

and Harriet Kurtz, whose organization, War Control Planners, has always advocated control of warlike preparations by technical supervision from space. The Kurtzes' ideas were picked up by Robert Muller, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, and transmitted to the then President of France, Giscard D'Estaing, who then proposed the ISMA plan at the UN in 1978.

2. Non-official plans

Non-governmental plans for UN strengthening are much more numerous than governmental plans, but most of them are much older than 1982. World Federalists especially have made many such proposals over the years. Since these have been summarized elsewhere (see e.g., H. Newcombe, 1974, 1980, 1984, 1986), only new ones will be mentioned here, unless the older ones have somehow received new impetus or new attention.

A Second UN Assembly ("We the People") has been proposed by J. Segall (1984) and the Medical Association for the Prevention of Nuclear War (UK). In this Assembly, the world's people (not governments) would be represented, in proportion to the square root of the population of each country. Selection of delegates could be by direct elections or through the NGOs (representing the politically more active parts of the population). Such a Second Assembly could be created without a change in the UN Charter, using Article 22, which permits the establishment of auxiliary bodies by the General Assembly.

This would make such a reform easy, and greatly heighten interest among ordinary citizens in UN affairs. A NGO Parliament, which this would be, would originally have only advisory functions with respect to the UN General Assembly (UNGA). But then, UNGA resolutions themselves have only the