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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
 CO-OPERATION YEAR*

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* Item 20 of the provisional agenda.

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* Item 20 of the provisional agenda.

Introduction

1. On 21 November 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1907 (XVIII) designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. By the same resolution it took note of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, established by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, including the general criteria for the International Co-operation Year, the suggested activities and proposals for publicity. The Assembly also called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned:

(a) To take note of the designation of 1965 as International Co-operation Year;

(b) To publicize to the widest extent feasible the activities of international co-operation in which they had been and were engaged and their efforts to strengthen and to expand these activities; and

(c) To formulate such plans and programmes as seemed to them appropriate to promote the purpose of the International Co-operation Year.

2. The Assembly further decided to establish a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, to be composed of not more than twelve members, and requested it:

(a) To draw up and co-ordinate plans for the International Co-operation Year, taking into account the views and intention of the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned; and

(b) To organize and prepare for suitable activities for the International Co-operation Year to be undertaken by the United Nations, bearing in mind the report of the Preparatory Committee.

The Assembly invited Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to make available to the Committee, as appropriate, information on their plans and intentions for the International Co-operation Year. Finally, the Assembly requested the Committee to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

3. The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution, appointed the following States as the members of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year: Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and United Arab Republic.

4. At its first meeting, held on 18 December 1963, the Committee elected as members of its bureau the same officers who had served on the Preparatory Committee: Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland) as Chairman, Mr. Mohamed H. EL-Zayyat (United Arab Republic) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Peter C. Dobell (Canada) as Rapporteur. Mr. EL-Zayyat resigned on 31 March 1964 and Mr. Amin Hilmy II of the United Arab Republic was elected in his place as Vice-Chairman.

5. During the course of 1964, the Committee has held a number of meetings to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the International Co-operation Year and also to organize and prepare for suitable activities for the International Co-operation Year to be undertaken by the United Nations. The Committee continued the practice adopted by the Preparatory Committee of taking decisions without vote.

Activities of Governments of Member States

6. Under operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1907 (XVIII), Member States were invited to make available to the Committee information on their plans and intentions for the International Co-operation Year. The Secretary-General, on 20 February 1964, in a letter to the Governments of all Member States in which he referred to this paragraph, requested them to send him relevant information concerning their countries' plans for transmittal to the Committee. These replies were to be made available to other Member States for their information. He emphasized that the success of the International Co-operation Year would depend in large measure on the activities of Member States. He also said that in the view of the Committee it would not be appropriate for it to make recommendations to the Governments of Member States on the kind of organizational arrangements they might make for the International Co-operation Year.

7. Replies from Governments of Member States (A/AC.118/L.9 and Add.1-16) to the letter of 20 February 1964 from the Secretary-General (A/AC.118/L.1) have thus

far been received from the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

8. The Committee has been informed that national committees for the International Co-operation Year, at the governmental or non-governmental level, have been formed or are being formed in the following Member States: Canada, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

9. It would appear that appropriate plans are being prepared in all regions of the world. The activities contemplated differ from country to country depending on national customs, resources, institutional arrangements and on the principal international preoccupations and concerns. In many countries, activities have been prepared to give greater publicity to United Nations efforts in the field of international co-operation in order to achieve a deeper and wider understanding of the aims, purposes and achievements of the United Nations family of organizations. The Committee was particularly gratified on being informed of activities that are planned in several countries at the secondary school and university levels.

10. A brief summary of types of activities that are being organized by Member States, which have been reported in replies to the Secretary-General, is attached as annex I.

11. Most Member States, basing themselves on the report of the Preparatory Committee,^{1/} have emphasized in their plans and preparations existing international co-operation. Some Member States have, however, taken issue with the underlying approach which had been agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee and which was

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document A/5561.

set out in its report. They argued that the objectives of the International Co-operation Year required that emphasis be placed primarily on eliminating or at least mitigating the causes of tension and suspicion in international relations. In their opinion, the International Co-operation Year should be marked by: (1) the complete and final elimination of the system of colonialism and the granting of freedom and independence to all nations still enslaved by colonialism; (2) the achievement of substantial progress towards general and complete disarmament as well as reducing the danger of thermo-nuclear war through collateral measures such as the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and the creation of denuclearized zones in areas in which the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries face each other, i.e. in central and northern Europe, the Mediterranean area and the Balkans, and in other parts of the world; (3) the normalization of world trade between all areas and countries of the world, without artificial barriers or discrimination of any kind and on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, so that trade becomes a means of accelerating economic and social progress and an effective instrument of mutual understanding and the consolidation of peace between nations; (4) further progress in elaborating a declaration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter.

12. The Committee recognized the importance of these problems and that they were the proper concern of the United Nations. It concluded, however, that consideration of initiatives on the questions referred to above should take place in organs and committees which the United Nations has established to deal with these very matters.

Question of ratification of certain multilateral instruments

13. In a letter dated 2 March 1964 to the Permanent Representatives (A/AC.118/L.2), the Secretary-General drew attention to the question of the adherence of Member States to multilateral instruments. He recalled that the Preparatory Committee for the International Co-operation Year had noted that a substantial number of multilateral instruments of which the Secretary-General was the depository had attained only limited application, or had not even come into force because the required number of States had not become parties to them. The suggestion of the

Preparatory Committee that "an appeal be launched to Member States to give consideration to the early ratification of these instruments" had now been endorsed by the Committee for the International Co-operation Year. There were 167 conventions and agreements with regard to which the Secretary-General exercised depository functions. Among these conventions and agreements, the Committee for the International Co-operation Year had wished to mention the following as being especially relevant to the International Co-operation Year and the objectives set out in paragraph 17 (d) of the report of the Preparatory Committee:

- I. Diplomatic and consular relations
 - Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961
 - Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 24 April 1963
- II. Law of the sea
 - Convention on the Continental Shelf, 29 April 1958
 - Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, 29 April 1958
 - Convention on the High Seas, 29 April 1958
 - Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 29 April 1958
- III. Human rights and related fields
 - Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956
 - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948
- IV. Privileges and immunities
 - Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946
 - Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21 November 1947
- V. International cultural co-operation
 - Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, 22 November 1950

On behalf of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year, the Secretary-General conveyed to them the hope that the Governments which contemplated becoming parties to conventions and agreements concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and its related agencies would consider doing so before the end of 1965.

14. The Permanent Missions of several Member States have replied to the above letter of 2 March 1964 from the Secretary-General. They have stated that they have already ratified some or all of the instruments mentioned in the Secretary-General's letter, or are giving earnest consideration to the early ratification of some or all of these instruments. Member States which have replied are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, Finland, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Issuance of International Co-operation Year stamps

15. In a letter dated 25 March 1964 to the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (A/AC.118/L.6), the Chairman of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year called attention to the plan of the United Nations Postal Administration in New York to issue a set of commemorative stamps for the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, which would also honour the International Co-operation Year. The design of these stamps would include the International Co-operation Year symbol as well as the theme for the Year: "Peace and Progress through Co-operation".

16. The Chairman also informed the Director-General that the Committee had decided to recommend to Member States that their postal administrations consider issuing a stamp or series of stamps with the same design as the United Nations stamp, as a commemorative stamp of their own. The Chairman noted that such an arrangement had not previously been made on a world-wide scale. The Committee felt that a universal stamp issue would be most appropriate for the purpose of giving the widest possible publicity to the International Co-operation Year.

17. A similar letter was addressed by the Chairman of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year to the Permanent Missions of Member States on 9 April 1964. Favourable replies have thus far been received from about thirty

18. Two United Nations commemorative stamps and a souvenir sheet reproducing both stamps will be issued on 26 June 1965. The Committee has not set any specific date on which national postal administrations might issue their stamps. It would, however, further the aim of publicizing the International Co-operation Year if stamps were to be issued before mid-year 1965.

Other proposals for publicizing the
International Co-operation Year

19. The Committee for the International Co-operation Year has taken a number of steps and made recommendations designed to make the idea of the International Co-operation Year better known throughout the world:

(a) The Committee decided to recommend the symbol of two clasped hands for display in connexion with all functions, publications and other manifestations relating to International Co-operation Year. The design is attached as annex II.

(b) The Committee approved a design for a medallion commemorating the International Co-operation Year and the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Committee recommended that the medallion be struck in two forms:

- (i) A medallion in high relief in both silver and bronze to be available for official United Nations purposes only;
- (ii) A smaller replica in both silver and bronze of this medallion in lower relief, which would be available to the public.

The medallion would be issued first on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations in San Francisco in June 1965.

(c) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) decided to produce a special greeting card for the International Co-operation Year with a drawing of the United Nations building and flag by the French artist Raoul Dufy. Two million two hundred fifty thousand copies have been printed in two versions, one for Christmas and the New Year, in the five official languages of the United Nations and one for general use. The card bears the words "Year of International Co-operation". The original painting has been hanging in the board-room of UNICEF. As a special gesture for the International Co-operation Year, UNICEF is loaning the painting to the Government of France for public display.

Commemorative session of the United Nations
in San Francisco

20. The Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, at the request of the Secretary-General, gave preliminary consideration to the invitation extended by the Mayor of San Francisco to hold a commemorative session of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1965 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter and to commemorate the International Co-operation Year. It recommended that the invitation might be accepted on the condition that no financial obligations would accrue to the United Nations. On this basis, the Secretary-General and senior United Nations officials have met with the San Francisco authorities to draw up concrete plans for the commemorative session. The date chosen is 26 June, which is the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter. There will be formal meetings on 25 and 26 June devoted to addresses by some Permanent Representatives. The President of the United States may address the meeting on 26 June. Aside from official celebrations, the City of San Francisco and the Citizens' Committee formed to plan for the occasion are preparing some social functions. The City of San Francisco has also promised all possible assistance in providing equipment, staff, radio, television and Press coverage.

Inaugural lecture series

21. The Committee has proposed that the International Co-operation Year be inaugurated by a series of lectures in the General Assembly Hall. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General has written to seven distinguished and scholarly men asking them to speak on the general theme of international co-operation in the contemporary world. They have been invited to speak not as national or regional representatives, but as individuals. The Committee believes that the combined effect should represent a synthesis of contemporary attitudes to problems and aspirations relating to international co-operation. To avoid any possible controversy, the Committee decided not to recommend the names of any persons now holding major political office.

22. The Committee is of the opinion that the lecture series will inaugurate the International Co-operation Year in a significant and appropriate manner.

Participation by speakers from the main parts of the world will symbolize the international character of International Co-operation Year. The selection of respected speakers will help to increase interest in intellectual circles in the United Nations and will be consistent with one of the important aims of the International Co-operation Year, which is to arouse public interest in and support for the United Nations. The lectures may subsequently be printed and would form an important contribution to the literature on international relations. The International Co-operation Year lectures are to be given in the evening in the General Assembly Hall, between mid-January and mid-February 1965.

International Co-operation Year Calendar

23. Acting on the suggestion of the Preparatory Committee that the International Co-operation Year might be divided into a number of periods devoted to international co-operation in one or more specific areas of activity, the Committee for the International Co-operation Year drew up a calendar in which various areas of activity have been ascribed to specific months in the year 1965. It did so in the belief that concentration on related activities during specific periods of time would help to make the public more aware of the scope and extent of the achievements in each of those areas. This division of the year into months of co-operation has not been intended in any way to limit activities relating to the International Co-operation Year in the specific fields to the indicated month. The Committee was well aware that its suggested calendar may not suit in every aspect all Member States. It was realized that some countries might wish to give greater emphasis to certain areas of co-operation in preference to others, perhaps because of having exceptional facilities or a special interest, or because of climatic or other reasons. The Committee wished to stress that the calendar was intended merely as a guide which could be modified, as necessary, so as to conform to local conditions.

24. The Committee chose titles for monthly areas of activity of the most general character, covering the broadest possible range of activities in the field concerned. It was hoped that organizations working in specific fields would find among the suggested titles at least one which comprehended their own activity. No specific area of activity was suggested for January or for December. The Committee felt that it would be desirable to leave time for the consideration of

the basic concept of the International Co-operation Year. Activities might also be organized during these two months appropriate for the beginning and end of the year.

25. The Committee felt that by giving publicity to the important but less generally known areas of co-operation, without in any way detracting from the importance of the basic problems of peace and freedom, the public might be assisted to form a more balanced picture of the over-all extent of international co-operation. It was understood that the maintenance of peace, the achievement of general and complete disarmament, the development of friendly relations among nations and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the abolition of colonialism, were not appropriate subjects for monthly titles and rather constituted the goals for all activities undertaken in the framework of the International Co-operation Year. The Committee assumed that special efforts would be made during the International Co-operation Year by all concerned to make progress towards the achievement of these goals.

26. With these thoughts in mind, the Committee suggested the following as a calendar for the International Co-operation Year:

January: Opening month;

February: Economic Development;

March: Science and Technology (World Meteorological Day: 23 March);

April: Health (World Health Day: 7 April);

May: Communications and transport (100th anniversary of founding of the International Telecommunications Union: 17 May);

June: Education, culture and law (20th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter: 26 June);

July: Tourism;

August: Sports;

September: Children;

October: Human rights, human relations and humanitarian activities (United Nations Day: 24 October);

November: Food;

December: Concluding month (Human Rights Day: 10 December).

Activities of the Office of Public Information

27. The Office of Public Information has undertaken the following activities in connexion with the International Co-operation Year:^{2/}

(a) An introductory leaflet "United Nations Plans for the International Co-operation Year" has been published in the five official languages and in Arabic. 194,000 copies are being distributed free of cost by United Nations information centres, and through national committees for the International Co-operation Year and non-governmental organizations.

(b) An illustrated booklet to commemorate International Co-operation Year is now being prepared in collaboration with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This booklet, which will be about 160 pages in length, will be divided into chapters which broadly follow the monthly topics illustrated in the International Co-operation Year calendar described in paragraphs 23-26 above. It is hoped that this booklet may be especially useful to schools and study groups interested in learning about the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in a broad range of fields. This publication will be available in its English edition by the end of 1964 and in other language editions early in 1965.

(c) In collaboration with the specialized agencies, an "International Co-operation Year Kit" is being prepared. This kit, which will include publications of the Office of Public Information and of the related agencies on international co-operation, will be distributed at United Nations Headquarters, United Nations offices in Geneva and through United Nations information centres.

(d) Television programmes under production for the International Co-operation Year include the following: half-hour documentary television programmes illustrating examples of international co-operation in the "international zone" series; a programme commemorating the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union; a one-hour programme on oceanographic research undertaken by co-operating nations and the United Nations family. Various national television organizations have been encouraged to produce their own television programmes and have expressed their interest in doing so.

^{2/} See A/AC.118/L.8/Rev.1.

(e) The weekly radio programmes of the Office of Public Information will emphasize the theme of international co-operation. In addition, a series of ten programmes specifically devoted to international co-operation under United Nations auspices in different fields will be produced. The San Francisco commemorative session will be televised.

(f) Overseas United Nations information centres will reinforce Headquarters efforts in relation to each medium of information. They will do everything within their means to stimulate interest in the International Co-operation Year through their meetings with non-governmental organizations, leaders of mass media and educational institutions. They will also render all possible assistance to national committees for the International Co-operation Year.

Systematic survey of treaties

28. The Committee, acting on a suggestion contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee, agreed on the desirability of bringing up to date the Systematic Survey of Treaties for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, 1928-1948 (Sales No. 1949.V.3). This publication will be prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and will appear early in 1965.

Activities of the Economic and Social Council and of the regional economic commissions

29. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 1028 (XXXVII) on town twinning, adopted on 13 August 1964, refers specifically to the International Co-operation Year. The Council recommends that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should encourage during 1965, within the limits of their resources, the largest possible number of town twinnings with the collaboration of competent non-governmental organizations.^{3/}

30. The Preparatory Committee, in paragraph 17 (c) of its report, made certain suggestions concerning the participation of the regional economic commissions in the International Co-operation Year. The Committee has been informed that the Economic Commission for Europe, on 30 April 1964, adopted a resolution bearing on this subject and that other regional economic commissions are contemplating similar supporting action.

^{3/} For other action by the Economic and Social Council relating to the International Co-operation Year, see paragraph 41 below.

Participation of the specialized agencies and the
International Atomic Energy Agency

31. In a letter dated 10 March 1964 to the heads of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/AC.118/L.12), the Secretary-General called their attention to resolution 1907 (XVIII). He stated that the success for achieving the purposes of the International Co-operation Year depended to a large extent on the close co-operation between the specialized agencies and the IAEA on the one hand, and the United Nations on the other. The primary role of the United Nations would be, he wrote, aside from sponsoring a few projects of its own, to help co-ordinate plans and projects which had been formulated by the agencies, with a view to drawing increased attention to the co-operative aspects of relations among States in various fields. He asked the heads of the agencies to be good enough to communicate to him, as soon as possible, information regarding concrete plans and programmes which their organizations and the non-governmental organizations affiliated with them intended to formulate for participation in the International Co-operation Year. He intended to transmit the replies of the agencies to the Committee for the International Co-operation Year which, in the light of their response, would no doubt wish to pursue this matter further with the competent officials of these organizations.

32. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) replied that it was fully prepared to co-operate with the United Nations in the framing and execution of any appropriate plans and projects designed to draw increased attention to the co-operative aspects of relations among States, with particular emphasis on co-operation for economic and social development. The International Organizations Committee of the Governing Body of the ILO had been fully informed of the substance of resolution 1907 (XVIII) and of the fact that arrangements had already been put in hand to devote, in 1965, a special issue of the ILO News to international co-operation, and to give to that issue the widest possible distribution, which would cover, in particular, employers' and workers' organizations.

33. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) stated that its support for the International Co-operation Year would come mainly through the Freedom from Hunger Campaign as a tangible demonstration of international co-operation, as was emphasized during recent sessions of the Consultative Committee on Public Information. FAO was considering including the celebrations for its twentieth anniversary within the framework of the International Co-operation Year. In addition to the Freedom from Hunger manifestations, there would also be several outstanding activities of the organization which should be included in the International Co-operation Year. These include selected operational projects and some important meetings, as well as the setting up of research and technical bodies in different fields and in different regions. The International Co-operation Year will be featured in a forthcoming issue of the FAO magazine The Freedom From Hunger Campaign News.

34. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that it was most desirous of contributing to the best of its ability to the success of the International Co-operation Year. It called attention to the fact that the national commissions for UNESCO in several Member States, and some non-governmental organizations, had already begun to draw up their own plans. Since UNESCO was to celebrate its twentieth anniversary in 1966, some of the planned activities would be so arranged as to cover the 1965-1966 academic year, in order that they might contribute to the commemoration of the anniversaries of both the United Nations and UNESCO.

35. UNESCO's plans for the International Co-operation Year fell into three distinct categories, according to whether they would be carried out by (a) member States and national commissions, (b) non-governmental organizations or (c) the secretariat.

(a) UNESCO sent an appeal, on 5 August 1964, to the Governments of member States, urging them to ratify a number of agreements and conventions and to implement various recommendations adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO for the promotion of international co-operation in the fields within the organization's competence. Furthermore, an appeal was sent to national commissions asking them to make a special effort to bring to the public's attention specific examples of international co-operation illustrating both the work done by the United Nations, UNESCO and other specialized agencies all over the world and the way in which their own countries were benefiting from the activities of these organizations.

(b) A letter was sent to all non-governmental organizations with which UNESCO has consultative or associate relations, asking them to inform their members of their own achievements and those of UNESCO and other specialized agencies thanks to international co-operation in the areas of concern to them. In addition, the Ninth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, held at UNESCO House in June 1964, considered the best means of promoting the participation of such organizations in the International Co-operation Year. Furthermore, all these non-governmental organizations were requested to include subjects relating to international co-operation in the agenda of their annual meetings or conferences.

(c) UNESCO's specialized publications in education, science and culture would include articles on subjects relating to international co-operation - past, present and future - in these fields. Moreover, an International Conference on Youth, which UNESCO planned to hold at Grenoble, France, from 23 August to 1 September 1964, would study the contribution of young people to international co-operation. Furthermore, responding to a suggestion from the International Co-operation Year Committee, UNESCO had encouraged teaching about international co-operation in schools and universities, especially in establishments taking part in the Associated Schools Project in education for international understanding. The UNESCO secretariat had begun, in connexion with the International Co-operation Year, a study of a large-scale project for the promotion of international co-operation and mutual assistance between universities. An intensive information campaign would be carried out through the UNESCO Courier and other publications for the general public and also by means of radio and television programmes. The secretariat had arranged with the help of the National Film Board of Canada to produce a film for the International Co-operation Year on the theme of water as an element in international co-operation.

36. The Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO), at its 33rd session on 24 January 1964, adopted a resolution in which the Board, inter alia, took note of the designation of 1965 as International Co-operation Year; authorized the Director-General to provide for WHO's participation in the celebration of the International Co-operation Year within the budgetary limits of the Organization; and expressed its hope that in the elaboration of plans for the International

Co-operation Year adequate attention will be given to the co-operative efforts needed to solve the outstanding health problems and raise the health level of all peoples.

37. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) did not contemplate initiating in 1965 any new activity of international co-operation specifically designed for the promotional purposes envisaged in the General Assembly resolution. It expressed the view that the regular operations of the Bank, as well as the operations of its affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, were prime examples of co-operation among States. It stated that the recent increase in membership of these institutions, the new lending policies announced by the Bank, and the proposed replenishment of the resources of the Association would have the consequence, even before 1965, of expanding the scope of international co-operation achieved through the media of these organizations. The Bank endeavoured, through its annual reports and by other means, to give regular and appropriate publicity to its work and it planned to continue doing so.

38. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) informed the Committee that its information programme dealing with the activities of international co-operation in which the Fund itself was engaged was being enlarged and strengthened. The aim of the programme was primarily to further the purposes and policies of the Fund and not merely publicity for the Fund and its operations. In 1964 the Fund, in conjunction with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, launched a new publication which would have as its aim the wider dissemination of information and views on international activities in the monetary and economic development fields. The Fund also said it had no objection to the inclusion of its Review in the general publicity for the International Co-operation Year. It planned to produce a Review, written in terms as free as possible from economic jargon, describing the activities of the Fund and the Bank, the financial institutions and environment relevant to their work, and the conditions which they would seek to encourage in member countries. The title of the Review would be "The Fund and Bank Review - Finance and Development". The first issue would appear in June 1964 and subsequent ones on a quarterly basis. These issues would be distributed gratis.

39. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) would continue to publicize its normal activities in the field of international co-operation during 1965 and in so doing it intended to promote the purposes of the International Co-operation Year. In addition to its normal activities, the ICAO Council discussed the possibility of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation during the fifteenth session of the ICAO Assembly in 1965. The Council would determine at its next session what form this celebration would take.
40. The contribution which the Universal Postal Union (UPU) will make to the International Co-operation Year would derive essentially from its primary objective, which has since its inception in 1874 been to secure the organization and improvement of international postal services, which in itself implies a vast effort of international co-operation constantly in progress. Special emphasis during the year would be given to (first) current developments within the Union favouring co-operation between countries for the improvement of working methods and new techniques in postal services, and (second) the results of the 1947 Agreement between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations, which have enabled the Union to keep in close touch with the Organization and its specialized agencies with respect to certain technical matters and technical assistance in general. In addition, UPU envisaged taking the following steps: (1) to inform the postal administrations of UPU's member countries of the recommendation of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year concerning the issuance of postage stamps commemorating the International Co-operation Year and (2) to publish in the first issue during 1965 of the review Union Postale, which appears in seven languages, a reminder concerning the International Co-operation Year, and during the year to devote a special issue to the international co-operation practised by UPU and other agencies in the United Nations family.
41. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the oldest of the existing specialized agencies, celebrates its centenary in 1965. The association of ITU within the International Co-operation Year would take the form of giving wider publicity to the activities of ITU during its one hundred years of existence as

an important example of what is being achieved in international co-operation. The Economic and Social Council, at its 1351st meeting on 15 August 1964, adopted resolution 1045 (XXXVII), in which the Council inter alia invited the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA to participate to the fullest possible extent in the celebrations which would mark the centenary of ITU and should constitute an important contribution to the International Co-operation Year.

42. The Fourth World Meteorological Congress, which met in Geneva in 1963, adopted a resolution which, inter alia, provided for the fullest possible support from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in view of the vital role of international co-operation in the day-to-day work of the Meteorological Services of its members. Two special programmes were instituted by the resolution for implementation by the Organization and its members during the International Co-operation Year, one concerning tropical meteorology and the other concerning meteorology in Africa. The Congress also decided that the public information programme of the Organization in 1965 should be focused upon these special programmes. For the 1965 celebration of the World Meteorological Day on 23 March the publication of a special brochure and articles under the public information programme of the WMO and the choice of an appropriate theme was also envisaged. In addition, it was hoped that the main part of WMO's over-all training plan for Africa would be implemented in 1965. If so, special attention would be paid to the regional training centres in meteorology for Africa in the public information programme for 1965 as a further example of international co-operation.

43. Among the activities of a continuing character performed by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) which epitomized the International Co-operation Year was the Conference on the Facilitation of International Travel and Transport to be convened by IMCO in London in the spring of 1965. A draft convention proposed for adoption at the Conference was intended to bring about the reduction of formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on the arrival and departure of ships engaged in international voyages.

44. The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) adopted, on 18 September 1964, a resolution, in which the Conference, convinced that the decision of the United Nations to designate the year 1965 as International Co-operation Year would help to strengthen international understanding and co-operation, particularly in the realm of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, requested the Director General to study the possibility of the IAEA's participation in the International Co-operation Year and to submit appropriate proposals to the Board of Governors, and to provide whatever information and support the United Nations Committee for the International Co-operation Year may require in connexion with International Co-operation Year. In the IAEA programme for International Co-operation Year, special place would be given to the significance of the 1955, 1958 and 1964 International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, and in particular to the results of the 1964 Conference, which marked a new chapter in an interesting experiment in co-operation between the nations, in the sense that the scientific initiative taken in 1955 now seemed about to bear fruit of great practicable economic value to the developing, as well as to the advanced, countries. Furthermore, the contributions of the IAEA to the United Nations programme of publicity would deal with many activities in international co-operation that it was undertaking to promote during the Development Decade. Among these was: (1) Support of national atomic energy centres as focal points for scientific and technical advance; (2) Promoting regional co-operation between these new centres; (3) Giving research support and co-ordinating regional and international programmes for radio isotope research to increase crop yields in rice and maize; (4) Supporting similar co-ordinated research on tropical and endemic diseases. Many other projects in fields such as hydrology, desalination, etc., would also be covered. In addition, the IAEA would take an active part in planning and carrying out programmes in Austria to mark the Twentieth Anniversary of the United Nations. With regard to the co-operation of non-governmental organizations, IAEA had only nineteen such bodies with consultative status, in view of the very specialized character of its work. Their role would therefore be rather limited in connexion with International Co-operation Year.

Non-governmental organizations

45. The Committee has been advised by a substantial number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the activities they have planned and prepared for the International Co-operation Year. The Committee is pleased to note that the response from non-governmental organizations conforms completely with the aims and objectives laid down by the General Assembly. The Committee believes that the combined effect of these activities will contribute significantly to the success of the International Co-operation Year.

46. The Committee decided that, in view of the great variety and scope of the activities of non-governmental organizations and the incompleteness of information at its disposal on these activities, it would not attempt to give a detailed account of the plans and activities at the non-governmental level.

Conclusion

47. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to Governments, specialized agencies and the IAEA, UNICEF, United Nations organs and commissions, non-governmental organizations and individuals for the support they have given in implementing resolution 1907 (XVIII) of the General Assembly.

48. The Committee intends to pursue its task as provided for by its terms of reference and proposes to submit a final report to the General Assembly after the conclusion of the International Co-operation Year.

ANNEX I

Summary of national plans and activities for the International Co-operation Year as extracted from replies so far received to the Secretary-General's letter of 20 February 1964 a/

Afghanistan

Radio Afghanistan and the Afghan press will attempt to give the widest possible publicity to the objectives of the International Co-operation Year and the activities of the United Nations. The Afghan authorities will be receptive to suggestions UNESCO might make with regard to the development and improvement of teaching on international co-operation in the universities.

Argentina

Special classes on the theme of the International Co-operation Year will be held in educational institutions. Regular courses on certain subjects will include a study of the present scope of international co-operation, of the problems involved and of the possibility of expanding such co-operation. Specialists will give a series of radio and television talks on international co-operation.

Cambodia

The programme for celebrating the International Co-operation Year includes the following: a message by the Head of Government to be relayed over the national radio system; radio and television broadcasts on the achievements of the United Nations in various fields; lectures on the purpose and the life of the United Nations by teachers in university and school classes; an exhibition of photographs and posters showing the activities of the United Nations.

a/ All reference to national activities connected with the issuance of International Co-operation Year postal stamps and the ratification of multilateral instruments is excluded from this section; see paragraphs 15-18 for International Co-operation Year stamps and paragraphs 13-14 for treaty ratifications.

Canada

The Canadian Government, which has awarded a grant of \$25,000 to the International Co-operation Year in Canada, will encourage closer co-operation between the government departments concerned and the United Nations specialized agencies with which they are associated. It is preparing a booklet on Canada's participation in the United Nations from 1945-1965.

The Canadian Committee for the International Co-operation Year was formed in February 1964. A National Executive Committee, elected by interested national organizations, is to co-ordinate plans and act on behalf of all non-governmental organizations. Three panels composed respectively of members of the legislature, of distinguished Canadians serving abroad in important international organizations or posts and of Canadian representatives of inter-governmental organizations have been formed. In addition, a series of special committees have been established to initiate study and action in various fields.

The Committee is planning to support and encourage those projects which exemplify the principles of international co-operation, such as improving nutrition in India, assisting a new agricultural school in Latin America, supporting a library project in Tanzania and encouraging the opening of an International House for Foreign Students at the University of Toronto. It is also hoping to increase the number of volunteers sent abroad under the auspices of the Canadian University Service Overseas, as well as to develop travel and exchange opportunities for both young and old. Special courses are being planned at the schools and universities as, for example, a course in international co-operation sponsored by the extension department of the University of British Columbia. One Canadian organization has selected a target of collecting and distributing 1 million books to forty countries. Moreover, a seminar is planned to bring together theologians, philosophers and social scientists to consider the implications of Pacem in terris of the late Pope John. Some secondary schools have announced "twinning" arrangements with schools in other countries. Some Canadian organizations are sponsoring a project for the exchange of radio broadcast tapes related to classroom education as well as to adult education. Many Canadian organizations have programmes for sending abroad gifts of food,

medical supplies, school supplies, etc. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is studying the possibility of increasing the publicity and radio and television coverage given to United Nations events during 1965.

Congo (Democratic Republic of)

The Government will establish a Special Committee for the International Co-operation Year for the co-ordination of the detailed programme which includes: (a) a series of programmes on the United Nations and its related agencies to be prepared by the National Congolese radio; (b) a contest to be organized by the Association of Congolese Journalists for the purpose of selecting the best articles published in the Congo on the United Nations and international co-operation.

Czechoslovakia

An international seminar at non-governmental level is planned to discuss concrete implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, reduction of the danger of thermonuclear war and the social and economic consequences of disarmament. The Czechoslovak Radio and Television will organize broadcasts of a series of lectures and meetings with representatives of public life and scientific institutions on the questions of peaceful coexistence and the development of international co-operation, as well as on United Nations activity. Various books and brochures on the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations will be published evaluating its activities and Czechoslovakia's part in it. Universities and colleges will pay due attention to the above questions.

Finland

Parliament has granted special funds to the International Co-operation Year Organizational Committee. During the International Co-operation Year, the activities normally pursued by governmental organs and by citizens' associations will be intensified and concurrently a number of special activities will be organized. The press will be given an opportunity to publish a greater number of articles on international co-operation. A team of qualified writers well acquainted

with the purpose of the International Co-operation Year will be given various facilities. Following the International Co-operation Year calendar, it is intended to serialize the treatment of different subjects during 1965. Radio and television authorities and the mass media in general are expected to devote special programmes to the International Co-operation Year; particular attention will be given in this respect to the educational radio programmes. Educational institutions will be provided with special material for use in teaching, especially at high school level. On United Nations Day, 1965, a number of commemorative gatherings will be held in different cities under the auspices of the Government. A Youth Congress on the International Co-operation Year, lasting for three-four days, will be organized with a planned participation of 200-300 representatives of youth organizations. The programme will consist of lectures, seminars and panel discussions with suitable evening entertainment. Furthermore, a series of essay contests is planned for different categories of youth on subjects related to international co-operation. The winners could be awarded trips to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, to UNESCO headquarters in Paris, etc. A manual is being prepared with information and advice intended specially for citizens' associations and schools on how to study international co-operation and on different possibilities for participating in co-operative endeavours as well as how to organize special events. Particular attention will be paid to international solidarity and to questions relating to international assistance activities, including possibilities for collecting gifts for international development purposes.

Ghana

A National Committee has been formed and Regional and District Committees are in the process of formation to organize International Co-operation Year activities. A brochure has been prepared by the National Committee in English and four Ghanaian languages.

Hungary

The Hungarian Association for the United Nations will set up a committee which will function as the Preparatory Committee on Programmes in Hungary for the

International Co-operation Year. The Preparatory Committee will organize lectures of high standard, commemorations of an appreciative character, festive meetings, as well as radio and television reports.

India

National leaders will issue special messages on the occasion of the International Co-operation Year, emphasizing past achievements and future hopes of the world community. Special meetings, seminars and lectures with the object of spreading the knowledge of international problems and of promoting international co-operation among peoples, will be held by public and private organizations and in educational institutions. Under consideration is the erection of a tablet in a suitable place in Delhi as a lasting monument to commemorate the International Co-operation Year. All India Radio, the national radio network, will broadcast programmes featuring the theme of international co-operation in Hindi, the various regional languages and in English, emphasizing the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Documentary films on the theme of international co-operation will be produced by the Films Unit of the Government of India. The possibility will be explored of producing pamphlets and folders for general distribution, particularly in schools, colleges and other educational institutions. Already existing exhibitions of the National Five-Year Plans will be enlarged to include an international section during 1965 with a view to publicizing the International Co-operation Year in rural areas and in small towns. The Indian National Committee will approach the press in India to lay special emphasis during the year on the theme of international co-operation in editorials, feature articles, etc. The Government will conduct a poster competition all over the country. At educational institutions special assemblies, meetings and debates will be held, guest speakers invited, films shown and exhibitions held. A mock United Nations General Assembly is planned in which various Indian universities will participate.

Italy

Plans include: commemoration of the anniversary date in all Italian schools; a series of high level lectures to encourage the support of cultural, scientific, political and economic circles; within the framework of international co-operation for research in outer space, Italy will pursue experiments begun with the "San Marco project", which is intended to increase knowledge of the upper atmospheric strata of the equator.

Netherlands

A broad information campaign will be organized through the means of radio networks, press and television, including contributions of essays by a number of experts to be published in the press, and specifically designated radio-television programmes dealing with international co-operation. In addition, civic and student associations, as well as social organizations and secondary schools will be invited to emphasize the meaning and importance of international co-operation. In June 1965, a two-day conference will be held in The Hague, devoted to certain aspects of the Netherlands participation in the work of international organizations. Furthermore, on United Nations Day in October 1965, a youth meeting will be held in The Hague in which a forum will discuss the problems of international co-operation.

Nigeria

Provisional plans for celebrating the International Co-operation Year include: publicity on radio, television, cinema and the press on the activities of the United Nations and its agencies; demonstrations of the work of national schemes, made possible through international co-operation and technical assistance from other countries or the United Nations specialized agencies; seminars, lectures, debates and brain trusts relating to international co-operation and the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies; art and other exhibitions with the aid of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies; organization of a prototype world parliament for the formulation of world laws for the benefit of the United Nations, to be composed of students and school children.

Philippines

The issuance of an Executive Order by the President proclaiming 1965 as International Co-operation Year is envisaged.

Poland

Poland will celebrate the International Co-operation Year by such actions as: solemn meetings on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, edition of pamphlets popularizing the aims of the United Nations; and publication in the Polish press of a number of articles on different aspects of international co-operation. The Polish Students' Association for the United Nations will organize lectures and debates on the problem of the development of international co-operation. It also plans to organize during the summer holidays a scientific seminar on the legal aspects of peaceful coexistence with the participation of foreign guests.

Romania

Romania will undertake the following actions and measures to mark the International Co-operation Year: publication of pamphlets on the subject of international co-operation; the Council for the Dissemination of Science and Culture and the United Nations Association will organize a seminar on the contribution of the Romanian People's Republic to the development of international co-operation; and the popularization through the medium of the press, radio and television, of the activities organized to mark the International Co-operation Year. A Romanian Committee for the International Co-operation Year will be set up composed of outstanding figures in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and social life of the country, who have made and are making a distinguished contribution to the affirmation of the idea of international co-operation.

Saudi Arabia

All public information media will undertake to disseminate information in non-political fields with a view to eliminating misunderstanding in the relations of countries with one another.

Sweden

Swedish radio and television authorities are planning a series of programmes on the United Nations and its related agencies, which will show the work undertaken in the economic and social fields in the developing countries and will also try to give a picture of the decision-making processes in international organizations. The Institute of Journalistic Studies in Stockholm will arrange a large competition on the best articles published in Sweden regarding the United Nations and international co-operation. Local branches of the United Nations Association of Sweden will organize seminars, study-groups and lecture-tours. The seminars will deal primarily with (1) the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and (2) multilateral assistance to developing countries. Study-guides and reference-lists on suitable literature on these two subjects are being prepared by the executive organs of the Swedish United Nations Association. Moreover, a number of prominent Swedish citizens, members of the Government, parliamentarians, etc., will be invited to speak on radio or television on the subject of the International Co-operation Year.

Thailand

The Prime Minister will make an address to the nation over the radio and television. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will organize an essay contest for preparatory schools and public individuals. Newspapers will be invited to print articles concerning the United Nations and co-operation between the Government of Thailand and the United Nations.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Duke of Edinburgh is the Patron of the International Co-operation Year. The Prime Minister and leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties are sponsors. A grant of £10,000 has been made by the Government towards the initial expenses of the United Kingdom Committee for the International Co-operation Year. Encouragement will be given to setting up local International Co-operation Year committees with a suggested blueprint of activities which can be effectively

undertaken by urban and rural communities. A Scottish Regional Council for the International Co-operation Year has been set up under the chairmanship of Professor Ritchie Calder. Editors of the national press, television and radio services, news-agency heads, etc., have attended an informal meeting at which background information on the International Co-operation Year was given and their joint support for the International Co-operation Year sought. Certain newspapers and magazines will be approached with a view to their devoting special issues to the theme of the International Co-operation Year and the United Nations. The British Broadcasting Corporation will be approached about the possibility of the Reith Lectures in 1965 being devoted to the theme of international co-operation. On New Year's Day, Lord Mayors in the major cities of the United Kingdom will be asked to support a ceremony to mark the beginning of the International Co-operation Year. Plans are being considered for an international forum for school children to be held at Festival Hall. Special plans are being prepared for an intensive International Co-operation Year Week in May, for the twentieth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter in October, and for the end of the Year in December.

United States of America

On 2 October 1964, the President proclaimed 1965 to be International Co-operation Year in the United States of America. He also announced his intention of convening a White House Conference on International Co-operation in the latter months of 1965, for the purpose of receiving and considering recommendations from both private and governmental sources for strengthening and expanding the areas and institutions of international co-operation. A National Citizens Committee for the International Co-operation Year will be established by the United Nations Association of the United States of America to enlist the active participation of private organizations and non-governmental organizations in programmes of study and analysis of existing mechanisms of international co-operation and to encourage programmes of public education by the several organizations in their respective fields of interest. All appropriate agencies of the United States Government, as well as several private organizations interested in international affairs will

mount extensive programmes of public education to continue throughout 1965. The Telsun Foundation will produce a series of television programmes intended primarily to dramatize the important social and economic achievements and work of the United Nations.

ANNEX II

Symbol for the International Co-operation Year

The following symbol has been recommended by the Committee for the International Co-operation Year, for display in connexion with all functions, publications and other manifestations relating to the International Co-operation Year:

