



## A STUDENT MAP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- Members of the United Nations and their dependencies
- Trust Territories
- Non-members of the United Nations

- UN Headquarters New York
- UNICEF Headquarters New York
- International Court of Justice The Hague
- UN Regional Commissions

- ECFAF Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
- ECE Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLA Economic Commission for Latin America
- ECA Economic Commission for Africa

### Intergovernmental Agencies related to the UN

- IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
- ILO International Labour Organization
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- WHO World Health Organization
- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- IFC International Finance Corporation
- IDA International Development Association
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- UPU Universal Postal Union
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- WMO World Meteorological Organization
- IMCO International Maritime Consultative Organization
- ICITO Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization
- GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

### UN Information Centres and Offices

- Buenos Aires
- Karachi
- Moscow
- Rome
- Addis Ababa
- Bujumbura
- Kathmandu
- New Delhi
- San Salvador
- Algiers
- Cairo
- Khartoum
- Paris
- Santiago
- Asunción
- Colombo
- La Paz
- Sydney
- Athens
- Copenhagen
- Lima
- Tanarive
- Baghdad
- Dakar
- Port-of-Spain
- Teheran
- Bangkok
- Dar es Salaam
- Rabat
- Tokyo
- Beirut
- Djakarta
- Manila
- Rangoon
- Tunis
- Belgrade
- Geneva
- Mexico City
- Washington
- Bogotá
- Kabul
- Monrovia

## AREA AND POPULATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Name of Country	Total Area (Square Kilometres)	Population (Latest Official Estimate)	Date of UN Membership
Afghanistan	657 500	14 684 000	19 Nov. 1946
Albania	28 748	1 711 300	14 Dec. 1955
Algeria	2 381 741	10 784 269	8 Oct. 1962
Argentina	2 776 656	21 584 471	24 Oct. 1945
Australia	7 694 951	10 965 100	1 Nov. 1945
Austria	83 849	7 150 700	14 Dec. 1955
Belgium	30 507	9 251 414	27 Dec. 1945
Bolivia	1 098 581	3 595 600	14 Nov. 1945
Brazil	8 511 965	77 521 000	24 Oct. 1945
Bulgaria	110 669	8 045 200	14 Dec. 1955
Burma	678 033	23 664 000	19 Apr. 1948
Burundi	27 834	2 600 000	18 Sep. 1962
Byelorussian SSR	207 600	8 413 000	24 Oct. 1945
Cambodia	181 035	5 740 115	14 Dec. 1955
Cameroon	475 442	4 595 000	20 Sep. 1960
Canada	9 976 177	18 928 000	9 Nov. 1945
Central African Republic	617 000	1 250 000	20 Sep. 1960
Ceylon	65 610	10 624 507	14 Dec. 1955
Chad	1 284 000	2 720 000	20 Sep. 1960
Chile	741 767	8 189 534	24 Oct. 1945
China	9 596 961	656 220 250	24 Oct. 1945
Colombia	1 138 338	15 097 640	5 Nov. 1945
Congo (Brazzaville)	342 000	864 684	20 Sep. 1960
Congo (Leopoldville)	2 345 409	15 007 000	20 Sep. 1960
Costa Rica	50 700	1 355 757	2 Nov. 1945
Cuba	114 524	7 202 752	24 Oct. 1945
Cyprus	9 251	591 000	20 Sep. 1960
Czechoslovakia	127 869	13 901 763	24 Oct. 1945
Dahomey	115 762	2 200 000	20 Sep. 1960
Denmark	43 043	4 653 991	24 Oct. 1945
Dominican Republic	48 734	3 334 300	24 Oct. 1945
Ecuador	270 670	4 581 476	21 Dec. 1945
El Salvador	21 393	2 720 909	24 Oct. 1945
Ethiopia	1 184 320	21 000 000	13 Nov. 1945
Finland	337 009	4 559 000	14 Dec. 1955
France	547 026	47 840 000	24 Oct. 1945
Gabon	267 000	452 500	20 Sep. 1960
Ghana	237 873	7 244 000	8 Mar. 1957
Greece	131 944	8 468 628	25 Oct. 1945
Guatemala	108 889	4 095 203	21 Nov. 1945
Guinea	245 857	3 356 900	12 Dec. 1955
Haiti	27 750	4 448 000	24 Oct. 1945
Honduras	112 088	2 007 990	17 Dec. 1945
Hungary	93 030	10 104 000	14 Dec. 1955
Iceland	103 000	183 478	19 Nov. 1946
India	3 046 232	449 381 000	30 Oct. 1945
Indonesia	1 491 564	98 830 000	28 Sep. 1950
Iran	1 648 000	22 226 000	24 Oct. 1945
Iraq	448 742	6 803 153	21 Dec. 1945
Ireland	70 280	2 841 000	14 Dec. 1955
Israel	20 700	2 436 000	11 May 1949
Italy	301 225	50 421 000	14 Dec. 1955
Ivory Coast	322 463	3 410 000	20 Sep. 1960
Jamaica	10 962	1 696 000	18 Sep. 1962
Japan	369 661	96 230 000	16 Dec. 1956
Jordan	96 610	1 727 439	14 Dec. 1955
Kenya	582 646	8 847 000	16 Dec. 1963
Kuwait	15 540	321 000	14 May 1963
Laos	236 800	1 881 603	14 Dec. 1955
Lebanon	10 400	1 645 813	24 Oct. 1945
Liberia	111 370	1 290 000	2 Nov. 1945
Libya	1 759 540	1 244 000	14 Dec. 1955
Luxembourg	2 586	323 971	24 Oct. 1945
Madagascar	595 790	5 803 000	20 Sep. 1960
Malaysia	333 215	10 363 821	16 Sep. 1963
Maldives	1 204 021	4 305 000	28 Sep. 1960
Mali	1 085 805	7 700 000	27 Oct. 1961
Mexico	1 972 546	38 416 043	7 Nov. 1945
Mongolia	1 535 000	1 018 800	27 Oct. 1961
Morocco	443 680	12 360 000	12 Nov. 1956
Nepal	140 798	9 387 461	14 Dec. 1955
Netherlands	33 612	12 028 808	10 Dec. 1945
New Zealand	268 676	2 553 573	24 Oct. 1945
Nicaragua	148 000	1 529 094	24 Oct. 1945
Niger	1 267 000	3 040 673	20 Sep. 1960
Nigeria	923 772	37 213 000	7 Oct. 1960
Norway	324 219	3 681 000	27 Nov. 1945
Pakistan	946 719	98 611 912	30 Sep. 1947
Panama	75 650	1 177 419	13 Nov. 1945
Paraguay	406 752	1 816 890	24 Oct. 1945
Peru	1 285 215	11 511 000	31 Oct. 1945
Philippines	299 681	30 758 000	24 Oct. 1945
Poland	311 730	30 806 000	24 Oct. 1945
Portugal	91 971	9 090 000	14 Dec. 1955
Romania	237 500	18 680 721	14 Dec. 1955
Rwanda	26 338	2 694 749	18 Sep. 1962
Saudi Arabia	2 253 300	6 036 400	24 Oct. 1945
Senegal	197 161	3 280 000	28 Sep. 1960
Sierra Leone	72 326	2 183 000	27 Sep. 1961
Samaria	637 661	2 250 000	20 Sep. 1960
South Africa	1 223 409	16 236 000	7 Nov. 1945
Spain	504 748	31 077 104	14 Dec. 1955
Sudan	2 505 823	13 011 000	12 Nov. 1956
Sweden	449 793	7 581 237	19 Nov. 1946
Syria	184 479	5 066 713	24 Oct. 1945
Thailand	514 000	28 835 000	16 Dec. 1946
Togo	56 600	1 586 000	20 Sep. 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	5 128	867 000	18 Sep. 1962
Tunisia	125 180	4 290 000	12 Nov. 1956
Turkey	780 576	30 255 981	24 Oct. 1945
Uganda	239 640	7 015 900	25 Oct. 1962
Ukrainian SSR	601 000	44 054 000	24 Oct. 1945
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 402 200 <sup>a</sup>	224 764 000 <sup>a</sup>	24 Oct. 1945
United Arab Republic	1 000 000	27 303 000	24 Oct. 1945
United Kingdom	244 030	53 441 000	24 Oct. 1945
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar <sup>b</sup>	939 704	10 046 070	26 Apr. 1964
United States	9 363 389	190 818 000	24 Oct. 1945
Upper Volta	274 200	4 500 000	20 Sep. 1960
Uruguay	186 926	2 556 020	18 Dec. 1945
Venezuela	912 050	8 143 629	15 Nov. 1945
Yemen	195 000	5 000 000	30 Sep. 1947
Yugoslavia	255 804	19 150 000	24 Oct. 1945

a. Including the figures of Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

b. Tanganyika was admitted to UN membership 14 Dec. 1961, Zanzibar 16 Dec. 1963. The union became effective 26 Apr. 1964.





## SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

THE NOTES IN THIS SECTION are intended to suggest some of the current activities of the United Nations and its related agencies which are of major importance and which illustrate also the wide range of the work of the United Nations in the world today. Each of these topics is especially suitable for study programmes as on each there is a considerable range of useful information material available, such as leaflets, booklets, articles in official journals (especially the *United Nations Monthly Chronicle* and the *UNESCO Courier*), and in some cases also there are films and filmstrips. For information, consult your local library or write to the nearest United Nations Information Centre.

1. On December 19, 1961, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution designating the 1960s as "the United Nations Development Decade", which calls upon all member nations to unite in a sustained effort to break through the cycle of poverty, hunger and disease and to achieve for the "less-developed" two-thirds of the world new levels of economic and social well-being. The decade has a definite goal: to achieve a minimum annual rate of growth of five per cent of national income in the less developed countries before 1970. The Development Decade would provide a particularly effective frame of reference for reviewing the broad sweep of the non-political work of the United Nations family aimed at reaching new world levels of economic and social well-being.

2. A major contribution of the United Nations in 1964 toward the realization of this goal was the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva from March 23 to June 15, 1964, with some 1,500 delegates from countries throughout the world in attendance. As stated in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 18 July 1963 which recommended that it be held, the Conference was based on the premise "that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in a large measure on an expansion in international trade, and on an increasing participation of the developing countries in it."

3. Another very important meeting was convened early in the Development Decade to determine how new techniques could best be applied to economic development and what scientific research had to be undertaken to solve the problems of the developing countries. This was the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology, at which scientists from 96 countries came together in Geneva in February 1963 to

present over 1,800 scientific papers. The subjects discussed fell into three broad categories: natural resources, human resources and international planning to develop both. A series of popular booklets suitable for teachers, upper-secondary school students and colleges and universities is being issued in eight volumes on the results of the Conference under the title *Science and Technology for Development*.

4. In 1960 the Food and Agriculture Organization, in conjunction with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, launched the international *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*, in order to create a universal awareness of the problems of hunger and malnutrition and stimulate the fight against them. National Committees are now active in 65 countries in this effort and the Campaign, which was originally scheduled to run for five years, has been prolonged for an indefinite period. FAO and the United Nations have also set up a joint *World Food Programme*, to which nations have contributed almost one hundred million dollars in surplus food, money and services. The main purpose of this programme is to use food as a means of economic development by providing wages for workers on projects such as digging irrigation canals or planting trees to control soil erosion. A certain amount of food has also been set aside to take care of the victims of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods.

5. Two highly successful United Nations Conferences were held, in 1955 and in 1958, on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and a third such gathering will be held in Geneva, from August 31 to September 9, 1964 (Press Releases covering the activities of the third Conference will be available from the United Nations Information Centres).

6. In 1963 the General Assembly adopted unanimously the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In so doing, it reaffirmed the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights. Noting that "discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern", it affirmed the necessity of speedily eliminating such discrimination, in any form, throughout the world and of adopting national and international measures to that end. Schools and communities might wish to focus attention on this special subject for Human Rights Day, which is observed each year on December 10.

## NOTES ON PLANNING UNITED NATIONS DAY OBSERVANCES IN SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

UNITED NATIONS DAY is the one anniversary which is shared by all peoples of all nations. The forms which these observances take vary from country to country, but common to all of them is the rededication of the peoples of the world to the purposes of the United Nations: peace and a better world through international co-operation.

School observances of United Nations Day, or United Nations Week, are most meaningful when they form part of a sustained programme of study of the aims and work of the United Nations and its related agencies. The paragraphs below list some of the suggestions contained in reports sent to the United Nations from many countries. Teachers and other community leaders might find some of these suggestions helpful in planning programmes adapted to the needs and interests of their own localities.

1. Study programmes in some countries present the aims and work of the United Nations family of organizations through lessons introduced into various subjects in the regular school curriculum, such as history, geography, social studies, science, health and hygiene, civics and current events. Many schools find it especially interesting to make a special study of United Nations activities in a particular country, or in a region (such as Africa or Latin America), or the role of one's own country in United Nations affairs.

2. Another approach is for a school class or community group to study in depth one or more subjects of major importance, such as disarmament or human rights. Some of the current activities of the United Nations and its related agencies which would be especially suitable for such study programmes are outlined briefly on the lower half of this page.

3. Some schools arrange an essay, poster or public speaking contest on a United Nations subject. Prizes usually are awarded (sometimes donated by a community group) and the work and prizes presented on UN Day.

4. Many schools prepare attractive displays of posters, photographs, magazine articles and newspaper clippings on United Nations subjects. Exhibits of stamps issued by the United Nations are often held, with short talks by pupils on the subject or special event pictured on the various stamps.

5. The UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme enables schools or community groups to "adopt" a particular school or educational project from a list drawn up by UNESCO. Details can be secured from the National Commis-

sion for UNESCO in your country or from UNESCO Headquarters, Paris 7, France.

6. Many schools study the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and contribute to its programme through the sale of UNICEF greeting cards or other fund-raising activities.

7. In primary schools, some of the following activities might be undertaken:

- Drawing flags and maps of United Nations Member countries,
- Planting a "United Nations Tree", with appropriate ceremonies; it would also be appropriate to dedicate a tree already growing as the "United Nations tree",
- Learning songs from other countries and songs about children in other lands,
- Seeing and discussing a filmstrip on the United Nations made especially for children, such as "A Garden We Planted Together" or "Three Promises to You". Both filmstrips are available in English, French and Spanish versions,
- Making a display of everyday things from four or five United Nations Member Countries in different parts of the world—pictures of homes, transport, schools, toys, dolls, etc.

8. Some school and community organizations make a special project of assembling up-to-date books, pamphlets and other materials on the United Nations and its related agencies and presenting the collection to a local school or public library on United Nations Day.

9. The climax of the observances in many communities is a school or civic assembly programme held on United Nations Day. Its special feature might be: a play, pageant, or festival of songs and dances; a new United Nations film; a model session of the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council or other organ; or a speech by an outstanding personality with knowledge of the United Nations.

10. Information concerning available study materials, including booklets, films and other teaching aids can be obtained from the nearest United Nations Information Centre or from local or national UN Day Committees.



# UNITED NATIONS DAY

## 24 October 1964

## The Secretary-General's Message for Youth

ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, whatever their way and conditions of life, their colour or their beliefs, have their legends—varied in form, but similar in substance—about the struggle of good with evil. Such legends are usually imbued with dreams of a golden age and with sublime ideals. There can be few of us who do not still remember legends and tales of this kind which we heard or read in our childhood or youth, and who did not dream of becoming magicians and bringing happiness to men.

But real life has always been harsher than these dreams. The world has suffered natural scourges alternating with bloody wars; men have been plagued with diseases, and many have gone hungry or suffered other privations. Only recently the world was convulsed by the Second World War, a war whose horrors are still fresh in our memory.

Are men doomed to go on being the victims of such scourges? Must we resign ourselves to believing that, as things have been, so they will be? No, certainly not!

Man's reason has always prevailed in the end. Reason has taught man to create, and raised him to the highest level of development. Man has learned to master nature, to create

priceless material and spiritual riches, and to lay the foundations for all to enjoy unprecedented material well-being. And reason must lead man to renounce war and to put an end for all time to violence and injustice in the world.

Nineteen years ago, after the most bloody and destructive war in history had come to an end, the United Nations was founded for these very purposes. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions for universal justice and to provide decent conditions of life for all peoples—these were the lofty purposes laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. They are not the dreams of an idealist nor the fantasies of legend, but fully realistic even if difficult tasks. The present generation must clearly understand all these aims and actively prepare itself to strive for the realization of these goals, and for the future happiness of today's youth.

That is why I appeal to all young people, on this United Nations Day, to dedicate themselves to the sublime cause of giving reality to the ideals of the Charter; I appeal to them to work for the triumph of peace and friendship on earth and for the happiness of mankind.

*U Thant*

U THANT,  
Secretary-General