

Peace Committees Submit Final Resolutions To Plenary Session

Complete text of resolutions offered by the 12 conference committees of the experimental peace conference which will be considered at the plenary session Monday and Friday have been distributed by the planning committee.

The resolutions will be read at the first plenary session Monday night at 7 p. m. in the coliseum and consideration of amendments to these proposals will begin at that time.

The Nebraskan prints the entire text of all the resolutions so that every student may have a chance to familiarize himself with the topics which will be discussed during the coming week.

Committee I. WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS.

The committee recommends the establishment at the earliest possible date of a general organization to maintain international peace and security and to promote friendly relations and economic and social co-operation among nations. This organization should include a general assembly, a security council, an international court of justice, an economic and social council, a secretariat, and such other subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

The committee recommends to the conference the adoption of the proposals agreed upon at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as the basic statute of the general organization, with the following changes, additions, and amendments:

I. Functions and powers of the General Assembly—The committee desires to give special emphasis to that portion of Chap. V, Sec. B, Para. 1, which empowers the Assembly to make any recommendations on any subject whatever, including amendments, to the Security Council.

II. Functions and powers of the Security Council.

1. The Council must consider all recommendations of the Assembly.
2. Decisions of the Council must be accepted by all members of the Assembly.

III. Membership in the Assembly.

1. Initial membership in the international organization shall be open to the present signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

2. Any nation other than the original members shall be admitted to full membership by a three-fourths vote of the Assembly.

IV. Voting in the security council.

1. In all cases not involving punitive measure, decision shall be taken by a simple majority of the council.

2. In cases not involving punitive measure, no party to a dispute shall have the right to vote in its own case.

3. In all cases involving punitive action (such as economic or military sanctions) against a nation which has been adjudged an aggressor, decisions shall be taken only with a two-thirds majority vote of the council.

V. Regional Arrangements.

1. The committee desires to give special emphasis to the proposal that any group of nations may cooperate thru the establishment of regional arrangements, provided they are consistent with the principles of the world organization.

2. Delegates at regional conferences or associations shall be selected by the member states in accordance with any methods they choose to adopt.

3. No question under advisement before a regional association shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the security council until every resource of regional settlement has been exhausted.

VI. International court of justice.

1. The committee recommends that the present permanent court of international justice be continued as the supreme judicial body of the new world organization.

2. The optional clause of the present statute of the world court shall be repealed, and in all cases coming within the judicial power the jurisdiction of the court should be compulsory.

Committee 2. PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

To affirm acts of violence inflicted upon civilian populations, and in order to place among their principal war aims the punishment of those guilty of or responsible for these crimes whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them, or participated in them, and to see to it that: (A) Those guilty or responsible whatever their nationality, are handed over to justice and (B) that the sentences pronounced are carried out, the power of punishment of war criminals shall be invested in two commissions. These commissions shall have jurisdiction over all war criminals.

I. The Commission

- A. Powers**
1. Sentence arch criminals.
 2. Standardize punishment in each national court.
 3. Decide criminals to be tried and punished by commission and which cases will be tried by National Court.
 4. Accept jurisdiction if nation does not prefer to try its offenders.
 5. Subject neutral country to boycott or declaration of war upon failure to release escaped war criminals.
 6. Act as court of appeal.

B. Personnel

1. Three representatives from USA, USSR, Great Britain, and three from each of the overrun countries, shall have equal voting power. In Far East Commission China shall exercise the same privilege.
2. One representative from each remaining United Nation. Neutral countries may be represented without voting power.
3. The members of Commission appointed by the individual governments.

C. Time and Place of Meeting:

1. The Commissions shall be set up immediately. Punishment shall take place immediately following termination of actual battle.
2. Western: Paris or neutral country.
3. Far East: Shanghai or Australia.

II. The Courts and Representatives

- A. National Courts**
1. Criminals will be punished in each country according to the penal laws of that country.
 2. Representatives: One representative from another Allied country at each court.

COMMITTEE 3. TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS OF EAST ASIA.

I. Korea

A. Korea should be given its complete independence as soon as Japanese troops are withdrawn from its territory.

1. Korea will be subject to the protection and jurisdiction of the Security Council as outlined in the Dumbarton Oaks Plan.

II. Manchuria

A. Manchuria should be returned to China—with no Russian or Japanese interference in the future.

1. China would become owner of present Japanese property in Manchuria.

2. The northern border of Manchuria shall be changed to protect the trans-Siberian railroad.

3. Russia may use the South Manchurian and East Chinese railroads without discrimination by the Chinese government.

III. China

A. There will be complete withdrawal of all Japanese troops from the mainland.

B. All foreign concessions will be returned to China. All foreign leases will be dissolved—with the exception of Hong Kong.

1. Hong Kong will be returned to China as of the agreement of 1943. In return for this China will give Great Britain the right to re-establish and maintain a naval base at Hong Kong for 10 years. This agreement is subject to renewal by the Chinese government.

C. China agrees not to interfere with British influence in Tibet and with Russian influence in Mongolia.

IV. Siam.

A. It shall be re-established as an independent country as soon as Japanese troops are withdrawn.

V. Indo-China.

A. Indo-China will remain as a territory of France.

Committee 4. TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS OF GERMANY.

I. Western Frontier.

A. Alsace-Lorraine shall remain permanently French.

B. The Saar Basin shall be given to France. The Rhineland should be internationalized under an international control commission with France and Belgium as co-chairmen and all interested nations represented.

C. The boundary of Belgium in the Rhineland area shall remain as it was prior to 1938. The Netherlands shall be given the right to occupy territory from Jade Bay south to Osnabruck, west thru Rhine to Enshade; including the East Frisian Islands, for a period of 20 years after which a plebiscite shall be taken.

D. The Netherlands shall have the right to dispossess Germans in this area to provide homes for the dispossessed Dutch.

II. Frontier with Denmark

A. Denmark shall be given the province of Flensburg, beginning at the port of Flensburg southwest through Schleswig to the sea; including the Island of Sylt.

III. Heligoland and the Kiel Canal

Heligoland and the Kiel canal shall be internationalized and demilitarized.

IV. Eastern Frontier

A. East Prussia shall be divided by a line contiguous with the Curzon line, running northwest to just west of Koenigsburg. The eastern portion shall go to the U.S.S.R. and the western portion to Poland.

B. The City of Danzig and the old Corridor region shall be given to Poland.

C. Poland shall receive territory west to the Oder river to Silesia thence including Upper Silesia as compensation for losses.

D. Poland shall have the right to move Germans from northern East Prussia to make room for Poles.

V. Austria and Czechoslovakia

The Austria-German and Czechoslovakian-German boundaries shall remain as they were prior to 1938.

VI. The integrity of the Remaining German Territory

A. The Ruhr area shall be internationalized.

B. The rest of Germany shall remain unified.

VII. Residents and Annexed and Occupied Territories

The residents of annexed and occupied territories shall be permitted to remain or to return to the country of their choice except as otherwise provided by these resolutions.

Committee No. 5. TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS OF EAST EUROPE.

I. Polish boundary against Russia.

A. The Pre-Munich line of 1939 should be adopted.

1. With modifications from five to eight kilometers.

B. A Commission of Polish and Russian representatives should be established to determine the modifications.

1. This Commission is to be established after the Peace Conference.

II. The Dardanelles.

A. The Dardanelles should be opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations.

B. The straits should be controlled by an international commission to be established by the Security Council.

C. Non-discrimination of shipping shall be maintained by international guarantee.

III. Division of East Prussia.

A. East Prussia will be divided beginning at the Curzon line running northwest to west of Koenigsburg to the Baltic Sea.

B. Russia will receive the east

portion of East Prussia and Poland the west portion.

C. Koenigsburg will be given to Russia.

D. Danzig will be given to Poland.

IV. Migration of Peoples.

A. There shall be no restrictions on:

1. The migration of Poles from Russian territory, or
2. Of Germans from what was formerly East Prussia.

Committee No. 6. TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

I. Balkan Confederation.

A. The purpose of this confederation shall be:

1. The protection of the Balkan countries from future aggression and
2. The establishment of a government which will make possible the political, economic, and military co-operation between the Balkan nations.

B. The form and government of this confederation shall be:

1. A loose confederation with equal representation from each member state. It shall be composed of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and Romania, providing each of these states desires to join the confederation. The government of each state shall be chosen by a free vote of the people.

2. The confederation shall meet at regular intervals.

C. The advisory council shall:

1. Be composed of members from the United States, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and France.
2. Meet with the Balkan Confederation in an advisory capacity with no vote until the Security Council decides that it is no longer necessary.

II. The Balkan Territories shall be divided thus:

A. Western Thrace is to be retained by Greece; Eastern Thrace retained by Turkey.

B. Southern Dobruja shall go to Bulgaria.

C. Salonika shall become a free port.

D. In Macedonia:

1. A plebiscite shall be taken immediately after the terms of the peace treaty have been drawn up to determine whether this district shall become independent.

2. If the people of Macedonia declare by this plebiscite that they do not wish to become independent, they shall remain a part of the country to which they now belong.

III. A Central European Confederation is impractical because:

A. There is a lack of desire for such an organization at the present time.

1. The desire to co-operate in a regional confederation is lacking, and

2. Therefore, it would be impossible to establish a regional confederation.

B. In case there is a future desire for confederation

1. It must be approved by the Security Council,
2. The states must join voluntarily, and
3. The other provisions shall be similar to those for the Balkan Confederation.

IV. Boundaries for Transylvania and Czechoslovakia shall be as follows:

A. Transylvania.

1. This complete territory is to be retained by Roumania until a plebiscite is held seven years after the terms of the peace treaty have been drawn up.

2. This plebiscite is to determine whether this territory goes to Roumania or Hungary. It is to be sponsored by an International Board of the Big Four according to the Dumbarton Oaks principles.

B. Czechoslovakia.

1. Should be given her Pre-Munich boundaries from Sudetenland on the North to the cities of Prague, Pilsen and Budweis on the West and South.

2. She shall also receive Teshea on the Czech-Polish border.

COMMITTEE NO. 7. TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING ITALY.

I. Istria.

A. The territory of Istria will be given to Yugoslavia.

B. The city of Trieste will be a free city; therefore maintaining a free port under the jurisdiction of an International Organization.

C. Yugoslavia's frontier will run

with Italy from the coast between the Isonzo estuary and Fradez, in a northerly direction to the railway bridge over the Isonzo, thence to the River Ter, and the village of Salt. From here it will go north-west, leaving to the east the villages of Rizzolo, Tricesimo, Cassaco, Rtin, and Humin, and to the west the villages of Buja and Ossopo. Crossing the river Timent, it will pass the western foot of Mt. S. Simeone, cross the Tagliamento again, and follow the ridges of Mt. Cullar to Trogkoffel on the present Italian-German frontier. This area would rightfully cover the Julian March. This includes Unie, Lussino, and Cherso Isles.

II. Dalmatian Coast.

A. The Dalmatian coast will be given to Yugoslavia.

III. Trentino.

A. Trentino will be divided according to Austria's second proposal of 1915.

I. The Brenner Pass and all land north will go to Austria; and all land south will go to Italy.

IV. Boundary with France.

A. Albania will be free.

B. The people shall be allowed to decide by vote on their form of government.

C. They shall be allowed to enter the Balkan Federation if this decision is reached by vote of the people.

D. A police force will protect her government if necessary.

V. Population Problems.

A. The minority population in ceded territories will be given the option either to remain in the territory or to leave the territory.

COMMITTEE 8. COLONIES AND MANDATES

I. Mandates

A. We favor retention of the system of mandates.

B. The mandate system should incorporate the following features:

1. The open-door policy should extend to mandates of all classes provided each mandatory power shall determine its immigration policies toward its separate mandates.

2. The mandates commission of the international organization shall have power to send its agents into any mandate for investigation and inspection.

C. Any group, representative of a majority within the mandated territory or from member nations shall have direct access to the Mandates Commission, and further appeal to the highest body of the international organization.

D. The Mandates Commission shall be made up of all mandatory powers and five other powers, elected for two-year terms on a rotating basis.

E. The Mandates Commission shall have the authority to assign, transfer, terminate or change the character of any mandate.

F. The protection of the mandates shall devolve not upon the mandatory but upon the nations of the world, who shall have the power and the initiative of the security council to take any necessary measures.

II. Japan's Pacific Islands.

A. Formosa and the Pescadores shall be restored to China as dependencies.

B. The Japanese mandated islands, i.e.: The Carolines, Marshalls and Marianas, and also the Bonin Islands, shall be placed under mandate of the United States.

C. The south part of Sakhalin island shall be restored to Russia as a dependency.

III. Italy's colonies.

A. The northeast section of Libya, Cirenaica, shall become a British dependency.

B. The remainder of Libya shall be placed under a French mandate.

C. Ethiopia's independence shall be generally recognized.

1. Ethiopia shall be given possession of Eritrea.

2. Italian Somaliland shall become a French mandate.

D. Rhodes and the Dodecanese islands shall be annexed to Greece.

E. Great Britain shall be given possession of Pantelleria.

COMMITTEE 9. TREATMENT OF GERMANY.

I. Reparations.

A. Require payments in kind consisting of materials and labor to the fullest extent possible.

(See CONFERENCE, page 4.)

Planning Group Extends Deadline For Amendments

The planning committee of the miniature peace conference has extended the deadline for amendments to committee resolutions until 6 p. m. Sunday night.

The committee emphasizes that the amendments must be submitted no later than that time.