

States which asked the U.N. to act after the North Korean Communists had crossed the 38th parallel, invading the Republic of Korea. The U.S.A. had ordered its armed forces into action in South Korea before the U.N. adopted the resolution, introduced by the U.S., calling for collective action by U.N. members against the aggressor.

"The U.N. can send American boys to fight and die anywhere in the world." On the contrary, the U.N. cannot send the troops of any nation to fight anywhere. All it can do is ask its member-nations, in case of aggression, to send their forces to repel the aggression. The decision as to whether they do so or not is entirely up to each nation. In Korea, for example, the troops of the 16 nations which fought there under the U.N. command were all volunteered by their nations. The nations which did not want to volunteer units of their armed forces, did not do so.

"The U.N. can set aside or supersede our American laws with U.N. treaties, and it can interfere in the internal affairs of the United States." Any treaty proposed by the U.N. must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and signed by the President before it becomes effective in the United States. The U.S. Supreme Court has declared (in *Askura vs. City of Seattle*) that "the treaty power does not extend as far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids." As was said earlier, the Charter of the U.N. clearly states: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

"The U.N. is controlled by the Russians." Look at the U.N. roll-calls and you will get the answer to this one. Russia has never won a major roll-call. On the overwhelming majority of issues before the U.N., the best Russia has been able to do is to muster 5 votes out of the 60 in the General Assembly and in each of the U.N.'s principal committees.

Sometimes this charge is varied to "UNESCO is used by the Russians to spread communist poison through our schools and in other ways." Let Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corporation, comment: "The quickest reply to this charge is to point out that UNESCO's educational policies and belief in free inquiry are so directly opposed to Soviet views that Russia has refused to join the agency. Further, she forced her satellites, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, to resign from UNESCO on the ground that it is a 'tool of U.S. policy.'"

"The U.N. is promoting formation of a world government in which the United States will lose its independence." This ignores the fact that the U.N. is made up of 60 separate independent nations, each intent on preserving its own independence. If you doubt it, follow U.N. debates closely for a while and see how quick the member-nations, small as well as large, are to protest when any proposal is made which they fear might in the smallest degree strip them of their sovereignty. As a matter of fact, the service to world peace of the U.N. probably would be improved if its member-nations were not so jealous of their freedom of independent action.

"God is not mentioned in the U.N. Charter and U.N. meetings are not opened with prayer. The U.N. is a godless, atheistic organization." So? Here's what the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Henry Knox Sherrill, says about that: "Men and women of many faiths are involved