41-22) 730 5111
Website: <http://www.itu.int/>

Did you know that

- The global telecommunications network is the world's largest man-made artefact.
- Telecommunications first started in 1839, when two men, Cooke and Wheatstone, carried the first messages on a 21-kilometre telegraph system between London and West Drayton in England. By 1874, the technology had improved to such a degree that signals could be sent through a 5,700-kilometre-long cable between Ireland and Nova Scotia, Canada.

- The first voice telephone was patented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, and the first long-distance communications system by Guglielmo Marconi in 1896. The radio frequency spectrum is a finite resource, which is becoming increasingly congested as more and more services are added to the limited space available.
- The international telephone network now comprises a vast web of copper cables, including high-capacity undersea cables, radio-based links and satellites which between them carry over 165 million minutes worth of calls around the world every day.
- In 1920, the number of voice channels which could be carried over a single piece of wire pair was six. Today, technical advances allow the same piece of wire to carry 30 channels.
- There are currently more telephones in the city of Tokyo than in all of sub-Saharan Africa. Two thirds of the world's people still do not have easy access to a simple telephone.

World Meteorological Organization WMO

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
 41, avenue Giuseppe-Motta
 1211 Geneva 2
 Switzerland
 Tel.: (41-22) 730 8314
 Website: <http://www.wmo.ch>
 E-mail: gorre.data-e@gateway.wmo.ch

Did you know that

- Nine satellites, 3,000 aircraft, 7,300 ships, 100 moored and 600 drifting buoys, 12,000 weather stations, and 500 weather radars observe weather conditions 24 hours a day over the globe.
- Thirty thousand weather reports and 2,000 weather charts are distributed daily through a global network for the provision of weather forecasts up to a week ahead, and seasonal forecasts for various human activities including warnings of severe weather events.
- Thousands of hydrological stations contribute to the assessment and management of water resources. They indicate that the water available per inhabitant in some regions is 25% of what was available in the 1950s.
- The El Niño phenomenon arises from unusual warm waters of the tropical Pacific Ocean. It causes prolonged drought, severe floods and other weather-related disasters in many parts of the world. The 1997 El Niño episode, one of the strongest this century, might surpass the 1982-1983 episode which caused about 2,000 deaths and more than \$ 13 billion in damage worldwide.
- Observations from 2,500 climate-reporting stations and results from advanced research indicate that global warming of 1° to 3.5° C over the next century could trigger a sea level rise of 10 to 60 cm and possibly increased floods and droughts and other natural disasters, unless emissions of greenhouse gases are curtailed.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)
4, Albert Embankment
London SE1 7SR
United Kingdom
Tel: (44-171) 735 7611
Website: <http://www.imo.org>
E-mail: info@imo.org

Did you know that

- Ocean cover 71 per cent of the surface of the Earth or 360 million square kilometers.
- The Ocean is, on average, 4 kilometers deep. The deepest point is the Mariana Deep (11.7 Kilometres deep).

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
34 Chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland
Tel: (44-22) 730 9111
Website: <http://www.wipo.int/>
E-mail: WIPO.mail@wipo.int

Did you know that

- There are 4 million patents in force in the world.
- By the end of 1995, more than 1 million trademarks had been registered.
- Over 1 million industrial designs are currently registered.

International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
107, Via del Serafico
Rome 00142 Italy
Tel: (39-6) 545 591
Website: <http://www.unicc.org/ifad/home.html>
E-mail : WebadminalFAD.ORG

Did you know that

- Over a billions human beings still live in absolute poverty and the majority of these live in rural areas-smallholder farmers, poor herders, fishermen and the landless, Sadly, women account for a growing proportion of the total.
- Even the poorest of the poor can make effective use of small loans-as little as \$50 can help set a poor woman or man on the road to food security.

- The poor can use credit and other support not only to raise their incomes but also to protect the fields and forests on which their lives depend.
- Poor people, especially women, often repay loans more diligently than the repayment levels in IFAD projects by poor borrowers, especially women, often exceed.
- Over its 20 years of operations, IFAD through micro-credit programmes has helped over 100 million rural poor.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations
Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Vienna International Centre
P.O.Box 300
A-1400 Vienna Austria
Tel.: (43-1) 211 31 5022
Website: <http://www.unido.org>
E-mail: inf@unido.org

Did you know that

- Sub-Saharan Africa's share of the world's manufacturing value-added has fallen from 0.3 per cent in 1975 to 0.3 per cent in 1995.
- Industry accounts for one third of the world's greenhouse emissions and produces 40 per cent of the hazardous waste generated.
- For every ton of food produced, developed countries spend \$180 on processing while developing nations spend \$ 40.
- 60 per cent to 70 percent of the female population is employed in the agricultural sector. A majority of women employed in industry work as unskilled labour.
- One quarter of gold sold on the world market comes from artisanal miners. This method pollutes hundreds kilometres of river.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
B.P. 100
Wagramstrasse 5
A-1400 Vienna Austria
Tel.: (43-1) 2060 -0
Website: <http://www.iaea.org>
E-mail: Official.Mail@iaea.org

Did you know that

- The first nuclear reactor was built in 1951.
- There were 17 nuclear reactors in 1960, 90 in 1970 and 263 in 1980.
- There are now 400 nuclear power plants in 31 countries.
- In the year 2000, nuclear power will supply 31 per cent of Western Europe's energy, 2.8 per cent of Northern America's and 2.4 per cent of Southern America's.



World Health Day April 7, 1998

From Left to Right

Mr. S. P. Godrej (President-MUNA) Dr. (Smt.) Snehalata S. Deshmukh (Vice-Chancellor) University of Mumbai, Mrs. Avabai Wadia, Mrs. Mohini Mathur, (Executive Chairperson-MUNA)



U. N. Charter Day Friday June 26, 1998

From Left to Right

Prof. D. Panjwani, Mr. Granow Consul (General of Germany), Mrs. Mohini Mathur (Executive Chairperson-MUNA) Mr. Ram Niwas Wadia (President Indian Federation of United Nations Associations), Mr. Max Heller, (Consul General of Switzerland, and Mr. A. A. Sreed (Secretary General-MUNA) on the back row students of university of Mumbai participated in the debate.



World Health Day Seminar held on
Tuesday, April 7, 1998 at Y. B. Chavan Centre,

From Left to Right :

Mr. A. A. Syed (Secretary General - MUNA), Mr. S. P. Godrej (President-MUNA) Dr. Mrs. Snehalata S. Deshmukh (Vice-Chancellor University of Mumbai), Mrs. Mohini Mathur (Executive Chairperson-MUNA), Mrs. Avbai Wadia (President Emeritus Family Planning Association of India.)

**U. N. DAY MESSAGE
FROM
A. A. SYED**

INDIA IS A MULTI RELIGION &
MULTI CULTURE COUNTRY.
UNITY IN DIVERSITY.
A UNIQUE SYSTEM OF 5000 YEARS
OF CIVILIZATION.
AN EXAMPLE FOR THE WORLD.

MUNA ACTIVITIES

By
Dr. A. C. JOHARI

1. Relief and Welfare Work

(A) RELIEF WORK

1. Clothes, overcoats and blankets, apart from financial aid for construction of wells, to the famine stricken people of Bihar.
2. Donation of blankets to Tata Agricultural and Rural Training Centre in Phansa.
3. Koyna earthquake relief work in the form of financial aid, utensils and medicines in Chiplun Taluka (Ratnagiri District)
4. Medicines, baby food, clothes and financial aid to Sholapur Drought Victims, and.
5. Hearing aids and cash assistance to the deaf and mute children.

(B) JAWAN'S WELFARE

Distribution of transistors, gift parcels, clothes and recreation materials, besides adoption of Jawan's children and meeting their educational and other expenses.

(C) ASSISTANCE TO DISABLES AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Financial help to the disables children and establishment of telephone booths for the physically handicapped in different areas of Bombay

(D) MEDICAL AID

1. Medical treatment through the Medical unit since 1969.
2. Medical Camps in different specialities such as ENT, Cancer ECG, Eye (including free distribution of spectacles) in various parts of Bombay.
3. Special Medical Camps for the treatment of Women.
4. Immunisation Camps.

2. Educational and Cultural Activities

(A) EDUCATIONAL

1. U. N. Film Shows
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trophy contest amongst educational institutions and award of cash prizes.
3. Award of Scholarships to deserving students
4. Orientation Course on U.N.
5. Leadership Training Camps.
6. Teaching of foreign languages.

7. Inter-School Musical/ Elocution/Dramatics/Dancing Competitions among School children.
8. U. N. Study Courses.
9. Seminars on various subjects like Social Justice for Women, Science of Civilization, Disarmament and peace, Communalism.
10. Interview Technique Courses.
11. Exhibitions to highlight U. N. activities.

(B) CULTURAL

1. Organisation of All India Mushaira
2. U. N. Ball
3. Russian Dance Ballet.
4. Amrapali Dance Ballet.
5. Gala Film Show.
6. Musical programmes by music Director Shambhu Sen.
7. Qawali and Gazal Programmes.
8. Dance performance by eminent dancers like Vyjanthimala Ritta Devi and Sitara Devi.
9. International Dance Performance.

(III) Promotion of UN Ideals

(A) World Health Day Lectures.

- (B) U.N. Charter Day : It is celebrated on June 26 each year to highlight the important aspects of the U. N. Charter.

- (C) Human Rights Day : It is celebrated on December 10 to educate public opinion on Human Rights and to review the steps taken by the U.N. and its members in this direction.

- (D) Children's Day : It is celebrated on Nov. 14. The activities include distribution of milk to Orphanages, organising film shows and games, distribution of sweets, toys and books among children. Medical Camps for check-up by eminent Pediatricians are also organised.

- (E) U. N. Day

(IV) Adoption of Female Orphanages

U. N. IMAGE & REALITY

Contributed By U. N. INFORMATION CENTER- New Delhi
compiled by
VINOD KUMAR SAXENA
Member Governing Council

WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS ?

THE UNITED NATIONS is a unique international organization of 185 sovereign States. It was founded after the Second World War to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations and promote social progress, better living standards and human rights. The Member States are bound together by the principles of the UN Charter, an international treaty that spells out their rights and duties as members of the international community.

The UN itself is made up of six main organs : the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. All are based at UN Headquarters in New York, except for the Court, which is situated at The Hague, the Netherlands.

Related to the UN are "specialized agencies" which work in such diverse areas as health, agriculture, international aviation and meteorology.

The UN , its specialized agencies and its other programmes and funds (such as the UN Children's Fund, (UNICEF) compose the "UN system".

The UN specialized agencies :

The specialized agencies of the UN are :

- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- International Telecommunication
- World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
- International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
-
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
(autonomous agency under the aegis of the UN)

IS THE UNITED NATIONS A WORLD GOVERNMENT ?

The UN is not, and was never intended to be, a world government. It is an organization of sovereign and independent States. It does only what these sovereign States have agreed it can do. Far from having a "will" of its own, the UN can act as only instructed by its Member States.

HAS THE UN MADE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE ?

While some of the UN's achievements have been publicized, many of them, benefiting billions of people everywhere, are often taken for granted.

- The UN formulated in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -- an historic milestone in the history of the basic rights and freedoms to which all men and women are entitled. Over 100 treaties, stemming from that Declaration, promote and protect specific human rights.
- The UN Development Programme is the world's largest international provider of development assistance. With an annual budget of about \$1 billion, it supports thousands of development projects throughout the world, generating additional private and public investment worth several billion dollars.
- The UN has helped strengthen democratic governance by assisting over 70 countries.
- The World Food Programme -- the world's largest international food aid organization -- provides about one third of the world's food aid each year.
- The UN was a promoter of the great movement of decolonization, which led to the independence of more than 80 nations. As recently as 1989, UN-supervised elections in Namibia led to its independence.
- Smallpox was eradicated from the world through a campaign coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO).

HOW DOES THE UNITED NATIONS WORK ?

- UNICEF and WHO have carried out a global immunization campaign against smallpox, saving the lives of more than 2 million children every year.
- More international law has been developed through the UN in the past five decades than in the entire previous history of humankind.
- Due to efforts by the UN and its agencies, more than 60 percent of adults in developing countries now read and write, and 80 per cent of children attend school. Programmes for women have raised the female literacy rate in developing countries from 36 per cent in 1970 to 56 per cent today.
- The UN and its agencies have improved the health of millions -- immunizing them against malaria and parasitic diseases, providing safe drinking water, protecting children from disease. As a result, longevity and life expectancy have increased all over the world.
- UN relief agencies help to aid and protect more than 20 million refugees and displaced persons throughout the world. In addition, UN appeals raise some \$1.5 billion a year for emergency assistance to people affected by war and natural disaster.
- Loans and credits to countries for development, worth over \$20 billion a year, are provided by the World Bank -- a component of the UN system.

WHAT DOES THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DO ?

The General Assembly, where all Member States are represented, has been called the closest thing we have to a parliament of nations. As the UN's main deliberative body, it is forum for a unique brand of "parliamentary diplomacy". All of the world's most pressing problems are addressed there, and the vote of the General Assembly is an excellent barometer of world opinion. In the general Assembly, all countries can share their differences and reach an understanding on how to proceed on major issues. Its decisions, though not legally binding on Member States, represent the moral authority of the community of nations.

WHY DOES EVERY COUNTRY HAVE AN EQUAL VOTE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ?

Just as individuals in a democracy have equal voting rights , regardless of whether they are rich or poor, powerful or weak, all countries in the General Assembly have the same voting rights. In it, all Members have the same rights and privileges, as well as the same duties and obligations.

DO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DOMINATE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ?

Before 1960, some States complained about an "automatic majority" of the industrialized countries; after 1960-- with many newly independent States having joined the UN -- others complained about a "tyranny of the majority" by the developing countries.

In fact, voting patterns tend to vary greatly, depending on the issue at hand. Countries generally vote according to how they perceive the merits of each question, rather than according to any group identification.

The end of the cold war has led to a new consensus on major issues -- from economic cooperation to the environment. The views of industrialized and developing countries have increasingly converged in recent years, and this has being in reflected in the voting. During 1996 regular session of the General Assembly, 73 percent of the resolutions were adopted unanimously, without opposition or abstention by any country.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ?

The Security Council is, under the Charter, the UN organ primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Meeting on an almost continuous basis, it deals with crises as they arise.

Under the Charter, Member States are obligated to accept and carry out the Council's decisions. Such decisions, Unlike those of the General Assembly, are legally binding on States.

The system of voting in the Council gives added weight to the five permanent members : China France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. Any of these countries can block a proposal by casting a negative vote, even if the four other permanent and all non-permanent members vote in favour. This is called the "veto" power.

WHAT HAPPENS IF DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARE NOT RESPECTED ?

The effectiveness of the Council depends on the willingness and ability of Member States to carry out, provide resources for carrying out, its decisions.

If its decisions are not complied with, the Council has several options. It may refer the matter to the international Court of Justice, asking it for an advisory opinion. It may utilize other means, such as imposing economic and other sanctions, should a country threaten or breach the peace or commit an act of aggression. It has established international tribunals to try persons accused of war crimes, as it

has done in the cases of Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. It may even authorize the use of force either by UN peacekeeping forces or by forces under the command of Member States (as in the case of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict, Somalia and Haiti). However, the use of force is always a last resort, and only if all peaceful means of settling a dispute have been exhausted.

IF SANCTIONS ARE IMPOSED. HOW DOES THE SECURITY COUNCIL ENSURE COMPLIANCE?

Ultimately, Member States are responsible for enforcing UN sanctions. When sanctions are imposed, the Security Council creates a committee to monitor violations of the sanctions. The committee reports on violations of the sanctions by individuals or companies over which they have jurisdiction. Member States are then expected to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance.

For example, in an effort to restore peace, arms embargoes were imposed against the former Yugoslavia (1991), Liberia (1992), Somalia (1992) and Rwanda (1994). Wide-ranging sanctions were imposed on Iraq in 1990 after its invasion of Kuwait, and against Haiti in 1993 after a military coup overthrew its legitimate government. In all these instances, the Council requested all countries to report on the measures they had taken to enforce the sanctions.

ISN'T THE COUNCIL IN NEED OF REFORM ?

A UN working group on reform of the Security Council, made up of all Member States, has been studying possible changes.

There is agreement that the Council's membership no longer accurately reflects economic realities among the UN membership at large. Member States have thus called for a review of the composition of the Council, and for changes in the way the Council carries out its responsibilities.

The working group has discussed issues such as increasing the number of permanent members, rotation or sharing of Council seats, the veto power, and the relationship between the Council, the General Assembly and the other UN organs.

Countries have agreed that Council membership should be increased, and have submitted several proposals. One such proposal is to add as permanent members two industrialized developing countries -- one from Africa, one from Asia and one from Latin America. Another proposal is to assign new permanent seats to different regions of the world, and rotate such seats among the countries of each region. It has also been suggested that only new non-permanent members be eligible for re-election of countries on the basis of their contribution to UN peacekeeping and development. Though none of these proposals has obtained the necessary two-thirds majority, the working group has continued its efforts towards an agreement.

WHO PAYS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND WHY IS IT IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY?

WHO PAYS FOR THE UN ?

All the States that belong to the UN pay for it.

Each Member State's contribution is calculated on the basis of its share of the world's population. Each State pays to pay. These contributions make up the "regular budget" of the UN, which is some \$1.3 billion. The UN pays for the activities, staff and basic infrastructure of the Organization. All States that are members of the UN are obligated by the Charter -- an international treaty - to pay their assessed contributions.

WHO PAY FOR THE UN SYSTEM ?

The UN system, that is the United Nations plus the specialized agencies and programmes, spends some \$ 10 billion a year (not including the expenditures of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). About two thirds of this amount comes from voluntary contributions from the States that are of this amount comes from voluntary contributions from the States that are members of the UN and of its specialized agencies and programmes: the rest is received from mandatory assessments on those States.

Economic, social and humanitarian activities to help world's poorest countries account for most of the expenditures of the UN system. In 1994, the UN system (excluding the World Bank, the IMF and IFAD) Spent some \$ 4.6 billion on operational activities for development --mainly on humanitarian assistance and disaster management, health and agriculture.

The UN's regular budget does not cater for peacekeeping, the expenditures on which vary from year to year according to the number of peacekeeping operations. The UN's special programmes and the specialized agencies have separate budgets.

HOW IS THE UN BUDGET DETERMINED ?

The budget is approved by the General Assembly, but only after a rigorous review process by all Member States.

The budget is proposed by the Secretary-General after careful scrutiny of requests from individual UN departments. The proposed budget is first analysed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (made up of 16 government - appointed experts who serve in their personal capacity) and by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (made up of 34 experts who represent the views of their governments).

The proposed budget and the Committees' recommendations then go to the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, where all Member States are represented. There, over the three month Assembly session, the budget is subjected to further scrutiny.

WHAT DOES THE UNITED NATIONS DO TO PROMOTE PEACE ?

Since 1945, the UN has been credited with negotiating numerous peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts. Recent cases include an end to the Iran-Iraq war (1998), the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan (1989), an end to the civil war in El Salvador (1992) and a major role in securing peace in Cambodia (1993) , Mazambique (1994), Angola (1995) and Guatemala (1996).

The UN has often assisted in defusing emergencies. Prominent examples are the Berlin crisis (1948-1949), the Cuban missile crisis (1962) and the Middle East crisis (1973) - instances in which the Un helped prevent war between the super-Powers.

The Un Charter, through its provisions on the peaceful settlement of disputes, provides a means for securing peace, and the UN is the primary mechanism available to achieve that goal. But the effectiveness of the UN depends on the political will of Member States. It is the Member States -- especially the members of the security Council - who decide if, when and how the UN should act.

HOW DO UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATION WORK ?

Peacekeeping is one of the ways in which the UN helps to control conflicts that threaten peace and security while lasting political solutions are sought. It is one of the most innovative of the United Nations, recognized in 1988 when the UN peacekeeping forces were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

UN peacekeeping uses troops from many nations, combined to form an impartial multinational force. Its soldiers are instruments of peace instead of war.

Peacekeeping operations are established by the Security Council and directed by the Secretary-General to ensure impartiality. They must have the consent of the host governments and other parties involved. An operation must not be used in any way to favour one party against another.

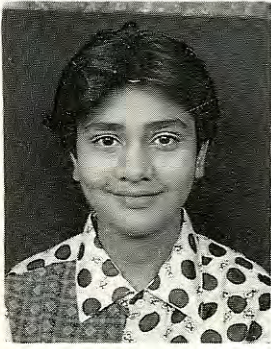
WHAT DOES THE UNITED NATIONS DO TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT ?

One of the Great misconceptions about the UN is that it is mainly involved in peacekeeping. In reality, less than 30 percent of UN activity concerns peacekeeping; most of its work is in the areas of development and humanitarian assistance. The only global institution for furthering development, the UN system has bettered the lives of countless people in the poorest parts of the world through its various programmes for development.

In promoting development, the UN's track record is second to none. Through programmes in 135 countries, the UN system provided each year over \$ 25 billion in assistance, with nearly \$ 10 billion in grants and over \$ 20 billion in loans. It is engaged in activities supporting refugees, the hungry, and in promoting child survival, environmental protection, crime and drug control, human rights, women's equality and democracy. UN resources are principally aimed at the countries and people most in need. For millions in poor countries, these programmes of assistance and the UN blue flag is so respected because it is the symbol of people helping other people to build a sustainable world.

WHAT IS THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGE OF THE UN ?

- A number of unique features make the UN especially effective in promoting development.
- Its **universality** : all countries have a voice when major policy decisions are made.
- Its **neutrality** : it does not represent any particular national or commercial interest, it develops special relations of trust with countries and their people to provide aid and assistance.
- Its **global presence** : it has the largest network of country offices for the delivery of development aid.



Kruti Subhash Parekh

Kruti Subhash Parekh

Worlds' Youngest Girl Magicienne

Dr. Patrick Steptoe of Bourn Hall Clinic Bourn Cambridge, UK planted **India's First Test Tube Baby Kruti Parekh** and she was born at Calcutta. She says **Magic** is my birthright and I am born by **Magic of Science**. She is born of her mother **Jayshribahen Parekh** when after 10 years of marriage i.e. 1985 at Calcutta at the dispensary of **Dr. Jyotsans Parrkh** who was sister of **Subhas Parekh**, her father, a jeweller by profession. She was 7.5 pound baby, normal, oversmart, enthusiastic, sober but stubborn child - down to earth. She being a celebrity and universally acknowledged world's first test tube baby, the status has not gone over her head. In school she gets 'A' grade. Her biggest punishment is not to allow her attend school. She is animal lover (Dogs, lion -kisses her-lion ride on her back and she rides over lion but no animal ever hurt her)

She was closed in a Box-locked and thrown into sea water 10 Kms by speed boat in London and by the time speed bat returned she was at shore to greet them and when box was brought somebody else was found in the box which was locked.

Kruti was placed **Limca Book of Records 1995** as "**The youngest Professional Girl Magicienne in India**" and she has been congratulated and acknowledged by **Guiness Book of World Records** for her magical feats at this tender age. World's greatest magician David Copperfield has asked to show the Latest magic, he said " I can sand my fiancée to moon by my American magic when asked Kruti Parekh told " I can return the fiancée by my Indian magic." She is registered as active member of World Class Magician Organisations i.e. **I.B.M. (USA) S.A.M (USA), A.I.M. F. (India)** She has earned acclaim and recognition both at home and abroad in the countries like **England, Hongkong, Singapore, South Africa, Dubai, Kings Place at Abu Dhabi and Japan**. Kruti gave the world the environmental message through magic. She Knows more than 2000 magical effects and has performed more than 1750 shows throughout the world so far. Kruti's mere presence on the stage and her presentation brings tremendous applause from audience. On the whole India is proud to have First Test Tube Baby transformed into young magician of the world. She was awarded by **Shanker Dayal Sharma, Ex-President of India, Nelson Mandela** and many others. She has been telecast on E-TV, ZEE TV, SONY TV, ATN and interviewed by BBC, Hongkong, Radio and SABC Radio (South Africa)

RUSSIAN SCHOOL CULTURE PROGRAMME

U. N. Day - October 24, 1998

MUNA is grateful to H. E. Mr. ANDREI S. BOUDNIK, Consul General and Mr. Andrei Galichtchev, incharge Cultural Affairs, Russian Consulate, and their Staff, Russian School Principal and Teachers for having taken keen interest in preparing the children to participate in the Cultural Programme of U. N. Celebration on October 24, 1998. We are specially thankful to the Children for their performance, their names are given below.

NAME OF THE CHILDRENS OF RUSSIAN SCHOOL

☆	Olga Romanova	
☆	Alexandra Morogina	the dance
☆	Leonid Zhimerin	
☆	Anton Shulepov	
☆	Marina Zaitceva	the dance
☆	Mikchali Boiartchenkov	the dance
☆	Tatiana Noskova	the dance
☆	Alexandra Noskova	the dance
☆	Svetlana Agievitch	the dance
☆	Alexander Klemmez	the dance
☆	Anastasia Boudnik	the dance
☆	Katia Korshunova	the dance
☆	Irina Makeeva	the dance
☆	Andrei Agievitch	the dance
☆	Alexei Popov	the dance
☆	Daniil Morogin	
☆	Elena Makeeva	
☆	Tatiana Klemmez	
☆	Anton Zhimerin	

both songs

Items performed :

Songs : Natashka - pervoklashka
 The happiest girl in the world

The Dance : Kalinka

IRAN SCHOOL CULTURE PROGRAMME

U. N. Day - October 24, 1998

MUNA is grateful to H. E. Mr. SYED KAMAL YASINI, Consul General of Iran, his secretariate, and Mr. F. Palizdar, Director, Culture House of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Abass Mirai, Ms. Zakira Saddam and their staff, the Principal and Teacher of Iran School and Special Thanks to the Childrens, names given below, who participated in Cultural Programme of U. N. Day Celebration on October 24, 1998.

NAME OF THE CHILDRENS OF IRAN SCHOOL

☆ Yahya Hadidi	☆ Amir Husain Shahwari
☆ Mohammed Mehdi Zara	☆ Bushra Yasini
☆ Huda Yasini	☆ Sanaaz Qarachorlu
☆ Lalla Parheezcar	☆ Mas'ud Tallibi
☆ Tahera Parheezcar	☆ Neema Pehlewani
☆ M'asumeh Parheezcar	☆ Pooya Pehelwani
☆ Ali Reza Palizdar	☆ Mariam Talibi
☆ Seena Nejati	☆ Azadeh Kamyabi
☆ Mohammed Ibrahim Zare'e	☆ Heewa Ghazali
☆ Salar Qarachorlu	

AMERICAN SCHOOL CULTURE PROGRAMME

U. N. Day - October 24, 1998

MUNA is grateful to Ms. AITA TAIMRE Music teacher, Mr. Oliver Thompson, Principal and Staff of The American School of Bombay and Council incharge for Cultural Affairs of American Consulate in Mumbai for arranging Cultural Programme at a very short notice. The Children participated in the programme are highly appreciated for their performance, their name are given below.

- ☆ Katie Childs
- ☆ Daniel Cook
- ☆ Aakash Dheer
- ☆ Jennifer Fuller
- ☆ Pia Ghosh
- ☆ Katie Groom
- ☆ Moon Hee Hur
- ☆ Kristina Jeyakanthan
- ☆ Mathias Johansen
- ☆ Tanvi Parikh
- ☆ Sophie Shah
- ☆ Gyeol Song
- ☆ Linda Taimre
- ☆ Oliver Thompson

**CULTURE PROGRAMME FROM THE CHILDREN OF
TINKER BELL HIGH SCHOOL , MUMBAI.**

Mr. Naresh Mangnani - Managing Trustee of Tinker Bell High School of Mumbai, was kind enough to arrange cultural programme of his school children at a very short notice, for which MUNA is extremely grateful to the children and the staff of the school.

- ☆ Jay Naik
- ☆ Pritesh Hirani
- ☆ Tejas Dharia
- ☆ Shravan Jain
- ☆ Jimit Shah
- ☆ Vishaan Prajapati
- ☆ Chintan Jhaveri
- ☆ Anjesha Chheda
- ☆ Karishma Tana
- ☆ Charmi Shah
- ☆ Deepa Manghnani
- ☆ Chetna Manghnani
- ☆ Payal Shah
- ☆ Neha Muzumdar
- ☆ Kartik Tana



Hon'ble Justice Mr. C. S. Dharmadhikari

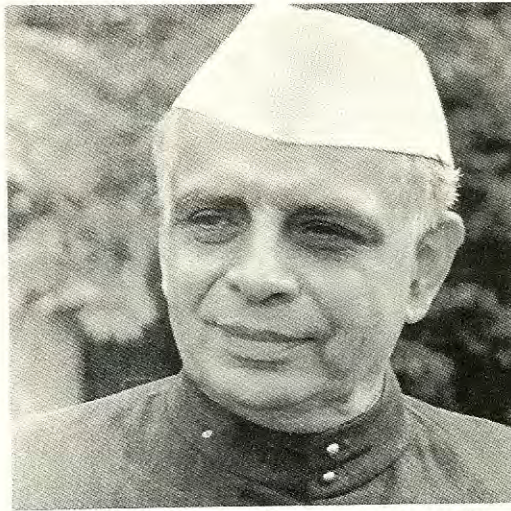
Honourable Justice Mr. C. S. Dharmadhikari belongs to a highly respected and educated family of Lawyers, was born on November 20, 1927 at Raipur (M.P.) from Nagpur University obtained M.A., LL.B. and since 1954 to 1972 practiced as lawyer. Appointed as the Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, Was acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. Retired on November 20, 1989. Was Chairman of Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal from July 1991 to November 1992. At present Chairman Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority.

Right from student life, he was not only brilliant in studies, but he was active in politics and took part in Quit India Movement of 1942. Was President of Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Vidarbha Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Abhyankar Smarak Trust, Nagpur, and Vice President of Trusteeship Foundation and Nasha Bandi Mandal. Holding various positions such as Chairman, Member, Trustee and President of Several Organisations such as Vidhi Anuwad Va Paribhasha Sallagar Samiti, Govt. of Maharashtra Standing Committee for filling vacancies of Bombay University, Kusumagraj Pratishtan Nasik, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Advisery Council & State Legal Aid & Advice Board, Board of Advisors Manibhawan Gandhi Sangrahalaya, Advisory Board Sane Guruji Kathamala, Advisory Committee, Campaign against child labour (CACL), Kushta Niwaran Samiti, Society for education, Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, Geeta Pratishtan, FUJI GURUJI Memorial Trust, Gandhi National Memorial Society, Agakhan Palace Pune, Saswad - Ashram and many other organisation.

He authored a book on constitution of India as "Bhartiya Sanvidhanache Adhisthan" (Marathi) and Govt. of Maharashtra awarded him the literary award. Also wrote Books on "Reflections on Indian Constitution", "Religion & Rule of Law" (English), "Loktantra Parhej Aur Pabandiya" (Hindi), "Manusnama", "Manjil Ajun Durach Rahali" (Marathi), "Gandhi - Prahar Aur Prabhav" (Hindi), "Samajman" (Marathi), "Kalachi Paule" (Biography in Marathi). Contributed several articles in English, Marathi and Hindi on various subjects to help up-lift our society.

Received several awards, from Govt. of Maharashtra-Literary Award, Karandikar Trust, Dharwad Literary Award. Distinguished Citizen Award of Rotary Club, Bombay. Michael John Memorial Award, Jamshedpur, Gopal Krishna Gokhale Award.

Thus Justice Dharmadhikari devoted his life to improve perceptions about our social cultural, Legal and Constitutional values.



We remember you very much

Late Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan was Vice President of Maharashtra United Nations Association for long time.

He dedicated his entire life serving the country and its people. He was a spotless, clean character person. We all are missing him.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan began his career as a Municipal Councillor, for six years he was Senior Member, Minorities Commission, Govt. of India. He was also Senior Member Steering Committee of the commission. Mr. Taleyarkhan was Cabinet Minister in Maharashtra holding portfolios of Health, Housing, Food and Civil Supplies, National Savings, Fertilizers, Tourism, Family Planning and Printing Industries. As Minister of Food & Civil Supplies and Housing he pioneered the Small Savings Movements and Tourism in India with particular reference to Maharashtra.

He was Ambassador of India to Italy, Libya and to Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, and Chief Whip of the Congress Legislative Party and General Secretary of the Party in the Legislature, Member continuously of the Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1972.

Currently he was Chairman, Project Implementation Committee Govt. of India, Red Cross Society for Relief and Rehabilitation of Earthquake affected areas.

Even in the last few weeks of his life, Mr. Taleyarkhan devoted his efforts to give relief and Rehabilitation to the people of Maharashtra in the earthquake areas of Lathur & Osmanabad.

Mr. Taleyarkhan was :

- * Member All India Congress Committee & Vice President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee
- * India's Delegate to the UN Council for Trade & Development (UNCTAD)
- * Chairman of the First Committed and Fifty Group relating to Trade and Development and Food.
- * India's delegate to various Missions in West Asia and other countries.
- * Chairman National Savings Reorganisation Commission, Govt. of India.
- * Director, Shipping Corporation of India
- * Chairman, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.
- * Chairman, Workshop for the Blind.



- * Chairman, Housing Reconstruction Committee, Govt. of India, Delhi.
- * President, Progressive Group for three years (1946-48)
- * Founder President, International Tourism Council
- * President, Society of Goodwill & Culture.
- * Vice President, Indian Council of Foreign Trade and President, Tribal Welfare Association.
- * Vice President, Friends of Trees
- * Member, Working Committee of All India Manufacturers Association.
- * Chairman of Council for Parliamentary Affairs.
- * Member, Executive Committee of Engineering Association of India
- * Chairman of AIMO's Council of Small Scale Industries.
- * Chairman of Council of Fair Business Practices.
- * Member of the Board of Governors of the Bombay Productivity Council.
- * President, AIMO Council for Parliamentary Affairs & its Council for Small Scale Industries.
- * Member for Council of Consumer Protection, Govt. of India.

In International matters, he had been involved in activities of the United Nations in World peace and Security Movement, Non-Aligned Movement, Arms Race and Disarmament, Matters pertaining to F A O, UNCTAD and other agencies of the UN, Afro-Asian and Indo-Arab Affairs, Anti-Apartheid Movement, Global Security, International Economic Cooperation, South-South Dialogue etc.

He was Member of the Indian Delegation and Chairman of Political and Military Session. He was Member of the Indian Delegation of the International Conference on Nuclear free Non-Violent World (Nov. 1988)

He was Adviser to the International Energy Institute and to the Institute of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies.

He was Chairman of the URJA Research Foundation

He was Chairman of Indo- Libyan and Indo-Yugoslav Friendship Societies.

In September, 1993 he was invited to Chicago and addressed "Parliament of the Religions of the World".

Mr. Taleyarkhan has been conferred the Padmashri Award in President's Awards declared on Republic Day in 1992.

He has set up a high power committee entitled "Save Udwada" in 1994.

He was Executive Committee Chairman of the World of Zoroastrian Organisation (India Chapter) He was Senior Adviser to the Federation of the Parsi Anjumans.

He was prolific writer, written innumerable articles on various topics. His latest book was on "Environment and Forestry in Economic Development" with Foreword by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, then President of India. "From Warfare to Welfare" inaugurated in London by the Indian High Commissioner.

