

**yearbook
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1964

YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1964

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS



1964

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Foreword

The Yearbook of the United Nations serves as a continuing source of basic information about the aspirations and actions of mankind for peace and progress as reflected in the work of the United Nations. Its successive editions constitute a factual historical record of the many and varied processes of international co-operation. They set out, in a convenient, comprehensive and easily assimilable form, the debates, decisions and actions which must be known and understood by those who wish to follow the trends of common endeavour and, indeed, the patterns of human advancement which are constantly evolving within the framework of the United Nations system.

Within the confines of a single, fully-indexed volume, each Yearbook describes in succinct form the activities undertaken by the international community on a great range of subjects in response to the needs of the rapidly changing world.

The present edition covers the work of the United Nations during the calendar year 1964 and also the proceedings of the General Assembly in January and February 1965. It gives an account, too, of the main activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies during 1964.

I believe that, like its 17 predecessors, this volume of the Yearbook will be a valuable reference source and a means of advancing the understanding of the role of the United Nations as the best available instrument to promote greater international security and progress for all.

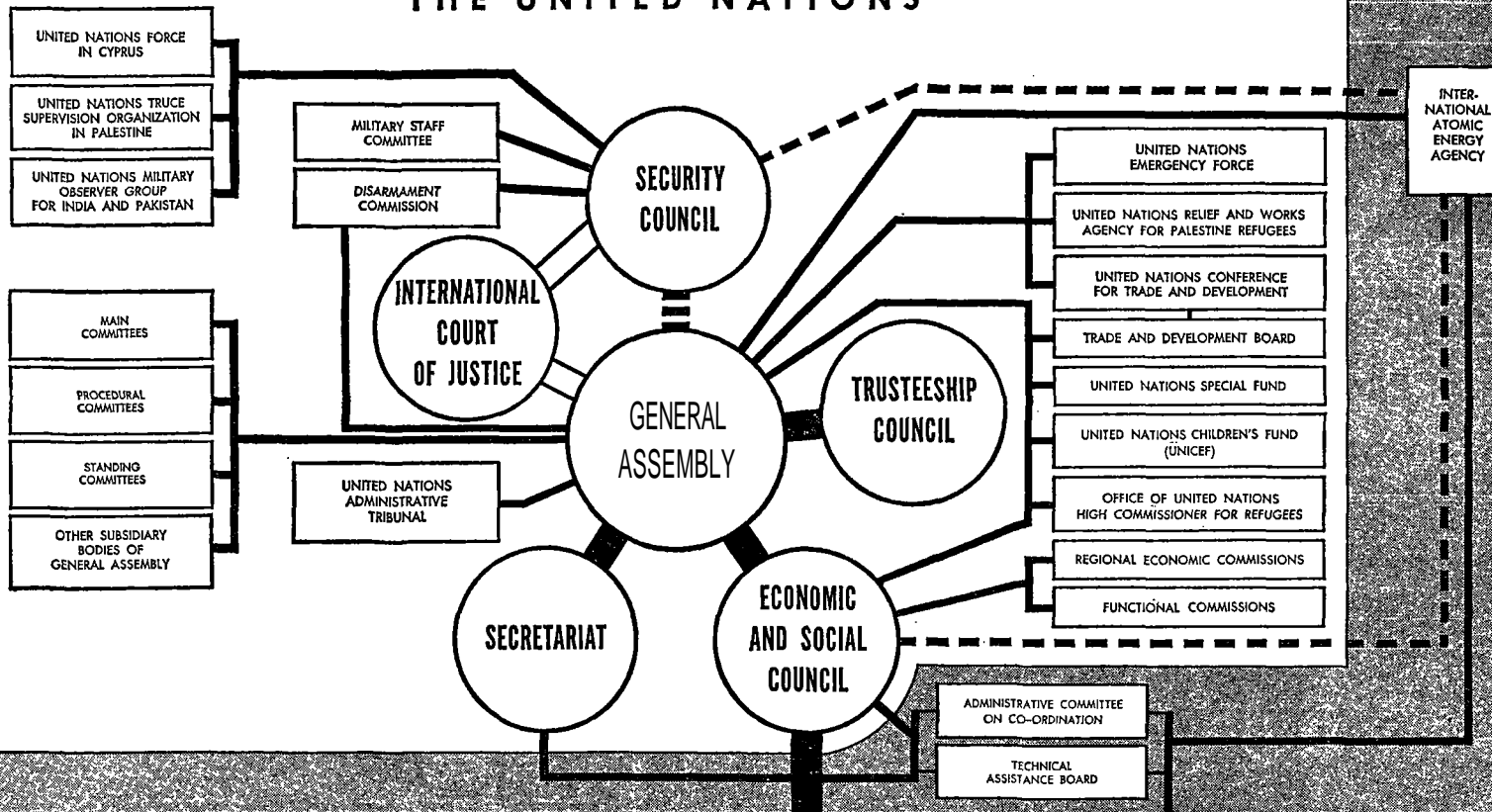
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U Thant', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

U THANT
Secretary-General

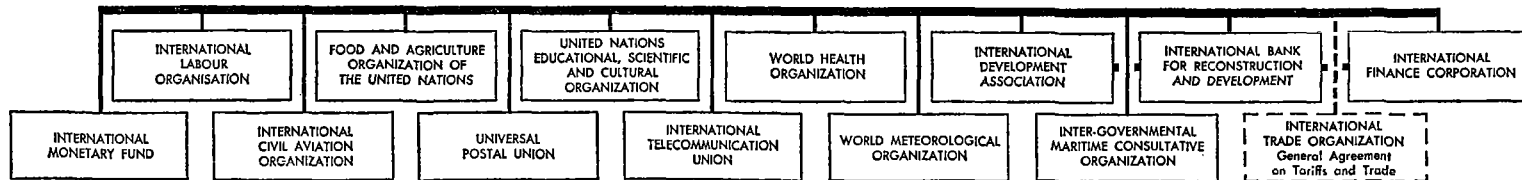
THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

JANUARY 1967

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



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STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAIN COMMITTEES

FIRST COMMITTEE:
POLITICAL AND SECURITY
(Including the regulation
of armaments)

SPECIAL
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

SECOND COMMITTEE:
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

THIRD COMMITTEE:
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN
AND CULTURAL

FOURTH COMMITTEE:
TRUSTEESHIP
(Including Non-Self-
Governing Territories)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:
ADMINISTRATIVE &
BUDGETARY

SIXTH COMMITTEE:
LEGAL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

GENERAL
COMMITTEE

CREDENTIALS
COMMITTEE

STANDING COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE
AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS

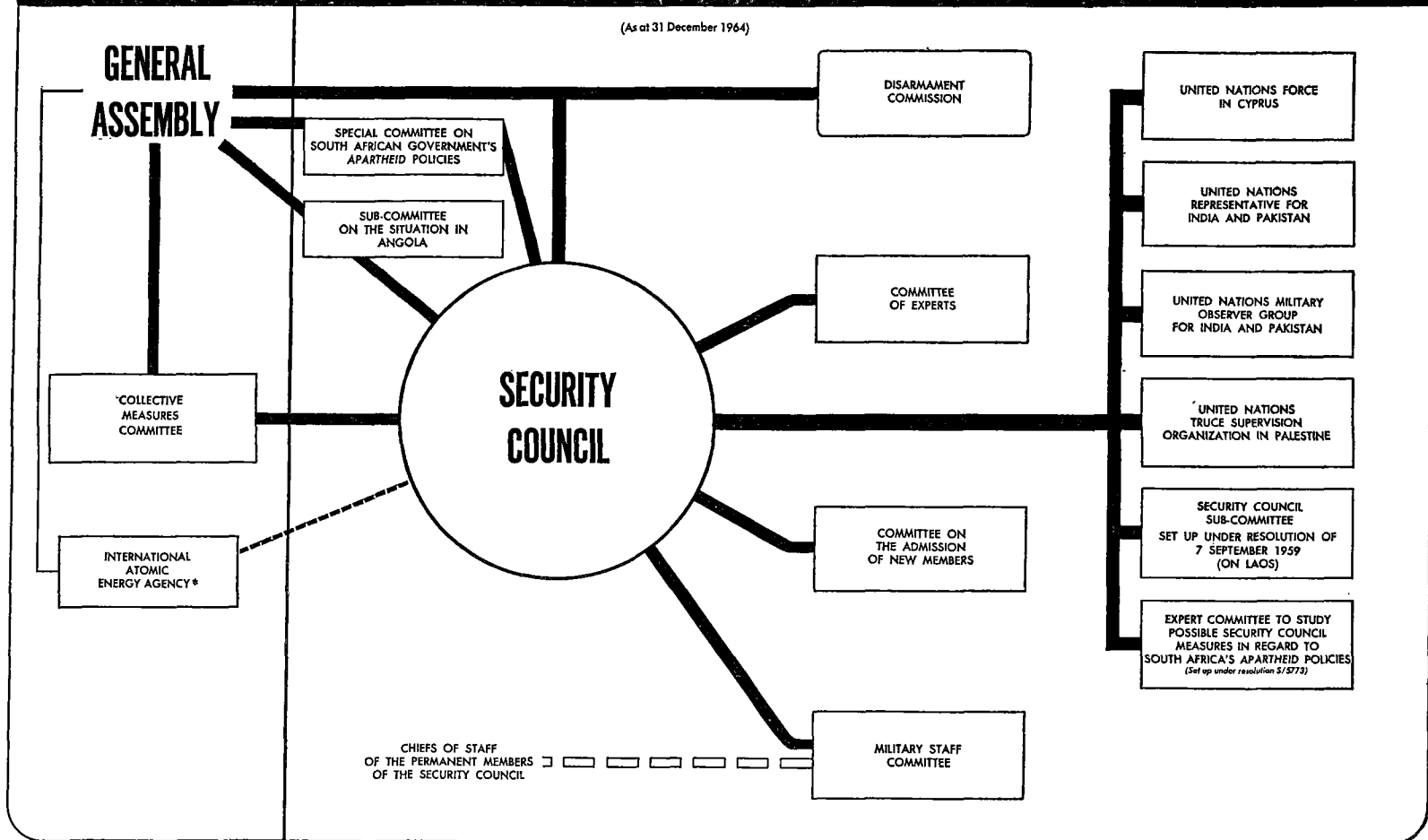
COMMITTEE ON
CONTRIBUTIONS

Other Bodies Established by General Assembly

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Disarmament Commission
Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the
Effects of Atomic Radiation
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to
the Implementation of the Declaration on the
Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries
and Peoples
United Nations Representative for the Supervision
of Elections in the Cook Islands
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Peace Observation Commission
Collective Measures Committee
Committee for the International Co-operation Year
Special Committee on the South African Government's
Policies of Apartheid
United Nations Commission for the Unification
and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
Jordan
Ad Hoc Committee on Oman
United Nations Special Fund
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Investments Committee
Board of Auditors
Panel of External Auditors
Consultative Panel on United Nations Information
Policies and Programmes
United Nations Administrative Tribunal
Committee on Application for Review of Administrative
Tribunal Judgements
International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for
the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
Committee on Government Replies on the Question
of Defining Aggression
Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural
Resources
Special Committee on Principles of International Law
concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among
States
Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote
the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider
Appreciation of International Law

STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(As at 31 December 1964)



* The International Atomic Energy Agency, an autonomous inter-governmental body under the aegis of the United Nations, reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and to the Economic and Social Council.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	ITO	International Trade Organization
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
CCIR	International Radio Consultative Committee	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CCITT	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee	OAS	Organization of American States
CICT	Commission on International Commodity Trade	OAU	Organization of African Unity
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research, International Council of Scientific Unions	ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo (Opération des Nations Unies au Congo)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	OPEX	United Nations Programme for Provision of Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	TAB	Technical Assistance Board
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
FFHC	Freedom from Hunger Campaign	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of)
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICY	International Co-operation Year	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IDA	International Development Association	UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
IFRB	International Frequency Registration Board	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation	WFP	World Food Programme
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
IMW	International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IQSY	International Year of the Quiet Sun	Y.U.N.	Yearbook of the United Nations

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One of this Yearbook of the United Nations, documentary references are provided at the end of each section. These references give the symbols and titles of documents of the principal organs of the United Nations dealing with the subject concerned, records of voting and texts of adopted resolutions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings of the various organs at which the subject dealt with was discussed. These meeting numbers indicate the relevant discussion records.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following information may serve as a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/ refers to documents of the General Assembly.

A/C documents are those of six of its Main Committees, e.g., A/C.1/909 is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/L.790, a document of the Second Committee, the "L" denoting limited circulation. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee of the Assembly, the Special Political

Committee, is A/SPC/. A/AC documents are those of ad hoc bodies of the Assembly, e.g., A/AC.105/21 is a document of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

DC/ refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

S/ refers to documents of the Security Council.

E/ refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council. E/TAC/ indicates documents of the Council's Technical Assistance Committee. E/AC/ and E/C/ documents are those of the other Committees of the Council, e.g., E/AC.6/320 is a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/638, a document of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. E/CN/ documents are those of the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number.

T/ refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council.

U.N.P. designates United Nations publications.

Full citations are given for documents of the International Court of Justice.

PART ONE

The United Nations

Political and Security Questions

CHAPTER I

THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCT AND FINANCING OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Developments Preceding General Assembly's Nineteenth Regular Session

INTRODUCTORY BACKGROUND

In the introduction (submitted on 18 November 1964) to his annual report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1963-15 June 1964, the Secretary-General stated that during recent months the financial crisis of the United Nations had been one of his major pre-occupations and that he had no doubt that this was also true of delegations. He recalled that, in May 1963, the Assembly had met in special session (the fourth special session) from 14 May to 27 June 1963, to consider, among other things, the financial situation of the Organization in the light of a report of the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.¹ At the end of that session, on 27 June 1963, the Assembly had adopted a resolution² by which it noted with concern the financial situation resulting from the non-payment of a substantial proportion of past assessments for the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) and the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC). At the same time, the Assembly appealed to United Nations Member States in arrears in respect of these accounts to pay their arrears, disregarding other factors, as soon as their respective constitutional and financial arrangements would permit.

The Secretary-General further stated that, at the time of the Assembly's fourth special session, the arrears to the peace-keeping accounts totalled \$99,700,000; the Organization had cash re-

sources totalling \$57,900,000 and its deficit was some \$114,000,000. Fifteen months later, on 30 September 1964, the arrears for the two accounts totalled \$112,300,000; the Organization's cash resources totalled \$24,800,000 and its deficit was \$113,300,000. Thus, over a 15-month period, there had been virtually no improvement in the deficit position although during that time the Organization had been able to apply in settlement of its debts approximately \$50,000,000 of non-recurring income which derived from the sale of United Nations bonds and from the collections of assessments and voluntary contributions to the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo. The current prospect, in respect to the over-all financial position, was that, unless the deficit were further increased, the Organization's cash resources would practically disappear within the next six months.

The introduction to the Secretary-General's annual report then made reference to a statement which the Secretary-General had made to the Assembly's Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations in September 1964.³ In that statement, the Secretary-General had said that the task before the Group was perhaps the most crucial one for the future of the United Nations. The experience of the last few years had convinced him that a policy of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 553-66.

² Ibid., p. 576, text of resolution 1877(S-IV).

³ For details about proceedings of the Working Group, see pp. 18 ff.

drift, of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions, of reliance on the generosity of a few rather than the collective responsibility of all, could not long endure and that time was rapidly running out.

In his statement before the Working Group, the Secretary-General added that, although the present outlook was far from encouraging, he was not without hope. In recent months, he had held full and frank discussions of the United Nations financial and related problems in several of the world's important capitals and had reviewed the same questions with many of the leaders of Africa, of Asia, of the Americas and of Eastern and Western Europe. All of the leaders to whom he had expressed his concern had shared one objective in common: to see the United Nations strengthened. Unfortunately, this basic unanimity of objectives was accompanied by a very wide divergence of views as to the means of accomplishing them. However, there had been hopeful signs of willingness to explore the possibility of reaching some *modus vivendi*; these explorations had embraced such crucial issues as the need for a more explicit definition of the relative functions and responsibilities with respect to peace-keeping activities, of the Security Council, on the one hand, and of the General Assembly, on the other. The Secretary-General said that, in his judgement, the pressing need was to find a formula which would enable the United Nations to receive the financial support which alone could restore its strength and solvency, which would be consistent with the letter and spirit of the Charter and which would not prejudice or compromise basic principles or policies to which any Member felt irrevocably committed.

This chapter of the Yearbook of the United Nations gives an account of the origins, history and course of the United Nations financial crisis, as reflected in the proceedings of the Organization during 1964 and the early part of 1965.

STATEMENTS OF PRINCIPLE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS CIRCULATED AT REQUEST OF CERTAIN MEMBER STATES

In addition to written or oral submissions made directly in connexion with proceedings of United Nations organs during 1964, detailed proposals and statements of position regarding

peace-keeping operations, including their financing, were circulated at the request of certain United Nations Member States. In order of their submission, these were as follows:

Memorandum of the Government of the USSR regarding certain measures to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations in the safeguarding of international peace and security (submitted by letter of 10 July 1964)

United Kingdom Reply to the USSR Memorandum on Peace-Keeping (submitted by letter of 5 August 1964)

The Question of the Financial Situation of the United Nations: Memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR (submitted by letter of 11 September 1964)

The United Nations Financial Crisis: Memorandum by the United States (submitted by letter of 8 October 1964)

Statement by the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations (submitted by letter of 7 November 1964)

Note verbale dated 26 November 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 17 December 1964 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

These proposals or statements of position are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs, in which the material has been arranged so as to reflect the various views advanced on each of the principal points which were raised, namely: the reasons for the United Nations financial crisis; the question of the competence of United Nations organs to undertake peace-keeping operations; the question of the legality of the establishment and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) and of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) and the bearing of this question upon the financing of UNEF and ONUC; the question of Article 17 of the United Nations Charter⁴ and the financing of peace-keeping op-

⁴ Article 17 reads as follows:

"1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

"2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

"3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned."

erations; the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter⁵ with respect to the costs of peace-keeping operations; the effect and consequences of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 on "Certain Expenses of the United Nations";⁶ and proposals advanced for the future strengthening of the United Nations and for the establishment, conduct and financing of peace-keeping operations.

REASONS FOR UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS

The United States memorandum of 8 October 1964 declared that the United States was vitally interested in the survival of the United Nations as an effective organization and was deeply troubled by the financial crisis facing it. The Organization had a net deficit of \$134,000,000 and would be bankrupt if it were not for the forbearance of Member States to which it owed debts. Significant amounts were owed to Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and the United States. Nineteen of these 29 countries were developing countries. If the situation were not remedied, the United States memorandum added, the Organization would have to default on its obligations to these Member Governments which, in reliance on the United Nations promises and good faith, had furnished troops, supplies and services for the safeguarding of peace. As the Secretary-General had pointed out in the 21-member Working Group,⁷ these Governments were entitled to expect the United Nations to keep faith with them. Failure to meet its obligations would enfeeble the Organization, which would be unable to maintain peace and security. This crisis, the United States memorandum said, had been caused by those Member States which refused to pay their assessments for the Middle East and Congo operations as voted by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter.

In its memorandum of 11 September 1964, the USSR stated that the reason for the fi-

nancial crisis was that some States were trying to compel the United Nations to violate the Charter to justify illegal acts committed under the United Nations flag. The effectiveness of the United Nations could be assured only if States and the Organization abided by the provisions of the Charter, the violation of which might have serious repercussions and could lead to the collapse of the United Nations. Elaborating upon this view in its statement of 7 November 1964, the USSR declared that the United States memorandum of 8 October only repeated long-familiar assertions of the United States and certain Western countries regarding the obligation of Member States to meet the costs of ONUC and UNEF and the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter to States refusing to share in those expenses. Attempts were being made to attribute the financial crisis of the United Nations to the refusal of the USSR and certain other States to share in those unlawful expenses. However, the USSR Government had already exhaustively demonstrated—among other things, in its memorandum of 11 September 1964—that no legal grounds existed for the compulsory collection of any funds from Member States for UNEF and ONUC expenditures. Under the Charter, only the Security Council could adopt decisions concerning action to maintain international peace and security and only it could lay down the procedure for financing such operations. This principle was decisive in determining the position of Member States on the question of sharing peace-keeping expenses. The procedure for financing ONUC and UNEF had been decided behind the back of the Security Council, and thus the USSR had not shared, and would not share, in meeting the costs of these operations. To act otherwise would be contrary to the Charter.

⁵ Article 19 reads as follows:

"A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 473-81, 541-51.

⁷ See pp. 3-4 above.

The USSR statement went on to say that the question also arose why this particular moment had been chosen by the United States and various other Western powers to make a commotion about the so-called "United Nations financial crisis," and to impute responsibility for the crisis to the USSR and other States which were complying with the Charter. With the admission of many new States from Asia, Africa and Latin America to the Organization, the USSR statement observed, the Western powers were finding it increasingly difficult to put together a mechanical majority of votes and to impose decisions to their liking upon the Organization. Certain powers were endeavouring to prevent the United Nations from becoming an increasingly effective instrument for the strengthening of peace, the liquidation of colonialism and the development of international co-operation on the basis of equality. The United States and certain other States had thus plainly resolved to attempt to strike the United Nations a blow aimed at undermining its effectiveness, and for this purpose had decided to use the question of the Organization's financial difficulties. By threatening to apply Article 19 against the USSR, the United States was attempting to force the USSR and other Member States to make a choice between either acquiescing in the actual destruction of the Charter or reviewing their attitude towards the United Nations and its activities. Because of such manoeuvres, the USSR statement added, the United Nations now stood in danger, a danger that could be removed by all Member States realizing that what was at stake was not purely a financial question but political issues on which the entire future of the Organization depended.⁸

THE QUESTION OF THE COMPETENCE
OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS
TO UNDERTAKE
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, it was stated that, under the Charter, the only body authorized to take action in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security was the Security Council, within the purview of which lay decisions in all matters relating to the establishment of United Nations armed forces, the definition of their duties, their

composition and strength, the direction of their operations, the structure of their command and the duration of their stay in the area of operations, and also matters of financing. No other United Nations body, including the General Assembly, had the right under the Charter to decide such matters. Full support for this view was expressed in the notes verbales of 26 November and 17 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia and the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria, respectively.

The position of the USSR was further elaborated in its memorandum of 11 September 1964, in which it was again stated that, under the Charter, only the Security Council was empowered to decide questions, such as the establishment of UNEF, which related to the taking of action to maintain international peace and security. By Article 24 of the Charter⁹ the Members of the United Nations had conferred on the Security Council "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" and had agreed that "in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf." By Article 25 of the Charter, Member States had assumed the obligation to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. Article 39 specifically stated that it was the Council which "shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and

⁸ On 9 October 1964, the day following the submission of the United States memorandum on the financial crisis of the United Nations, the Security Council met to consider the application of Malawi for admission to the United Nations. In the course of his statement on this subject, the representative of the USSR said that he trusted the new State of Malawi would be able to take an active part in the activities of the United Nations, despite the attempts of some States to undermine the very foundations on which the Organization rested. He declared that the United States memorandum, which asked that certain States be deprived of their votes in the General Assembly, was a mockery of the principles of the Charter, and that he wished to make it perfectly clear that the USSR was not prepared to pay a single kopek or one single cent for the illegal operations of the United Nations in the Middle East and the Congo.

⁹ For text of this Article and of others referred to later in this chapter, see APPENDIX II.

42, to maintain or restore international peace and security." Each succeeding Article of Chapter VII of the Charter contained provisions confirming, reinforcing and crystallizing the proposition that all questions relating to the establishment and use of United Nations armed forces lay within the competence of the Security Council.

The General Assembly might, as provided in Article 11, "discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security" and "may make recommendations with regard to any such question." However, it was also stated in the same Article that "any such question of which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion," the USSR memorandum pointed out.

As already mentioned, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria expressed a full identity of view with the arguments advanced by the USSR. In his note verbale of 26 November 1964, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia stated that it was clear, not only from the Charter, but also from all the negotiations leading up to its signing, that the exclusive, and not only the primary, responsibility in all questions connected with action for maintaining or restoring international peace and security rested with the Security Council. All efforts to regulate the various aspects of future activities in the field of peace and security had to be judged by the criterion of compatibility with the Charter. If this criterion were not met, the Organization would be undermined. He found it alarming that meetings dealing with United Nations military operations had been held outside the Organization, such as the conference of military experts held in Ottawa from 2 to 6 November 1964.¹⁰ Such meetings would only serve to fortify the belief that certain powers, drawing no lessons from the past, intended to create a military machinery which would serve their own interests under the United Nations flag. The prevailing situation was absurd in that discussions were being held on the various practical aspects of future peace-keeping operations while certain States still disputed the basic principles on which such operations should be conducted. These principles should be indisputable as they were embodied in the Charter. They had,

however, often been violated in the past, and the States responsible for such violations now seemed to believe, judging by the Ottawa meeting and the proceedings of the 21-member Working Group, that certain unambiguous provisions of the Charter, in particular Chapter VII on "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression," had lost their validity. Some countries, mainly the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, continued to disregard the exclusive competence of the Security Council with respect to action under United Nations auspices to strengthen or restore international peace and security and thwart aggression, the representative of Czechoslovakia added. What, he asked, would be the limits of the "flexibility" of these countries, which had shifted to the General Assembly the authority of the Security Council, thus upsetting the basic distribution of authority among these bodies? Of what value were any provisions of the Charter when the Western powers so easily abandoned the fundamental Articles of the Charter?

A different understanding of the terms of the Charter was advanced, on 5 August 1964, in the United Kingdom's reply to the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964. In its reply, the United Kingdom stated the United Nations machinery had been gradually and reasonably adapted to meet the needs of a changing world and the Organization had fortunately found not only means of dealing with breaches of the peace between States, but also cases in which the prospect for the maintenance of international peace had been undermined by the situation existing in certain areas. In these cases, United Nations armed forces had been provided to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and had entered the territory of the States concerned with the consent of their Governments. The United Kingdom Government hoped that the USSR Government had no intention of excluding the possibility of such valuable activities which were clearly in accordance with the Charter. The United Kingdom reply recognized the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. However, while divergencies persisted

¹⁰ See pp. 57-58 below.

between the permanent members of the Security Council, the international community could not permit them to exclude the pursuit of joint action for the maintenance of international peace and security. The United Kingdom Government trusted that the USSR memorandum was not intended to support the doctrine that any permanent members of the Security Council had the right under the Charter wholly to prevent the United Nations from fulfilling its peace-keeping role.

The United States, in its memorandum of 8 October 1964, expressed similar views, arguing that few United Nations Members, as the recent record showed, would ever agree that, if the Security Council were unable to act, the General Assembly could only stand by unable to take any step for the preservation of peace. The United States maintained that there was no basis for the USSR's position that only the Security Council had exclusive rights to take any action with respect to keeping the peace; Article 24 of the Charter, the United States said, gave the Council primary, not exclusive, authority for the maintenance of international peace and security. The authority of the Assembly in this field was set out unequivocally in the Charter. Article 10, paragraph 2 of Article 11, and Article 14 respectively authorized the Assembly: (a) to discuss and make recommendations on any questions or matters within the scope of the Charter, (b) to discuss and make recommendations with regard to any questions relating to the maintenance of peace and security, and (c) to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations likely to impair the general welfare of friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations. These powers were subject only to the provisions of: (a) Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter (whereby the Assembly could make no recommendation, except at the Council's request, on a dispute or situation in respect of which the Council was exercising the functions assigned to it in the Charter) and (b) Article 11, paragraph 2, in so far as it provided that the Assembly should refer to the Council any question on which "action" was necessary. The word "action" in this exception, as expressly found by the International Court of

Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962,¹¹ applied only to coercive or enforcement action; it did not apply to recommendations by the General Assembly.

While the Security Council had sole authority, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to make decisions for enforcement action binding on all United Nations Members, the United States added, this did not mean that the Assembly could not make recommendations for the preservation of peace.

QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF UNEF AND ONUC AND ITS BEARING ON FINANCING OF UNEF AND ONUC

In its memorandum of 11 September 1964, the USSR expressed the view that the operations of UNEF and ONUC imposed no financial obligations on United Nations Members, as these operations had not been conducted in accordance with the Charter.

The United Nations, it was said, had been established through conclusion of an international treaty which determined the competence of the Organization and the obligations of Members, obligations which could only be altered by amendment of the Charter. The Charter did not place the United Nations above States and did not authorize it to act without regard for the provisions of the Charter. Financial obligations could only arise for Members of the Organization out of such actions of the United Nations as conformed to the Charter; actions not so conforming imposed no financial obligations. It was to this latter category that the cost of maintaining UNEF and ONUC belonged.

The USSR memorandum referred to the decision of the General Assembly at its first emergency special session in 1956 to establish UNEF.¹² Attention was drawn to a statement by the USSR representative at that session to the effect that the Assembly's decision was in violation of the Charter, as it impinged upon the responsibilities of the Security Council which had the sole competence in such cases. This was a position which had been repeatedly emphasized by the Government of the USSR. In a

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 473-77.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 28-34.

memorandum presented to the International Court of Justice in 1962, the USSR had also drawn the conclusion that, as UNEF was established in violation of the Charter, circumventing the Security Council, its financing could not be regarded as imposing obligations on United Nations Member States.

The United States, on the other hand, argued, in its memorandum of 8 October 1964, that the establishment of UNEF had been recommended by the General Assembly pursuant to a Security Council decision to refer the problem to it, and that, in any event, UNEF had not involved enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter and had thus come within the recommendatory power of the Assembly. The United States memorandum added that, in 1956, when the Security Council was unable to take action in the Suez crisis because of the vetoes of certain permanent members of the Council, the Council had adopted, with the USSR voting in favour, a resolution to convene an emergency special session of the General Assembly under the procedures laid down in Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950 (the "Uniting for Peace" resolution),¹³ and had requested the Assembly to make "appropriate recommendations." These recommendations, inter alia, took the form of resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, calling for a cease-fire;¹⁴ resolution 998 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, requesting the Secretary-General to submit a plan for a United Nations force, to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities with the consent of the nations concerned;¹⁵ resolution 999(ES-I) of 4 November 1956, authorizing the Secretary-General to arrange for implementation of the cease-fire;¹⁶ and resolution 1000(ES-I) noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's plan and establishing a United Nations command for an emergency force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities.¹⁷ The USSR, the United States memorandum noted, had voted in favour of the first and the third of these resolutions, and had abstained on the other two. By resolution 1001 (ES-I), on which the USSR abstained, the Assembly had approved a report of the Secretary-General which had specifically indicated: that UNEF was only to secure and supervise a cease-fire and withdrawal of forces and not to enforce a withdrawal; that this was not an en-

forcement action and UNEF was not a force with military objectives; and that no use of force under Chapter VII of the Charter was envisaged. Yet, the United States memorandum added, the USSR now contended that there was something illegal about an operation recommended by the General Assembly pursuant to a referral by the Security Council that involved no enforcement or military action, which was consented to by the Government concerned and which had been approved by the Assembly without a single negative vote. Furthermore, the International Court of Justice had found that UNEF was properly authorized by the Assembly.

As regards ONUC, the USSR memorandum of 11 September 1964 argued that, while the basis for United Nations operations in the Congo had been a Security Council resolution of 14 July 1960¹⁸ adopted at the request of the Government of the Congo following on Belgian aggression, both that resolution and the United Nations Charter had been grossly violated in the course of United Nations operations in the Congo. Article 48 of the Charter provided that: "The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine." In violation of this provision, the USSR added, the Secretary-General had bypassed the Council and had himself determined the States invited to participate in the Congo operations, the USSR representative being compelled to protest against the Secretary-General's actions as early as the meeting of the Security Council on 20 July 1960.

The decisive criterion for the legality of the actions of a United Nations force, in the USSR's opinion, was the consistency of those actions with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. While forces might be formally established in accordance with the Charter, their activities might be so directed as to produce re-

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 181-95.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1956, p. 35.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 36.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 35-36.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 36-37.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 52-124.

suits diametrically opposed to the purposes of the Charter. This was what had happened in the Congo, where the Secretary-General in office at that time and the United Nations Command had acted in the interests of the colonizers and, as representatives of the USSR had repeatedly pointed out, had frustrated the proper implementation of the Security Council decision of 14 July 1960¹⁹ by failing to end colonial interference and to strengthen Congolese independence. The sequel was that the Secretary-General, ignoring the Security Council, had requested appropriations from the General Assembly to cover the cost of the Congo operations. In turn, the Assembly had, without being competent to do so under the Charter, made appropriations for these operations and apportioned the cost among Member States. Assembly resolutions, could not, however, make the reimbursement of expenses, incurred on measures carried out in violation of the Charter, into an obligation binding upon Member States.

The United States memorandum of 8 October 1964 took a contrary view. It referred first to the Security Council resolution of 14 July 1960, which authorized "the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo, to provide the Government with . . . military assistance." The USSR had voted for this resolution which clearly gave the Secretary-General discretionary authority, in consultation with the Congolese Government, to determine the composition of ONUC. The memorandum then referred to the Security Council resolution of 22 July 1960,²⁰ which commended the Secretary-General for his prompt action and his first report. This report had recited steps taken to invite United Nations Member States to provide forces for ONUC, and the USSR had voted in favour of the resolution. In the face of this record, it was difficult to understand the USSR's claim, in its memorandum of 11 September 1964, that it was improper for the Secretary-General to invite States to take part in ONUC. The Secretary-General had merely done what the Council had asked him to do. Furthermore, by resolutions of 9 August 1960 and 21 February 1961 and 24 November 1961²¹ the Council had confirmed the Secretary-General's authority and broadened ONUC's mandate. The USSR had

voted for the first and third of these resolutions and abstained on the second. Against this record of repeated reauthorization spread over many months it could not be understood how the USSR could now contend that the operation had been illegal or improperly carried out. If ONUC had been improperly conducted the Council could have given new instructions; however, it never did so.

In a statement dated 7 November 1964, the USSR replied to the United States memorandum of 8 October 1964. The USSR declared that the United States memorandum had been completely silent on the circumstances under which United Nations operations in the Middle East and the Congo had been undertaken, although this had a most direct bearing on whether Members of the United Nations were bound to share the cost of such operations. The operation in the Middle East had been initiated in connexion with armed aggression by the United Kingdom, France and Israel against Egypt and that in the Congo in connexion with Belgium's armed aggression against the Congo. In both cases situations arising from acts of aggression were involved and, in accordance with general principles of international law, the liability for such acts, including their financial consequences, must rest with the aggressors, and not with all the Members of the United Nations. To take any other approach would be to encourage the aggressors, and the USSR naturally had no intention of so doing.

Another inseparable question was how and in whose interests a particular United Nations operation was carried out. The Congo operation, added the USSR, had been conducted in defiance of Security Council resolutions and against the interests and independence of the Congolese people. The United Nations operation in the Congo began in 1960 with the use of the United Nations flag to cover the infamous murder of Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese Prime Minister, and concluded with the factual return to the Congo of the colonialists and their henchmen. The Congo operation had thus served as a cover

¹⁹ For text, see Y.U.N., 1960, p. 97.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ For texts of these resolutions, see, respectively, Y.U.N., 1960, p. 98; Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 104-5; and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 81-82.

for the colonialist policy of a specific group of powers. The USSR was opposed to attempts to exploit the United Nations for the suppression of national liberation movements; its refusal to share in the costs of such attempts was an expression of this.

ARTICLE 17 OF THE CHARTER
AND THE FINANCING OF
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

The USSR memorandum of 11 September 1964 advanced the view that expenditures incurred for United Nations armed forces did not come within the scope of Article 17 of the Charter (which lays down in part that: "1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization"; "2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly").

It was perfectly obvious, the USSR stated, that paragraph 2 of Article 17 was closely linked to paragraph 1 of that Article and that the expenses apportioned by the Assembly among Member States, which such States were required to bear, were the expenses of the budget. The phrase "expenses of the Organization" as used in Article 17 thus meant only the normal budgetary expenses of the United Nations and not expenditures for United Nations forces which were governed by the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter and which fell within the competence of the Security Council.

In its memorandum of 8 October 1964, the United States maintained, on the other hand, that the USSR's position was not likely to be shared by the majority of United Nations Members, as exclusion of the General Assembly from determining and assessing the expenses of a peace-keeping operation would constitute taxation without representation for all but the members of the Security Council. Furthermore, the USSR's contention was unjustified under the Charter, in which no mention of the Council in connexion with expenses was made, the only reference in the Charter to expenses being in Article 17, paragraph 2, which provided that the expenses should be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. If the expenses of UNEF and ONUC, as apportioned by the Assembly, were "expenses of the Organiza-

tion" they were obligatory on Members and must be paid, the United States said. This was the question answered in the affirmative by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962, which had been accepted by the Assembly. Before the Court, the USSR had, as in its memorandum of 11 September 1964, argued that paragraph 2 of Article 17 referred only to budgetary expenses, but the Court had found that the term "expenses of the Organization" meant all expenses and not just regular expenses.

In its memorandum of 11 September 1964, the USSR supported its position on Article 17 of the Charter by referring to the proceedings of the San Francisco Conference in 1945, which, it said, clearly established that peace-keeping expenses were entirely separate from the regular budget of the Organization. Provisions dealing with the contributions of Member States to the maintenance of international peace and security, including the financing of United Nations armed forces, had been referred at the San Francisco Conference to Committee 3 of Commission III, which had been charged with the task of drafting Chapter VII of the Charter concerning matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Security Council. In a unanimously adopted report, the Committee, after recognizing as legitimate a proposal that the expenses for enforcement action carried out against a State guilty of aggression should fall upon that State, had declared itself satisfied with the provisions of the paragraphs which had later become Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter. That opinion had been unanimously approved by the plenary Conference. Thus, the Committee had considered that, in the solution of the problem of meeting the expenses of United Nations armed forces, account should be taken of the principle of the political and material responsibilities of the aggressor State for its aggression and for the material damage resulting from that aggression—a question of sanctions which was clearly within the competence of the Security Council. The Committee's reference to Articles 49 and 50 had also indicated that it regarded the expenses of United Nations armed forces as coming under Chapter VII and not under Article 17, the USSR memorandum pointed out. What was more, Chapter VII did not even men-

tion the General Assembly, and a New Zealand proposal at the San Francisco Conference that "in all matters of the application of sanctions, military or economic, the Security Council associates itself with the General Assembly" had not been adopted because it had been felt, as the United States representative in particular had pointed out, the Assembly should not encroach on the powers of the Council which should be the main agency to prevent aggression. It was not until long after the adoption of the Charter, when the Western powers had begun to violate the Charter in that respect, that anyone had questioned the fact that expenditures for United Nations armed forces did not come under Article 17, the USSR added. Furthermore, according to the USSR Statement of 7 November 1964, even the United States had not always held the view that because a particular military action was called a "United Nations operation," all Member States were automatically bound to share in its expenses. No effort had been made to impose such a view in 1950 when the United States organized armed intervention in Korea under United Nations cover.²²

The United States, in its memorandum of 8 October 1964, also referred to the records of the San Francisco Conference of 1945. The USSR, it said, had sought to place reliance on these records of the San Francisco Conference, and to a proposal as to the costs of enforcement action. This had been a proposed amendment by South Africa to Article 50 of the Charter, which deals with the right of a State to consult the Security Council for a solution of any special economic problems arising from preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Council. The amendment had suggested that a State against which enforcement action had been taken should be required to meet the costs of the action and of losses or damages sustained by other countries as a result. The amendment, which in any event had been rejected at San Francisco by Committee 3 of Commission III with the United States and the USSR apparently voting for such rejection, thus had nothing to do with peace-keeping costs incurred by the United Nations itself. This rejection, and the omission from Articles 49 and 50 of any reference to expenses, left Article 17 as the only Article in the Charter

dealing with expenses. The Committee's report also emphasized the need to seek the fairest possible distribution of enforcement expenses. All these factors, the United States maintained, confirmed that enforcement expenses came within Article 17 and were to be apportioned by the Assembly and borne by the Members.

In further support of its position on Article 17 of the Charter, the USSR, in its memorandum of 11 September, referred to the practice of the General Assembly. It stated that although the General Assembly had acted illegally in considering the financing of United Nations armed forces, it had nevertheless been forced to recognize the special nature of the expenses in question and the fact that they were no part of the "regular" budget. Thus, it had at no time placed expenditures for UNEF in the category of "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2. By its resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956,²³ the Assembly had approved the basic rule that "a nation providing a unit would be responsible for all costs for equipment and salaries, while all other costs should be financed outside the normal budget of the United Nations." By resolution 1122(XI) of 26 November 1956,²⁴ the Assembly had provided for the establishment of "a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account," to which funds received by the United Nations "outside the regular budget," for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Force, would be credited, and from which payments for that purpose would be made. Where ONUC was concerned, the Assembly, by its resolutions 1619(XV) of 21 April 1961, 1732(XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1854(XVII) of 19 December 1962²⁵—the last of which had been adopted after the International Court had given its Advisory Opinion—had drawn a distinction between the "regular" budget and expenditure for peace-keeping operations and had emphasized the need for a financing procedure different from that applied to the regular budget. Thus, expenditures for United Nations armed

²² See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 220-301.

²³ For text, see Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 36-37.

²⁴ Ibid., pp. 57-58, for text.

²⁵ For texts of these resolutions, see, respectively, Y.U.N., 1960, p. 127; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 89; and Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 549-51.

forces, even in cases where their establishment and operation conformed to the Charter, must be regarded as special expenses which did not come under Article 17 and did not therefore fall within the competence of the General Assembly but were governed by the provisions of Chapter VII and were an inseparable part of the measures taken under that Chapter by decision of the Security Council.

The United States, in its memorandum of 8 October 1964, pointed out that the Assembly had set up separate accounts for UNEF and ONUC expenses apart from the regular budget and that it had, in certain cases, apportioned and assessed these expenses in a manner different from that used in the case of regular budget expenses. This, however, did not justify the USSR's conclusion that UNEF and ONUC expenses did not come within the ambit of Article 17, paragraph 2, the United States added. The International Court of Justice, in its Advisory Opinion, had found that the expenses of UNEF had been annually treated by the General Assembly as "expenses of the Organization" under Article 17, paragraph 2. As to ONUC expenses, the Court had held that the Assembly had also treated such expenses as coming within Article 17, paragraph 2, and had contemplated only another scale of assessments and not some method other than assessment in resolutions which had referred to the extraordinary nature of these expenses.

THE QUESTION OF THE APPLICABILITY
OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE CHARTER
TO COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In its memorandum of 11 September 1964, the USSR stated that Article 19 of the Charter,²⁶ which referred only to arrears in the payment of expenses under Article 17,²⁷ had no application with respect to States allegedly in arrears in defraying the expenses of the Emergency Force in the Middle East and United Nations forces in the Congo, and in fact had no application even where forces had been created and employed in accordance with the Charter. Members of the United Nations could only be in arrears in cases where they were under an obligation to defray certain expenses and no such obligation existed in the case of UNEF and ONUC. The question of the cost of maintaining United Nations forces

did not come within the scope of Article 17 of the Charter but fell instead within the competence of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. The General Assembly had therefore acted *ultra vires* in dealing with the expenditures incurred for ONUC and UNEF, and its resolutions in these respects created no obligation for Member States.

The United States memorandum of 8 October 1964 was in agreement with the USSR view that the arrears referred to in Article 19 were arrears in the payment of expenses under Article 17. The United States, however, regarded the USSR position that the expenses of UNEF and ONUC were not "expenses of the Organization" under Article 17, paragraph 2, as contrary to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, as confirmed by the General Assembly.²⁸ The Court had found that UNEF and ONUC expenses were expenses of the Organization under Article 17 and were properly apportioned by the General Assembly. These expenses, according to the United States memorandum, were therefore to be included in any calculation of arrears under Article 19.

In its memorandum of 11 September 1964, the USSR cited the records of the San Francisco Conference in support of its position on Article 19 of the Charter. At San Francisco, it stated, Articles 17 and 19 of the Charter had been regarded as parts of a whole, the Committee dealing with them having first approved provisions which became Article 17 and then adopted supplementary provisions now constituting Article 19. This latter Article had been drafted on the basis of Indian, Netherlands and Norwegian amendments to the present Articles 17 and 18, paragraph 1. An Australian amendment to the present Article 19 for the purpose of extending its application to obligations of Member States under Chapter VII of the Charter had not been adopted. It was thus quite clear, the USSR contended, that Article 19 applied only to financial obligations arising under Article 17 of the Charter and not to the costs of armed forces to be dealt with under Chapter VII of the Charter.

²⁶ For text of Article 19, see footnote 5 above.

²⁷ For text of Article 17, see footnote 4 above.

²⁸ See p. 14 below.

In the United States memorandum of 8 October 1964, it was recalled that the USSR had referred to an amendment proposed at the San Francisco Conference by Australia to Article 19 of the Charter. This amendment, which had been withdrawn and never voted upon, would have added to Article 19 a provision that a Member should lose its vote if it failed to provide troops on the Security Council's call pursuant to a prior agreement between the Council and that State under Article 43 of the Charter (for text of Article 43, see APPENDIX II below). Expenses were not involved in this amendment at all, which was merely concerned with failure by a Member to comply with obligations under Article 43, and its withdrawal had nothing to do with the fact that Article 19 deprived a Member of its vote for failing to pay its assessments for United Nations expenses.

The United States memorandum also expressed the view that it was the overwhelming conviction of the United Nations membership that UNEF and ONUC arrears should be paid and that all Members had a collective responsibility for financing such operations. This appeared from the large majorities which had voted in favour of the Assembly resolutions 1854(XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 1877(S-IV) of 1 July 1963²⁹ by which the General Assembly had respectively accepted the Advisory Opinion of the Court, affirmed the principle that the financing of peace-keeping operations was the collective responsibility of all Member States, and appealed to Member States in arrears on the UNEF and ONUC Accounts, without prejudice to their respective positions, to pay such arrears and thus make a special effort towards solving the financial difficulties of the Organization.

The opening date of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly, the United States memorandum stated, presented the inevitable and inescapable issue of Article 19 unless requisite payments were made before that opening. Under the first sentence of Article 19, as appeared both from the English and the French texts, it was clear that the application of Article 19 to a Member subject to its provisions was automatic and that the Assembly had no discretion to vote on whether

or not a delinquent Member could vote. The only discretion of the Assembly, in this connexion, arose from the second sentence of Article 19 under which the Assembly could permit a delinquent Member to vote if its failure to pay was due to conditions beyond its control. No such discretion existed where there was a refusal to pay or failure to pay was not due to conditions beyond the control of the Member concerned.

The memorandum also expressed the hope of the United States that Members about to be confronted with Article 19 would avoid a confrontation by making the necessary payments. If this were not done, there would be no alternative to the application of Article 19. Failure to apply it would be a violation of the Charter, a breach of faith with the overwhelming majority of Members which had met their peace-keeping assessments as binding obligations, and a repudiation of the International Court of Justice and the rule of international law. Failure to apply it would also mean discarding the only sanction of the Organization in collecting its debts. It would undermine the only existing mandatory power of the Assembly under Article 17 to assess the expenses of the Organization, and it would encourage Members to pick and choose which expenses they would or would not meet. Finally, failure to apply Article 19 to a great power, because it was a great power, would undermine the constitutional integrity of the Organization and could adversely affect the attitude of other Members in their support of the Organization and its operations and programmes in the peace-keeping, economic and social spheres.³⁰

²⁹ For texts of these resolutions, see, respectively, Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 549-51; Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 572-73; and Y.U.N., 1963, p. 576.

³⁰ On 16 November 1964, the annual Pledging Conference was held to enable Members of the United Nations and members of the related inter-governmental agencies to announce pledges for voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund. In the course of the Conference, the representative of the United States said that, "in view of certain well-known circumstances," his Government was not in a position to make a pledge for 1965 at that time, but hoped that developments would make it possible for the United States to announce a substantial pledge to the two programmes in the near future. In announcing the pledge of his Government, the repre-

EFFECT OF ADVISORY OPINION OF
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

In its memorandum of 8 October 1964, the United States declared that all the legal arguments advanced by the USSR in its memorandum of 11 September 1964, had been placed by the USSR before the International Court of Justice in 1962, and had been specifically rejected by the Court in its Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962 on "Certain Expenses of the United Nations."³¹ That Opinion had been accepted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1854(XVII) of 19 December 1962 which had been adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The USSR, in its statement of 7 November 1964, expressed the view that the Court had no right to give a binding interpretation of the Charter. Nor did the Assembly have any such right. At the San Francisco Conference, it had been recognized that no United Nations organ could give an interpretation of the Charter binding on Member States and that differences in interpretations that might arise should be resolved through negotiations to arrive at agreed texts for an amendment to the Charter. Accordingly, the Opinion of the Court and the Assembly resolution accepting that Opinion could not bind any one to any course of action.

PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE STRENGTHENING OF
UNITED NATIONS AND FOR ESTABLISHMENT,
CONDUCT AND FINANCING
OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In its memorandum of 10 July 1964, the USSR expressed the view that a major contribution in improving international relations would be the achievement of an understanding among Members of the United Nations on the strengthening of the Organization's effectiveness in safeguarding international peace and security. The Charter contained the essential principles for peaceful and good-neighbourly relations among States. To enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in keeping the peace, the USSR considered, it was first of all necessary to put an end to violations of the Charter, to rid the Organization of the remnants of the "cold war" period, and to create a situation within the United Nations favourable to the co-operation of all States as equals.

At the same time, wider use should be made of the peaceful means of settling international disputes provided for in the Charter, in particular, means such as negotiation, good offices and conciliation laid down in Chapter VI of the Charter. Sharing this view, in a note verbale of 17 December 1964, the Bulgarian Government added that it would also be necessary, in strengthening the Organization, for certain powers to renounce their attempts to use the Organization to further their own selfish policies against the interests of peace and international co-operation.

Replying on 5 August 1964 to the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, the United Kingdom Government stated that it shared the view of the USSR Government that the means of peaceful settlement of international disputes embodied in the Charter should be used more extensively. Greater use, the United Kingdom thought, should be made of negotiations, mediation and conciliation or other means of pacific settlement, with particular reference to the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and the machinery of the United Nations generally.

The USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, after referring to the pacific settlement of disputes, stated that, in cases where peaceful means of settlement were not sufficient and where there was a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression, the USSR Government considered that the Security Council should, in the first instance, adopt enforcement measures of a non-military character, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, including the interruption of economic relations, the severance of diplomatic relations, and other related measures. It had to be recognized, however, that situations might arise where the only way to prevent or stop aggressive acts would

sentative of Australia said that he fully appreciated the reasons for the United States decision, and he hoped that a solution enabling that country to demonstrate its customary generosity might soon be found. The representative of Canada declared that his Government had made its pledge because it was confident that the financial difficulties in other sectors of United Nations activities would be equitably resolved. (For further details, see documents A/CONF.29/SR.1 and 2.)

³¹ See also pp. 24-26 below.

be for the United Nations to employ force in accordance with Article 42 of the Charter. Decisions of this kind should be taken only as a last resort, the indispensable condition for the application of so extreme a measure being scrupulous compliance with all the provisions of the Charter dealing with the use of force.

Elaborating on its view that all matters relating to peace-keeping operations came within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Security Council,³² the USSR then stated that the Charter's provisions in these respects, in requiring the agreement of all the permanent members of the Security Council on all matters relating to the United Nations forces, were profoundly sensible and provided the only basis for ensuring that such forces were not used in the unilateral interest of any individual States or group of States. In present circumstances, the USSR added, it was necessary to adopt arrangements whereby United Nations forces would contain contingents from Western, neutralist and socialist countries although it would not be advisable for such contingents to be drawn from the forces of the permanent members of the Security Council. Representatives of the socialist countries should also participate in the command of United Nations forces established by decision of the Security Council.

A note verbale by Czechoslovakia, dated 26 November 1964, made the point that clear recognition of the principle of full equality in such matters would not only dissipate existing ambiguities but would probably also bring the different positions closer together.

The USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964 also stated that the United Nations Military Staff Committee was the proper organ for assisting the Security Council in all matters relating to the use of armed force, including the preparation of plans for its application under Articles 46 and 47 of the Charter. The Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, should also contribute by all the means at his disposal to the execution of the relevant decisions of the Security Council. In order to have armed forces readily available for the Security Council, it would be desirable for the Council and Member States so wishing to conclude the agreements provided for in

Article 43 of the Charter prescribing the procedures and terms on which such States would provide contingents. A draft of the main provision of such agreements, the USSR considered, might be prepared by the Military Staff Committee for the consideration and approval of the Council, as a step in concluding agreements with interested States.

The United Kingdom, in its reply of 5 August to the USSR memorandum of 10 July, expressed interest in the suggestion that special agreements be concluded under Article 43 of the Charter, although it did not regard this as the basic question, that being the proper role of the Security Council and of the General Assembly in relation to peace-keeping operations and their finances.

In their notes verbales of 26 November and 7 December 1964, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria expressed their readiness, subject to certain conditions, to make contingents of their forces available to the Security Council, in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter, and to conclude the necessary agreements to that end.

The USSR memorandum of 10 July, and the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian notes verbales of 26 November and 7 December 1964 made the point that the question of financing United Nations forces should be decided in conformity with the generally recognized principle of international law that aggressor States bear political and material responsibility for the aggression they commit and for the material damage caused by that aggression. Cases might nevertheless arise where it would be necessary for Members of the United Nations to take part in defraying the expenditures involved in the use of force. In future cases, where the Security Council adopted decisions to establish and finance United Nations forces in strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the USSR indicated that they would be prepared to take part with other Member States in defraying the expenditure involved.

As to financing of peace-keeping operations, the United Kingdom, in its reply of 5 August 1964 to the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, stated that special importance should be

³² See pp. 6-7 above.

attached to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 on "Certain Expenses of the United Nations" and to the deliberations of the General Assembly at its fourth special session in 1963, and, in particular, resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 1877(S-IV) of 1 July 1963³³ adopted at that session. Resolution 1874(S-IV) could serve as a guide line for the sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations. In relation to resolution 1877(S-IV), the United Kingdom noted, the USSR memorandum made no mention of how the problem of arrears for past operations was to be solved.

The United Kingdom said it had three considerations in mind in approaching the problems involved: first, the responsibility of all Member States under the Charter to contribute to the expenses of United Nations peace-keeping operations; second, the need to take account of any excessive burden which the costs of an extensive operation might impose on the economies of the developing countries, and, third, recognition of the special responsibilities and contributions of the larger countries. With these principles in mind, the United Kingdom and United States Governments, in a genuine desire to find some compromise between the known views of the USSR Government, on the one hand, and the vast majority of the United Nations membership, on the other, had put certain proposals to the USSR Government at the beginning of March 1964. The salient features of these had been that:

(a) All peace-keeping proposals should be dealt with first by the Security Council and should be referred to the General Assembly only if the Security Council were to demonstrate that it was unable to act.

(b) A peace-keeping finance committee, including all permanent members of the Security Council, would be established by the General Assembly.

(c) The committee would consider a number of alternative schemes for the financing of peace-keeping operations, including possibly any special scale of payments that might be formulated by the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, and the General Assembly would arrange to act only on a recommendation from the committee passed by a two-thirds majority of its membership.

In its memorandum of 8 October 1964, the United States declared that the fundamental

issue was the future capacity of the United Nations as an effective institution, involving, on the one hand, the Organization itself, and, on the other, the Members which refused to pay. It vitally affected all Members, as the Organization would be unable to act in future if it could not obtain the necessary funds. The United Nations must thus look to all its Members for a solution, and not merely to a compromise on some fundamental issues between the United States and the USSR. The United States could not agree, without violating the Charter, that the Assembly could have nothing to do with peace-keeping and nothing to say about peace-keeping expenses or their assessment; nor could it agree that Article 19 should not be applied merely because a great power was involved. Nevertheless, the United States had made repeated attempts to reach common ground. On 6 March 1964, the United States had proposed certain ideas to the USSR delegation as to the initiation, conduct and financing of future peace-keeping operations which emphasized, without sacrificing the rights of the Assembly, the primary role of the Security Council and which gave full weight to the views of the Security Council's permanent members and other major contributors to peace-keeping expenses. It was hoped that an agreement on future operations would facilitate a solution on past arrears. The only reply from the USSR, the United States noted, had come four months later in the form of the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, which merely repeated the familiar thesis about the exclusive authority of the Security Council. Further approaches by the United States and other Members to the USSR had been met with the reply that the USSR memorandum of 10 July was the only answer to be expected. Nevertheless, the United States would continue to seek a solution and had, for this purpose, introduced in the 21-member Working Group a working paper on future peace-keeping operations as a basis for discussion.

In that working paper, the United States recalled, it had been proposed, *inter alia*, that:

³³ For texts, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 572-73 and 576.

(a) All proposals to initiate peace-keeping operations would be considered first by the Security Council. The General Assembly would not authorize or assume control of such peace-keeping operations unless the Council had demonstrated that it was unable to take action (the primary role of the Security Council would thus be emphasized).

(6) The General Assembly would establish a standing special finance committee with a composition similar to that of the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations; the committee would include all the permanent members of the Security Council, who would thus have a position more commensurate with their responsibilities than in the General Assembly.

(c) In apportioning expenses for peace-keeping operations, the Assembly would act only on a recommendation from the committee passed by a two-thirds majority thereof; the permanent members of the Council would thus have an influence greater than in the Assembly but would not be in a position to veto an action desired by the overwhelming majority.

(d) In making recommendations, the committee would consider various alternative methods of financing, including direct financing by countries involved in a dispute, voluntary contributions, and assessed contributions. In the event that the Assembly did not accept a particular recommendation, the committee would resume consideration of the matter with a view to recommending an acceptable alternative.

(e) One of the available methods of assessment for peace-keeping operations involving the use of military forces would be a special scale of assessments in which, over a specified amount, States having greater ability to pay would be allocated higher percentages, and States having less ability to pay would be allocated smaller percentages, than in the regular scale of assessments.

The United States memorandum recognized that the USSR and certain other States in arrears for ONUC and UNEF held strong views against paying their arrears. However, other States in the same position, such as certain Latin American countries, had met their arrears out of loyalty to the Organization, respect for the International Court of Justice and consideration for the overwhelming views of Members. In 1954, the United States had found itself in a similar position with respect to the payment of awards made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal to certain Secretariat officials: the United States had been faced with an Advisory Opinion of the Court contrary to its own position. Despite its strongly held views, it had accepted to act in accordance with the opinion of the Court.

The United States memorandum then suggested that, in insisting that arrears be paid, all must be prepared to be flexible with regard to the modalities of payment, in which respect Member States should be ready to negotiate on any reasonable basis consistent with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Financial Regulations. The memorandum concluded by calling upon all Members to cooperate in finding common ground which would make possible the receipt by the United Nations of the funds which would make Article 19 inapplicable and which would enable the Organization to look forward to continued effective usefulness.

PROCEEDINGS OF WORKING GROUP ON EXAMINATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

On 27 June 1963, the General Assembly, at its fourth special session, adopted a resolution (1880(S-IV)), whereby it decided to continue in being the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.³⁴ It requested the Working Group: to recommend a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements; to consider suggestions regarding other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations and to explore ways and means for bringing about the widest possible measure of agreement among all Members on the question of financing such future operations. The Working Group was also asked to report to the Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its 1964 session.

The Group³⁵—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States—held two organizational meetings in September and December 1963 at which it re-elected its officers

³⁴ For text, see Y.U.N., 1963, p. 557.

³⁵ For an account of previous proceedings of the Group, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 569-71; Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 541-49; and Y.U.N., 1963, p. 554.

and decided to reconvene in April 1964. It did not, however, reconvene until early September 1964. The Chairman of the Group, in opening its session in September, explained that it had been decided to postpone the April meeting because most members felt that the termination of United Nations intervention in the Congo might provide a better atmosphere for the resumed deliberations of the Group. While formal sessions had thus been suspended, informal discussions had continued between individual countries and groups of countries.

With a number of adjournments, the Working Group continued in formal session until late October. It did not thereafter reconvene in formal session. In a letter of 30 November 1964 to the members of the Group, the Chairman recalled that, at its last meeting in October, he had said that while the Group need not report to the General Assembly by its opening date,³⁶ the Group should endeavour to produce a report as soon as possible. In the course of November, according to the Chairman's letter, a number of members had suggested that the Group might prepare a report on its proceedings to date. However, they had left it to the Chairman to decide whether to convene a meeting for this purpose at a time when delicate negotiations were taking place on a subject closely related to the Group's mandate, namely, the dispute on the application of Article 19 of the Charter. The Chairman stated that, from his personal involvement in these negotiations and from consultations with members of the Group, he had come to the conclusion that it would not be appropriate to hold another formal meeting at this particular juncture as it might adversely affect the negotiations to which he had referred.

In the course of its proceedings during the period September to October, the Group had available to it the various memoranda issued prior to November 1964 (described in the preceding pages) and a working paper by the United States containing certain specific proposals (also summarized above³⁷). During the nine meetings which it held, the Group's members exchanged views on the scope and substance of the mandate given the Group by the General Assembly, on the powers of United Nations organs to undertake peace-keeping

operations and on ways and means of financing future peace-keeping operations. For the reasons just explained, however, it did not adopt any report on these matters.

QUESTION OF COMPETENCE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS TO UNDERTAKE AND FINANCE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Much of the debate in the Working Group was taken up with a discussion, in the light of Charter provisions and past practice, on the competence of United Nations organs to undertake and finance peace-keeping operations. Some members expressed doubts as to whether this subject came within their terms of reference. Others considered that it was impossible to make recommendations for the future which disregarded past experience.

As to the competence of United Nations organs to undertake peace-keeping operations, the representative of the USSR introduced in the Group the USSR memorandum on "The Question of the Financial Situation of the United Nations," described in detail in the preceding section. The USSR representative recapitulated the points and arguments made in that memorandum in support of his delegation's position, to the effect, among other things: that sole responsibility for any action with respect to peace-keeping operations rested with the Security Council; that UNEF and ONUC gave rise to no financial obligations for Member States as these operations had not been conducted in accordance with the Charter; that expenditures for United Nations armed forces did not fall under Article 17 of the Charter; that Article 19 of the Charter had no relevance to the expenditures involved in peace-keeping operations; and that strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the establishment, employment and financing of United Nations forces was of particular importance.

The United States representative adduced arguments similar to those advanced in the United States memorandum of 8 October 1964 on the United Nations financial crisis, in supporting the view of his delegation that the

³⁶ For further details about the postponement of the opening date of the Assembly's nineteenth session, see pp. 32-33 below.

³⁷ See pp. 17-18.

General Assembly was vested with residual authority to undertake certain peace-keeping operations and that the Assembly had the right to assess Member States for peace-keeping operations under Article 17 of the Charter.

As the positions of both the USSR and the United States on these points have been described extensively in the preceding section they are not repeated in any detail in the present section except in so far as they were also expressed by other members of the Working Group whose views are summarized below.

The majority of the members of the Working Group upheld the right of the General Assembly to initiate peace-keeping operations in appropriate circumstances. Amongst others, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States stressed that, while the Security Council had primary responsibility in this field under Article 24 of the Charter, that responsibility was not exclusive and that the Assembly had the right to act when the Council had demonstrated its inability to do so.

In this report, it was argued by some of these representatives that, subject only to Article 12 of the Charter, the General Assembly enjoyed wide powers in matters relating to the maintenance of peace as defined, among other things, in Articles 10, 11, 14 and 35 of the Charter. (For text of these Charter Articles, see APPENDIX II.)

The representative of the Netherlands said that, by its "Uniting for Peace" resolution 377 (V) of 3 November 1950, the Assembly had affirmed that it could initiate peace-keeping actions when the Security Council, through the exercise of the veto, had failed to carry out its responsibilities. The Assembly's right to take such action rested on political as well as legal grounds, as the Assembly was the main forum in which the small and uncommitted nations could exercise their rights. The representative of Nigeria maintained that, while it was the general view that the Assembly could not initiate enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter, both the Council and the Assembly could initiate actions under Chapter VI,³⁸ and where the Council had failed to act in respect of a case submitted under that Chapter, the

General Assembly seemed clearly empowered to recommend appropriate action. According to the representative of Pakistan, Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter showed that the maintenance of international peace and security had been the main aim of the founders of the United Nations and had been considered from the very beginning as the duty and prerogative of all Member States. The primary responsibility conferred on the Security Council by Article 24 was only in the interests of prompt and effective action, and when it failed to take such action the Assembly was fully justified in taking over peace-keeping functions, Articles 10 and 11 of the Charter placing beyond doubt the Assembly's right to discuss and make recommendations on any matter within the scope of the Charter.

A number of members of the Working Group—including the representatives of Canada, Brazil, Mexico, and Sweden—stressed that one of the most valuable means by which the United Nations rendered assistance to United Nations Member States was through peace-keeping operations.

The representative of Sweden said that these operations took the form of observation or supervisory teams, border patrols and military or police forces, and could only be carried out at the request of a Member State and with the voluntary assistance of other Member States. These operations had developed, as needed, in accordance with the Charter's principles, although they were not specifically mentioned in the Charter itself. Forces of this character did not function as armed forces within the meaning of Article 43 of the Charter.

The latter view was also expressly supported by certain other members of the Working Group. The representative of Australia, for example, said that the actual experience of the Organization showed that peace-keeping operations had covered a wide field outside that of the enforcement measures referred to in Chapter VII of the Charter. The representative of Italy declared that the new procedures, followed in peace-keeping operations were within the spirit of the Charter which should be interpreted as

³⁸For text of this Chapter of the Charter and of other Chapters and Articles of the Charter referred to subsequently in this text, see APPENDIX II.

a flexible, living instrument adaptable to the circumstances of a changing world. The literal and legalistic interpretation of the Charter adopted by a few States, if accepted, could make the United Nations a museum piece instead of a dynamic force for progress.

In the opinion of the Canadian representative, Member States, in regarding the Charter as a flexible instrument, did not cease to subscribe to Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Charter. However, having conferred upon the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, Member States were entitled to expect the Council to discharge that responsibility effectively and not to allow itself to be paralyzed by the unanimity requirement when action was imperative.

Several representatives—including those of Brazil, Cameroon and Mexico—stressed that the issues involved were primarily political to which a political solution must be found.

The representative of Brazil said that the Organization had dealt effectively with a number of major crises involving peace and security, although the specific provisions of the Charter on the use of military forces had remained inoperative. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, it had been the intention that the United Nations should organize an international force consisting of national contingents placed at the disposal of the Security Council under the strategic direction of the Military Staff Committee. As an interim measure, pending the approval of the special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter for the implementation of Chapter VII, the Charter, under Article 106, empowered the permanent members of the Security Council to take joint action on behalf of the Organization for the purpose of maintaining peace and security. The aim of the collective use of military forces provided for in Chapter VII was stated in Article 42: to implement the system of collective security referred to in the Charter. But it was clearly not intended to give the Security Council a monopoly of force, since it did not affect the inherent right of Member States to individual or collective self-defence, as provided in Article 51 of the Charter, the Brazilian representative added. Since the provisions of Chapter VII had never been enforced, the United Nations had

been compelled to adopt ad hoc methods for the collective use of military force. The actions undertaken in the Middle East, the Congo and Cyprus had not constituted enforcement action within the meaning of Chapter VII, but were examples of the collective use of armed forces for peace-keeping purposes in the spirit of Chapter VI. The experience of the United Nations in its military operations, he said, demonstrated acceptance by Member States of the trend towards using international military forces for peace-keeping purposes in accordance with procedure which had not been explicitly provided for in the Charter.

The representative of Mexico also referred to the enforcement machinery provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter and the transitional arrangements outlined in Article 106. He said that because, in the case of UNEF and, eventually, of ONUC, the Security Council had been unable to act and the permanent members had, through disagreement in the Council, shown that consultations between them had failed, the Assembly had found it necessary to act. The Charter had been postulated on the idea of agreement between the great powers as the main foundation of all international action. However, this idea was an over-simplification and such agreement had not materialized. The Organization, and therefore the Charter, had thus to evolve in other directions. Many actions hardly outlined in the Charter had arisen, and were now part of history, such as the Organization's role with respect to colonialism. Likewise, peace-keeping operations, which had had to be decided on in haste under the pressure of circumstances, had not always been in strict conformity with the obligations assumed by Member States when signing the Charter.

In the view of the Mexican delegation, the General Assembly was authorized to interpret the obligations assumed at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 in accordance with the changing interests of mankind under new circumstances, and to interpret the Charter as a political instrument capable of enabling it to assist the progress of the world. In the absence of agreement between the permanent members of the Security Council, the Organization had been compelled to have recourse to other means for carrying out peace-keeping

operations, not contemplated in the Charter, such as the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. In the absence of established machinery for peace-keeping operations, it had been necessary to improvise and have recourse to ad hoc procedures in matters such as the execution and financing of peace-keeping operations. These ad hoc procedures had, in certain respects, only served to worsen existing differences between Member States with respect to the peace-keeping functions of the Organization. Mexico, taking into account the views of the majority of Member States and having in mind the overriding interests of peace and the maintenance of the United Nations, had modified its position and had undertaken to meet its assessments for the UNEF and Congo Operations. This was a burdensome obligation for a country such as Mexico, with an imperative need to develop its economy.

The Mexican delegation accordingly believed that it was entitled to ask other countries to make similar sacrifices and to rise above views which excluded any affirmative solution. The Working Group should seek unanimity with respect to the guarantees which should accompany any future peace-keeping operation.

A different position was advanced, *inter alia*, by the representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR. The representatives of Bulgaria and Mongolia expressed their support for the views advanced by the USSR in its memoranda on the financial crisis and on strengthening the United Nations.

The following were among the arguments put forward by delegations subscribing to these views.

Proposals such as those advanced by the United States had created the impression that the powers and functions of the Security Council and the General Assembly were not precisely defined in the Charter. There was nothing in the Charter to justify the interpretation, usually based on Article 24, that the Assembly could act for the Council to maintain international peace and security. It had been said that, while the Council had primary responsibility in this field, the Assembly had a role to play when the Council, through the application of the veto, had been unable to act. However, the requirements of unanimity among the per-

manent members of the Council was intended to guarantee that the Council's powers were not exercised in the interests of certain States to the detriment of others. Through illegal arrangements, under which the Assembly sought to assume the powers of the Council, the Western powers were attempting to circumvent the reasons for the veto and were trying to use United Nations forces to suppress national liberation movements by interfering in the maintenance of internal law and order in certain States.

The sole responsibility of the Security Council for action to maintain international peace and security, it was also argued by these delegations, was clearly laid down in the Charter. Under Article 11, paragraph 2, the Assembly could only discuss and recommend, but it could not initiate action in this field. The latter proviso was a mandatory requirement. By this and other provisions, the Assembly's responsibilities were clearly defined in the Charter. Under Article 10, it could discuss and make recommendations on matters within the scope of the Charter and, under Article 11, paragraph 3, it could call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security. Under Article 12, the Assembly could recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation. This, however, was subject to the provision in Article 12 that the power of recommendation was limited to those cases within the competence of the Council where the Council requested the views of the Assembly.

According to the representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR, the USSR, in so far as it had made suggestions for the strengthening of the United Nations in the field of international peace and security, in its memoranda submitted to the Organization, had referred to all peace-keeping operations, and not only "enforcement action" under Chapter VII of the Charter, as interpreted by certain Western representatives. The fact was that any use of armed forces on behalf of the United Nations constituted enforcement action under Chapter VII. It was impossible to find in Chapter VI any provision for the use of armed forces, and peace-keeping operations could not be undertaken under that chapter. The fact that a State might have agreed to accept United Nations

armed forces in its territory could not change the nature of the operations. While Members of the United Nations might hope that the Assembly would be given greater responsibilities, the proper way to do this was by Charter amendment.

In addition to discussion on the question of the organs empowered to undertake peace-keeping operations, there was also debate in the Working Group on what financial obligations, if any, arose out of such operations. Most members of the Working Group expressly supported the principle of collective responsibility for financing peace-keeping operations not otherwise financed through voluntary contributions or under special agreements made pursuant to Article 43 of the Charter, and they drew attention to the fact that the General Assembly had also endorsed this principle by a large majority by its resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963.³⁹

The representative of India could not accept the view that the Security Council should assess all Member States for peace-keeping operations. In his view, the power of assessment was vested in the General Assembly.

Similar opinions were expressed by, among others, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, who considered that the majority of Member States would find it difficult, and contrary to the democratic basis of the Organization, to concede that the Council, as an organ of limited membership, should determine the financial liabilities of all Members. These members of the Working Group were also of the view that assessment of Member States for peace-keeping operations by the Assembly gave rise to a binding obligation to pay that assessment. In this context, the representative of Australia said that it was a logical consequence of this latter view that the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter would apply to States failing over a long period of time to meet their peace-keeping assessments.

The representative of India pointed out, however, that while his Government accepted the principle of collective responsibility, it realized that a sovereign State retained the right not to be forced to contribute beyond what it might

specifically have agreed to in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter. Even the General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution (377(V)) of 3 November 1950 did not envisage forcing members to bear a share of peace-keeping costs against their will. He observed that the reports of the Collective Measures Committee, established pursuant to that resolution, revealed that, although the Committee sought to achieve the widest possible participation in the implementation of collective and financial measures under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, it nevertheless recognized that complete unanimity was not attainable. It had thus reported to the sixth session of the General Assembly that the cost of an operation was to "be equitably shared as far as possible among the co-operating States."⁴⁰ It had suggested in its report to the Assembly's seventh session that an ad hoc negotiating committee should be established to deal directly with States in regard to their contributions. The Collective Measures Committee had therefore recognized that unwilling States could not be compelled to contribute towards peace-keeping operations and each State would have to be persuaded to make equitable contributions.⁴¹

In the view of the representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR, the financing of peace-keeping operations constituted a means of controlling them, and this function could not be transferred from the Security Council to the General Assembly. The representative of the USSR maintained that it was impossible to devise a single formula for financing future peace-keeping operations; under the Charter, the Security Council had wide powers to decide how peace-keeping expenditures should be reimbursed, including the application of the generally recognized principle of international law that aggressor States bore political and material responsibility for their aggression. The whole question of peace-keeping expenditures had been raised by the Western powers who were hoping to prescribe a simple formula for involving all Member States in paying for the cost of illegal operations. While the Western

³⁹ For text of resolution, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 572-73.

⁴⁰ See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 182-83.

⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1952, pp. 331-32.

powers complained about the burden imposed on developing countries by the costs of peace-keeping operations, the Western powers were the States making claims against those countries.

The only proper solution, in the view of the representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR, was to abide by the provisions of the Charter. If this were done, no difficulties or problems would arise in financing future peace-keeping operations. The so-called financial crisis, or problem of financing peace-keeping operations, was a direct result of the violation of the provisions of the Charter, and the only guarantee for the future lay in strict adherence to those provisions. On this point, there should be no compromise. On the other hand, a Security Council decision to undertake a peace-keeping operation did not rule out consultation with Member States regarding the financing of the operation concerned, as provided for in Articles 43 and 50 of the Charter.

As past peace-keeping operations had not, in the view of the representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR, been conducted in accordance with the Charter, no question could arise of any obligation on Member States to meet the expenses of these operations. In any event, under Article 17 of the Charter, the Assembly had the power to apportion only the expenses of the regular budget of the Organization and not peace-keeping expenses. Likewise, Article 19, which had been considered at the San Francisco Conference of 1945 in conjunction with Article 17, applied only to arrears in contributions to the regular budget.

The representative of France, who was also of the view that there was no legal obligation to meet the expenses of UNEF and ONUC, said that the position of his delegation was based on three major considerations. First, the Charter did not give the Assembly the powers of a world government, and it could not, therefore, impose majority decisions on States unwilling to accept them. Under Article 17, the Assembly was empowered to consider and approve only the administrative expenses of the Organization. Any other interpretation would give the Assembly unlimited powers.

Second, so far as peace-keeping operations were concerned, only decisions by the Security Council—as distinct from recom-

mendations—to use armed forces under Chapter VII of the Charter were automatically binding on Member States and created financial obligations for such States. When the Council made a decision to use armed forces, it had to decide on the method of financing and how the costs should be apportioned. It might refer such matters to a standing committee on financing, which it was empowered, to establish under Article 29 of the Charter. When the Security Council made a recommendation—as distinct from a decision—regarding a peace-keeping operation, the recommendation was not binding on Member States and created no financial obligations: Article 17 did not therefore apply to the resulting expenditures. The General Assembly, for its part, could only recommend measures and could not impose decisions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Third, it was the view of the French delegation that only States which had accepted the financial obligations connected with special operations could be expected to contribute to their cost. France had not been formally opposed to the Congo operation; however, it had refused to participate in the financing of that operation. It had, on the other hand, made voluntary contributions to UNEF.

EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT'S ADVISORY OPINION OF 20 JULY 1962

The implications and effect of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 on "Certain Expenses of the United Nations"⁴² was discussed at some length by certain members of the Working Group.

The representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Japan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, cited the opinion of the Court as confirming the view of the great majority with respect to the rights of the General Assembly to initiate and finance peace-keeping operations.

Some of these representatives held that all the arguments denying the General Assembly's responsibility with regard to the initiation and financing of peace-keeping operations had been rejected by the Court after careful considera-

⁴² For details, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 473-77.

tion. The Court had found that the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security was not exclusive. As to the provision in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Charter, to the effect that the Assembly is required to refer to the Council matters in the field of peace and security on which "action" is necessary, the Court had ruled that the provision related to coercive or enforcement action and therefore had no application when the action was not coercive. The Court had also found that the Assembly had the authority under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter to apportion peace-keeping expenses not otherwise provided for. It had also found that the expenses for UNEF and ONUC were expenses of the Organization within the meaning of that same Article.

While it was true that an advisory opinion was not binding in the sense of creating obligations for Members, they considered that that opinion had upheld the legality of the views of the great majority of Member States, and it had also been subsequently accepted by a majority of the Assembly. Once so accepted, an advisory opinion could not be laid aside simply because some Members disagreed with it. If this were done, the Working Group would have to report that the Court had been wrong, that the Assembly had no financial or substantive authority for peace-keeping and that all existing peace-keeping operations, except for Cyprus, should be terminated forthwith.

Expressing a somewhat different point of view, the representative of Mexico thought that, as the difficulties relating to peace-keeping operations were essentially political, the argument based on the Court's advisory opinion should be used cautiously. An advisory opinion was not a judgement with binding effect. It could only become binding on a Government if, by a voluntary and sovereign act, it agreed to accept it. A majority resolution of the Assembly could not give an advisory opinion the binding force it originally lacked. Only 52 of the 104 Members of the United Nations in 1961 had voted in favour of requesting the Court's opinion, and it was not surprising that the group of countries which had opposed the request now refused to comply with its terms.

The representative of France contended that

the request addressed to the Court, by General Assembly resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961⁴³ had been put in a way which did not allow the Court to express a clear-cut opinion on the juridical basis of the financial obligations of Member States. By rejecting an amendment by France to the effect that the Court should also be asked to decide whether the expenditures in question had been "decided in conformity with the Charter," the Assembly had prevented the Court from expressing its opinion on the real problem, namely, whether the Assembly could extend its competence indefinitely by adopting resolutions on financial matters. While the Court had found that the expenditures in question came under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and the Assembly had accepted that opinion, the fact remained that an advisory opinion by the Court was not binding upon States unless they accepted it. France was not willing to acquiesce to an unlimited extension of the powers of the General Assembly and would respect only those obligations which it had already accepted in signing the Charter.

The representatives of Bulgaria and the USSR also stressed that the advisory opinion of the Court was not binding and that their Governments did not accept it. The USSR representative said that the United States and its supporters were quoting the advisory opinion of the Court in support of a claim that there were no limitations on the financial authority of the General Assembly. However, the powers and responsibilities of United Nations organs were laid down in the Charter, and new responsibilities could not be created except through amendment of the Charter. It should be borne in mind that the advisory opinion, on which such reliance was being placed, represented the view of only nine judges, with five members of the Court, including the President, dissenting. Furthermore, the Court did not have the power to modify the Charter. Even the Western powers conceded that the opinion was not legally binding. In the opinion of the USSR, the Court had sought to deal with political matters not within its competence and had engaged in interpretation of the

⁴³ For text, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 571-72.

Charter, a function which was not its to perform. Any new interpretation of the Charter which was not accepted unanimously by Member States could not be regarded as binding on any one of them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF
SPECIAL FINANCING COMMITTEE
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In the working paper⁴⁴ which it submitted to the 21-member Working Group, the United States suggested that the Assembly, which would not authorize or control a peace-keeping operation unless the Council had shown its inability to act, should establish a special finance committee, similar in composition to the Working Group, which would recommend to the Assembly by two-thirds vote the possible means of financing and apportioning the expenses of any future peace-keeping operation.

The idea of such a committee was supported by a number of representatives in the Working Group, including those of Australia, Canada, China, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The representative of Australia, for instance, thought that this proposal merited very serious consideration as a method for giving practical effect to the special responsibilities which had been and were being borne by the larger contributors to United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly those contributors who would have added financial responsibility if the legitimate requirements of the developing countries were to be met. The Committee would ensure, without sacrificing any fundamental constitutional principle, that the financing of future peace-keeping operations would be firmly wedded to the capacity and will of Member States, and it would give practical recognition to the special position of the permanent members of the Security Council, which would be a substantial concession in resolving the constitutional differences which had been referred to in the Working Group.

The representative of Italy thought that such a committee could usefully provide liaison between the Council and the Assembly and, subject to further study, might be composed of representatives of the permanent members of the Council, the major regional groups of

States and those States which had already contributed and would probably in the future contribute heavily to peace-keeping operations.

The representative of Japan considered that, if such a Committee were established, it should be made clear that the veto would not apply in it and that, while the Council should be informed of its work, it would be for the Assembly, and not the Council, to take decisions on the Committee's financial recommendations.

The representatives of Nigeria and Sweden also referred to the possibility of establishing a special committee to examine peace-keeping costs and the method of defraying them. The representative of Sweden said that such a committee, in which the permanent members of the Security Council would participate, might commence to discharge its responsibilities even before the Security Council or the General Assembly took final action on whether a particular operation should be initiated. The representative of Nigeria had in mind a committee along the lines suggested by the Chairman of the Working Group in informal discussions. The committee, he thought, would be a joint one of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, and both these organs would approve the composition, terms of reference and guiding principles of the committee, which would have the function of apportioning peace-keeping expenses. A committee along these lines differed in certain important aspects from that proposed by the representative of the United States, but such differences might be narrowed through negotiation.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR were opposed to the creation of any committee along the lines suggested by the United States, as they considered that it would be contrary to the Charter. The representative of Bulgaria, for instance, thought that the United States was obsessed by the idea of amending the Charter and that its proposal was designed to change one of the essential functions of the Security Council. It was advocating not a technical committee but a new Security Council, specially organized for the financing of peace-keeping operations but without the principle of the unanimity of the great

⁴⁴ See pp. 17-18.

powers. A way would thus be found to circumvent the Security Council if one of the great powers opposed the designs of certain influential groups. The membership recommended for the committee would give the United States and the Western powers a majority, and through recourse to it by these powers the way would be open for transforming the United Nations into an instrument for United States policy. Furthermore, under the United States proposal, those States which were in a position to pay for military operations would be able to control their initiation and financing, while the poorer States would have no say in the matter. The representative of Mongolia maintained that the establishment of the committee not only would be contrary to the Charter but, by giving the larger contributors a special voice, would also be undemocratic and incompatible with the principle of the sovereign equality of Member States.

ESTABLISHMENT OF
SPECIAL SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

There was also some discussion in the Working Group on the principles to be applied in seeking to draw up a special scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations.

The representative of Australia, with whose remarks the representative of Japan expressed full agreement, felt that it was often overlooked that the principle of relative capacity to pay had always formed the basis of the United Nations financial system and the regular scale of assessment was therefore in itself completely fair and just. While it could be argued that this scale should apply to all United Nations activities, he thought that account had to be taken of the special consideration endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 relating to the relatively limited capacity of the developing countries to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It was necessary for the Working Group to resolve the extent to which this consideration should play a part in financing peace-keeping operations and to determine the point at which a special scale of assessments would become operative, it being generally accepted that the initial segment of

the costs of a peace-keeping operation should be financed according to the regular scale. Furthermore, account should be taken of the fact that the contributions of the main contributors were not made in monetary terms alone, but also in the supply of troops, provisions and services, and so forth.

The representatives of Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden also recognized that special consideration should be given to the scale of assessment of the developing countries for peace-keeping operations. They considered that any scale for such operations should take into account the principle of collective financial responsibility, the higher financial capacity of some developed States and the special responsibility of the members of the Security Council. While it would be unfair to require the economically less developed nations to share peace-keeping costs equally with other States, it would be both inequitable and politically unwise to place too heavy a burden on a few countries.

The representative of Nigeria expressed the view that the principles laid down by the General Assembly in its resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 provided guide lines for a special scale of assessment for peace-keeping operations.

The representative of the United Arab Republic considered that peace-keeping expenses were different from the regular expenses of the Organization. Countries which were the victims of acts necessitating the intervention of United Nations forces should not, in his opinion, be required to contribute to the costs of such operations. (The representative of Pakistan also supported this view.) The State or States which had made such operations necessary should be held responsible for them. The benefits which certain States derived from such operations should be taken into consideration. The permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility for financing peace-keeping operations.

The representative of France, on the other hand, could not agree that the permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility for the financing of peace-keeping operations as a corollary of their responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The representatives of Japan, the Netherlands

and Sweden, among others, stressed the importance of the principle of collective responsibility which was enunciated in the General Assembly's resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963. This principle, they pointed out, would preclude the exemption of certain States from contributing to the financing of a peace-keeping operation on the ground that they were opposed to or had voted against the operation in question. The representative of Japan said that such exemption had been suggested in the course of informal consultations, particularly in cases where a great power opposed a specific operation. Such an arrangement would endanger the entire structure of United Nations finances. Furthermore, to exempt permanent members of the Council from contributing to peace-keeping costs would raise the question of why small countries with less capacity to pay should not be similarly exempted.

ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR FINANCING PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Some attention was given in the Working Group to alternative procedures for financing peace-keeping operations. Thus, the representative of the Netherlands considered that there were three ways in which such operations could be financed: first, by countries directly involved in a dispute; second, by voluntary contributions; and third, by the full membership of the Organization. The first way could be successful, as the United Nations operation in West New Guinea⁴⁵ had proved, but such a method could rarely be maintained until the successful completion of the operation in question. The present difficulties of the United Nations in financing an operation, such as the one in Cyprus, on the basis of voluntary contributions, showed that such contributions should be regarded only as an additional means of financing. The third way of financing was therefore the right one. Unless the Security Council explicitly provided for an ad hoc method of financing operations which it initiated, every peace-keeping action upon which the Council or Assembly decided should automatically become the responsibility of the full membership.

Expressing similar views, the representative of China said that, if the Council, in initiating

a peace-keeping action, wished it to be financed only by Council members or by voluntary contributions, it should expressly state so in the relevant resolutions and the Assembly would not have to deal with the matter. In cases, however, where the entire membership was to be assessed, the Assembly was the body competent to make those assessments.

The representative of Canada observed that, while his Government had agreed to make voluntary contributions towards maintaining United Nations forces in Cyprus, it continued to feel strongly that there was an urgent need to formulate principles which would permit an equitable sharing of future peace-keeping costs by the whole membership.

The representative of the United Kingdom considered that arrangements for voluntary financing, such as those adopted in connexion with Cyprus, did not augur well for the future. Arrangements of this nature resulted in a precarious financial basis which might result in the termination of the particular operation, concerned.

The representative of India said that, if a peace-keeping operation could not be financed pursuant to the special agreements contemplated in Article 43 of the Charter and if the generality of the membership had to contribute, while the actual assessments were to be made by the Assembly, it might be possible for the Security Council to make recommendations regarding assessments to the Assembly. As did certain other members of the Group, he drew attention to the fact that the costs of operations in Korea had been borne by the participating countries and that ad hoc methods of financing, which he thought might serve as precedents for the future, had been employed in connexion with United Nations operations in West Irian, Yemen and Cyprus.

A few members of the Working Group referred to the possibility of making provision in special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter for financing peace-keeping operations. It was pointed out in this respect by these representatives, including those of India and Brazil, that obligations to provide funds under

⁴⁵ See also Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 124-28 and Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 44-45.

Article 43 would require the express agreement of each Member State.

A number of representatives, including those of Brazil and Pakistan, expressed support for the idea of establishing a peace fund.⁴⁶ The representative of Brazil said that the Organization could draw on such a fund in cases where it had been decided that a particular operation should be financed by voluntary contributions. The representative of Pakistan thought that such a fund should be established on a voluntary basis, although he expressed the view that contributions to it could hardly be expected to be large unless contributions were compulsory.

Apart from suggestions of the foregoing nature, some members of the Working Group also discussed other solutions to the problems confronting the Organization with respect to peace-keeping operations. Thus, the representatives of India and Nigeria thought that it might be advisable to establish a working group with wider terms of reference than those of the present one. According to the representative of Nigeria, such terms of reference should cover all the aspects of peace-keeping operations, including the respective competence of United Nations organs to initiate and finance such operations and the legal effects of assessments. He said that, in formulating its recommendations, the new working group should not be inhibited by the fear that some of them might be inconsistent with the Charter, as such recommendations, provided they were supported by all the permanent members of the Security Council and the membership as a whole, could easily be made the subject of appropriate amendments to the Charter. The representative of Nigeria also thought that another possibility would be to submit a further request to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion in terms more comprehensive than the earlier one and acceptable to all the great powers and other Members of the Organization. Such a step would have to be subject to a clear understanding that all Member States would accept the opinion of the Court.

The representative of Sweden thought that certain measures could be taken to strengthen peace-keeping operations without awaiting a solution of all outstanding differences. For example, more Governments might be persuaded

to undertake stand-by arrangements which would enable them to respond quickly to a United Nations call for military or police personnel or for equipment and transport. Such arrangements did not commit them to participate in a given operation or place any financial or other obligations on the United Nations.

The Brazilian representative commended those Member States which had made stand-by arrangements for providing forces to the United Nations, but remarked that the international character of such forces would depend on providing them with the broadest possible collective basis of financing.⁴⁷

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPORTS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Under Rule 161 of the General Assembly's Rules of Procedures, the Committee on Contributions, an expert body established by the Assembly is required, among other things, to advise the Assembly "on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter." The report of the Committee to the General Assembly's nineteenth session noted this fact and stated that the Committee had been informed by the Secretary-General that, as at 5 October 1964, on the basis of the Financial Regulations and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, 10 Member States were in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions to the United Nations in amounts in excess of the amounts of their assessed contributions for the preceding full two years, namely, 1962 and 1963. These Member States, as listed in an annex to the Committee's report, were Bolivia, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yemen. The Committee's report further stated that none of these States had informed, or had sought to demonstrate to, the Committee that its failure to pay was due to conditions beyond its control. It was also stated that the Committee had authorized its Chairman to issue

⁴⁶ See also 1963, pp. 571-72.

⁴⁷ See pp 57-58.

an addendum to the report on the date of the opening of the nineteenth session, setting forth any additional information received with respect to the status of the contributions payments of the Member States concerned.

Four of the 10 members of the Committee, (B. N. Chakravarty, S. Raczkowski, V. G. Solodovnikov and M. Viaud),⁴⁸ appended to the report individual statements regarding the Committee's remarks with respect to Article 19; two of them (S. Raczkowski and V. G. Solodovnikov) voted against the section of the report containing these remarks.

Various reasons for dissenting from the part of the report in question were advanced in the four individual opinions appended to the report. It was argued, among other things, that the Committee on Contributions was a financial body and was not in a position to give advice on a matter that was primarily political and that the Committee, as an organ of the General Assembly, had no competence to examine in any form expenditures relating to armed forces, this being the sole prerogative of the Security Council. It was also stated that the UNEF and ONUC operations had been illegally undertaken and thus did not give rise to any obligation on the part of Member States to defray their expenses; as no legal obligation to contribute to UNEF and ONUC accounts existed, the Committee should not have taken these accounts into consideration. It was further argued that Article 19 of the United Nations Charter applied only in the case of arrears to the regular budget and that, as the Committee's task was to "advise the General Assembly in regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter," Article 19, contrary to the impression created in the Committee's report, had no automatic application to States more than two years in arrears. Finally, it was said that the portion of the Committee's report concerning Article 19 totally failed to reflect in any way the views of certain members of the Committee and had thus been drawn up in violation of generally recognized rules and the normal practice of United Nations organs.

As authorized by the Committee on Contributions, the Chairman issued an addendum to the report on 30 November 1964, the day

before the opening date of the Assembly. The addendum indicated that, since the issue of the Committee's report, Bolivia, Paraguay and Yemen had made sufficient payments so that they were no longer in arrears by amounts equal to or exceeding the amounts of the contributions due from them for the two preceding years.

On the same date the Secretary-General, as required by the Financial Regulations, issued a report on the collection of contributions as at 30 November 1964. In his report, the Secretary-General invited attention to the paragraphs of the report of the Committee on Contributions dealing with Article 19, and to the addendum to that report. With respect to a statement listing arrear contributions to the regular budget and to the UNEF and ONUC accounts, which was contained in his report, the Secretary-General said that the amounts had been arrived at on the basis of the United Nations Financial Regulations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The report then stated that the Permanent Missions of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR had requested that attention be drawn to the position taken by their Governments in the United Nations regarding the financing of UNEF and ONUC. In particular, these Governments considered that expenditures relating to the UNEF and ONUC accounts had been illegally included in the statement of arrears, and they did not consider themselves bound to participate in such expenditures under Article 17 of the Charter. A similar position of principle, on the part of these Governments, applied in respect of certain expenditures included in the United Nations regular budget, namely, the payment of interest and principal on the United Nations bond issue, the maintenance of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, and the United Nations Field Service. To the extent that the

⁴⁸ For the full membership of the Committee, see APPENDIX III below.

respective amounts under the regular budget related to their dollar shares of the appropriations for technical assistance, the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR had formally offered to make payments in the equivalent amount of local currency.

On 18 January 1965, the day on which the nineteenth session of the Assembly resumed after a short break, the Secretary-General issued a further report concerning the collection of contributions as at 17 January 1965. This report indicated that, on the basis of the Financial Regulations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, 16 Member States were in arrears on 17 January 1965 in amounts in excess of their assessed contributions for the preceding two full years, namely, 1963 and 1964. The States concerned were Albania, Belgium, Bolivia, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Hungary, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, South Africa, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yemen. The report also referred, without reproducing it in full, to the information contained in the Secretary-General's report of 30 November 1964 regarding the position of certain Governments.

Written protests against the Secretary-General's report of 18 January 1965 were received from the Permanent Representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. In these protests, the Permanent Representatives concerned all denied that their Governments were in arrears; they drew attention to their position as previously explained in the United Nations, regarding the non-obligatory nature of peace-keeping assessments. They stated that their Governments had scrupulously discharged their financial obligations towards the Organization. Some of the Permanent Representatives—including those of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—repeated their position that UNEF and ONUC had been illegally established and conducted in circumvention of the Security Council and could not therefore give rise to obligatory expenses.

The Permanent Representatives of Albania,

France, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said that the Secretary-General's report reflected only the position of certain Member States and ignored that of those Members who had protested against their unlawful assessment for peace-keeping expenses. In this connexion, the Permanent Representative of France stated that the report gave the impression, although this was doubtless not the Secretary-General's intention, that the Secretary-General was taking sides in a dispute between Member States.

In a written reply to all the Permanent Representatives concerned, the Secretary-General stated that a revision of his report of 18 January 1965 would be issued which would set out in full the information contained in his report of 30 November 1964 regarding the position of certain Governments and would also refer to the position of other Governments which had protested. The Secretary-General stated that, in his view, the Secretariat was bound by the resolutions and decisions of all the principal organs of the United Nations, even though it was known that some Members had expressed reservations or objections in regard to the resolutions or decisions in question. In the particular circumstances involved, the Secretariat was bound to furnish to the General Assembly information available to the Secretariat concerning the payment of contributions which was of interest to the Assembly, and in so doing the Secretariat must be guided by the financial regulations and the resolutions of the General Assembly.

The revised version of the Secretary-General's report was issued on 29 January 1965. The Permanent Representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR addressed further letters of protest to the Secretary-General, referring to their previous letters, and stating that the report was groundless and illegal in asserting that 16 Member States were in arrears in their contributions. The Permanent Representative of Cuba also submitted a protest, stating, for reasons similar to those just indicated, that reference to Cuba being in arrears was groundless and contrary to the provisions of the Charter.

A further report of the Secretary-General on the collection of contributions as at 1 Feb-

ruary was issued on 3 February 1965. It was stated therein that since 18 January the Governments of Bolivia, Haiti and Paraguay had

made sufficient payments for them to be removed from the list of States in arrears contained in the previous report.

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A/5858. Letter of 22 January 1965 from France.

A/5862. Letter of 25 January 1965 from Albania.

A/5864. Letter of 27 January 1965 from Romania.

A/5866. Note by Secretary-General giving text of letters sent to Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian SSR and USSR and text of letter sent to Albania, France, Hungary and Romania in reply to their communications (A/5851, A/5853-A/5856, A/5858, A/5862-A/5864).

A/5868, A/5869, A/5873. Letters of 1 and 3 February 1965 from Cuba, USSR and Ukrainian SSR, respectively.

A/5871. Report of Secretary-General on collection of contributions as at 1 February 1965.

Proceedings at the General Assembly's Nineteenth Session

(1 December 1964-18 February 1965)

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING DATE OF NINETEENTH SESSION

Under the General Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the annual regular session of the Assembly is scheduled to open on the third Tuesday in September of each year. However,

on 21 April 1964, the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Somalia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Yugo-

slavia addressed a letter to the Secretary-General, requesting that the nineteenth regular session be postponed until a suitable date in November.

It was stated in the letter that the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was scheduled to take place in Cairo in October 1964. Some 50 countries, about half the United Nations membership, would be represented at the Conference, and the substantive items before it would also be on the agenda of the General Assembly. If the Assembly were postponed until after the Conference, its work might be facilitated by the discussions at the Conference. By note of 4 May 1964, the Secretary-General transmitted this request to all United Nations Member States, asking for their views by 1 June 1964 and proposing 10 November 1964 as a suitable date for opening the Assembly session if a majority of Members agreed to the postponement. By a further note of 9 June 1964, the Secretary-General notified all Member States that a majority had concurred in a postponement until the date he had suggested.

A request for a further postponement was addressed to the Secretary-General, in a letter of 23 October 1964, by the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen.

The letter stated that consultations recently held among a large number of representatives of Member States had made it evident that it would serve the best interests of the United Nations and ensure a more constructive contribution by Member States to the work of the Assembly if the opening of the nineteenth session were postponed to a later date, namely, 1 December 1964.

In a note of 23 October 1964, the Secretary-General requested the views of all Member States on this request by 30 October 1964 and,

by a further note of 2 November 1964, the Secretary-General informed Member States that a majority had concurred in a postponement of the session until 1 December 1964.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED BY ASSEMBLY FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 DECEMBER 1964

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURE

OF NO OBJECTION FOR

DURATION OF THE GENERAL DEBATE

The General Assembly's nineteenth regular session was opened on 1 December 1964 by the Temporary President, the Chairman of the delegation of Venezuela.

After welcoming the delegates, the Temporary President called upon the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General stated that, in view of the differences of opinion which had arisen among Member States regarding the conduct of the nineteenth session, he had been in consultation with several delegations for the past week with the sole purpose of avoiding a confrontation (i.e., over the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the United Nations Charter). There was, he said, an understanding that issues other than those that could be disposed of without objection would not be raised during the General Debate (that is, that taking place in the opening phases of regular Assembly sessions). As far as the first meeting was concerned, he expressed the belief that there was a general agreement that, on the basis just mentioned, the Assembly should proceed immediately with three items, namely, the appointment of a Credentials Committee, the election of the President, and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. The Temporary President then said that if there were no objections, the Assembly would proceed as outlined by the Secretary-General. It was so decided.

The Assembly agreed, without objection, to a proposal by the Temporary President that the Credentials Committee be composed of Australia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Iceland, Madagascar, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and the United States. It then elected Alex Quaison-Sackey, of Ghana, as President of the session by acclamation and admitted Malawi, Malta and Zambia to membership in the United Nations without objection.

On 2 December 1964, the Assembly devoted itself to statements of welcome to the new Member States. The General Debate opened on 3 December and continued until 23 December, without any formal challenge being raised to the procedures agreed to at the opening meeting.

The Assembly then recessed from 24 to 28 December, meeting again on 29 December.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF SECURITY COUNCIL

At the outset of the Assembly's morning meeting on 29 December 1964, the President drew attention to the fact that the terms of tenure of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Morocco and Norway as members of the Security Council would end on 31 December 1964. So that the Security Council would be able "to function continuously," as provided for by Article 28 of the Charter, it would be necessary to elect four new members of the Council before 1 January 1965.

The President then reported on the status of the candidatures for these seats. He recalled that, at its eighteenth session, the Assembly had accepted an arrangement whereby one of the seats on the Security Council then vacant should be shared by Czechoslovakia and Malaysia, the former occupying it until 31 December 1964 and the latter from 1 January to 31 December 1965. As to the remaining three vacancies, Jordan, Mali, the Netherlands and Uruguay had announced their candidatures. The President stated that he had held consultations with the States directly concerned, the representatives of the various groups and other interested delegations. On the basis of these consultations, he suggested that the Assembly, on the clear understanding that no precedent would be created, should follow a procedure, on the basis of no objection, for filling the vacancies concerned. He proposed that the heads of delegations, upon adjournment of the meeting, should call upon him in the President's office where the means would be accorded for each delegation to state anonymously and in writing its preference as regards the filling of the vacant seats on the Council. The President said that, if this procedure were agreed to, he would inform the Assembly at its next meeting of the results of the consultation, and would

ask whether, in the light of this information, it would be prepared to fill the vacancies on the Security Council without objection.

The representatives of Indonesia, Albania and Cambodia entered reservations to the procedure suggested by the President, without formally challenging that procedure. The representative of Indonesia, who was supported in this respect by the representative of Albania, stated that the agreement at the eighteenth session for Czechoslovakia and Malaysia to share in turn a vacancy on the Council was not binding on the Assembly. It constituted only a "gentlemen's agreement" between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia, and to the extent that it had been honoured by some other delegations such compliance had been purely voluntary. Indonesia, he said, had not recognized Malaysia and its position in this respect applied to Malaysia's candidacy for a seat on the Security Council. However, despite its reservations, the Indonesian delegation wished to co-operate with the President in carrying out the procedure he had proposed.⁴⁹

The representative of Albania, while appreciating the spirit in which the President's proposal had been made, regretted that the procedure suggested was contrary to the Rules of Procedure and gravely affected the authority of the United Nations. It was essential and urgent to adopt normal procedures, in accordance with the Charter and the Rules of Procedure, and to bring to an end the abnormal situation which had prevailed since the opening of the Assembly. However, if the Assembly agreed in this case to make an exception and follow the President's suggestion, his delegation would not press its demands.

The representative of Cambodia expressed similar views, and requested that the Assembly return as soon as possible to normal procedures. All Member States should have the right to vote so as to indicate their views in a clear-cut fashion.

The President then announced, in adjourning the meeting, that, having heard the reservations

⁴⁹ In a letter of 30 December 1964, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia stated that "it should in no way be construed that the result of the informal consultations on 29 December 1964 pertaining to Malaysia was carried out without objection."

just expressed, he considered that there was none the less a consensus that the procedure he had outlined should be followed.

At the meeting held on the afternoon of 29 December, the President proposed that, on the basis of the consultation which he had conducted, the Assembly should approve without objection the election of Malaysia, the Netherlands and Uruguay to the Security Council. It was so decided, and the President declared these three States elected to the Council. He then stated that, as regards the candidatures of Jordan and Mali for the remaining vacancy, he required further consultations in order to make a firm recommendation to the Assembly. He proposed to hold such consultations the following morning. There being no objection to this proposal the President then adjourned the meeting.

The next meeting of the Assembly was held on the evening of 30 December 1964. The President announced that during the day he had found it necessary to hold two successive consultations on the candidatures of Jordan and Mali and had found that Jordan had greater support. He then proposed that Jordan and Mali should in turn share the remaining vacancy on the Council—Jordan for the period 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1965, and Mali for the period 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1966. If the membership of the Security Council was expanded during the course of 1965, should the necessary number of States ratify the Charter amendment to this effect,⁵⁰ it would be understood that both Jordan and Mali would be able to occupy seats in the Council for the full term of two years. There being no objection to the President's proposal, it was so decided.

INTERIM BUDGETARY AUTHORIZATION
AND OTHER MATTERS DECIDED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December inclusive. Authority for the Secretary-General to incur expenditures and commit funds has therefore to be granted annually by the General Assembly before the start of a new calendar year. In the light of this situation, the Secretary-Gen-

eral made a statement on budgetary authorization at the meeting of the Assembly held on the evening of 30 December, immediately after the Assembly had taken its decision, recorded above, on filling the remaining vacancy on the Security Council. The Secretary-General recalled his statement made at the opening meeting of the session, on the basis of which an understanding to proceed by way of no objection had been reached. In this context, he referred to two matters on which he believed a consensus to exist and on which action was necessary before the Assembly recessed for the New Year. First, he assumed that the Assembly would wish to authorize the Secretary-General, pending decisions to be taken at the resumed session in 1965, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed, subject to statutory requirements, the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964 and to continue existing arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund. It was understood, the Secretary-General stated, that such an authorization would be without prejudice to the basic positions and objections of certain countries with respect to certain sections of the budget and to the budget as a whole. In the second place, the Secretary-General requested the Assembly to confirm, as required by the relevant resolutions, the allocation of funds to organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance approved by the Technical Assistance Committee in November 1964 for the budgetary year 1965.

The Secretary-General's requests were accepted without objection. They were, however, commented on by the USSR representative. He said that his delegation had no objection to the approval, as a temporary measure and until such time as decisions were taken at the resumed session, of a decision to permit the Secretary-General to make expenditures at the level of the budget for 1964. The USSR, however, maintained its position of principle previously stated in the United Nations regarding the reduction of unnecessary expenditures incurred in connexion with the interests of only

⁵⁰ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 77-85.

certain Member States. Thus, the USSR would not participate in financing of organs such as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), nor would it contribute to the expenses of measures or organs established in violation of the Charter, including the United Nations Bond Issue and the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF).

The last decision taken by the Assembly before recessing on 30 December 1964 was to adopt, again without objection and on the proposal of the President, a resolution, described elsewhere in this volume, establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly (for text of this resolution, see pp. 210-15).

In thereafter announcing the recess of the Assembly until 18 January 1965, the President expressed the hope that all Member States would take advantage of the opportunity thus provided to continue consultations so that the Assembly might reconvene and take up its full agenda.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED FOR PERIOD 18 JANUARY-18 FEBRUARY 1965

SITUATION AT TIME ASSEMBLY RECONVENED

The Assembly reconvened, as scheduled, on 18 January 1965, and immediately heard a statement by the Secretary-General on the financial position of the Organization.

The Secretary-General said that he felt it was incumbent upon him to try to set out the facts in view of various reports and speculations concerning the financial position of the United Nations. While he was conscious that the issues confronting the Assembly could not be viewed or resolved solely in a monetary context, it had to be recognized that political accommodations and compromise formulas were not a substitute for the financial stability of the Organization. As the record showed, despite repeated threats of crisis, the United Nations had somehow managed to meet its financial obligations and to survive. Thus, on the one hand, unduly alarmist prophecies were not warranted; on the other hand, the facts showed

that it had to be recognized by all that the Organization's financial position and prospects were serious and merited the urgent attention and concern of the membership.

As far as the facts were concerned, he added, four essential points must be considered. First, as at 18 January 1965, the Organization's total net cash resources, in respect of the regular budget, the United Nations bond account, and the UNEF and ONUC Special Accounts, amounted to the equivalent of \$14.6 million. Cash resources at this level were little more than the amount required to maintain minimum bank balances throughout the world for the purpose of meeting day-to-day expenses at the levels currently authorized. Second, although accounts on 18 January showed a total amount of \$136 million of assessed contributions outstanding, past experience indicated that only some \$6 million or \$7 million would be forthcoming in the next few weeks. Meanwhile, the Organization's current payrolls and other normal expenses on all accounts required average monthly cash disbursements of not less than \$9 million, this figure not taking account of any growth in the Organization's responsibilities during 1965, such as new responsibilities in connexion with trade and development. Third, as at 18 January, the Working Capital Fund, to which recourse would otherwise have been had pending receipt of assessed contributions, had been virtually depleted, \$39.7 million of the Fund's paid-up advances of \$40 million having been expended to finance past budgetary appropriations. To prevent serious disruption, it was essential to replenish the Working Capital Fund quickly and adequately. Fourth, as at 18 January, the United Nations owed, mainly to Governments, an estimated sum of \$45 million for goods and services already supplied, in addition to indebtedness to Governments of some \$154.8 million in respect of the unamortized principal of United Nations bonds. This latter long-term debt had to be taken into account in the formulation of proposals for placing the finances of the Organization on a more secure and satisfactory footing.

In the light of these facts, the Secretary-General stated, the more immediate problem was to ensure that in the weeks and months

ahead, the United Nations would be in a position, which it presently was not, to keep faith with those that had kept faith with it. He said it was not his purpose, by making a statement, to persuade any State to change or to abandon any position of principle to which it felt itself committed under the Charter. Nevertheless, he remained convinced that, if the will existed, it was not beyond the capacity of reasonable men to reach reasonable accommodations. The policy of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions and of reliance on the generosity of a few rather than the collective responsibility of all, could not continue if the Organization were to endure as a dynamic and effective instrument of international action. The Secretary-General concluded by appealing to all delegations, as a matter of urgency, to co-operate in devising ways and means of remedying the situation.

The Secretary-General's appeal was followed by a statement by the President who said that during the last six weeks he had been in close consultation with almost every delegation, and he believed a consensus to exist on three main points. First, the United Nations should be strengthened both financially and morally. For this purpose it was essential that voluntary contributions, of a substantial nature in the case of the highly developed countries, should be made by Member Governments. Secondly, the work of the General Assembly should be conducted under normal procedures as soon as possible. Thirdly, every effort should be made to avoid a confrontation on the issue of Article 19, as no Member of the Assembly wanted a situation to arise where the question of the applicability of Article 19 would have to be raised. The President said that if he was right as to the existing consensus, he urged that initiatives be taken to adopt that consensus as a decision and he appealed to all Members to co-operate, particularly during the International Co-operation Year, to make the Organization financially stable and politically effective. It was his intention, he explained, to continue with the General Debate until the end of the week and, if possible, to proceed on 25 January 1965 to elect the Assembly's Vice-Présidents and the Chairmen of the Assembly's Main Committees,

so as to enable the General Committee to be constituted.

EXTENSION OF PROCEDURE OF

NO OBJECTION BEYOND

CLOSURE OF GENERAL DEBATE

The Assembly's General Debate did not in fact conclude until 27 January 1965. The first meeting of the Assembly held thereafter took place on 1 February 1965. At the outset of that meeting, the Secretary-General recalled that, at the opening meeting of the nineteenth session, he had referred to "an understanding to the effect that issues other than those that can be disposed of without objection will not be raised while the General Debate proceeds." With the completion of the General Debate, the Assembly had to decide upon the procedures it would now follow. This was a question, the Secretary-General said, on which he and the President had held consultations with delegations for the last few weeks. The Secretary-General then recalled the efforts he had made throughout 1964 to bring the seriousness of the Organization's financial situation to the attention of Governments.⁵¹ Like the President of the Assembly, he added, he had tried his best to obtain agreement on a course of action for the future. Despite their best efforts, it had however to be recognized that, while there had been some progress, a meeting of minds had not yet been achieved and there were many specific issues of procedure and timing in regard to which a serious difference of opinion still persisted.

Nevertheless, the Secretary-General went on to say, he was encouraged by the fact that, to his knowledge, a consensus existed among the entire membership regarding certain general principles. First, he believed that all Members were agreed that they should, without prejudice to the position they had hitherto taken on the question of the financing of peace-keeping operations, put aside their differences in the interests of the Organization so as to relieve the existing situation. Second, he thought that all Members were agreed that, in the best interests of the Organization, a confrontation

⁵¹ See pp.3-4 above.

on the applicability of Article 19 should be avoided at the current session. Third, it was the Secretary-General's impression that Members agreed that the solvency of the Organization should be restored, and the United Nations strengthened in a co-operative effort, through voluntary contributions by the entire membership, without any implication thereby of any change in the basic position of any individual Member. Fourth, there appeared to be agreement that contributions should be made as early as possible and that Members, particularly the highly developed ones, should make contributions on a scale sufficient to solve the financial crisis. Fifth, there seemed to be a consensus that a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations, including the authorization of operations, the composition of forces and their control, and the financing of such operations, should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

With regard to the comprehensive review of peace-keeping operations, the Secretary-General stated his belief that it would either be necessary to set up a new body for this purpose, or to enlarge the mandate of the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, set up by General Assembly resolution 1854 B(XVII) of 19 December 1962.⁵² Such a body could be requested to report to the General Assembly as soon as it had been able to reach a substantial measure of agreement on the points at issue. The Secretary-General declared that his good offices, and the assistance of the entire Secretariat, would be wholly at the disposal of the suggested committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

The Secretary-General then drew attention to certain items on the Assembly's provisional agenda on which early decisions by the Assembly were desirable in the interest of the proper functioning of the United Nations, namely, the election of six members of the Economic and Social Council, the supplementary estimates for 1964 and the budget estimates for 1965, the vacancies on subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency beyond 30 June 1965 and

the United Nations International School. The Secretary-General concluded by saying that he knew all delegations would give careful thought to the questions he had raised and the procedures to be followed.

The President then made a statement. He recalled that it had been his intention to proceed with the election of Vice-Présidents and Chairmen of Main Committees upon conclusion of the General Debate. However, he had been informed that the chairmanship of the First Committee was still contested and that there would be a confrontation if the Assembly proceeded to elect the chairman of that Committee.⁵³ The President said that, while he was aware that many delegations felt that the normal business of the Assembly should be resumed forthwith, he believed that, in the light of the Secretary-General's statement that a meeting of minds had not yet been achieved on a solution to the financial crisis, the Assembly would wish to allow a little more time in the hope that during this period an agreement might be reached. A few more days were therefore required for consultation. It was increasingly clear that no delegation wanted a confrontation, and all the constructive efforts of the Assembly should be mobilized to avoid a confrontation. The President appealed to delegations to redouble their efforts to find a solution, and, having ascertained that no Member wished to speak at that stage on procedures and methods, he announced that the Assembly would adjourn until 8 February 1965.

The next meeting of the Assembly took

⁵² See pp. 18-29 above for details about Working Group's proceedings.

⁵³ In a statement of 3 February 1965, the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela announced their intention to maintain a Latin American candidacy for the chairmanship of the First Committee, stating that it was in no sense fair and reasonable to hold that candidacy, which had been put forward before any other, responsible for the difficulties facing the Assembly in its efforts to overcome the basic disagreements that gave rise to the financial problem which was the immediate obstacle to the normal functioning of the Assembly. On 5 February 1965, Trinidad and Tobago requested that its name be added to the signatories of the statement.

place, as scheduled, on 8 February 1965. At the outset thereof, the Secretary-General, referring to his statement at the previous meeting, expressed his belief that there was a general feeling among delegations that the Assembly should recess once it had agreed upon the machinery for the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and after disposal of certain of the urgent items mentioned by him at the meeting on 1 February. The Secretary-General, having sought the permission of the Assembly, then placed proposals concerning four of these urgent items before the Assembly, namely, the supplementary estimates for 1964 and the budget estimates for 1965,⁵⁴ the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,⁵⁵ the United Nations International School,⁵⁶ and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.⁵⁷ He suggested that, to permit delegations to study his proposals on these items, decisions should be deferred until the following meeting of the Assembly.

As to the supplementary estimates for 1964 and budget estimates for 1965, the Secretary-General proposed that, should a further adjournment of the Assembly be decided on, the Assembly should continue the authorization granted to him on 30 December 1964 to enter into commitments and payments at the 1964 level and to continue existing arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund, pending decisions to be made at the resumed session in 1965. He also made certain suggestions, described elsewhere in this volume,⁵⁸ concerning the financing of new priority programmes, advance payments by Members towards the expenses of the Organization, and the pensionable remuneration of the staff. The Secretary-General said that, in the light of his consultations during the previous week, he had concluded that the interim financial arrangements and authorizations he had just suggested represented the only generally acceptable basis on which the Organization could function in the coming weeks and months. However, the stringent limits thus imposed might force curtailment of certain Secretariat services.

The Secretary-General then outlined his

proposals for decisions on the basis of non-objection on the three other items he had raised. The substance of these proposals is discussed elsewhere in this volume.⁵⁹

Upon the completion of the Secretary-General's statement, the President said that his own consultations had borne out the Secretary-General's conclusions. He proposed that the Assembly postpone decisions on the items raised by the Secretary-General until 10 February, all delegations thus having the opportunity to study the Secretary-General's suggestions.

The President then referred to certain organizational matters on which the Assembly would have to reach decisions before recessing, namely, elections to the Economic and Social Council and to certain subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly.

As to the Economic and Social Council, the President said there appeared to be general agreement in regard to the filling of the five seats on the Council vacated by Australia, Colombia, India, Yugoslavia and the United States. However, there were two candidates for the seat vacated by Senegal. The President said he would consult about this seat with the parties directly concerned, but, if he failed thus to reach agreement, it was his intention, with the permission of the Assembly, to resolve the difficulty through the application of the consultation procedure which had been followed with respect to the vacancies on the Security Council. While he was naturally reluctant to follow this extraordinary procedure, there appeared to be no other alternative. The consultation procedure might also have to be used to resolve one contested vacancy and on the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and on the Board of Auditors. There were no contests, he added, in regard to the other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly on which vacancies existed, namely, the Committee on Contributions, the Investments Committee, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the United Nations Staff

⁵⁴ See pp. 46-47 below.

⁵⁵ See 179-80 below.

⁵⁶ See pp. 480-81 below.

⁵⁷ See pp. 208-9 below.

⁵⁸ See pp. 478 and 476.

⁵⁹ See pp. 179-80, 480-81 and 208-9.

Pension Committee. The President therefore proposed that, if the Assembly agreed, the existing vacancies on all the relevant bodies should be filled at the next meeting on the basis of consensus, following on prior consultations with all delegations to ascertain the wishes of Members with regard to the contested vacancies.

The President then expressed his intention to circulate shortly certain proposals for the consideration of the Assembly on the status of the agenda of the nineteenth session, and he announced that consultations were proceeding on the question of establishing machinery to undertake a comprehensive review of peace-keeping operations and that, as soon as agreement was reached on this, a meeting of the Assembly would be convened.

The President ended by stating that he assumed that there was no objection to the procedures he had outlined and, as no speaker asked for the floor, the President announced that there was no objection.

FILLING OF VACANCIES ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At the meeting on 10 February 1965, the Assembly first took up the question of filling the vacancies on the Economic and Social Council. The President announced that the consultations he had held regarding the contested seat vacated by Senegal had been inconclusive and that further consultations between himself and all delegations would be held the following day in an effort to reach a conclusive result. As regards the other five vacancies, the President proposed that, on the basis of the existing general agreement, they should be filled by Canada, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and the United States. There being no objection, the President declared these five States elected to the Economic and Social Council.

FILLING OF VACANCIES ON ASSEMBLY'S SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The Assembly then took up the question of filling the vacancies on the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly to which the President had referred at the previous meeting. The President announced that consultations had eventually proved necessary only in the case of one of the vacancies on the Board of Auditors,

those consultations revealing majority support for the First President of the Belgian Audit Office. On the basis of the result of the consultations on this one vacancy and uncontested candidatures in other cases, the Assembly adopted without objection a series of resolutions making the necessary appointments to all the bodies concerned.⁶⁰

DISPOSAL OF OTHER ITEMS

The President then recalled the Secretary-General's statement at the previous meeting regarding four items on which a decision was necessary before the Assembly recessed. The Assembly agreed to a proposal of the President that a decision on one of these items, namely, the interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965, be postponed until a later meeting. It then proceeded, on the basis of non-objection, to adopt: a resolution concerning the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, and a resolution concerning the United Nations International School; in addition, it likewise confirmed the Secretary-General's appointment of Dr. Raul Prebisch as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and approved a recommendation of that Conference on the convening in 1965 of a Plenipotentiary Conference for Adoption of a Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries.⁶¹

With the completion of its business for that meeting, the Assembly heard statements by the representatives of India and of Sierra Leone on the course followed at the Assembly's nineteenth session.

The representative of India expressed the extreme concern of his delegation over a continued deterioration of the situation to a point where the public image of the Organization was being destroyed, the Assembly was being paralyzed and its authority weakened, and the very future of the United Nations appeared to be in danger. It had been the aim to uphold

⁶⁰ See APPENDIX III for details, under the various subsidiary bodies concerned.

⁶¹ For details, see pp. 476, 179-80, 480 and 208-9, respectively.

the letter and spirit of the Charter, but in fact many Articles of the Charter had been violated, at least in spirit, he added. In an attempt to deprive some Members of a vote, the entire membership had been deprived of its vote. While the need was still for compromise and not for confrontation, a course of action should not be adopted which might damage the Organization equally. The African-Asian group, he added, had suggested a formula which would have enabled the nineteenth session to continue normally and which would have fully respected the juridical stand of all Member States with regard to the question of arrears of peace-keeping operations.⁶² It would also have sought to find a solution to the financial, as well as the political and constitutional, aspects of the problems of peace-keeping machinery in the future. The representative of India thought that the African-Asian proposal had not been given the careful consideration it warranted, and he wondered if a solution on the lines of that proposal could not still be found. He doubted that a further recess of several months would necessarily bring about a solution of the crisis which was now generally recognized, as India had always maintained, to have more of a political than a financial nature. In any event, before deciding on a further adjournment, the Assembly would require full information on the nature and terms of reference of the proposed machinery for a comprehensive review of peace-keeping operations.

Similar views were expressed by the representative of Sierra Leone who, on behalf of the African group of delegations, wished to put on record the extreme disappointment and regret felt by the group that a further adjournment of the nineteenth session was now contemplated. Private discussions and manoeuvres over past months, he said, had led to no result. The African group, which was not party to the existing disagreements, had done its utmost to promote a solution in various consultative groups—such as the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations—without precipitating a crisis. The point had now been reached, and, unfortunately, during the International Co-operation Year, where people throughout the world were beginning

to wonder if the United Nations had failed. It was the desire of the African delegations that future negotiations would prove more fruitful and end in agreement. The representative of Sierra Leone hoped that, in the ensuing weeks and months, those more directly responsible for the situation would exert themselves more selflessly in their efforts to reach an accommodation with the other side.

After the statement by the representative of Sierra Leone, the President drew attention to written proposals by the Secretary-General concerning a new and urgent item regarding supervision by the United Nations, at the invitation of New Zealand and on the recommendation of the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of forthcoming elections in the Cook Islands.⁶³ He also drew attention to a memorandum which he had previously promised to submit, concerning the status of the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session.⁶⁴ The President then adjourned the meeting with the proposal that the next meeting be delayed until 16 February, to permit himself and the Secretary-General some time for further consultations with delegations as to the future work of the session.

FORMAL CHALLENGE TO PROCEDURE OF NO OBJECTION

At the Assembly's meeting on 16 February 1965, a formal challenge to the procedures so far followed was made by the representative of Albania. He said that his delegation had followed with increasing concern the abnormal situation which had paralyzed the work of the Assembly and which was threatening the very future of the Organization. On the day the nineteenth session opened, it had been proposed to delegations, on the basis of negotiations conducted outside the Assembly and without the knowledge of Member States, that they accept a procedure which was irregular and contrary to the United Nations Charter and the rules of procedure. Delegations had resigned them-

⁶² For an account by the USSR of the terms of this proposal, see p. 50 below.

⁶³ See also pp. 426-27 below.

⁶⁴ See also pp. 48-50 below.

selves to the "no objection" procedure but had only done so on a provisional basis during the period of the General Debate. The General Debate had ended three weeks ago and normal work was not yet started.

The Assembly, added the representative of Albania, could not permit itself to be black-mailed any longer by the threats of the United States to deprive certain Member States of their voting rights under Article 19 of the Charter. In fact, Article 19 had no application to peace-keeping expenses which were not expenses of the Organization under Article 17 of the Charter. The threats of the United States were simply a means of pressure for ensuring its grip on the Organization, a grip already shaken by the admission of so many newly liberated countries to the United Nations. An end must be put to the manipulation of the Organization, and to erroneous practices, contrary to the Charter, committed under pressure from a great power which had used the United Nations as a tool for its imperialist designs in Korea and in the Congo and was seeking to do likewise in connexion with its aggressions in Cuba and in Indo-China. It was not the result of chance that the United Nations was paralyzed at a time when the United States was intensifying its war in Indo-China, continuing its aggression in the Congo and elsewhere and still attempting to deny the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights in the United Nations. In this latter respect, one of the principal causes of the artificial creation of the present abnormal situation in the General Assembly was the agreement among certain great powers to prevent at the current session the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.

In the opinion of the representative of Albania, the intolerable situation prevailing in the Assembly patently proved, as did the withdrawal of Indonesia from the Organization⁶⁵ and the other facts he had mentioned, the extent to which the United Nations had slipped down the path of decline. What had happened to the United Nations was not the fault of the Charter but was due to the fact that certain powers did not want to relinquish their hegemony, and the Assembly should not tolerate the domination of the United Nations by two great powers

at the expense of the rights of other Members and contrary to the principle of sovereign equality. The United Nations would not be ruined by an immediate return to normal procedures, he maintained. It would be ruined if it were left to the arbitrary manipulation of certain powers and if the present state of affairs were to continue. Appeals to a great power to save the Organization were improper. The only proper course was for Members to adopt a firm and resolute attitude in forcing the powers responsible for the present situation to comply with the Charter. On the one hand, there should be no further delay in considering the important and urgent items before the Assembly; on the other hand, important questions, such as the budget for 1965, should not be dealt with by half-way and hasty measures.

In the light of what he had said, the representative of Albania presented a formal request that the Assembly immediately embark upon its normal work in accordance with the Charter and the rules of procedure. He stated that his proposal must have priority over any other question. If any delegation claimed to raise a question concerning the expenses of peace-keeping operations, it should request the inclusion of an item to this effect for consideration in the normal way. He stated that he wished an immediate roll-call vote to be taken in the Assembly on his proposal.

The President, saying that it was the overwhelming desire of the Members to avoid a confrontation, appealed to the representative of Albania not to press his proposal, which he said would destroy the basis of the understanding on which the Assembly had proceeded, with the co-operation of the entire membership, since the opening of the session.

The representative of Albania said the position which he had taken, and which he had fully explained, was final, and he must insist on the roll-call vote for which he had asked.

A procedural debate then ensued, in which the President and the representatives of Albania, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Uruguay participated.

The great majority of those participating in

⁶⁵ See p. 189 below.

this debate appealed to the representative of Albania not to press his proposal immediately, and stressed that a decision on an issue so important, giving rise to a confrontation, should not be taken hastily. It was said that delegations would have to seek instructions from their Governments and that at least a short adjournment of a day or two was therefore essential. In the light of the statements made, the President said that he was sure that it was the wish of the Assembly that it should adjourn for a short period to consider the problem posed to the Assembly by the statement of the representative of Albania. He thereupon adjourned the meeting until 18 February 1965.

The representative of Albania immediately sought the floor on a point of order when the Assembly met on 18 February. The President insisted that he had first a statement to make, after which he would accord the representative of Albania the right to speak.

In his statement, the President referred to the proposals made by the representative of Albania at the previous meeting and, in this connexion, he re-traced the decisions taken by the General Assembly regarding its procedures since the conclusion of the General Debate. He drew attention to the decisions which had been taken without objection, and said it was clear that the Assembly had agreed "by its decision, by its consent, and by the procedure it had consistently followed" that it should proceed without a vote and should recess when it had completed action on a few remaining items. Had the representative of Albania wished a different procedure to be taken, he should have raised it at an earlier stage. A proposal at this point to abandon the no-vote decision taken by the Assembly would require the Assembly first to decide whether it wished to reconsider its no-vote decision, a decision which had been taken to avoid a confrontation before a recess during which new machinery would seek to solve the financial, peace-keeping and voting problems of the Organization. The President added that he was the servant of the Assembly and was bound by the no-vote decision unless and until the Assembly had changed it. He therefore necessarily had to follow the previous procedure and to proceed on the basis of consensus. The President declared that, in these

circumstances, there was a consensus against reconsidering the no-vote decision.

At the conclusion of his statement, the President gave the floor to the representative of Albania, who protested that the President had failed to accord him the right to speak on a point of order at the conclusion of the previous meeting or at the opening of the present one. He then reiterated the formal request that he had made at the previous meetings that the Assembly immediately embark upon its normal work in accordance with the Charter and the Rules of Procedure. He did not agree with the President's interpretation that the Assembly had decided to extend the procedure of no objection after the conclusion of the General Debate.

The representative of Albania said that the record demonstrated that, since the conclusion of the General Debate, the Assembly had made no decision in this regard, both the President and the Secretary-General having several times referred to the need, during various adjournments for consultations, to formulate concrete proposals for a return to normal work. Further, at the previous meeting, various delegations had upheld Albania's right to submit its proposal which should now be put to the vote. The representative of Albania said that, if the President insisted, he would challenge the President's ruling that the Assembly had decided to continue the procedure of no objection after the conclusion of the General Debate.

The President, after apologizing for not having noticed that the representative of Albania had requested the floor at the conclusion of the previous meeting, repeated that he had ruled that there was a consensus against reconsidering the decision on procedures previously taken by the Assembly. The President sought confirmation, which was forthcoming, that the representative of Albania was challenging this ruling.

A procedural debate followed, in which the President and the representatives of Albania, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and the United States took part. The representative of Saudi Arabia appealed to the representative of Albania not to press his challenge. The latter, however, again repeated his challenge and asked that it be put to a roll-call vote. The President said that, in these circumstances, a procedural vote

could not be avoided. Since the vote was solely in connexion with the question of whether or not the Assembly should continue its further work as heretofore without voting, the vote could, he said, proceed on the basis of full reservations as to all the legal issues and without prejudice to the respective positions of Member States.

Then, speaking on a point of order in connexion with the voting, the United States representative said that, since 1 December, the Assembly had agreed, without objection, to act on the basis of a procedure the purpose of which had been to avoid a confrontation on a matter of basic principle so that, with adequate time, an agreed solution consonant with the provisions of the Charter could be reached. Agreement had also been reached that the Assembly should proceed by recessing, after disposing of certain important items, to permit a new effort to be made to seek that solution. One Member of the Assembly had now objected to procedures previously accepted by all Members in the best interests of the Organization. A situation had thus arisen where many Members considered that a procedural vote was necessary to confirm the clear desire and wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Assembly. In as much as the procedural vote called for by the President on his ruling did not deal with the substantive business of the Assembly, the United States considered that such a vote would not involve or prejudice or in any way affect the question of the applicability of Article 19. The United States would thus raise no objection to a procedural vote on the challenge to the President's ruling.

After these remarks made by the United States representative, the President put the challenge to his ruling to a roll-call vote. The challenge was rejected by 97 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

The vote was as follows:

In favour of the challenge: Albania, Mauritania.

Against the challenge: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece,

Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, France, Guinea, Mali, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Not participating in the vote: Cambodia, Saudi Arabia.

Immediately after the announcement of the results of the vote, the representative of Albania protested against the course of proceedings as an attempt to trample on the rights of a sovereign State. He said, however, that for a time normal procedure had been applied and all Members had voted, the Assembly thus rejecting the threat of the United States, purportedly under Article 19 of the Charter, to deprive certain Members of their votes in the Assembly. It was now completely clear that the threat of a confrontation was only a pretext and a method of blackmail for pursuing unavowed aims. He declared that, as a representative of a small power, he had not been intimidated by the machinations of great powers and that many delegations had congratulated him and supported him on his initiative in defending a just cause.

Upon the completion of the Albania statement, the Assembly heard various rights of reply and explanations of vote. In exercising his right of reply, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo said that the representative of Albania had referred to the United Nations role in the Congo. He would leave the defence of the Organization to the competent organs of the United Nations. It was true that the Congolese people were the victims of foreign aggression, but not of the kind mentioned by the representative of Albania. The Congo wanted to have the best relations with all States provided there was mutual respect for the sovereignty of each other.

Explanations of vote were given by the repre-

representatives of Albania, Australia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United Kingdom.

The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal and Sierra Leone were among those who upheld the President's interpretation of the decisions of the Assembly and expressed their support for the President.

However, some of them—among whom were the representatives of Colombia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Senegal and Sierra Leone—also expressed their regret that circumstances had compelled the adoption for so long of a procedure of no voting and reservations were entered as to the effect of that procedure. Most of these representatives expressly recognized, however, that a return to normal procedures was not immediately possible, and it was said that the effect of the Albanian motion, if it had been put to the vote, would have been a confrontation rather than the restoration of normal work.

A number of representatives—including those of Australia, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom and Colombia—placed on record their view that the procedural vote which had been taken in no way prejudiced their basic stands on the interpretation of Article 19 of the Charter and their position with respect to the financial obligations arising out of peace-keeping operations.

Some representatives, including those of Guinea, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, explained that they had abstained as they considered that the question put to the Assembly in the form of a challenge to a Presidential ruling had not been correct and stated that, if the Albanian motion itself had been put to the vote, they would have supported it.

FURTHER REQUESTS FOR THE RESTORATION OF NORMAL PROCEDURES

The representative of Mauritania, also speaking in explanation of vote, declared that the course of negotiations in the previous few months appeared to reveal a lack of goodwill and good faith on the part of the great powers. By this time, they should have been able to

reach agreement on the resumption of normal procedures and the strengthening of the Organization. Could failure to reach agreement, he asked, be attributed to the desire at the nineteenth session of the USSR and the United States to keep the People's Republic of China out of the United Nations, or did these great powers want to prove that they dominated the international scene and that they could impose their will on all United Nations Members, at least implicitly? The two greatest powers on earth had acted as though they were in agreement to prevent the United Nations from functioning and to subdue it by dint of their power. The only difference between these two powers and the President of France was that the latter thought there were five great powers whereas the Americans and Russians preferred a club with only two members, with perhaps a "little seat in the aisle for the United Kingdom and the status of observer for France—but certainly no China, popular or unpopular." In the opinion of the Mauritanian representative, the proper course for the great powers was to play their role loyally in the United Nations, on the basis of the sovereign equality of all Member States. They should help the Organization to become an effective instrument for international co-operation rather than seek to use it for national aims. Only a strong United Nations, capable of maintaining international peace and security, would permit the diversion by the great powers of enormous resources from armaments to economic development.

The representative of Mauritania disagreed with the USSR to the extent that it sought to deny the General Assembly any role in peace-keeping, and he disagreed with the United States to the extent that it was seeking to compel the General Assembly under threat to interpret Articles of the Charter in the way it wished those Articles to be interpreted. He asked that a roll-call vote be taken at the requisite time on a proposal by his delegation that the Assembly reaffirm its devotion to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, condemn any attempt at blackmail which would influence the decisions of the Assembly under the threat of withdrawal of one or several Members, and adopt the Afro-Asian plan as the basis for solving the Organization's financial crisis.

At the close of the meeting on 18 February, the President referred to the request by the representative of Mauritania for a vote on his motion at the requisite time. He said that it would not be possible for him to comply with it, the Assembly having earlier confirmed its decision to continue on the basis of a no-vote procedure. In any case, the proposals of the representative of Mauritania would be included in the record.

Another challenge by the Albanian representative to the no-vote procedure was made, some time after the Mauritanian statement, in connexion with the Assembly's consideration of a draft resolution on the interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965. After the President had stated his belief that there was general agreement on this resolution, the representative of Albania asked for the floor. He said that his Government was against the illegal inclusion, in the regular budget, of expenses covering the United Nations peace-keeping operations; for these reasons, it had not for a number of years contributed to the expenses for special missions and for the field services of the United Nations. The Albanian Government had always voted against the budget of the Organization as a whole. Budgetary questions were of great importance and should be discussed and decided upon in the normal manner. He requested that the draft resolution be put to a vote and stated that his delegation would vote against it. The President said that the observations of the representative of Albania would be included in the record. The representative of Albania, however, again pressed for a vote, and stated that the item here concerned was one to which there was objection. The President then declared that the Assembly had just voted to continue with its no-voting procedure, and therefore any request for a vote was completely out of order. When the President finally declared the draft resolution adopted without objection, no further objection was made.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINING ITEMS AND THE RECESS OF THE ASSEMBLY

After the Assembly had heard the explanations of vote on the challenge to the President's ruling at its meeting on 18 February 1965, it

took up the remaining items to be disposed of before the Assembly could recess.

The President recalled, in this connexion, that one vacancy on the Economic and Social Council remained to be filled and he drew attention to draft resolutions on the following matters: interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965; the supervision by the United Nations of the elections to be held in the Cook Islands; and the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects. He also drew attention to a note by the President on the status of the agenda of the Assembly's nineteenth session.

The outcome was that all the resolutions concerned, as well as the proposals in the President's note on the status of the agenda of the nineteenth session, were agreed to without any objection being pressed to a vote.

(Proceedings in connexion with and the terms of these resolutions, to the extent that they are relevant in the present context, are briefly described below.)

FILLING OF REMAINING VACANCY ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The President announced that, since the previous meeting, he had held a further inconclusive consultation on filling the remaining vacancy on the Economic and Social Council. After that consultation, he had appealed to the representative of Guinea to withdraw the candidature of Guinea so that Gabon could be elected to the Economic and Social Council. The representative of Guinea had responded favourably to this appeal. There being no objection, the President declared Gabon elected to the remaining vacancy in the Economic and Social Council.

INTERIM FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 1965

The resolution concerning interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965 contained the proposals made by the Secretary-General at the Assembly's meeting on 8 February.⁶⁶

By the preamble to the resolution (as

⁶⁶ See also p. 39 above and pp. 477-78 below.

adopted), the Assembly noted the Secretary-General's statement on 8 February and the basic positions and objections of certain Member States with respect to certain sections of the budget and the budget as a whole.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General, subject to statutory requirements, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964, and requested Member States to make advance payments towards the expenses of the Organization in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for the financial year 1964, pending decisions by the General Assembly on the level of appropriations and the scale of assessments for 1965.⁶⁷

The attempt to force a vote on this resolution has already been described above.⁶⁸ In this same context, the representative of Hungary, speaking on behalf of his own delegation and the delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland, stated, after the adoption of the resolution, that the delegations concerned wished to have recorded their objections in principle to certain sections of the United Nations budget, and he referred, in this connexion, to oral and written statements made by these delegations at the Assembly's fourth special session and at its regular nineteenth session. A similar reservation was entered by the representative of the USSR, who referred, in this respect, also to statements made by his delegation at the Assembly's eighteenth session. (Certain other reservations were entered after the Assembly recessed.)⁶⁹

As already noted above, when the President finally declared the resolution adopted, no final objection was voiced to it.⁷⁰

UNITED NATIONS SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IN COOK ISLANDS

The resolution, the terms of which are described elsewhere,⁷¹ concerning United Nations supervision of the elections in the Cook Islands at the invitation of New Zealand, was adopted on 18 February without formal objection.

Reservations on the procedure followed in this instance and on the question of avoiding precedents for the future were entered variously

by the USSR (in a written statement dated 16 February 1965), by Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States (in written statements dated 18 February 1965 submitted after approval of the resolution) and by France (in a written statement dated 5 March 1965). (For further details, see footnote 72 and p. 427.)

The President, in declaring the resolution adopted, stated that this had been done subject to the USSR's reservations.⁷²

⁶⁷ In a report of 3 March 1965, transmitting to the Assembly the cost estimates for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) during 1965, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that those Governments which had supported UNEF financially in the past would continue to do so and would make advance payments towards UNEF's expenses in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for the financial year 1964, pending decisions by the Assembly on the level of appropriations and scale of assessments for 1965. While recognizing that the procedures adopted at the nineteenth session had precluded the Assembly from considering and approving the cost estimates for 1965, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that Member States would weigh the serious consequences that would be likely to follow if, for financial reasons, UNEF had to be drastically reduced or withdrawn altogether.

⁶⁸ See p. 46 above.

⁶⁹ After the Assembly had recessed, by letters dated 23 and 27 February 1965, respectively, the Permanent Representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR expressed their agreement with the reservations made by the representatives of Hungary and of the USSR on 18 February. The representative of the Byelorussian SSR said that his Government would not take part in financing the expenses of measures adopted in contravention of the Charter, such as the United Nations Bond Issue, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), the United Nations Field Service, UNEF and ONUC.

In a letter dated 4 March 1965, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic stated that, as the resolution on interim financial arrangements made no distinction between the regular budget for 1965 and the special accounts (i.e., for UNEF and ONUC), his Government would like to place on record that its concurrence in the resolution did not affect its position concerning special accounts.

⁷⁰ See p. 46 above.

⁷¹ See p. 427 below.

⁷² In letters dated 18 February 1965, submitted after approval of the resolution, certain other reservations were entered by Australia, the United Kingdom and

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
OF WHOLE QUESTION OF
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Introducing the draft resolution on a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, the President stated that during the previous several weeks, he and the Secretary-General had been in close consultation with almost every delegation, through the various groups in the Assembly, and both of them felt there was a consensus on the establishment of the Special Committee referred to in the draft resolution. While exact points of wording might have dissatisfied one or another delegation, the exhaustive consultations over a period of weeks had revealed that the formulation contained in the draft represented the widest area of agreement and support in the Assembly. The President therefore appealed to all Members, despite their reservations, to accept the draft resolution and declared that he hoped to announce the composition of the Special Committee within a few days.

The Assembly eventually adopted the text without objection as resolution 2006 (XIX).

By the first operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) invited the Secretary-General and the President of the Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to make arrangements for and to undertake appropriate consultations on the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization; (2) authorized the President of the Assembly to establish a Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations, under the chairmanship of the President and with the collaboration of the Secretary-General, the composition of which would be announced by the President after appropriate consultations;⁷³ (3) instructed the Special Committee, taking into account the consultations envisaged in the first operative paragraph, to undertake as soon as possible a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization; and (4) requested the Special Committee to submit a report to the Assembly as soon as possible

and not later than 15 June 1965. (For full text of resolution 2006 (XIX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STATUS OF AGENDA OF NINETEENTH SESSION

The final matter taken up by the Assembly related to a note by the President, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General, on the status of the agenda of the nineteenth session.

By the close of the meeting of 18 February, the first paragraph of the note stated, the Assembly would have dealt, in whole or in part, with certain listed items on the provisional

the United States. They declared that the procedures to be followed in this case did not constitute a precedent for the future.

The United Nations supervision, it was noted, was being exercised at the request of the Administering Authority, and it was stated that the circumstances of this case did not constitute a precedent by which administering authorities needed to be guided in similar cases elsewhere. In a letter dated 5 March 1965, France entered a similar reservation.

On 26 February 1965, the President announced that the following 33 States had agreed to serve on the Committee: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In a letter dated 26 February 1965, Morocco protested to the President against the procedures followed in the African Group for selecting its candidates to serve on the Committee. The President forwarded this protest to the Chairman of the African Group.

In a letter dated 1 March 1965, China protested against its exclusion from membership in the Committee to which it considered itself entitled as a permanent member of the Security Council, the fifth largest contributor to the United Nations budget and a member of the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations. The letter stated that it was common knowledge that the USSR had objected to China serving on the Committee, and to yield to such blackmail was to encourage recalcitrance at the expense of a loyal Member State. The exclusion of China cast a shadow on the impartiality of the office of the President. On 5 March 1965, the President replied by letter that all Member States could not serve on the Committee and the final composition had been reached on the basis of the greatest common measure of agreement after protracted negotiations. In such circumstances, it was inaccurate and unfair to call the impartiality of the President into question.

agenda, which could therefore be considered as having been included in the agenda of the nineteenth session. These were as follows:

Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Venezuela
Minute of silent prayer or meditation
Credentials of representatives to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly; (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
Election of the President
Adoption of the agenda
General Debate
Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council
Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council
Admission of new Members to the United Nations
Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations programmes of technical co-operation; (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964
Budget estimates for the financial year 1965
Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly
Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
United Nations International School

The President then drew attention, in the second paragraph of the note, to the fact that it was customary at every session for the Assembly to take note of certain recurring items, and he proposed that, in accordance with this procedure, the Assembly take note of the reports under the following items:

Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
Report of the Security Council

The third paragraph of the President's note drew attention to certain reports submitted in connexion with the following items on the provisional agenda:

Report of the Economic and Social Council
Report of the Trusteeship Council
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Report of the Committee on the International Co-operation year
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Question of general and complete disarmament
Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons
Urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests
International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space
The Korean question
Effects of atomic radiation
The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
The Question of Oman

When, at the Assembly's meeting on 18 February, he introduced the paragraph in his note listing these items, the President suggested that, although the Assembly had not been able to discuss the reports concerned, it should, for the purpose of its records, note that they had been received and that bodies with continuing functions should carry on their work in 1965, subject to agreed budgetary limits for that year.

The President's note also indicated that, when the Assembly had received the report of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations and was thereafter able to reconvene, all the items of the provisional agenda which had not been completely disposed of would be regarded as remaining before the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, for such action as the Assembly might wish to take. In so far as the nineteenth session might not be able to consider fully all matters on its agenda for that session, the Secretary-General would include in the agenda of the twentieth session all such items falling under standing statutory requirements or specific General Assembly resolutions. As regards items submitted by Member States to the nineteenth session, if these were not disposed of at the resumed nineteenth session, the States concerned might wish to re-submit them to the twentieth session.

The proposals of the President, as set out in his note, were adopted without objection.

Subsequently, a few delegations entered reservations with respect to certain items mentioned in the note.

Thus, the representative of the USSR said, with respect to the Korean question, that the USSR had objected and continued to object to the creation and activities of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). The

unification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves and UNCURK had been openly used to disguise the continuing occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and to the support of despotic régimes in that part of the country.

The representative of South Africa stated that he wished it to be placed on record that his delegation did not participate in the decision of the Assembly with respect to the item in that paragraph of the President's note concerning the South African Government's policies of apartheid. The position of his Government on the legality of this item, he said, had been fully stated in the past and was contained in the records of the United Nations.

STATEMENTS BY USSR AND UNITED STATES

In addition to expressing reservations to certain agenda items, as indicated above, the USSR representative commented, at the end of the meeting of 18 February, on the statement made by the United States representative regarding the procedural vote taken at that meeting.⁷⁴ This statement indicated that the United States purported to arrogate to itself the right to dictate the procedures which the Assembly should follow, the USSR representative said. Such a situation was intolerable in an Organization composed of sovereign and equal States.

Commenting on the statement by the representative of the United States on Article 19 of the Charter, the USSR representative repeated his delegation's view that there was no legal obligation to meet the costs of UNEF and ONUC, which had been illegally conducted, and, furthermore, that Article 19 applied only to arrears in the regular budget and had no relevance to the financing of peace-keeping operations. The USSR, he said, had no intention of assuming political, financial or any other responsibility for the aggressive expeditions of the colonialists in Africa.

The delegations of the USSR and those of the other socialist countries, he added, had done everything they could, at the nineteenth session, to overcome the difficulties facing the Assembly and to normalize its work.

The USSR, he stated, had accepted the compromise solution advanced by the African-

Asian countries on 30 December 1964. The essence of that proposal had been that the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter would not be raised and the financial difficulties of the Organization would be solved by means of voluntary contributions, without prejudice to positions of principle. The USSR, he declared, had accepted this proposal in all its details, including a provision that the highly developed countries should make substantial voluntary contributions.

The USSR delegation, he went on to say, had taken a very great step towards reaching a reasonable compromise and had shown its friendship with the countries of Africa and Asia, in accepting all parts of a plan that was not without contradictions and difficulties. The main objective, in agreeing to the plan, had been to ensure that there would be firm guarantees against applying Article 19 of the Charter for provocative aims and that the Assembly could promptly return to normal procedures. Some powers, however, had rejected the African-Asian proposal and were thus responsible for the present situation. Consequently, attempts to place the USSR and the United States on the same plane as regards the present impasse were ludicrous.

The USSR representative then expressed the hope that the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations would find a solution and that the United Nations would be strengthened through strict adherence to the Charter.

Exercising his right of reply, the representative of the United States said that his delegation had not attempted to dictate the procedures of the Assembly, as was proven by the fact that all the Members of the Assembly had agreed to those procedures. The USSR representative had repeated the position of his delegation on the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter, although the present purpose had been to avoid a debate on that Article and the consequent confrontation. It was for this reason that the United States had agreed to a procedural vote without insisting upon a ruling by the President on who was eligible to vote. In these circumstances, it was regrettable that the USSR representative had not earlier expressed his objec-

⁷⁴ See pp. 43-44 above.

tion to the United States agreement to a procedural vote. It was particularly unfortunate, the representative of the United States declared, that the USSR had ended the Assembly by a rigid, non-compromising reaffirmation of its rejection of the peace-keeping powers of the Assembly.

In reply, the USSR representative said that the repetition of groundless arguments by the United States would not make them prevail over the express provisions of the Charter. The USSR, he declared, had always met its financial obligations under the Charter. What was now involved was not a matter of a few dollars illegally spent some time ago but a matter of principle, some States wishing to impose violations of the Charter on the Assembly so that the colonialists could continue to use the United Nations for their own interest.

At the conclusion of the USSR statement, the President declared that, unless the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations submitted a report requiring immediate action, the Assembly would stand adjourned until 1 September 1965.

COMMENTS DURING GENERAL DEBATE RELATING TO DIFFERENCES OVER PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND THEIR FINANCING

The procedures followed by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, in order to avoid a confrontation over the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter, have been described above.

Most delegations also made observations in the course of General Debate in the earlier part of the session about the issue of peace-keeping operations and their financing. In many instances, these remarks were of a general character, having in mind the attempts to reach a solution in negotiations conducted outside the field of public debate.

The following pages briefly outline some of the general comments which were made and some of the more specific remarks on the competence of United Nations organs to undertake and finance peace-keeping operations and on some of the suggested solutions to the problems facing the Organization with respect to peace-keeping operations.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The General Debate at the Assembly's nineteenth session, revealed widespread concern over the situation in which the United Nations found itself.

Although it was considered fortunate by a number of speakers that a confrontation over the application of Article 19 of the Charter had been avoided at the opening of the nineteenth session, thanks to the co-operation of the States most concerned and other Member States, they stressed the need to recognize that the Organization was faced by possibly the most serious crisis to arise in the 19 years of its existence. The crisis, it was generally agreed, was much more than one of a financial nature. It was a crisis which touched upon the whole conception of the United Nations as a custodian of international peace and security, arising out of differing views on the role of the Organization and the respective functions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

The Organization, it was pointed out, had survived many dangerous and difficult situations in the past, and every effort should be made to find a generally acceptable solution to the present difficulties. Such a solution should be consonant with the provisions of the Charter and should be aimed at strengthening the United Nations as the best hope of mankind for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Many delegations expressed their thanks to the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, and the chairman of the African-Asian group, for their efforts, in private consultations, to seek solutions which would, in the first place, avoid a confrontation and, in the second place, establish peace-keeping operations on a more satisfactory basis.

Also expressed was the view that the time had come to find a firm and agreed basis for the conduct of peace-keeping operations, for defining the relative responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, and for assuring that adequate financing would be available for peace-keeping operations. The ad hoc solutions which had been adopted in

the past in these respects were said to be no longer adequate or feasible. A firm agreement on the points at issue was necessary with respect both to the future, if the Organization were to be strengthened, and to the past, if the financial solvency of the United Nations were to be restored. Some delegations stressed that the only possible solutions were ones which accorded fully with the provisions of the Charter and which did not seek to by-pass these provisions. The hope was generally expressed that the solution would be a timely one, permitting an early return by the Assembly to normal procedures. A prolonged period of inaction, it was warned, might destroy public confidence in the Organization. An urgent solution was called for in a year which would see the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and which had been designated as the International Co-operation Year.

Many delegations considered that a confrontation over Article 19 of the Charter, whatever the outcome, would gravely weaken the Organization, and it should therefore be avoided. Various representatives expressed the belief that no Member State would wish to accept the responsibility of bringing about the disintegration of the United Nations.

Appeals were directed by many speakers to the powers principally concerned to reach agreement on the basis of compromise and mutual concessions, which was described as the basis on which the Charter had been drafted and which was regarded as the only possibility for the effective functioning of the Organization.

Various views were expressed on the situation which would arise if the Assembly were eventually to face the issue of the applicability of Article 19.

On the one hand, it was pointed out that, while all Members were under a duty to ensure that the United Nations could meet its commitments, there could be no support for any action, no matter how well intended, which would threaten the survival of the United Nations through depriving certain great powers and other States of their vote. To deprive the USSR of its vote would be to create a fatal disequilibrium in the United Nations which could not survive without the USSR or the United States. What was required was a political

solution, which would not raise the question of the applicability of Article 19. It was also stated that Article 19 applied only to arrears in contributions to the regular budget, and not to the financing of peace-keeping operations.

On the other hand, it was stated that the Assembly must stand firm in its right to impose financial assessments. If Article 19 of the Charter could be ignored, all the other Articles of the Charter would be ignored. Even if Article 19 had not been written into the Charter, a State, upon becoming a Member of the United Nations, must be considered as undertaking to contribute in supplying the Organization with the means to accomplish its aims. If all other efforts failed, and a confrontation could not be avoided, delegations would have no alternative other than to uphold the application of the Charter provisions.

Many delegations stressed that the entire membership had a role to play and an interest in seeking a solution to the existing crisis. The smaller powers, it was pointed out, were not merely passive witnesses of great power quarrels but were present in the Assembly to participate in reaching a solution. In the crisis which had developed over Article 19 of the Charter, the small and medium powers were in a better position to look at the issue impartially and to advise and to conciliate in reaching a solution. It was the small States which had the keenest interest in seeing the Organization overcome the present difficulties. It was the small powers, and not the great powers, which needed the United Nations both for their protection and assistance and as the only body capable of preserving peace and contributing to the solution of the numerous difficulties facing mankind.

AUTHORITY OF SECURITY COUNCIL
AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TO UNDERTAKE AND FINANCE
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In the course of their interventions in the General Debate, a number of delegations placed on record their views as to whether the General Assembly could authorize and finance peace-keeping operations or as to whether sole competence, in these respects, resided in the Security Council.

Among those delegations which affirmed the right of the Assembly to undertake peace-keeping operations when the Security Council had demonstrated its inability to act through the exercise of the veto, and which upheld the budgetary powers of the Organization in respect to all such operations, were those of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Among those which expressly supported the view that only the Security Council had the competence to decide matters relating to the establishment, conduct and financing of peace-keeping operations were the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, Uganda and the USSR.

The arguments advanced in support of these different points of view were essentially similar to those put forward in the various memoranda on the financial crisis circulated during 1964 and in the discussions in the 21-member Working Group on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations. These arguments are therefore outlined here only in very summary form.

Some Members—including Australia, Canada, Brazil, Denmark and New Zealand—which supported the right of the Assembly to authorize peace-keeping operations, stressed that the operations in question were essentially different in nature from the enforcement action which might be undertaken by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. Such operations, New Zealand stated, were undertaken not to impose a view but to preserve peaceful conditions at the request or with the consent of the host State or States. According to Brazil,⁷⁵ the function of United Nations forces in such operations was not to repel aggressors but to prevent, by their presence, the outbreak of armed warfare and to ensure respect for the cessation of hostilities.

Most Members who were expressly in favour of the rights of the Assembly in authorizing and financing peace-keeping operations—among them: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Haiti, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, New Zealand,

Niger, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago—stressed the principle of collective responsibility of all Member States for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Brazil pointed out that the United Nations was a democratic organization, where rights and obligations were the same for all. Ethiopia declared that the effective functioning of the Organization was the collective responsibility of the entire membership.

In the opinion of Canada, a logical consequence of collective security was the rule that the cost of peace-keeping must be shared equitably by all, with due regard to their relative capacity to contribute; this principle was inherent in the Charter and had been confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962 on "Certain Expenses of the United Nations."⁷⁶ The Court's opinion was also cited with approval by a number of other delegations, including Haiti, New Zealand, Niger, the United Kingdom, the United States and others. Paraguay and Peru, while supporting the principle of collective security, emphasized that the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses should give weight to all relevant factors, including the special responsibilities of the great powers. A similar view on the apportionment of expenses was expressed by Spain.

Ireland declared that the power of assessment conferred on the General Assembly by Article 17 of the Charter had been intended to permit the Assembly, by two-thirds vote, to act as a counterweight to the Security Council and to permit certain States not to meet their obligations would destroy the Organization. Sharing this view, the United Kingdom said that if the settlement of the present dispute involved destroying the financial foundation of the Organization, it was too high a price to pay. Jamaica considered it only proper that the Assembly, as the one organ representative of the entire membership, should be vested with the sole right to levy assessments and found it difficult to believe that the Organization could be strengthened by depriving the Assembly of this vital Charter-given power.

⁷⁵ See also p. 55, below.

⁷⁶ For details, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 473-77.

The United States, too, considered that the powers of assessment, including such powers for peace-keeping operations, had been vested in the Assembly when the Charter was drafted at San Francisco (in 1945). Since 1947, peace-keeping operations, such as UNTSO (the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine) and the United Nations military observer group in Kashmir, had been financed as mandatory assessments under Article 17, and for some 10 years no State had refused to pay, as certain Members now sought to do. The Assembly's most important prerogative might well be its power of assessment, a power which was now being challenged. The United States continued to support the Assembly's right to assess the membership for the expenses of the Organization. While recognizing the primacy of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, the United States maintained the residual right of the Assembly to deal with such questions if the Security Council failed to do so. The United States was prepared to agree to procedural changes and improved working procedures, but it could not challenge the basic law of the Charter.

Expressing a contrary point of view, the USSR said that, in the past, certain States had thought they might get away with violations of the Charter through voting in the Assembly for the establishment of United Nations forces in circumvention of the Security Council. The co-operation of States in the United Nations should not be determined by considerations of the moment, which might prompt immature decisions; the basis of co-operation should correspond to the lofty principles and aims of the Charter. The USSR was against a State or small group of States treating the United Nations almost as an affiliate. The USSR had put forward proposals for strengthening the Organization, including the carrying out and financing of peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter. If the Charter were followed, many of the Organization's difficulties in the past would vanish.

Similar views were expressed, among others, by the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolia. Citing Article 46 of the Charter, to the effect that "plans for the ap-

plication of armed force shall be made by the Security Council...", the representative of Hungary said that, by foregoing the implementation of this Article, certain Western powers wanted once again to turn the Organization into an instrument of colonialist and neo-colonialist powers in the service of their aspiration of regaining world domination. As far as special United Nations services were concerned, he added, Indonesia and the Netherlands had set an illuminating example when they had jointly financed the costs of United Nations action with respect to the settlement of the West Irian problem.

The representative of Cambodia said his delegation shared the French and USSR viewpoints in regard to what he described as the illegal expenses which the United States was trying to force all Member States to pay, and his Government would not meet such expenses which should be borne only by the aggressors in each particular situation.

Bulgaria and the Ukrainian SSR held similar views on the financial responsibility for peace-keeping operations.

So did the representative of Albania who observed that, as was well known, United Nations forces had been established in the past and had served objectives diametrically opposed to those of the Charter and of the sovereign rights of peoples.

The representative of Bulgaria stated that attempts were being made, in the name of collective security, to exonerate the aggressors at the expense of the Organization, while, on the other hand, infringements of the Charter, in the form of the transfer of the Security Council's powers to the General Assembly were being presented as an expression of a necessary flexibility. In the opinion of the representative of the Ukrainian SSR, both within the Organization and outside it, the United States was using various forms of pressure to induce the Assembly to adopt a viewpoint which was in flagrant opposition to the Charter.

Uganda maintained that it was the clear intention of the founders of the United Nations that the Security Council should be the key organ in the preservation of peace and the sole depositary of international security. Having vested this responsibility in the Council, it had.

been rendered ineffective at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 by the establishment of the veto. Instead of amending the Charter,⁷⁷ by abolition of the veto, attempts had in the past been made to bypass the Council and to give the Assembly and the Secretary-General powers not envisaged in the Charter. The Assembly was expressly enjoined to refer to the Council any questions of a peace-keeping nature on which action was necessary, and no provision was made in the Charter to meet the situation where the Council was either unable or unwilling to act. The present controversy had its roots in the vague and unworkable provisions of the Charter.

It was South Africa's opinion that the Charter provided the proper means for its amendment. Any other attempted form of amendment, as well as any tendency to give the Charter meanings other than those which its authors originally had in mind, must necessarily be *ultra vires*. The growing practice of amending the Charter by a process of interpretation in order to achieve aims not initially provided for was legally unacceptable and, stressed South Africa, must be avoided if the Organization were to remain a legitimate instrument in world affairs.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER TO MAKE NEW PROVISIONS FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In the course of the General Debate, the representative of Brazil suggested that consideration might be given to amending the Charter by addition of a new Chapter on peace-keeping operations of the nature of UNEF, ONUC and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Operations of this kind had not been foreseen at the time the Charter had been prepared. Realities of international life, however, had demonstrated the need for them, and they had become a powerful tool in the achievement of the aims of the Organization. They were much more than a simple unit of observers and much less than an international army punishing or repelling aggressors. The objectives of these Forces had not been ordinary military objectives; they had been stationed in the areas concerned only with the consent of the sovereign local authority in the area in

which they operated and with the aim of assuring the maintenance of conditions of peace which would pave the way for the necessary political solutions. Such peace-keeping operations had emerged as a new and vigorous concept, altogether different from the enforcement measures contemplated in Chapter VII of the Charter. As a living instrument, the Charter was not incompatible with this development, but the difficulties which had arisen, of which financing was only one aspect, seemed to indicate this new concept should be incorporated into the Charter as soon as possible, perhaps in the form of a new Chapter entitled "Peace-Keeping Operations," to appear between the present Chapters VI (dealing with "Pacific Settlement of Disputes") and VII (dealing with "Action with respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression").⁷⁸

The new Chapter, said the representative of Brazil, might provide that peace-keeping operations would be conducted on the territory of one or more States only at the request or with the consent of the State or States concerned, by military contingents designated in advance and supplied, preferably by small and medium powers, with the sole objective of preserving peaceful conditions and not on undertaking enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter. The new Chapter could provide in more precise terms for financing both peace-keeping and coercive operations.

The representative of Brazil recognized the difficulties involved in getting the Charter amended, but, he stated, the gravity of the problems facing the United Nations was such that global political and constitutional solutions had to be considered.

Attention was also drawn to such difficulties by the representative of Malaysia, who was of the view that the process of Charter amendment was too painfully long to be of immediate relevance, and that, while it might provide for the future, it would not solve the problems relating to past operations.

The possibility of amending the Charter with respect to peace-keeping operations was also

⁷⁷ See also pp. 55-56 below.

⁷⁸ For texts of Chapters VI and VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

commented on by a number of other representatives in the course of the General Debate, including those of Australia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Spain, Tunisia and Uganda. Many of them commented favourably upon Brazil's suggestions, which, in the opinion of Paraguay's representative, represented a step forward.

The representatives of Australia, Israel and New Zealand, as did the representative of Brazil, stressed that, with respect to the peace-keeping operations in question, a new area of international responsibility had grown up which fell short of enforcement under Chapter VII but went beyond conciliation in Chapter VI.

The representatives of Australia and New Zealand pointed out that, while their Governments had supported and contributed to previous peace-keeping operations—which had evolved in accordance with Charter principles—express provision for them in the Charter, by way of amendments, might well be desirable. The representative of Australia discussed the possible contents of a new Chapter on Peace-Keeping; in addition to advancing suggestions similar to those made by Brazil on the tasks and nature of peace-keeping forces, he thought the Chapter might contain provisions to enable the General Assembly to bring the force of world opinion to bear on a law breaker, and might possibly contain new provisions on conciliation procedures to bring about final settlements. The representative of New Zealand stressed that, if Charter amendments were contemplated, agreement must be reached on financing peace-keeping operations, in line with the basic principle of the collective responsibility of all Member States for the maintenance of international peace and security, with due regard to the capacity of each Member State in determining the scale of its contribution. The representative of Israel stressed the need to find an interim solution before a possible long-term solution, through Charter amendment, could be worked out.

The representatives of Jamaica and Tunisia thought that, in view of the fundamental differences of Charter interpretation which had arisen, an attempt should be made immediately to find agreed solutions to embody in Charter amendments. In this context, the representative

of Jamaica referred to the possibility of convening a general conference to review the Charter.

The representative of Uganda, as already indicated,⁷⁹ said that the present financial dispute had arisen because of the vague nature of the Charter provisions on financing peace-keeping operations. The Charter should be amended through abolition of the veto and the Military Staff Committee should be rendered immediately effective. The representative of Pakistan declared that the authority of the United Nations would only be enhanced if it kept closely to the provisions of the Charter, until suitable agreement could be reached to amend those provisions.

CONCLUSION OF SPECIAL AGREEMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 43 OF CHARTER TO MAKE ARMED FORCES AVAILABLE TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Several representatives also commented on the proposals regarding United Nations Forces contained in the USSR memorandum of 10 July 1964, and, in particular, the suggestion⁸⁰ that it would be desirable for the Security Council to conclude with Member States the Special Agreements provided for in Article 43 of the Charter⁸¹ for making armed forces, facilities and assistance available to the Council.

Recalling his Government's proposals, the USSR representative said that many difficulties which the United Nations had in the past faced would vanish if the Organization's activities and tasks, including peace-keeping operations, were approached, as the USSR had suggested, in conformity with the Charter.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland expressed their full support for the USSR proposals, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia stating further that their Governments were ready to make contingents of their forces available to the Security Council and, for this purpose, to conclude agreements with the Council under Article 43 of the Charter.

Other representatives, including those of Denmark, Jamaica, Somalia and Turkey, who

⁷⁹ See above, pp. 54-55.

⁸⁰ See above, p. 16.

⁸¹ For text, see APPENDIX II.

favoured the early establishment of permanent peace-keeping machinery, also referred to the conclusion of agreements under Article 43 as a means to this end.

Thus, the representative of Somalia considered that peace-keeping operations had been set up in a haphazard and piecemeal fashion in the past and that the time had now come for the Security Council to take the initiative in negotiating the agreements provided for in Article 43 of the Charter.

The representatives of Jamaica and Turkey, while holding similar views, considered nevertheless, that the residual peace-keeping powers of the General Assembly must be maintained.

The representative of Japan thought that the USSR proposal regarding Article 43 of the Charter should be carefully noted and found it gratifying that the establishment of permanent United Nations forces was now being seriously discussed. However, the USSR proposal gave rise to a number of serious problems, he noted, as it was based on the principle of the exclusive competence of the Security Council in all matters relating to (United Nations forces, including their financing, and it sought to impose the troika system on the command of United Nations forces. While due regard should be paid to the primary responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly should be able to act if the Security Council, through exercise of the veto, was unable to perform its functions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL STAND-BY CONTINGENTS FOR SERVICE WITH UNITED NATIONS

In the course of the General Debate, and within the context of their remarks on peace-keeping operations, a number of delegations referred to the establishment by certain States, including Canada and some Scandinavian countries, of stand-by contingents within their national forces for service, upon request, with the United Nations. Reference was also made, in this respect, to the meetings convened by the Government of Canada in November 1964, and composed of States which had previously contributed to United Nations peace-keeping forces, to review the results of their experience.⁸²

The representatives of Canada, Denmark, Iran and New Zealand stated that their Governments already maintained, or had decided in principle to maintain, national stand-by contingents for service, upon request, with duly authorized peace-keeping operations. The representative of Sweden said that his Government had undertaken certain military and technical preparations to enable Sweden to respond quickly and effectively if again asked to take part in a United Nations peace-keeping activity. The representative of Denmark stressed that the stand-by force set up by his Government was for service with operations such as UNEF, ONUC and UNFICYP, undertaken, under Chapter VI of the Charter, with the consent of the State in which the forces were stationed, and not for use as part of enforcement measures by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against the will of the State concerned.

General support for the concept of national stand-by forces for United Nations service, and for the initiative of Canada in convening a meeting to discuss past experience, was expressed, among other things, by the representatives of Greece, Iran, Japan, Paraguay and Turkey.

The representatives of Canada and Denmark briefly described the meetings convened in Ottawa, Canada, in November 1964. The representative of Canada said that his Government attached the highest importance to the concept of peace-keeping and that its evolution, as distinct from enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, afforded the most significant example of the validity of the United Nations. Canada had participated in all peace-keeping operations since 1948. Because of the importance it attached to such operations, the Canadian Government had convened a Conference in Ottawa in November 1964, which was attended by representatives from 23 countries, for the purpose of taking stock of the practical experience which had been gained in past peace-keeping operations. The conference had not been intended to, and had not produced, formal conclusions or charted any future course for collective action. It had,

⁸² See p. 7 above for written comments by Czechoslovakia concerning these meetings.

none the less, done something to improve the capacity of the participating countries to respond more effectively and more rationally to future appeals by the United Nations. The representative of Denmark said that the sole purpose of the Ottawa meeting had been to

enable people who had been on active United Nations service to exchange experience on their practical and technical work in the field for the mutual benefit of the individual countries concerned in their build-up of United Nations stand-by forces.

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RESOLUTION 2004(XIX), as submitted by President of Assembly, A/L.456, adopted by Assembly without objection on 18 February 1965, plenary meeting 1330.

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(For details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 427-28.)

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

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RESOLUTION 2006(XIX), as proposed by President of Assembly, A/L.461/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly without objection on 18 February 1965, meeting 1330.

"The General Assembly,

"Concerned at the situation at its nineteenth session,

"Deeply anxious to resolve urgently the problems which have arisen at that session, so as to enable the Organization to continue to fulfil its objectives,

"Considering it necessary to ensure as soon as possible the normalization of its work,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to make arrangements for and to undertake appropriate consultations on the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization;

"2. Authorizes the President of the General Assembly to establish a Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly and with the collaboration of the Secretary-General, the composition of which will be announced by the President after appropriate consultations;

"3. Instructs the Special Committee, taking into account the consultations envisaged in paragraph 1 above, to undertake as soon as possible a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization;

"4. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than 15 June 1965."

(The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the above resolution, appointed the members of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations. The Special Committee was accordingly composed of the following United Nations Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.)

A/5900. Note by President of General Assembly.

A/5902. Letter of 1 March 1965 from China.

A/5904. Letter of 1 March 1965 from Morocco.

A/5905. Letter of 5 March 1965 from President of General Assembly to Permanent Representative of China.

A/5909. Letter of 10 March 1965 from President of General Assembly to Deputy Permanent Representative of Morocco.

STATUS OF AGENDA OF NINETEENTH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5884. Status of agenda of nineteenth session. Note by President of General Assembly.

STATEMENTS BY USSR AND UNITED STATES

Plenary Meeting 1330.

COMMENTS DURING GENERAL DEBATE RELATING TO DIFFERENCES OVER PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND THEIR FINANCING

Plenary Meetings 1289, 1290, 1292-1310, 1316-1319, 1321-1323.

CHAPTER II

DISARMAMENT AND RELATED QUESTIONS

THE CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

During 1964, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament reconvened in Geneva, Switzerland, on 21 January, in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in 1963.¹ It held 61 plenary meetings between that date and 17 September with a short recess between 28 April and 9 June 1964.

On 20 December 1961, it will be recalled, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the composition of a Disarmament Committee to consist of the following 18 countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

As in 1962 and 1963, all the members, except France, participated in the work of the Committee.²

During its deliberations in 1964, the Conference continued its consideration of the problem of general and complete disarmament and of various collateral measures aimed at lessening international tension and facilitating general and complete disarmament; it also considered the question of the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests and the question of the convening of a conference for the purpose

of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

A report on the Conference's deliberations between 21 January and 17 September 1964 was submitted to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly.

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Discussion on the question of general and complete disarmament continued to be based on the USSR draft treaty on general and complete disarmament, as amended on 4 February 1964,³ and a United States outline, submitted on 18 April 1962, of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world with the three additions to this outline, submitted on 6 August 1962, 8 August 1962 and 14 August 1963, respectively.

The Conference gave attention to the USSR revised proposal on the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles, as put forward by the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs in the General Assembly on 19 September 1963.⁴ The revised USSR plan (also known as the "nuclear um-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 134, 137, 139-40.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 5.

³ For details of these proposals, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 6-8, and Y.U.N., 1963, p. 121.

⁴ Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 126, 127, 129.

rella" proposal) envisaged the retention of a strictly limited number of inter-continental, anti-missile and anti-aircraft missiles on the territories of the United States and the USSR until the end of the third stage, or the completion of the process, of general and complete disarmament.

The USSR reaffirmed its view that the elimination of a large number of nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage of disarmament was designed to remove the danger of nuclear war at the earliest possible stage of disarmament and to provide equal security for both sides. Conversely, it was argued, the United States plan, which would permit the retention of 70 and 35 per cent of the nuclear delivery vehicles at the end of the first and second stages, respectively, would mean keeping an over-kill capacity with the result that the danger of nuclear war would prevail throughout the disarmament process. The USSR maintained that the doctrine of retaining the present relative balance of armaments—which it regarded as the core of the current United States philosophy on disarmament—was contrary to the objective of achieving equal security through disarmament, as stipulated in the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles, issued by the USSR and the United States on 20 September 1961.⁵ The retention of a limited number of missiles, as put forward in the USSR proposal, represented a minimum deterrent sufficient to guarantee security but not large enough for the launching of a nuclear war.

The United States, supported by Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom, held that the revised USSR plan, while representing a step forward, would rapidly alter the present mixture of conventional and nuclear armaments, and therefore the balance of power, in favour of the USSR. In addition, the verification system embodied in the USSR plan was inadequate for all stages of the disarmament process, as were the provisions for strengthening peace-keeping machinery, all of which violated the provisions of the Joint USSR-United States Statement of Agreed Principles. Further, the USSR plan would raise acute problems, because it linked the "nuclear umbrella" proposal to the USSR plan for the withdrawal of foreign troops and bases in the first stage of disarmament. The

USSR plan would also eliminate those nuclear delivery vehicles on which the Western powers relied more than the USSR, particularly missile-launching submarines. On the other hand, the United States proposal for reducing armaments by a specific percentage in each stage of disarmament⁶ would retain the balance of power and would at the same time safeguard the nuclear deterrent at progressively lower levels as the mainstay of peace.

The United States maintained that its present deterrent represented the minimum necessary for its security. Its requirements, as well as the general military balance, were not determined by numbers alone. Other factors, such as geography, the types, yield and vulnerability of weapons, and variations in concentration of industrial and population centres must also be considered. For these reasons, the United States could not accept the revised USSR plan either in principle or as a basis for negotiation.

In the United Kingdom's opinion, the USSR plan for the elimination of most of the existing nuclear delivery vehicles beginning from the first stage would, taken in combination with other measures in the USSR plan, result in gross imbalance in favour of the USSR. It would not enable the proposed International Disarmament Organization (provided for under both the USSR and the United States plans) to perform its control functions in the first few months of its existence; further, there was not enough confidence among States for such a massive destruction of weapons in the first stage of disarmament.

The basic difference of approach between the United States and the USSR to the question of the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles led some members to suggest that the matter be referred for detailed study to a working group.

Thus, India considered that some progress in the discussion could be made if it were decided that, in principle, the nuclear umbrella proposal were to be viewed favourably; the Eighteen-Nation Committee could then follow this decision by a detailed examination of the plan and might clarify such questions as the

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 19-20.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 6, 7.

number of missiles to be retained and the problem of hidden weapons.

In support of the Indian suggestion, the USSR offered to participate in a working group if the Committee accepted the proposal in principle for a nuclear umbrella, that is, the retention of a minimum number of missiles, as a basis for the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles. In the light of the offer, the various members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee sought an agreement on the terms of reference for the proposed working group.

The USSR, supported by East European members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, specified that the nuclear umbrella concept implied that all nuclear delivery vehicles, except the limited minimal number of those of the nuclear umbrella, must be eliminated from the earliest stage of disarmament. On that basis, the working group could consider the number, types and range of missiles to be retained, their location and questions of control. However, if the working group were to consider the United States proposal for a reduction on a percentage and step-by-step basis, that would result in a repetition of the plenary debate and doom the working group to failure.

The United States, supported by West European members of the Committee and Canada, maintained that the objective of the working group was to consider the question of eliminating nuclear delivery vehicles; it should, therefore, consider all relevant proposals, including the United States proposal for a reduction on a percentage basis. It suggested that the group's terms of reference should be such as to examine the reduction of agreed levels of nuclear delivery vehicles throughout the disarmament process with elimination of all other nuclear delivery vehicles at the earliest practicable time, consistent with the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles.

Other countries—in particular, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic—favoured flexible but clear terms of reference for the working group and supported in general the reduction of existing nuclear delivery vehicles to the lowest possible level and at the earliest practicable time.

India was of the view that while disarmament must take place on the basis of the Joint

Statement of Agreed Principles, the first stage, or the earliest possible stage, of disarmament must be one which provided for a substantial and striking reduction of armaments.

With a view to breaking the deadlock, Sweden suggested two alternative proposals. It first proposed that the working group should initially consider the nature of the nuclear shield to be retained in the third stage and then study the ways of early destruction of the delivery vehicles. Subsequently, Sweden suggested that a preliminary working group be established with a limited mandate, such as that of establishing a catalogue of questions to be examined by the main working group.

The Swedish suggestions were favoured by the United States, but the USSR considered that, in the light of the substantial differences, a preliminary group would not be in a position to provide any solution.

The United Arab Republic suggested that the working group could, without specific terms of reference, consider a working plan that might include reaffirmation of the principle of the elimination and cessation of production of nuclear weapons at the earliest practicable stage, in accordance with the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles.

The Committee reached no decision on the question of terms of reference of the working group.

COLLATERAL MEASURES

Consideration of collateral measures at the 1964 meetings of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament centred primarily on proposals submitted by the USSR and the United States.

The United States, in a message of 21 January from President Johnson, proposed five major types of points for potential agreement: (1) prohibition of threat or use of force, directly or indirectly; (2) a verified freeze of the number and characteristics of strategic nuclear offensive and defensive vehicles; (3) a verified agreement to halt all production of fissionable materials for weapons use; (4) further reduction of the danger of war by accident, miscalculation or surprise attack; (5) non-dissemination of nuclear weapons.

The USSR, in a memorandum of 28 January

proposed the following measures: (1) withdrawal of foreign troops from territories of other countries; (2) reduction of the total numbers of the armed forces of States; (3) reduction of military budgets; (4) conclusion of a non-aggression pact between parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Treaty countries; (5) establishment of denuclearized zones; (6) prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons; (7) measures to prevent surprise attack; (8) elimination of bomber aircraft; (9) prohibition of underground nuclear tests.

On 14 September, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic (referred to as the "non-aligned" members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee) submitted memoranda containing a brief résumé of the suggestions and proposals made by each delegation on collateral measures and general and complete disarmament.

VERIFIED FREEZE ON

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES

The United States proposed a verified freeze on the number and characteristics of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear delivery vehicles. The immediate purpose of a freeze on the number of such vehicles, it was pointed out, was to maintain the quantities of strategic nuclear vehicles held by the East and the West at constant levels. The objective of a freeze on characteristics was to prevent the development and deployment of strategic delivery vehicles of a significantly new type.

The United States indicated that the vehicles affected should include: (1) ground-based surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 5,000 kilometres or more with launching facilities, and sea-based surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 100 kilometres or more with their launchers; (2) strategic bombers with an empty weight of 40,000 kilogrammes or more, together with their associated air-to-surface missiles with a range of 100 kilometres or more; (3) ground-based surface-to-surface missiles with a range of between 1,000 and 5,000 kilometres with their launching facilities; (4) strategic bombers with an empty weight of between 25,000 and 40,000 kilogrammes with any associated air-to-surface missiles with

a range of 100 kilometres or greater; and (5) strategic anti-missile systems with associated launching facilities. A workable and acceptable definition of "anti-missile systems" would be formulated after further technical discussions.

Production of new types of armaments within these groups would be prohibited. Allowance would be made for the production of missiles as replacement for those used for peaceful purposes and for testing, on a one-for-one basis.

As to verification, it would be less onerous than that for general disarmament, concentrating only on the monitoring of critical production steps, replacement and launchings. An adequate verification system should include: continuing inspection of declared facilities; specified number of inspections per year to check undeclared locations for possible prohibited activities; stationing of observers to verify all space launchings and all allowed missile firings; and observation of destruction of vehicles and of launchers being replaced. It would not, however, extend to verification of levels of deployment of existing armaments.

Under this United States proposal, initially, only the United States and the USSR needed to participate in the treaty for the freeze, although other countries, if they so wished, could also become original parties to it. Like the Moscow Partial Test-Ban Treaty, it should provide for a right of withdrawal under specified conditions.

The USSR opposed the proposal for a freeze, arguing that it was not a disarmament measure, as it would retain all existing delivery means and keep the present over-kill capacity of the United States. Nor would it prevent further production of Polaris missiles or the establishment of the proposed NATO multilateral nuclear force (MLF). It would not affect existing and future supply of many modern types of rockets to West Germany. It would not stop United Kingdom forces from obtaining Polaris missiles, and it would not halt all production of strategic missiles or of tactical nuclear weapons, nor of modern bombers, chemical and bacterial weapons and conventional arms. Furthermore, the freeze would apply only to strategic weapons, thus allowing the United States to perfect its tactical weapons. As it would only apply to the United States and the

USSR, it would therefore leave the United Kingdom, France and West Germany free to continue to engage in the arms race. On the other hand, it would, among other things, allow the United States to complete presently announced plans to increase its strategic forces; enable it, while freezing the number of its inter-continental ballistic missiles (of which there was an over-supply), to increase its potential in short- and medium-range missiles, especially mobile rockets, which, together with the Polaris missile, could become the basis of future United States strategy and provide control without disarmament.

Comments from non-aligned members of the Committee were mainly directed at the possibility of reconciling differences in approach between the United States and the USSR and of linking the proposal for a freeze with some other collateral measures before the Committee, such as, for instance, the non-proliferation of, and a freeze on, the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Consideration of the question of reducing military budgets centred on the USSR proposal that States reduce their military budgets by between 10 and 15 per cent. The USSR maintained that it was feasible to implement the measure in the light of the favourable pre-conditions created by the unilateral reductions of military expenditures for 1964 announced by the USSR and the United States Governments. The proposal would apply to all countries and do away with arguments about balance of power, and would, thus, represent the disarmament measure upon which agreement could most easily be reached.

The United States maintained that, while the USSR proposal looked simple, it was in fact one of the most complex matters before the Conference; before any action could be taken on the USSR proposal, the Conference must know more about military expenditures and how they could be verified.

Concern about the need for verification was also expressed by the United Kingdom and Canada, which, together with Sweden, stressed the need for considering, through a technical working group, the comparability of budget

components of various countries and the question of verifying expenditures.

In response to objections of West European members of the Committee, Canada and the United States, the USSR proposed that a more limited measure be agreed upon, consisting in a declaration of expression of intention by all members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue a reduction in their military budgets and an appeal to other States to do the same.

However, the USSR was willing to consider the questions of a detailed study only after the principle of reducing military budgets by between 10 and 15 per cent had been agreed upon.

Another aspect of the problem was stressed by Brazil, which tabled a working paper calling for an agreement on the use of savings on military budgets for assisting under-developed countries. It recommended that: all Governments should reduce their military budgets along the lines of reductions effected by the USSR and the United States; a sum—of not less than 20 per cent of the reductions so effected by all countries—should be credited to an international conversion and economic development fund; and a working group should be established immediately to study the problem and to make recommendations about the proposed conversion and development fund.

NON-DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

All members of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee were agreed on the need for an early agreement on the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons; they were generally of the view that such an agreement could be based on a General Assembly resolution of 4 December 1961 on preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.⁷

The main problem centred on the disagreement between the United States and the USSR on the compatibility of the multilateral nuclear force (MLF), which the United States had proposed for NATO (consisting of surface ships equipped with Polaris missiles capable of

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 31, text of resolution 1665 (XVI).

delivering nuclear warheads), with the principle of non-dissemination. The United States, noting that the proposal for a multilateral nuclear force did not envisage any transfer of nuclear weapons to national control, held that it would be fully consistent with the Assembly's resolution of 4 December 1961 on preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons and would reinforce common policies to prevent more widespread capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

The USSR held that a multilateral force was clearly incompatible with the principle of non-dissemination as it would give the Federal Republic of Germany access to nuclear weapons and control over them. There was therefore no possibility for an international agreement on non-dissemination as long as the United States continued with plans to establish the multilateral nuclear force. Any agreement on the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons should contain clear provisions excluding access to nuclear weapons through military alliances, either through the access of their military personnel to such weapons within the joint armed forces of such alliances, or through the participation of non-nuclear States in the possession, disposal and control of such weapons.

The United Kingdom proposed conclusion without delay of an agreement on the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons to ensure that establishment, if any, of a multilateral force would be in accordance with the non-dissemination agreement.

Mexico suggested the conclusion of a treaty which would neither authorize nor prohibit forms of proliferation of nuclear weapons not referred to in the Assembly's resolution of 4 December 1961.

The United Arab Republic suggested that the nuclear powers engage in technical discussions in an expert group to determine, within a reasonable time, whether the NATO multilateral nuclear force would lead to the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons.

Both India and the United Arab Republic suggested that, while negotiations were going on, no change should be made by either side in the present arrangements for the control, use, possession or transfer of nuclear weapons, nor action taken which might jeopardize eventual

agreement on non-dissemination. The United Arab Republic also drew attention to a resolution adopted by the African Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of July 1964 whereby participants in the Conference declared their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons, and which called upon all peace-loving nations to adhere to the same undertaking.

CUT-OFF IN PRODUCTION OF FISSILE MATERIALS FOR WEAPON PURPOSES

On 20 April 1964, the United States and the USSR announced decisions to reduce the production of fissile material for use in manufacturing weapons.

The United States explained that the curtailment of production of fissile material—to be carried out over a period of four years—when added to previous reductions, would represent over-all decreases of 20 per cent in the production of plutonium and 40 per cent in the output of enriched uranium. The USSR announced decisions to stop forthwith the construction of two new large atomic reactors for the production of plutonium, to reduce substantially during the next few years the production of uranium-235 for nuclear weapons and to allocate more fissionable materials for peaceful uses. The United Kingdom announced that its Government had pursued a policy along the same lines, noting that it had earlier announced that the production of uranium-235 had ceased and that of plutonium gradually was ending.

The United States declared that it was prepared to advance from the announced cut-backs, through verified plant-by-plant shut-downs, to a complete cut-off of production with verification. The United States proposed that the nuclear powers should agree: to halt, prohibit and prevent all production of fissile material for use in weapons; to refrain from assisting any country for the production anywhere of such materials; and to accept appropriate inspection. In a working paper submitted on 25 June, it noted that there would be three kinds of required inspection: (a) to check that

shut-down plants did not resume operation; (b) to guard against overfulfilment or diversion of production at declared operating plants; and (c) to ensure that no undeclared plants were engaged in clandestine production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

There would, the United States also indicated, only be three types of plants to be inspected, namely: (1) uranium-235 separation plants; (2) nuclear reactors which also produced fissionable material; and (3) chemical separation plants which isolated products of reactor operations. There would be no inspection of mines, refineries and nuclear stockpiles.

Under the United States plans, each nuclear power would make known all its uranium-235 separation plants, reactors and chemical separation plants, as well as plants that would continue allowed production. Each power could question the accuracy of a declaration made by the other power and, if no satisfactory explanation was given in that connexion, could withdraw from the treaty.

As to the conversion of fissionable materials to peaceful uses, the United States reaffirmed its readiness to transfer larger amounts than the USSR, as, for instance, 60,000 kilogrammes as against 40,000 kilogrammes from the USSR.⁸

The USSR contended that the United States proposal was control without disarmament and criticized the United States plan for an inspection system, particularly the requirement that the parties would have to submit data on the location and output of all plants producing uranium-235 and plutonium. Such inspection would not only disclose the present volume of production of military fissile materials but also the volume of existing stocks, their sources and the complete technology of production of materials on which a nation's security was based. It doubted whether an agreement on cut-off was possible outside of general disarmament.

DESTRUCTION OF BOMBER AIRCRAFT

Two main proposals concerning the elimination of bomber aircraft were considered by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament: one was a USSR proposal that all bomber aircraft be eliminated; the other was a United States proposal that the United States and the USSR should destroy

their B-47 and TU-16 aircraft, respectively, at the rate of 20 aircraft a month over a period of two years.

The USSR, stressing that its proposal was a significant initial step in actual disarmament, noted that it was essential first to agree in principle on the destruction of all bomber aircraft within a limited period, after which details could be considered on the sequence of destruction by types of aircraft. Although its proposal would apply to all States, the process of destruction could be initiated by the major powers, with the smaller powers to join in at a later stage. The agreement should also provide for the cessation of production of bombers.

The United States was against the USSR proposal on the grounds that the destruction of all bombers would be destabilizing, except as a part of general disarmament, as it would weigh heavily on one type of armaments and, therefore, disturb the military balance. It maintained, on the other hand, that the United States proposal for the destruction of B-47 and TU-16 aircraft would provide a tangible reduction in an important category of weapons and, in relation to a freeze on the production of strategic delivery vehicles, would mean freezing of delivery vehicles at an even lower level. The destruction, which would take place at designated airports or depots in the United States and the USSR under the direction of the host country by its personnel and at its expense, would be verified by inspectors from the other side and by observers designated by what was described as the non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The USSR criticized the United States proposal on the ground that it did not lead to a measure of disarmament, since it was designed to replace obsolete weapons already being phased out by new types, and would thus result in acceleration of the arms race.

The United Kingdom was of the view that the limited proposal by the United States was not inconsistent with the broader proposal of the USSR; it might even be regarded as a first step towards the USSR position, with the ad-

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 121.

vantage that the former was immediately applicable, met the requirements of balance and involved a minimum degree of verification.

Burma, India, Mexico, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic were of the opinion that the two proposals could be linked by enlarging on the types and number of bombers to be immediately involved, differentiating as to the countries to be affected, and by including some missiles in the process.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST-BAN TREATY

Though various members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament were agreed, at their 1964 meetings, on the desirability of extending the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty, which came into force on 15 October 1963,⁹ so that it would also cover underground tests, differences among the nuclear powers on on-site inspection continued to dominate discussions.

The USSR, which indicated its readiness to conclude an international agreement with an inspection system based on national controls, held the view that technological progress in national detection systems had obviated the need for on-site inspections of suspected events. The United States, which favoured a ban on all nuclear weapon tests under effective international control, maintained that its current technological research showed that the present stage of scientific developments would not as yet justify a modification of its position that on-site inspection was essential.

The need to consider the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons with a sense of urgency was stressed by Brazil and also by Burma, India, Mexico and the United Arab Republic which supported Brazil's view that underground tests above a certain range (which both sides seemed to agree could be identified through the existing monitoring systems) might be added to the activities prohibited by the Moscow treaty. They also suggested that the Eighteen-Nation Committee's Sub-Committee on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests¹⁰ be reactivated.

On 6 August 1963, as the Eighteen-Nation Committee marked the first anniversary of the signing of the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty, the United States and the USSR issued a joint

memorandum pledging themselves to do everything possible for the solution through negotiations of unresolved international problems in order to strengthen international peace.

On 14 September, what were described as the eight non-aligned members of the Committee¹¹ (Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic) submitted a joint memorandum in which they urged the nuclear powers to take all immediate steps that would lead to an agreement to ban all tests, noting that such steps could be facilitated by exchange of scientific and other information between the nuclear powers or, if necessary, by improving identification techniques.

QUESTION OF CONVENING

A CONFERENCE ON BANNING

THE USE OF NUCLEAR

AND THERMO-NUCLEAR WEAPONS

On 27 November 1963, it will be recalled, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution¹² asking the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to study urgently the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and to report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

Ethiopia regarded such a convention as a precautionary measure to protect humanity from a nuclear catastrophe while nuclear stockpiles were being increased and perfected and while efforts were still being made to cope with the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It urged that the Committee should recommend to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly that it convene the proposed international conference.

The United States held that nuclear war could not be prevented by a declaration of

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 137.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 10.

¹¹ Brazil noted in the memorandum that the term "non-aligned States" used therein was, as far as it applied to Brazil, understood to mean "States which do not belong either to NATO or the Warsaw Pact" and to refer only to participation in the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 137.

intention alone. Such a convention might even create a false sense of security as it would give the impression that an act of aggression could be taken without the risk of nuclear war. It could not agree therefore to the holding of the conference.

The USSR stated that, although the convention in itself could not prevent a nuclear war, it could reduce the possibility of such a war.

India, noting the objectives of the Western powers, stated that, in spite of its own progress in nuclear science and technology, it had taken a firm decision neither to produce nor to acquire any nuclear weapons, irrespective of any action that any other country might take. Nigeria, in reply to the views of the United States and others that a convention of the nature proposed might breed the false impression that an act of aggression could be committed without the risk of a nuclear war, suggested that the convention might be linked to measures to reduce the risk of war and to a non-aggression pact.

Mexico, while in favour of the ultimate signing of the convention, did not consider it opportune to hold the conference at present.

OTHER COLLATERAL MEASURES

Other proposals before the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee dealt with such matters as: a non-aggression pact between the NATO States and the Warsaw Treaty States, a reduction in military forces, the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed outside their own countries, the establishment of a network of observation posts and of nuclear-free zones, and a nuclear freeze in Central Europe.

The USSR considered a non-aggression pact essential to promote peaceful co-operation between the two sides, to help solve the question of Germany, and to facilitate general and complete disarmament. The United States was of the opinion that the Eighteen-Nation Committee was not the proper forum to discuss the question as it was linked to larger political problems. Consultations held by the United States with its supporters had shown no prospects for agreement.

As to the reduction of military forces apart from an agreement on general disarmament, the USSR offered to reduce the number of its

armed forces if the Western powers would do the same, either by agreement or by mutual example.

While continuing to favour the withdrawal of all foreign troops from foreign countries, a measure unacceptable to the Western countries, the USSR proposed the reduction of such forces on a reciprocal basis, leading gradually to complete withdrawal and beginning with a cut-back in troops stationed in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Both the United States and the USSR favoured the establishment of a network of observation posts in the territories of the parties to NATO and to the Warsaw Treaty, but they differed on how the measure was to be carried out. The United States wanted the measures to be taken independently of other disarmament measures. The USSR considered that steps to establish the proposed network should be taken in conjunction with other measures.

The United Kingdom submitted a working paper outlining a system of observation posts to prevent war by accident, miscalculation or surprise attack. The paper suggested that the organization and operation of observation posts, which could be established at main railway junctions, road networks, selected airfields and at main airports, would ensure efficient arrangements for collating information from regional posts so as to facilitate comparison and checking of reports. As to supervision and manning of posts, it envisaged an organization, on which both sides would be represented, for supervising the operation of observation posts and for ensuring the effective gathering and unimpeded transmission of information. Manning should be initially organized on an advisory basis and, as progress developed towards disarmament, might include international observers.

In the discussion on the creation of nuclear-free zones, the USSR and the East European members of the Committee suggested that the Eighteen-Nation Committee formulate proposals envisaging the establishment of such zones, particularly where the danger of nuclear conflict was the greatest, such as Central Europe. The United States and its supporters maintained that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone

must be based on the express will of the peoples belonging to the proposed zone. As no identity of views existed, at the moment, of countries belonging to the various regions, the best approach would be to study existing conditions and to define criteria governing possible arrangements.

In the course of this discussion, attention was

also drawn to a Polish proposal for a freeze on nuclear armaments in Central Europe, which, in Poland's view, would help to halt the arms race, prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons in the area and prevent the production of nuclear weapons by powers not now possessing them.

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DISARMAMENT MATTERS AND THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROPOSALS FOR AGENDA

Five items relating to disarmament were placed on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

Three of them—(a) the question of general and complete disarmament; (b) the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests; and (c) the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons—were put on the provisional agenda by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Assembly on 27 November 1963.¹³ These subjects were also referred to in the report of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament of 22 September 1964 submitted to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly. (See above, pp. 60, 67, and 68.)

The other two items were proposed by United Nations Member States.

Thirty-three African Members, in a letter dated 28 August 1964, asked that an item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" be put on the provisional agenda. The request was made by the following States: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United

Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Upper Volta.

In the letter accompanying their request, it was proposed that the General Assembly should: (a) approve a declaration on the denuclearization of Africa which had been adopted at the Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity held at Cairo, United Arab Republic, between 17 and 21 July 1964; and (b) decide to convene an international conference for the purpose of an agreement on the denuclearization of Africa.

(By the declaration, the African Heads of State or Government solemnly declared that they were "ready to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or control atomic weapons." They appealed to all peace-loving nations to accept the same declaration. They appealed to all the nuclear powers to respect the declaration and conform to it. They also asked that the United Nations General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, approve the declaration and take the necessary steps to convene an international conference to conclude an agreement to that effect.)

The fifth item for the Assembly's provisional agenda was entitled "Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons." Its inclusion in the agenda was requested by India on 10 October 1964. An explanatory memorandum accompanying the re-

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 134, 137 and 139.

quest drew attention to the increasing danger inherent in the dissemination of nuclear weapons and maintained that the growing capacity of a large number of countries to manufacture nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons made the adoption of measures to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons all the more imperative.

Among the other documents pertaining to disarmament matters which were issued to the Assembly during the first part of its nineteenth session were the following:

(a) The text of a declaration entitled "Programme for Peace and International Cooperation" adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964. Circulated as a General Assembly document at the request of the United Arab Republic, this dealt, among other things, with such matters as general and complete disarmament; the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests; the establishment of nuclear-free zones; the prevention of the dissemination of nuclear weapons; the abolition of all nuclear weapons, and military pacts, foreign troops and bases. The Conference also proposed that a world disarmament conference be held under United Nations auspices, to which all countries would be invited. (Participants in the Conference included the Heads of State or Government of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yemen, Yugoslavia, and Zambia. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela were represented by observers.)

(b) The text of the Final Act of Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America. The meeting was held in Mexico City from 23 to 27 November 1964 and was attended by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Among the matters dealt with at the meeting were measures to be agreed on to achieve the purposes of the denuclearization of Latin America, as set forth in a declaration issued on 29 April 1963¹⁴ by the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico and as reiterated in a United Nations General Assembly resolution of 27 November 1963;¹⁵ the Assembly, among other things, expressed the hope that the Latin American States would initiate appropriate studies on measures to achieve the aims set forth in the declaration of 29 April 1963 on the denuclearization of Latin America. At the Mexico City meeting, it was decided to establish a Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America to prepare a preliminary draft of a unilateral treaty for the denuclearization of Latin America.

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the Assembly was unable to consider any disarmament or related questions specifically as such.

In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly's President noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be placed on the provisional agenda of the twentieth session. He also noted that, with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if it was not possible to consider them at the nineteenth session.

VIEWS EXPRESSED IN GENERAL DEBATE

Various aspects of disarmament and related questions were, however, discussed in the course of the General Debate which took place in the

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 140, for details.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 145, for text of resolution 1911(XVIII).

earlier phases of the first part of the Assembly's nineteenth session.

Among the matters raised were the following: the question of the best forum in which disarmament negotiations should be conducted; the role of peace-keeping machinery as part of the disarmament process; the cessation of nuclear weapon tests; the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons; and the establishment of "denuclearized zones."

PROPOSAL FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The proposal of the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries for a world disarmament conference in which all countries would participate (see p. 70 above) was viewed with favour or regarded as timely by Algeria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Sierra Leone, the USSR and Yugoslavia, among others.

Albania, Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, Dahomey and Syria expressed general support for a world conference with the limited and immediate task of considering the prohibition of use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and their destruction, as proposed by the People's Republic of China following the announcement of its nuclear explosion in October 1964.

Some Members, on the other hand, stressed the usefulness of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and wished it to pursue its task. Senegal and Italy were opposed to a world conference being held, regarding it either as unnecessary or as unlikely to make the task of disarmament negotiations any easier. Others, including Denmark, Israel and the United Kingdom, urged the Assembly to provide the Eighteen-Nation Committee with a more constructive directive to facilitate its work. Cuba, Ghana, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Zambia were among the number of Members who maintained that the People's Republic of China must be included in any disarmament forum if the objectives of disarmament were to be effectively achieved.

SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

On the matter of suspending nuclear weapon tests a number of Member States expressed

the hope that the Moscow Partial Test-Ban Treaty soon would be extended to cover underground tests and appealed for universal adherence to that Treaty. Canada, Chile, Guatemala, India, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela were among those who regretted the fact that the People's Republic of China had carried out its nuclear weapons tests despite the Moscow Treaty. India suggested that the Assembly adopt a resolution reiterating its condemnation of all tests, urging cessation of all tests, and calling on the United States and the USSR to reach an agreement on cessation of underground tests.

NON-DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Most Members who spoke on the question of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons stressed the urgency of concluding an international agreement to which both nuclear and non-nuclear powers would adhere. Ireland proposed that the non-nuclear powers should, in addition, urge as many nuclear powers as possible, preferably all, to conclude a treaty of guarantee against attack on non-nuclear powers.

Canada stressed that, although it had the means to manufacture nuclear weapons, its policy continued to be one of refraining from doing so. A similar statement was also made by India. Ceylon noted that, in an attempt to restrict the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean, it had closed its ports and airfields to ships and airplanes carrying nuclear weapons or equipped for nuclear weapons, and felt that if the principles for such actions were accepted collectively by the non-aligned nations, areas such as Africa, the Indian Ocean and, possibly, the South Atlantic would be free of nuclear weapons. Pakistan urged the adoption of the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a mandatory and universal measure. Norway stressed the significance of the IAEA safeguard system in relation to non-dissemination measures.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

Comments on the establishment of nuclear free zones centred largely on the need of setting up such zones throughout the world and in certain specific areas such as Africa, Central Europe and Latin America.

A number of African Member States—among them, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia—stressed the importance of the denuclearization of Africa and urged adoption by the Assembly of the 33-power declaration of July 1964 on Africa's denuclearization. (See p. 69 above.)

Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay pointed out, among other things, that preparatory work was being undertaken for the denuclearization of Latin America and reaffirmed support for efforts to denuclearize the region. Mexico drew attention to the preliminary meeting held in Mexico City in November 1964 on the denuclearization of Latin America at which it was decided to set up a preparatory Committee to begin work for a multilateral treaty on the matter. (See also p. 70 above.) Cuba reiterated its position¹⁶ that it would not adhere to any plan for the denuclearization of Latin America so long as the United States maintained its bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama, and in other American States.

Poland urged endorsement of its recent proposal freezing the current nuclear potential at the present level in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the two German States. The Polish representative also suggested that the problem of European

security in its entirety should now be discussed at a conference of all European States, with the participation of the United States and the USSR.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO DISARMAMENT

Some Members stressed the role of peace-keeping machinery as an indispensable part of disarmament. Thus, Italy suggested that the process of strengthening the authority of the United Nations and its capacity for intervention and mediation should henceforth be synchronized and gradually intensified with the move towards disarmament, and Ireland proposed that an agreement be reached by which small powers would provide the forces necessary for keeping the peace among themselves and by which the nuclear powers would undertake to police themselves.

On 7 December 1964, the USSR submitted a memorandum outlining proposed measures for further reducing international tension and limiting the arms race; these included essentially the nine measures proposed at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (see pp. 62-63) and also proposals on foreign military bases, and on prohibiting the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 143.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1286, 1289-1310, 1316-1319, 1321-1323, 1330.

A/5730. Letter of 28 August 1964 from 33 Member States (Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Upper Volta) requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa."

A/5731 (DC/209). Report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 21 January to 17 September 1964.

A/5758. Letter of 10 October 1964 from India requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Non-

proliferation of nuclear weapons."

A/5763. Letter of 28 October 1964 from United Arab Republic enclosing text of Declaration entitled "Programme for Peace and International Co-operation" adopted by Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo 5-10 October 1964, Part VII.

A/5824. Letter of 2 December 1964 from Mexico transmitting Final Act of Preliminary Meeting on Denuclearization of Latin America, held at Mexico City, 23-27 November 1964.

A/5827 and Corr. 1. Letter of 7 December 1964 from USSR transmitting memorandum of Soviet Government on measures for further reduction of international tension and limitation of arms race.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

A/5912. Letter of 14 April 1965 from Brazil forwarding copy of Final Act of First Session of Preparatory Commission for Denuclearization of Latin America, Mexico City, 15-22 March 1965.

CHAPTER III

THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Questions pertaining to the peaceful uses of outer space again came before various organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies during 1964.

As directed by an Assembly resolution of 13 December 1963, work continued during the course of 1964 on the preparation of draft international agreements on liability for damage by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles. (See pp. 73-80 below.)

Various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space were also considered and recommendations were made to the Assembly by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the subjects of international sounding rocket facilities, potentially harmful effects of space experiments, exchange of information, encouragement of international

programmes, education and training. The Committee also noted the progress reports of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); it called for Sub-Committee study of the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide navigation satellite system. (See p. 83 below.)

The Committee took its decisions after discussions held earlier in the year by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and by its Legal Sub-Committee.

Due to the circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not discuss the report of its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. However, on 18 February 1965, it took note, without objection, of the report and indicated its wish that the Committee should continue its work.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

In 1964, discussions on the legal problems involved in the exploration and use of outer space again centred on the following three issues: (i) legal principles governing the activities of States in outer space; (ii) assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles; and (iii) liability for space vehicle accidents.

The discussion took place in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and at the third session of its Legal Sub-Committee, which met first at Geneva, Switzerland, between 9 and 26 March 1964 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 23 October 1964.

The terms of reference of the Legal Sub-Committee were set out in a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1963,¹ by which the Assembly recommended that consideration should be given to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. It also requested the Outer Space Committee to

continue to study and report on legal problems which might arise in the exploration and use of outer space; in particular, it called for the prompt preparation of draft international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

During the general debate an exchange of views took place concerning further elaboration of the legal principles governing the outer space activities of States and concerning the priority of the questions to be discussed at the third session of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee decided to establish two working groups, each consisting of all the members of the Sub-Committee, to deal with the proposals and amendments on assistance and return (Working Group I) and on liability for damage (Working Group II).

The report of the Sub-Committee was con-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 102, resolution 1963 I (XVIII).

sidered by the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixth session held from 26 October to 6 November 1964. The Committee noted with satisfaction that substantial progress had been made, particularly in regard to the subject of assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and decided that work on the two conventions should be resumed as soon as possible.

A summary follows of the main points discussed in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Legal Sub-Committee and the two Working Groups.

LEGAL PRINCIPLES FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES OF STATES

The question of the legal principles governing the activities of States in outer space was discussed mainly in the light of Assembly resolution 1963 I (XVIII) which had recommended, on 13 December 1963, that consideration should be given in the future to incorporating such legal principles in international agreement form. It will be recalled that the Assembly had also adopted a Declaration setting forth such principles.²

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR emphasized the urgent need for elaborating the legal principles governing the outer space activities of States in an instrument with the legally binding force of an international treaty. They felt that the drafting of such an instrument could be started at the third session of the Legal Sub-Committee.

Australia, Belgium, Italy, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States felt that, while the principles contained in the Declaration required further elaboration in the future as called for by resolution 1963 I (XVIII), priority should be given to the more urgent task imposed in this resolution, namely, the prompt preparation of the two draft international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

In the opinion of the Italian representative, it would be unwise to hurry with embodying the Declaration of Legal Principles in an instru-

ment with the force of an international treaty, for the principles should remain flexible so that they could be adjusted in the light of later experience. Having pointed out that the Declaration of Legal Principles was adopted with important reservations on the part of certain States, including Brazil, the representative of Brazil deemed it essential to study those principles and revise them where necessary.

The representatives of Argentina, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Lebanon, Poland, Romania and the United Arab Republic maintained that the Declaration of Legal Principles, valuable as it was, did not cover all the legal problems created by the exploration and use of outer space and, being a compromise between divergent views, failed to take into account certain important principles. For example, Austria, India, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico and the United Arab Republic stressed the primary importance of formulating a legal principle which would reserve outer space exclusively for peaceful uses. Japan believed that this was one of the most important principles of a regime of law in outer space and that it should be incorporated in an international agreement. India and Lebanon suggested that the Legal Sub-Committee should elaborate a special declaration setting out the principle that the use of outer space be reserved for peaceful purposes only.

The representatives of Austria and Lebanon stated that it should be considered whether each of the principles contained in the Declaration might be embodied in separate instruments, as was being done with the principles dealing with assistance and liability.

ASSISTANCE TO AND RETURN OF ASTRONAUTS AND SPACE VEHICLES

The consideration of this question began on the basis of two draft agreements submitted by the USSR and the United States, respectively, at the beginning of the Sub-Committee's third session in March 1964.

USSR PROPOSALS

The USSR proposal was a revised version

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 101, resolution 1962 (XVIII).

of the draft agreement submitted at the first session of the Legal Sub-Committee in 1962.³ The revised text contained the following new provisions:

1. The launching State was to be immediately informed of the outcome of rescue operations.
2. If a contracting State in whose territory astronauts had landed was unable to carry out the necessary rescue operations unaided, it should request assistance from the launching State.
3. Rescue operations on the high seas were to be directed by the launching State or by a State requested by the former to take charge of those operations.
4. The launching State might reserve the exclusive right to carry out rescue operations in a zone of the high seas designated by itself.
5. Where a space ship was in distress and the lives of astronauts were in danger, assistance should first be rendered to the astronauts.

In addition, the article of the previous draft dealing with the return of space objects was revised as follows:

Foreign space-ships, satellites and capsules found by a contracting State in its territory or salvaged on the high seas should be returned without delay, together with the equipment they contained, to the State which had launched them for the purpose of peaceful exploration of outer space, if the launching State had officially announced the launch of these objects and the purposes of launching; for the purpose of the return of space objects the launching State should furnish identifying particulars at the request of the State which had found such objects in its territory or had salvaged them on the high seas.

While retaining the provision that the agreement should be open to all States of the world, the revised text contained additional final clauses dealing with ratification and notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary, entry into force, and authentic texts of the Agreement.

In October, when discussion was resumed, the USSR submitted another draft agreement on assistance which, it said, had been revised to take into account many of the observations made by other Committee members during the first part of the session.

In particular, as distinguished from a previous draft, this new text of the agreement provided that contracting States should foster international co-operation in salvaging space objects launched in accordance with the Declaration

of Legal Principles and that they should return the crews of foreign spaceships, spaceships themselves, satellites and capsules launched in accordance with this Declaration. The reference to the reservation of the exclusive right to carry out rescue operations in a zone of high seas was omitted. The revised USSR proposal used the expression "the State which officially announced its launching of the spaceship," instead of "the launching State." The new draft further provided for notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the emergency landing of astronauts and the return to earth of objects launched into outer space, as well as steps taken to rescue astronauts and their result. The launching State was to reimburse the expenses incurred only for the return of space objects, but not for the return of astronauts as had been required in the previous draft.

Lastly, an article regarding depositary of the agreement was changed to provide that the Governments of the USSR and the United States were the depositary Governments.

Later, the USSR proposed a new article to its draft which stated that the provisions of the agreement applied to the crews of spaceships and to space objects launched by international inter-governmental organizations, leaving practical questions of rescue and return to be settled by the contracting States, at their discretion, either with the international organization concerned or with one or more of its Member States parties to the agreement.

UNITED STATES PROPOSALS

As distinguished from its proposal in 1962 presented as a General Assembly resolution, a new United States proposal was submitted in the form of an international agreement. The basic provisions of the United States proposal were, in summary:

1. A contracting party which discovered that the personnel of a spacecraft had met with accident or were experiencing conditions of distress, or had made an emergency landing, should notify without delay the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations; a contracting party which dis-

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 43-44.

covered that an object launched into outer space or parts thereof had returned to Earth should notify, without delay, the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Unless otherwise requested by the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching, each contracting party should take all possible steps to assist or rescue promptly the personnel of spacecraft who were the subject of accident or experienced conditions of distress or who might make emergency landings by reason of accident, distress, or mistake; such steps should include a joint search by those contracting parties which might be in a position to conduct search and rescue operations in the event personnel of a spacecraft were presumed to have made an emergency landing on the high seas or Antarctica; each contracting party should permit, subject to control by its own authorities, the authorities of the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching to provide measures of assistance as might be necessitated by the circumstances.

3. A contracting party should return the personnel of a spacecraft who had made an emergency landing promptly and safely to the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching; upon request by the State of registry or international organization responsible for launching, a contracting party should return to that State or international organization an object launched into outer space or parts thereof that had returned to Earth; such State or international organization should, upon request, furnish identifying data.

4. Any dispute arising from the interpretation of application of the Agreement might be referred by any contracting party thereto to the International Court of Justice for decision.

5. The Agreement would be open to States Members of the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or to any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a party.

Other articles of the draft agreement dealt with such matters as amendments, depositary, ratification or accession and notification thereof, and authentic texts.

PROPOSAL BY AUSTRALIA AND CANADA

In the course of discussion in the Legal Sub-Committee, Australia and Canada submitted a proposal, later twice revised, which was based on a number of provisions of the USSR and United States drafts and various amendments made during the debates and, in its authors' opinion, was intended to cover only those provisions on which they felt that there appeared to be a substantial measure of agreement within the Sub-Committee.

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSALS

When introducing the revised USSR draft agreement, the representative of the USSR said that there were two guiding principles underlying the draft: first, the humanitarian duty of all States to extend assistance to astronauts in distress; and second, respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States. Thus, while it was the duty of a State on whose territory a spaceship made a forced landing to lend every possible assistance to its crew, the principle of sovereignty meant that search and rescue operations must primarily be the responsibility of that State.

The United States felt that an agreement of the type it proposed could help to foster international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space by the development of agreed standards and procedures for dealing with every eventuality. One of the first standards to be considered should be one establishing a duty of States to lend all possible assistance to astronauts in need of assistance, as there was general humanitarian concern in this regard. Since there was a shared scientific interest in the examination of space vehicles or their parts returned from outer space, the United States draft agreement was also designed to facilitate the return of such objects.

The following matters, among others, were referred to in the course of the Sub-Committee's discussions: control over assistance and rescue operations on the territory of a contracting State; control over assistance and rescue operations on the high seas or in any area not under the jurisdiction or control of any State; identification of space objects and the desirability of establishing an effective system of registration of launchings with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the obligations to be involved with respect to the return of the personnel of a spacecraft to the launching State; removal by the launching State of hazardous space objects from the territory of the State into which they had fallen; the relevance of the principles governing the matter of assistance to aircraft and ships in distress; reimbursement by the launching State of expenses incurred by a State rendering assistance; inclusion of provisions on the payment of com-

pensation for damage caused by a space object and whether the obligation to return the space object should be made conditional upon satisfactory arrangements being made as to the compensation payable for damage caused by the space object; the currency in which the costs incurred by an assisting State should be reimbursed; in cases where differences arose as to the identification of a space object, the designation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of a State concerned, of experts to render an advisory opinion as to the origin of the space object; procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the application and interpretation of the convention; and the question of which States might become parties to the convention.

At the end of the third session of the Legal Sub-Committee, the draft agreements and various amendments to these agreements were discussed at an informal working party, and preliminary agreement was reached on the preamble and on certain of the operative provisions of a draft agreement. These provisions were, in brief, the following:

1. Each contracting party which discovered that the personnel of a spacecraft of another State had suffered accident or were experiencing conditions of distress, or had made an emergency landing in territory under the jurisdiction of the contracting party, on the high seas, or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, should do its utmost to notify the State which had announced the launching, and should notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. If, as a result of accident, distress or emergency landing, personnel of a spacecraft were in territory under the jurisdiction of a contracting party, the contracting party should take all possible steps to render the personnel the necessary assistance, keeping the State which had announced the launching and the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the steps so taken.

3. The assistance to be furnished when necessary by the contracting party to the personnel of a spacecraft of another State should in no way differ from the assistance which it would furnish to its own personnel.

4. If the contracting party considered that the assistance of the State which had announced the launching would contribute substantially to the effectiveness of its search and rescue operations, it should request this State to co-operate with it, with a view to the effective conduct of such operations under the direction and control of that contracting party.

5. A contracting party which discovered that a space object had landed in territory under the jurisdiction of the contracting party, or on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, should do its utmost to notify the State which had announced the launching and should notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. A contracting party which found that a space object discovered in territory under its jurisdiction or recovered by it elsewhere was of a hazardous or deleterious nature might so notify the State which had announced the launching, which should thereupon take steps, under the direction and control of the contracting party, to remove it from territory under the jurisdiction of the contracting party or otherwise render it harmless.

7. If a space object which had landed on territory under the jurisdiction of a contracting party might, to the knowledge of the State which announced the launching, be of a hazardous or deleterious nature, the State which had announced the launching immediately should notify the contracting party; if the contracting party so requested, the State which had announced the launching should take steps, under the direction and control of the contracting party, to remove the object from territory under the jurisdiction of the contracting party or otherwise render it harmless.

8. If a contracting party considered that the assistance of the State which had announced the launching would contribute substantially to the effectiveness of recovery or return operations carried out by it in territory under its jurisdiction, it should request the State which had announced the launching to co-operate with it, with a view to the effective conduct of such operations, under the direction and control of that contracting party.

9. The State which had announced the launching of a space object and had requested its return, should, if requested by the contracting party which had discovered the object in territory under its jurisdiction or had recovered the object, furnish identifying data to the contracting party.

LIABILITY FOR SPACE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

When the Sub-Committee began its third session in March 1964, it had before it, in addition to a working paper on the unification of certain rules governing liability for damage caused by space devices introduced by Belgium in 1963,⁴ two other drafts concerning liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space: a draft convention proposed by the United States and a draft agreement proposed by Hungary.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 99.

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

The original proposal of the United States was thereafter twice revised. The first article of its latest draft convention contained the following definitions: (a) "damage" meant loss of life, personal injury, or destruction or loss of, or damage to, property; (b) the term "launching" should include attempted launchings; (c) "launching State" meant a contracting party, or inter-governmental organization which had transmitted a notification to the Secretary-General accepting and undertaking to comply with the provisions of the convention, which launched or procured the launching of an object into outer space or whose territory or facility was used in such launching, or which exercised control over the orbit or trajectory of an object; (d) "presenting State" meant a contracting party, or international organization which had notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance and undertaking to comply with the provisions of the convention, which presented a claim for compensation to a respondent State; and (e) "respondent State" meant a launching State, or an international organization which had notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance and undertaking to comply with the provisions of the convention, from which compensation was sought by a presenting State.

The other provisions of the United States draft convention were, in summary.

1. The launching State was absolutely liable and undertook to pay compensation to the presenting State, in accordance with this convention, for damage on the earth, in air space, or in outer space, caused by the launching of an object into outer space, regardless of whether such damage occurred during launching, or after the object had gone into orbit, or during the process of re-entry.

2. If the damage suffered resulted either wholly or partially from a wilful or reckless act or omission on the part of the presenting State, or natural or juridical persons it represented, the liability of the launching State to pay compensation should, to that extent, be wholly or partially extinguished.

3. If more than one State were liable to pay compensation, each such State should be liable to pay the full amount of such compensation, provided that in no event should the aggregate of the compensation paid exceed the amount which would be payable under the convention if only one respondent State were liable. Such compensation should be determined in accordance with applicable principles of international law, justice and equity.

4. If an international organization conducting

space activities transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration that it accepted and undertook to comply with the provisions of the Convention, all the provisions, except those relating to the submission of disputes to the International Court of Justice for decision, and the signature, accession, or ratification of the Convention, should apply to the organization as they applied to a State which was a contracting party. The declaration should contain a statement as to the manner in which any liability incurred by the international organization should be borne by constituent members, once the amount of compensation had been agreed upon or established.

5. The contracting parties undertook to use their best endeavours to ensure that any international organization which conducted space activities and of which they were constituent members would make the declaration referred to above.

6. In the event that an international organization failed to pay compensation, each member of the organization which was a contracting party would be liable for such compensation.

7. A contracting party which suffered damage, or whose natural or juridical persons suffered such damage, might present a claim for compensation to a respondent State; such a claim should be presented through diplomatic channels within one year of the occurrence of the accident or within one year of the date on which the facts giving rise to the claim became known.

8. If a claim was not settled, the presenting State might request the establishment of a commission of three persons to decide the claim; two persons serving on the commission would be appointed by the respondent State and the presenting State, respectively, and the third person by the President of the International Court of Justice, to act as chairman. The decision of the commission was binding upon the parties.

9. Payment of compensation should be made in a currency convertible and without loss of value into the currency of the presenting State.

10. The liability of the launching State should not exceed an amount to be agreed upon in the convention with respect to each launching.

11. Any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of the convention which was not previously settled by other peaceful means of their own choice, might be referred by any contracting party thereto to the International Court of Justice for decision.

PROPOSAL BY HUNGARY

The following, in brief, were the main provisions of the Hungarian draft:

1. The agreement applied to compensation for loss of life, personal injury and damages to property caused in outer space, in the atmosphere or on the ground; a claim for damage might be advanced on the ground of loss of profits and moral damage.

2. Liability of the State did not exceed the amount to be established in the agreement.

3. The State assumed full liability for damage caused by an object launched into outer space, if it was exercising an unlawful activity in outer space or the space vehicle had been launched for unlawful purposes.

4. If the damage occurred on the ground or in the atmosphere, exemption from liability might be granted if the State liable produced evidence that the damage had resulted from a natural disaster or from a wilful act or from gross negligence of the State suffering the damage.

5. Liability for damage rested with the launching State or international organization, or in the case of a common undertaking, with all the participating States, or with the State whose territory or facilities were used for the launching, or with the State which owned the space object causing the damage; in case of joint launching or joint possession or co-operation, liability might be laid upon more than one State or international organization, and their liability was joint.

6. If an international organization was liable for damage, the financial obligations should be met by the organization and by its member States.

7. A claim for damage might be made by a State in whose territory damage had occurred or in respect of damage suffered by its citizens or legal entities whether in the territory of that State or abroad.

8. A claim should be presented within one year of the date of occurrence of the damage through diplomatic channels.

9. In case the claim of the damaged State was not satisfied, it could be presented to a committee of arbitration set up by the two parties on a basis of parity; if the committee did not arrive at a decision, the States might agree upon an international arbitration procedure or any other methods of settlement acceptable to both States.

PROPOSAL BY BELGIUM

In the course of the discussion, Belgium twice revised its original proposal so that its last version, which took the form of a draft convention on the unification of certain rules governing liability for damage caused by space vehicles, contained, in brief, the following provisions:

1. The launching State was held liable for compensation for damage caused to persons or property by space devices except where damage was caused in the territory of the launching State or suffered by its nationals or permanent residents, with "damage" being understood to mean any loss for which compensation might be claimed under the law of the place where the loss was caused.

2. Liability for compensation arose upon proof that there was a relationship of cause and effect between the damage and the launching, motion or

descent of space devices; this liability ceased to exist in the event of wilful misconduct on the part of the State claiming compensation; the term "wilful misconduct" being understood to mean any act or omission perpetrated either with intent to cause damage or rashly and in full knowledge that damage would probably result.

3. If several States participated in the launching of a space device, they were held jointly liable.

4. Claims for compensation should be presented, through the diplomatic channel, to the State liable for damage within two years after the occurrence of the damage. Resort to local remedies precluded the application of the convention, but this was not considered to require the prior exhaustion of such remedies as might exist under the rules of ordinary law of the State receiving the claim.

5. If the State liable for damage had not taken a decision considered satisfactory by the plaintiff State, the latter might have recourse to arbitration; the arbitration commission, composed of three persons to be appointed by the parties concerned and by the President of the International Court of Justice, should take decisions according to law and these decisions were binding.

6. Sums due in compensation for damages should be fixed and payable either in the currency of the plaintiff State or in a freely transferable currency.

7. Joinder of claims should take place if there were more than one applicant in respect of damage due to the same event or if more than one State were liable and the damage was caused by more than one space vehicle.

8. An international organization might become a party to the convention, with the States members of such organization being held jointly liable for its obligations, whether or not such States were parties to the convention.

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSALS

The following matters, among others, were referred to in the course of the Sub-Committee's discussions: the question of whether damage caused to nationals of the launching State should be excluded from the scope of the convention or whether both damage caused to nationals of the launching State and damage caused on the territory of the launching State should be excluded, or whether damage caused on the territory of the launching State should alone be excluded; the States which should be made liable for damage caused by a space object; the procedure by which the convention might apply to international organizations engaging in space activities; the question of the liability of such organizations and the liability of their constituent members; the nature of liability in cases where more than one party was liable;

the question of absolute liability for damage caused by space objects, and the question whether exoneration from liability should be permitted in certain circumstances, and, if so, what those circumstances should be; the question whether the principle of absolute liability should be applied in respect to all three environments (that is, the earth, air space and outer space); the kinds of damage for which there should be liability for compensation; the question whether there should be a limitation imposed on the amount of liability; the time limits for the presentation of claims; the procedure for the settlement of claims for compensation; the inclusion in the convention of provisions to the effect that claims for compensation should not constitute grounds for the sequestration or the application of enforcement measures in respect to a space object of a foreign State; the inclusion in the convention of provisions which would ensure that the State liable would not be required to make payment more than once in respect of the same items of injury or damage; the currency in which compensation should be paid; the question of the pursuit of local remedies available in the State liable and of remedies under the convention; the inclusion in the convention of provisions requiring launching States to take measures to prevent damage being caused by their space objects; the procedure for the settlement of disputes concerning the application and interpretation of the convention; and the question of which States may become parties to the convention.

Subsequent to these discussions, the Legal Sub-Committee approved a report to the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in which it stated that a first reading of the articles of the draft agreements on liability for damage caused by space objects had been completed. It recommended a continuation of this work at its next session.

COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Reporting to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at the close of its sixth session, noted that substantial progress had been made by the Legal Sub-Committee, although there was insufficient time to draft the international agreements and that it had decided that work on the two conventions should be resumed as soon as possible.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and indicated its wish that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.105/19. Report of Legal Sub-Committee on work of first part of its third session, 9-26 March 1964.

A/AC.105/21 and Add.1. Report of Legal Sub-Committee on work of second part of its third session, 5-23 October 1964.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5785. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Chapter III.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1964, various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space were discussed by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

The Committee made recommendations to the General Assembly which, in the prevailing circumstances, was not able to discuss the question at the first part of its nineteenth session (1 December 1964-18 February 1965).

The third session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 May to 5 June 1964.

The Sub-Committee considered various reports prepared in compliance with recommendations of the Outer Space Committee, progress reports of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the report of the scientific group which visited the sounding rocket launching site at Thumba, India, from 4 to 13 January 1964 and draft recommendations submitted by delegations. It adopted recommendations concerning exchange of information; encouragement of international programmes; education and training; international sounding rocket facilities; and potentially harmful effects of space experiments.

These recommendations were later considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met at United Nations Headquarters from 26 October to 6 November 1964. The Committee had also before it reports: (a) which reviewed the activities and resources of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other competent international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (b) which reviewed national and co-operative international space activities; and (c) which listed sources of available bibliographies and abstracting services covering the scientific and technical results and publications in space and space-related matters. The Committee also examined the reports of ITU and WMO and the report of the scientific group which visited the sounding rocket launching facilities at Thumba in January.

In addition, the Committee received from the USSR and the United States the text of a second memorandum of understanding to implement the bilateral space agreement of 8 June 1962 between the USSR and the United States. This memorandum dealt with the exchange of conventional and satellite weather data over a special communications link between Moscow and Washington.

The Sub-Committee's recommendations, except for one on the question of calling a United Nations Space Conference in 1967, received the support of the Committee, which embodied

them in its report for the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OUTER SPACE COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL SPACE CONFERENCE

Opinion in the Outer Space Committee was divided as to the usefulness of holding an international space conference. A number of members—including Austria (which had, in the Sub-Committee, initiated the proposal regarding a conference), the United Arab Republic and the USSR—favoured the organization of such a conference in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies and international scientific institutions. They maintained that such a conference would provide an opportunity for assessing the work done in the field of peaceful uses of outer space in the first 10 years of the space age.

Other members, including the United States and the United Kingdom, expressed the belief that the holding of a special space conference under United Nations sponsorship in 1967 would duplicate the work being carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and would be wasteful in time and resources. They felt the first 10 years of the space age could be appropriately celebrated by holding a commemorative meeting of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at which, in addition to its normal business, the Committee could hear reports of experts on the past achievement of the space age and the potentialities in the future.

Yet another group—among which was Italy—favoured the principle of holding a conference but maintained that the question required thorough study by a special group which would report to the Committee.

On the basis of this suggestion, the Committee decided to set up a working group composed of its entire membership which was to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space and to report to the next session of the Committee.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The Committee noted that the arrangements

regarding the exchange of information put into effect in pursuance of Assembly resolutions of 20 December 1961, 14 December 1962 and 13 December 1963⁵ had, in general, been welcomed, but that a number of steps should be taken to improve such arrangements.

In this connexion, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue to receive information voluntarily submitted by international organizations, including regional bodies, to submit such information to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and then to compile it in a suitable form to make it widely available. Secondly, the Committee, expressing the desire that future reviews of national and international co-operative space activities should be such as to familiarize all United Nations Members with programmes in the application and use of outer space and with avenues open to them for participation in this field, recommended that Member States should be invited to submit information voluntarily on their activities in the peaceful uses of outer space. It decided to undertake the preparation every two years of a review of national and co-operative international space activities and a summary providing a consolidated world-wide picture of international co-operation in this area.

The Committee also invited United Nations Member States conducting space activities to submit voluntarily literature on the goals, tools, results and application of space research and technology of broad interest to Member States for inclusion in the library maintained by the Outer Space Affairs Group of the Secretariat.

The Committee requested the Secretary-General to consider what material existed or might be needed to ensure popular understanding of the purposes and potentialities of space activities, the means by which new material might be made available if required and to report his conclusions and recommendations to the Committee; it further requested the Secretary-General to enquire of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions as to the status of its preparation of technical manuals, to consider means by which the publication and distribution of such literature might be encouraged and to report his findings and recom-

mendations to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Outer Space Committee also called the attention of Member States to the availability for research purposes by their scientists of the data obtained by rockets and satellites which existed in the World Data Centres in Moscow, Washington, D.C., and Slough, England. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to compile useful information on space conferences and symposia open to the scientists of Member States and to inform Member States periodically of such opportunities.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Committee, noting with interest the development of several international scientific programmes, such as the International Year of the Quiet Sun, the World Magnetic Survey, and the International Indian Ocean Expedition, drew the attention of Member States and of the specialized agencies to these programmes and invited them to support these and related activities. Further, the Committee, noting with satisfaction the statement of the USSR and the United States at the third session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee concerning a preliminary agreement reached between the scientists of the two countries to begin work on the joint preparation of a review of achievements in, and prospects for, the development of space biology and medicine, commended this joint undertaking of wide interest to the scientific community.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY: METEOROLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

As to the application of space technology in meteorology and telecommunications, the Committee noted with appreciation the reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and requested

⁵ For text of resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 35-36; for text of resolution 1802(XVII) of 14 December 1962, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 54-55; and for text of resolution 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, see Y.U.N., 1963, p.109.

them to submit progress reports in 1965. It commended WMO for the further development of the World Weather Watch and its phased programme of action and ITU for its contribution to the conduct of peaceful space activities through the 1963 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

The Committee also called attention to the increasing bilateral and multilateral co-operation in space projects and to the opportunities thus afforded United Nations Member States. It noted the growing co-operation between WMO and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on the possible uses of information obtained by meteorological satellites for aeronautical purposes. Further, the Committee decided to consider questions relating to the use of satellites for transmitting radio and television programmes intended for direct reception by the general public after the report of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) on this subject had been received by ITU. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was invited to call the attention of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to the recommendations and views of the Outer Space Committee on space meteorology and telecommunications.

Finally, the Committee, noting the existence of the possibility of development of new communication techniques for radio navigation and traffic control both at sea and in the air, invited the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and consulting as might be useful with the appropriate specialized agencies, to study and submit a report on the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide navigation satellite system on a non-discriminatory basis.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue to compile and keep up to date the necessary material from governmental and other reliable sources in order to provide the Sub-Committee's next session with ample information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to peaceful uses of outer space. The Committee also invited

Member States to make their specific needs and interests in education and training known to the Secretary-General and it asked him to make an appropriate dissemination on a continuing basis of information furnished by Member States on facilities for education and training, fellowships and scholarships.

INTERNATIONAL SOUNDING ROCKET LAUNCHING FACILITIES

The Committee, noting the report of the scientific group which had visited the sounding rocket launching facility at Thumba, as well as the request from the Government of India for United Nations sponsorship of the Thumba facilities, endorsed the scientific group's recommendation for such sponsorship. It urged that due attention should be paid by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and Member States to requests for assistance to increase the usefulness of the Thumba facilities as a centre for international collaboration.

In this connexion, the Committee also renewed its earlier invitation to COSPAR to review the geographical distribution of sounding rocket launching facilities and their capabilities and to advise the Sub-Committee on desirable locations and important research topics, taking into account the need to avoid duplication of efforts.

POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SPACE EXPERIMENTS

The Committee took note of and asked the Secretary-General to circulate to United Nations Members the text of a resolution adopted by the Executive Council of COSPAR in May 1964 on potentially harmful effects of space experiments; also to be circulated were the report of the COSPAR Consultative Group on the Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments and the report's four appendices dealing with pollution of the upper atmosphere, orbiting dipoles (needles), contamination of the moon and planets and standards for space probe sterilization. Among other things, the report pointed out the importance, for the time being, of undertaking only fly-by missions for the study of Mars.

The Committee urged that Member States

proposing to carry out space experiments should give full consideration to the problem of possible interference with other peaceful uses of outer space, as well as of possible harmful changes in the natural environment and, where appropriate, seek a scientific analysis of the qualitative and quantitative aspects of such experiments from the COSPAR Consultative Group, without precluding other recourse to international consultation, as provided for in a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1963.⁶

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and indicated its wish that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 101.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.105/L.10/Rev.1. Third report on advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in light of developments in outer space. World Meteorological Organization, August 1964.

E/3890/Add.1 (A/AC.105/L.11). Third report by International Telecommunication Union on telecommunication and peaceful uses of outer space.

A/AC.105/20 and Add.1. Report of Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on work of its third session, Geneva, 22 May-5 June 1964.

A/AC.105/17. Report of scientific group established at request of Government of India to visit rocket

launching site at Thumba.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5779. Letter of 6 November 1964 from USSR and United States.

A/5785. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on international co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

REGISTRATION OF SPACE LAUNCHINGS

During 1964, the Secretariat of the United Nations received from the USSR and the United States 32 notifications of launchings of space craft into orbit or beyond the earth's sphere of gravitational attraction to other heavenly

bodies of the solar system. These notifications were issued as documents of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and contain announcements of 86 successful launchings of various types of space vehicles.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.105/INF.56-87. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B

(XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond.

CHAPTER IV

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The 15-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which was established by the General As-

sembly in 1955, held its thirteenth session at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, from 24 February to 6

March 1964 to examine new information with regard to environmental contamination and to induction of malignancies by radiation in man. This was in response to a request made by the General Assembly in resolution 1896(XVHI) of 12 November 1963,¹ by which the Scientific Committee was asked to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources.

The same subjects were further discussed by the Committee during its fourteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 29 June to 10 July 1964. The results of its deliberations were embodied in a report to the General Assembly, the third substantive report of the Committee. The previous substantive reports had been submitted to the General Assembly in 1958 and 1962.²

Unlike its predecessors, the third report did not attempt to cover comprehensively the whole problem of atomic radiation and its effects but confined itself to bringing up to date the Committee's conclusions about radio-active contamination of the environment by nuclear tests and about the induction of malignancies in man which were contained in the Committee's 1962 report.

Regarding the former subject, the Committee felt it appropriate to make a detailed review of the information available as at June 1964, which would supplement and complete the review presented in its previous report. After the adoption of the 1962 report, atmospheric contamination from nuclear explosions had continued on a large scale until the end of 1962, thus calling for a revision of the estimates of doses and risks from radio-active debris. Besides, the results of a number of new studies had been published since March 1962 which had, to some extent, clarified many of the problems left unsolved in the 1962 report.

With regard to the induction of malignancies, though no dramatic progress had taken place since 1962, recent information had made it possible to establish a sounder basis for certain risk estimates than the Committee had already obtained in the past, to confirm some estimates that had been adumbrated and to propose new ones.

The following were among the major conclusions in the Committee's report:

1. The radio-active contamination of the environment due to tests carried out in 1961-62 had roughly doubled the total dose of radiation from radio-active debris that the world population would receive by the end of the present century.

2. In certain areas of the world the intake of artificial radio-nuclides was much higher than the world average and led to much higher radiation doses. Thus, in arctic regions, small groups of local inhabitants showed body levels of radio-caesium sometimes exceeding the world average by a factor of more than 100. This was due to high consumption of caribou and reindeer meat which, as a consequence of the feeding habits of those animals, was heavily contaminated with radio-active material deposited on the local vegetation.

3. Short-lived nuclides, which decayed in the environment within a few days or weeks after their production, had been measured more consistently since the end of 1961 than during the earlier series of nuclear tests, and doses were therefore more accurately known. In particular, iodine-131 had received special attention because its absorption by infants from fresh milk led to the irradiation of their thyroid glands. The Committee noted that doses to the thyroids of children who had been brought up on fresh milk was about 0.1 rad (the unit of radiation dose) in most parts of the northern hemisphere and considerably lower in the southern hemisphere. In 1962, however, the concentration of iodine-131 in milk produced in some limited areas within a few hundred kilometres of testing grounds had been 10 times higher than the average, and doses to the thyroid had been correspondingly greater.

4. A comparison of the doses to be received by the end of the century as a consequence of all tests carried out until June 1964 with those from natural radio-activity was made by the Committee by evaluating the periods during which natural radiation would have to be doubled to give dose increases equal to the doses due to test explosions. These periods corresponded approximately to nine months for the reproductive organs, to 32 months for those cells from which bone tumours could possibly develop and to 20 months for bone marrow, the tissue from which leukaemias arose.

5. A re-examination of the data obtained from the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on the basis of dosimetric information not available when the 1962 report was prepared, led the Committee to estimate (a) that acute irradiation had increased the incidence of leukaemias in direct proportion with the dose and (b) that, for doses between 100 and 900 rads, the rate of increase in incidence was between one and two cases per year per rad per million individuals exposed. Although there was some indication

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963 p. 112.

² See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 23-27, and Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 29-34.

tion that the excess incidence had been slightly subsiding in the 1960's, it was still not known for how long a period the increased incidence of leukaemia among survivors would last.

6. Such an estimate of risk could not be applied without serious reservations in predicting the effects of acute irradiation in other populations and under different conditions of irradiation. Though the Committee did not give risk estimates valid below 100 rads, it noted that estimates per unit dose valid above 100 rads were likely to represent an upper limit to values obtaining at very low doses.

7. A number of surveys of children that had been irradiated in utero had revealed a higher incidence of malignancies, including leukaemias, than was expected if it was assumed that foetal tissues were as sensitive to radiation as adult tissues. The Committee noted that the data suggested that the risk of leukaemia per unit dose for children irradiated in utero might be several times higher than in adults.

8. Recent results had made it possible for the Committee to obtain a risk estimate for cancer of the thyroid in children who had been irradiated for therapeutic reasons. The estimate, valid for doses between 100 and 300 rads, amounted to about one case per year per rad per million exposed individuals. The risk estimate had been averaged over 16 years although the period of risk might be somewhat longer.

For this estimate, it was also necessary to exercise caution in applying it to the general population of children and to different conditions of exposure.

9. It was important that no opportunity should be lost of exploring the possibilities for undertaking significant studies in exposed human population groups and of pursuing such studies when sound epidemiological techniques could be applied. On the other hand, the usefulness of such data in estimating the effects of very low doses must depend on progress in man's understanding of the fundamental mechanisms of carcinogenesis, the mode of action of radiation, and its interaction with other carcinogenic agents in the environment.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" and indicated its wish that the Committee, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5814. Report of the United Nations Scientific Com-

mittee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 31 August to 9 September 1964. Arranged by the United Nations in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), it was attended by representatives of 76 States, and representatives of the United Nations, IAEA and seven other inter-governmental agencies.

Preparations for the Conference and its agenda were made by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (for membership, see APPENDIX III) and by a Scientific Secretariat set up by the Director-General of IAEA in Vienna, Austria. Altogether, the Conference was attended by 1,823 representatives and advisors from the following 76 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelo-

ussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

In addition, there were 1,841 observers from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions and industrial concerns.

The eight inter-governmental agencies represented at the Conference were: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A total of 992 abstracts were submitted by 46 States, four specialized agencies and IAEA. The conference programme, as finally approved, consisted of 747 papers from 39 States, four specialized agencies and IAEA. Of this total, 358 papers were selected for oral presentation at the 42 working sessions of the Conference.

The Conference consisted of eight general sessions, two of which were purely formal, 36 technical sessions, and an evening lecture at which the highlights of the Conference were summarized.

On the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General appointed Professor Vasili Emelyanov, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR, as President of the Conference. In addition, six vice-presidents were provided by the Governments represented on the Scientific Advisory Committee. There were also 36 chairmen and 36 vice-chairmen of technical sessions.

During the Conference, a Governmental Scientific Exhibition was held in the Palais des Expositions, Geneva. The technical arrangements for the exhibition, in which 18 of the 77 Governments represented at the Conference participated, were made by the Geneva "Atoms for Peace" Foundation under the general supervision of the United Nations.

Unlike the two previous conferences in 1955 and 1958, the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was focused on one main theme: nuclear power.

The major point brought out at the Conference was that the engineering and economics of nuclear electric power had in many cases reached the stage of commercial competition with conventional central generating plants. Papers submitted to the Conference reported an increase in installed nuclear capacity from 5 megawatts in 1955 to 5,000 megawatts by 1965 and to an expected 20,000 megawatts by 1970. Many experts thought that more than half of the electricity needs of the large industrial countries would be provided by nuclear generating stations by the year 2000.

Sessions on power reactors revealed full maturity of the three presently proven reactor types: gas-cooled, graphite-moderated; light-water-cooled and -moderated; and heavy-water-cooled and -moderated. These have shown better safety and availability records than normally expected of conventional stations. Moreover, capital and fuel costs were low enough to make large units, of 500 megawatts and above, competitive with conventional stations in most major power-consuming areas of the world.

Many improvements in technology were reported, such as fuel element designs that reduced fabrication costs and surpassed limits previously achieved in burn-up, reactivity and power ratings, and simple and cheaper containment and safety features. Several other reactor types were reported to have advanced in development to the point where they might be economically competitive.

The prospect of the rapid growth of nuclear power revived concern for better utilization of fissile uranium. It was noted that current fuel cycles in the proven reactor types derived at the most 1.4 fissions per atom of uranium-235 supplied, and some derived much fewer. On such a basis the established reserves of low-cost uranium ores would not last many decades. Major efforts towards development of a variety of systems offering better fuel utilization were reported at the Conference.

The essence of these systems was to improve neutron economy and increase conversion of fertile to fissile material, making the reactors "improved converters" or even "breeders," while seeking higher thermal-to-electrical conversion efficiencies. There was emphasis on the merits

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of the thorium-uranium-233 fuel cycle that would depend for its introduction on the use of enriched uranium or recycled plutonium.

Rapid growth of nuclear power without improved converters or breeders would cause a rise in the cost of uranium because of the need to work lower grade ores. Several papers dealt with the amount of uranium available at low cost. One suggested that the abundant resources of uranium in sea-water could be made available at a cost perhaps as low as \$50 per kilogramme of uranium (the present market price was about \$13 per kilogramme). Other papers drew attention to the limited amount of prospecting that had been carried out.

Many nations with programmes for development of fast-neutron breeder reactors expressed confidence that economic designs would be achieved within 25 years. A few participants noted, on the other hand, that even if the economic hopes of fast reactors were not realized, there was still the prospect of abundant power for centuries from good converter reactors and well chosen fuel cycles at costs well within the customary range.

The conference demonstrated the remarkable safety record of the nuclear industry. Research and testing methods for steel and concrete structures and safety standards for mechanical properties of construction materials were reported.

Among the special applications of nuclear energy, its simultaneous use for electricity production and desalination of salt and brackish waters excited great interest. Another possible application of nuclear reactors mentioned was to supply power and heat in isolated areas. Reports were presented on package plants in the 1-1.5 megawatts range, some of them mobile.

International co-operation had been extended in evaluating experimental measurements of nuclear data. The first results of this broader exchange of information were presented in a paper by IAEA prepared with participation from many countries.

With regard to reactor-plant equipment, the Conference brought out the promise of prestressed concrete pressure vessels, due to the almost unlimited possibilities this material provided for construction of big pressure vessels.

Standardization and codes were felt to be needed, and IAEA was suggested as an appropriate institution to establish internationally acceptable pressure-vessel standards in collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization.

In structural and control materials and moderators, the major work was being directed towards development of materials that would retain adequate stability under high temperature, intense radiation and high pressure, as well as adequate corrosion resistance. Studies of materials subject to irradiation as well as long-time stress at high temperatures in a corrosive environment were deemed important for improved reactor engineering.

A wide spectrum of heat-transfer problems, important in improving thermal efficiency, was reviewed. The main emphasis was on heat-transfer problems in water while approaching and passing critical heat-flux conditions. Significant advances were reported in improving heat transfer of gas-cooled-reactor fuel elements by developing more complicated heat-transfer surfaces.

With regard to fuel-element fabrication, emphasis was on design of elements that could be fabricated easily and processed economically and on development of fuels and fuel assemblies with good corrosion resistance capable of withstanding high burn-up, high temperature and frequent power cycling without significant changes. Most experience to date had been with oxide systems. In recent years, much effort had been devoted to carbides, nitrides and silicides of uranium, as well as to plutonium and mixed systems.

Improved radio-active waste disposal was described and examples were given of incorporating such waste in glass. Generally speaking, conversion of high-level liquid waste to stable solids was a preferred method of disposal. The search for suitable underground formations for waste storage had been continued; underground salt formations, common in many parts of the world, were suggested as they had great structural strength and were not associated with groundwater sources used for human consumption.

Sessions devoted to economic problems stressed the necessity of assessing the economic

merits of a reactor as part of the electric power system into which it fed power. Concern was expressed about the need for standardization in estimation, extrapolation and comparison of generating costs.

Papers on controlled fusion reported remarkable progress in higher temperatures, greater densities, longer containment times and better recognition of difficulties. Although opinions differed on how long it might take to achieve controlled fusion, the general feeling was that the problem would ultimately be solved.

The Conference was also concerned with direct methods for converting nuclear into electrical energy. Increased conversion efficiency and production of compact, reliable and long-lasting power supplies for special conditions, such as in space craft, were objectives mentioned.

Surveys on the use of isotopes showed steady progress in isotope techniques for improving crop yields, combating plant pests, applications in hydrology and for processing and preserving food.

One general session was devoted to international co-operation. However, the topic was dealt with in many of the technical sessions.

The full proceedings of the Conference in 16 volumes, each volume having an average length of 500 pages, were scheduled for publication in mid-1965.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A detailed report on the Conference was prepared by the Secretary-General for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. Among other things, the Secretary-General, in referring to the possibility of holding further conferences on atomic energy, expressed the view that "atomic energy" now embraced too vast a field for it ever again to provide the theme for a single conference. He therefore suggested that if similar conferences were to be held in the future, they should follow the example successfully adopted at the Third Conference and focus on a limited, specialized application of nuclear energy.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the Assembly did not take up the report. However, the President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5754. Note by Secretary-General requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Report of the Secretary-General on the Third United Nations

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy."

A/5913. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly was made available in two documents: the annual report of the IAEA Board of Governors to the IAEA General Conference for 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964, and a supplement dealing with developments from 1 July to 1 October 1964, including action by the General Conference, which met from 14 to 18 September 1964.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(For details about the activities of the Agency during 1964, see below, pp. 487-91.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5792. Note by Secretary-General transmitting

eighth report of IAEA.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on
status of agenda of 19th session.

CHAPTER V

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

On 21 November 1963¹ the General Assembly decided to designate 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year (ICY). At the same time, it established a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, consisting of 12 members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly. Those so appointed were: Argentina, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic.

During 1964, the Committee held a number of meetings in compliance with its mandate from the Assembly to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the observance of the Year and to organize and prepare suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

An interim report by the Committee to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contained summaries of information on the activities of United Nations Member States to observe the Year, information on the various proposals for publicizing the Year, the commemorative session of the United Nations to be held in San Francisco, and plans and activities of the United Nations Secretariat, the other organs and commissions of the United Nations and the specialized and related agencies.

In response to a call by the Secretary-General for information concerning national plans, a considerable number of replies were received from United Nations Member States. In some countries, it was reported, national committees had been established to plan the observance of

the Year. The Committee reported that it appeared that appropriate plans were being made in all regions of the world. In many countries, activities were planned to publicize United Nations efforts in the area 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 noted that it was particularly gratified on being informed of various educational activities planned in several countries at the secondary and university levels.

Most Member States, the Committee said, emphasized existing international co-operation in their preparations. Some Member States, however, took issue with the underlying approach of the Preparatory Committee and argued that emphasis should be primarily on eliminating or at least mitigating the causes of tension and suspicion in international relations. The Committee concluded, however, that consideration of initiatives on questions of this kind should take place in organs and committees which the United Nations has established to deal with these matters.

The Committee reported that it had endorsed the suggestion made in the report submitted in 1963 by the Preparatory Committee for the ICY to the General Assembly² that "an appeal be launched to Member States to give consideration to the early ratification of the multi-lateral instruments of which the Secretary-General was a depository." It singled out as especially relevant to the ICY, some of those

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 117, text of resolution 1907(XVIII).

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 115-16.

instruments which were related to diplomatic and consular relations, the law of the sea, human rights and related fields, to the privileges and immunities of international organizations and to international cultural co-operation.

The Committee reported that it had taken the following steps to make the idea of the International Co-operation Year better known throughout the world: it recommended the symbol of two clasped hands for display in connexion with all functions relating to the Year; it approved a medallion, to be struck in two forms, commemorating the Year and the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations; and it recommended that Member States consider issuing commemorative stamps with the same design as the United Nations ICY stamp. The Committee noted that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would issue a special greeting card for the ICY.

The Committee proposed that ICY be inaugurated by a series of lectures in the General Assembly Hall, to be given by outstanding intellectual leaders who should speak in their individual capacity on contemporary attitudes towards problems and aspirations relating to international co-operation.

The Committee drew up a calendar in which various areas of activity for international co-operation were ascribed to specific months in 1965. The calendar and themes were as follows: 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 (One Hundredth Anniversary of Founding of the International Telecommunication Union: 7

May); June: Education, Culture and Law (Twentieth 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).

The specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) informed the Committee of their plans for participation in the ICY, specifying programmes and projects which would highlight international co-operation in their respective fields.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to Governments, specialized agencies, the IAEA and other United Nations organs and commissions, non-governmental organizations and individuals for assistance in implementing resolution 1907(XVIII) of the General Assembly.

The Committee said that it would submit a report after the conclusion of ICY.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year" and indicated its wish that the Committee, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5763. Letter of 28 October from United Arab Republic transmitting text of Declaration entitled "Programme for Peace and International Co-operation adopted by Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries," held in Cairo from 5-10 October 1964.

A/5836. Report of Committee for International Co-operation Year.

A/5865. Letter of 26 January 1965 from Morocco.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

Landmarks in International Co-operation. International Co-operation year, 1965. U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.1.5.

CHAPTER VI

QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA

MATTERS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Political and Related Developments

PHASING OUT AND WITHDRAWAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE

After the secession of South Katanga was brought to an end in early 1963, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council his conclusion that most of the objectives of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) had been, in large measure, fulfilled and that the time had come to begin the progressive military disengagement of the United Nations in that country. It had first been planned to withdraw the United Nations Force from the Congo by the end of 1963, but, at the urgent request of the Congo Government, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1885 (XVIII) of 18 October 1963,¹ to make financial provision for the maintenance of a reduced United Nations Force in the country during the first half of 1964.

In accordance with the Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General said in a report of 29 June 1964 to the Security Council, the stay of the Force in the Congo was extended until 30 June 1964. The Force, whose total strength had been brought down to 5,871 officers and other ranks by the end of 1963, was further gradually reduced during the first half of 1964 and was completely withdrawn by the target date. The hand-over of responsibility for each sector evacuated by ONUC troops was worked out in close co-operation with the Congolese National Army (ANC), which ensured a smooth and efficient transfer in each case.

In this connexion, arrangements were made to transfer to the Congo Government the military bases of Kamina and Kitona which ONUC had taken over from the Belgian authorities in the summer of 1960. On 20 March 1964, agreements were concluded between Belgium and the Congo, on the one hand, and between Belgium and the United Nations, on

the other, providing for the handing over of the bases by the United Nations to Belgium and, concomitantly, by Belgium to the Republic of the Congo.

During the period from 1 January to 30 June 1964, the following countries contributed infantry forces and supporting forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel) to the United Nations Force in the Congo: Brazil, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden.

The following account of subsequent developments is based on information contained in various United Nations documents.

ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS

FORCE (1 JANUARY—30 JUNE 1964)

During the first half of 1964, the Secretary-General reported to the Council, the reduced United Nations Force, whose troops were concentrated mainly at Leopoldville, Luluabourg and the Katangese cities of Elisabethville, Kolwezi and Jadotville, continued to assist the Congolese Government in maintaining law and order in those areas. In South Katanga, where the bulk of its troops was stationed, ONUC also assisted the Government in preventing a resurgence of secessionist activity. While secessionist feelings had persisted, organized secessionist activity had gradually subsided, the Secretary-General reported. The integration of the former Katangese gendarmerie had proceeded at a fairly satisfactory pace; from a figure of approximately 18,000 in March 1963, there were practically no Katangese gendarmes remaining at large in the bush by the end of April 1964.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General in

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 578, for text of resolution.

March 1964 received reports to the effect that some 600 former Katangese gendarmes had left their jobs in the Kolwezi and Jadotville areas and had proceeded to Angola in response to a mobilization order, that there were already about 1,800 former Katangese gendarmes receiving training in Angola, that, with those gendarmes, there were about 20 mercenaries and that more mercenaries recently had been recruited in Europe. In a letter dated 4 March 1964, the Secretary-General requested the Government of Portugal to provide any information, which it might have at its disposal, susceptible of throwing light on the above reports, which were particularly disturbing. In his reply of 13 March, the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., of Portugal indicated that the Portuguese Government, having carried out the necessary investigations, could categorically affirm that the rumours of regrouping of the Katangese gendarmerie in Angola were unfounded.

During the first half of 1964, there were no serious disturbances in the Congo except for three areas, Kwilu, Kivu and North Katanga, where no ONUC troops were stationed. The disturbances in those areas were connected with a conflict which had arisen in September 1963 between the Government and the Parliament over the preparation of the constitution. As a result of this conflict, President Kasavubu suspended the Parliament and appointed a Constitutional Commission to prepare a new constitution to replace the *loi fondamentale*. This Commission convened in Luluabourg from January to April 1964 and drafted a constitution which was later approved in a referendum in July. But these developments were considered as illegal by the Opposition.

According to the *loi fondamentale*, as the Secretary-General reported, Parliament was to be convened "as of right" on 2 March 1964. The day before, President Kasavubu announced that, in view of the work being carried out by the Constitutional Commission, he deemed it inadvisable to authorize the re-opening of Parliament. The Parliament was thus inoperative since September 1963.

Following the suspension of the Parliament, a number of Opposition leaders went underground and some of them set up, at Brazzaville, a national liberation committee with the

avowed purpose of overthrowing the Adoula Government by violent means.

In Kwilu Province, the activities of the local Jeunesse, which were stepped up in January 1964 under the direction of an Opposition leader, Pierre Mulele, soon took on the proportions of a major movement of rebellion. By the end of January, the Jeunesse armed bands controlled all of the eastern half of the province, with the sole exception of the three towns of Kikwit, Gungu and Idiofa. As already stated, there were no ONUC troops in this province, and, as the Congo Government did not request direct ONUC assistance in the restoration of law and order proper, no such assistance was given. ONUC did undertake several humanitarian operations in the troubled areas with the agreement of the Congo Government and in co-operation with the Congolese National Army. From 24 January to 4 February, an operation was undertaken to rescue the missionaries and other civilians threatened by Jeunesse attacks. In all, 20 mission stations were evacuated by ONUC helicopters and light aircraft, and 160 persons were brought to safety. From 18 February to 7 March, ONUC airlifted equipment and supplies and carried wounded men for the ANC at the latter's request; it also flew supplies for refugees to meet requests from the International Red Cross.

While the Kwilu disturbances were still uncontrolled, another uprising occurred in Kivu. In April, bands of insurgents began attacking government forces in this region; as the ANC's resistance collapsed, they soon extended their control over the Ruzizi valley south of Bukavu and directly threatened this city. On 31 May, Prime Minister Adoula urgently requested ONUC to send a detachment of troops to the Bukavu area to assist in the maintenance of law and order. ONUC was authorized by the Secretary-General, even at this late date, to respond to the Government's request, but, in view of the proximity of the repatriation date of ONUC troops, it was made clear that such a detachment could not remain in the area longer than 10 days. On 6 June, however, the Prime Minister withdrew his request and asked instead that ONUC should place at the Government's disposal surplus military matériel, including arms, ammunitions and assistance in

regard to telecommunications. ONUG took immediate steps to comply with this request within the limits of its capacity.

A few days before the appointed date for the withdrawal of the United Nations Force, serious disturbances were also reported to have broken out in North Katanga. On 19 June, Albertville fell into the hands of the Jeunesse and a dissident local administration was set up there.

In his report dated 29 June 1964, the Secretary-General also reaffirmed his conclusions, reached a year earlier, that most of the objectives of the United Nations Operation in the Congo had been, in large measure, fulfilled. The elimination of foreign military and paramilitary personnel and mercenaries had been, to all intents and purposes, effected by February 1963. With the proclaimed end of the attempted secession of Katanga at that time, the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo could be regarded as fully restored and the objective of preventing civil war, as envisaged by the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961, could be considered to have been, for the moment at least, fulfilled.

There remained the objectives of rendering technical assistance and of continuing to assist the Congo Government in the maintenance of law and order. The Secretary-General indicated his intention to continue the United Nations programme of technical assistance after the withdrawal of ONUC troops to the fullest extent of the financial means available. (See also pp. 101-6 below.) As to the maintenance of law and order, the Secretary-General noted that the security situation in a number of localities had considerably deteriorated recently. Noting that the disturbances in Kwilu and Kivu had taken on the proportions of major movements of rebellion and that there were ominous signs of subversion and violence in other regions, the Secretary-General observed that the maintenance of law and order, which was one of the main attributes of sovereignty, was principally the responsibility of the Congo Government and that the role of ONUC had been limited to assisting the Government to the extent of its means, when it was requested to do so.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General

recalled the difficulties ONUC had encountered in its attempt to assist the Government in re-organizing and training the Congolese security forces. Because the Congo Government had insisted on a re-organization and training plan based on bilateral assistance from a particular group of States (Belgium, Canada, Israel, Italy, Norway, and the United States), the United Nations had not been able to sponsor the plan, and a programme of re-organization and training of the ANC had been set up without United Nations participation. At the time of the withdrawal of the United Nations Force from the Congo, the ANC was an integrated body of some 29,000 soldiers under a unified command, but it was still insufficiently trained and officered to cope with any major crisis.

The Secretary-General noted that the situation in the Congo in June 1964, generally improved though it was as compared with July 1960, admittedly made the country's immediate future look none too promising. Great and serious problems persisted, which could be dealt with only by wise, imaginative, strong and courageous leadership, effective government and some measure of understanding support from the people. Failure to overcome present dangers would, no doubt, bring disintegration and ruin.

In view of the uncertainties affecting the future of the Congo, the Secretary-General observed, the question was often asked why the stay of the United Nations Force there had not been extended beyond the end of June 1964. The explanation was to be found, in the first place, in the fact that no such extension had been requested by the Congo Government. But, even if such a request had been made, action on it could have been taken only by calling a special session of the General Assembly since the Secretary-General had been authorized to make expenditure for the Force only until 30 June 1964 and not beyond. In any event, and quite apart from the financial difficulty, the Secretary-General believed that a further extension of the Force would provide no solution to the remaining problems of the Congo. The current difficulties in that country reflected conflicts of an internal political nature and there was little assistance that a United Nations Force could render in such conflicts. Moreover, the time had more than come when

the Congo Government would have to assume full responsibility for security, law and order in its country, as well as for its territorial integrity. The United Nations could not permanently protect the Congo, or any other country, from the internal tensions and disturbances created by its own organic growth towards unity and nationhood. This, the Secretary-General said, was an undertaking which, henceforth, must be carried out by the Government and the people of the Congo. He believed that this was understood by and was indeed the position of the Congo Government since it had not requested a further extension of the United Nations Force in the Congo. It was a position, the Secretary-General concluded, to which all nations should give their understanding, respect and support in the interest of stability, progress and peace in the Congo.

SITUATION AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED NATIONS FORCE

Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Force, the situation in the Congo rapidly deteriorated. At the beginning of July 1964, the new constitution prepared by the Luluabourg Commission came into force and the country was officially renamed "The Democratic Republic of the Congo." On 9 July, Cyrille Adoula, who had resigned, was replaced by Moïse Tshombe as Prime Minister to head a transitional Government with the main task of preparing the forthcoming elections. On assuming his new post, Mr. Tshombe made an attempt to rally the Opposition behind him, but his attempt failed. Shortly thereafter, insurgent forces extended their control over vast regions in the eastern part of the country, including Stanleyville, where they established a dissident government under Christophe Gbenye. With increased military assistance from Belgium and the United States, and having recruited foreign mercenaries to bolster the Army, Mr. Tshombe attempted to regain the lost territory. By September 1964, there was widespread internal conflict and fighting.

THE STANLEYVILLE OPERATION

The representatives of Belgium and the United States, on 21 November 1964, and the representative of Italy, two days later, drew

the Security Council's attention to the precarious situation of the foreign residents at Stanleyville. According to the Belgian representative, nearly 1,000 persons belonging to 18 nationalities had been arrested and held as hostages by the rebel authorities in the Stanleyville area and their lives were in direct and imminent danger.

On 24 November, the representatives of Belgium and the United States notified the Council that, in view of the failure of the rebel authorities to respond to the appeals for the release of the hostages and of their refusal to guarantee the safety of the civilians at Stanleyville, the Belgian and United States Governments had found it necessary to undertake a rescue operation and that Belgian paracommandos carried by United States aircraft had been parachuted to that effect, a few hours earlier, into the Stanleyville area. In this connexion, the Council was informed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo that it had authorized the rescue operation and by the United Kingdom that, in view of the humanitarian objective of the operation, it had granted to the Belgian and the United States Governments, at their request, the use of the facilities of Ascension Island.

In a letter of 25 November 1964 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the USSR stated that his Government regarded the landing of Belgian paratroopers at Stanleyville with the co-operation of the United States and the United Kingdom as a flagrant act of interference in the internal affairs of the Congo and as a threat to the independence of that and other African countries.

On 1 December 1964, the representatives of Belgium and the United States advised the Council that the rescue mission, after having effected the release of as many hostages as possible, had departed from the Congo on 29 November.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 1 December 1964, 22 United Nations Member States requested the Security Council to consider urgently the situation created in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the military operations launched in Stanleyville and

in other parts of the Congo by the Governments of Belgium and the United States with the concurrence of the United Kingdom. They considered that these operations constituted an intervention in African affairs, a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and a threat to the peace and security of the African continent.

The 22 States requesting the Council meeting were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In a message dated 9 December 1964, the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo requested the urgent convening of the Council to examine the flagrant intervention in Congolese domestic affairs by various countries which were assisting the rebel movement in the Congo. He referred in this respect to Algeria, Sudan, Ghana, the United Arab Republic, the Chinese communist regime and the USSR.

At its meeting of 9 December 1964, the Council decided by a vote of 7 in favour (Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States) and 4 against (Czechoslovakia, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and the USSR) to include in the agenda both the 22-power complaint and that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The representatives of Algeria, Belgium, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and later, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania asked to participate in the discussion and were invited to do so without the right to vote.

The debate in the Council, which occupied 17 meetings, began on 9 December and was concluded on 30 December 1964.

The representatives of Algeria, Burundi, the Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and the United Republic of Tanzania criticized the Stanleyville operation. They regarded it as a premeditated act of aggression and a conspiracy

to suppress a nationalist movement and to impose upon the people of the Congo the disputed authority of the Tshombe Government. Recalling that, in the history of colonialism, colonial powers had extensively used the need to protect their nationals as a pretext for intervention, they considered the Belgian and United States intervention at Stanleyville to be a dangerous precedent which might threaten the independence of African States.

These representatives rejected the thesis that the Stanleyville operation was a humanitarian mission, the sole purpose of which was to save human lives. If this had been so, it was said, Belgium and the United States would not have confined their action to Stanleyville, for they well knew that this action inevitably would have had adverse effects on those Europeans in neighbouring places. No European had been executed by the Stanleyville authorities prior to the airdrop, and it was this airdrop, they asserted, which had provoked the killing of civilians. In this connexion, they also commented that, while a claim had been made in the name of humanity to save an insignificant number of whites, no concern had been expressed when tens of thousands of blacks had perished.

They also rejected the thesis that the Stanleyville operation was not a foreign intervention since it had been authorized by the Congo Government. Questioning the legality of the Tshombe Government, they said it was opposed by many Congolese and was using foreign mercenaries to fight the legitimate aspirations of the people. It was also argued that the Tshombe Government had not taken the initiative of requesting the Stanleyville operation, but rather had given its agreement only after such an agreement had been sought from it.

These representatives considered the Stanleyville operation as an insult to the Organization of African Unity (OAU). They recalled that, by its resolution of 10 September 1964, OAU had called for national reconciliation and a cease-fire in the Congo and for the halting of the recruitment of mercenaries and the elimination of all foreign interference. When the Stanleyville operation took place, negotiations had been in progress in Nairobi under the auspices of OAU and its ad hoc conciliation

commission to bring about the cessation of hostilities in the Congo and ensure the safety of the hostages, and an assurance had been obtained from the Stanleyville authorities that the hostages would be safe as long as the talks continued. The Stanleyville operation was in defiance of OAU's decisions, as well as past resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the Congo.

With reference to the Congo Government's complaint that their Governments had given and were giving assistance to the rebel movement in the Congo, the representatives of Sudan, Algeria, Burundi, the United Arab Republic and the Congo (Brazzaville) observed that the complaint was not supported by any concrete evidence and constituted a last-minute attempt to confuse the issue before the Council.

The accusations outlined above were endorsed by the representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The USSR representative stated, in particular, that the real objective of the Stanleyville operation was the suppression of the patriotic forces of the Congo, the consolidation of Tshombe's puppet régime and the transformation of the Congo into a large beachhead of colonialism in Central Africa. He considered it evident that the landing of Belgian paratroopers had been so arranged that they could transfer the positions they had occupied to Tshombe's mercenaries. The staging of Belgian paratroopers through the British colonial possession of Ascension Island was, in his view, one more example of the use of such possessions by Western powers for military purposes. The USSR representative considered that it was the urgent duty of the Council to put an end to the action of the interventionists. The Congo problem, he stressed, was an African problem to be resolved by the Africans and the people of the Congo themselves.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared that, immediately before the Stanleyville operation, the Congolese National Army (ANC) had been closing in on this town and that the rebel authorities had been determined to barter human lives for political and military advantages. It was in the face of this unacceptable attitude of the rebels that the Stanleyville operation had been decided. After authorization had been given by the Congo

Government, the parachute drop was carried out in such manner as to cause the least possible damage. Never had the Belgian paratroopers tried to repress the rebellion, and, once the rescue operation had ended, they had left Congolese soil. Actually, the battle between the Congolese army and the rebels for the control of Stanleyville had taken place after the paratroopers had withdrawn.

The Congolese representative recalled that Prime Minister Tshombe had made determined efforts to bring about national reconciliation and stop the fighting but that, in the face of the continued violent opposition of the rebels, the Government had no alternative but to reply to violence with violence. He remarked that the rebels had barbarously massacred the entire intellectual elite in the areas occupied by them. Referring to the OAU resolution of 10 September 1964 calling for a cease-fire in the Congo and the halting of the recruitment of foreign volunteers called "mercenaries," the Congolese representative observed that reconciliation pre-supposed a return to law and order and that it was not possible to impose a cease-fire on a Government faced with an armed band. He further observed that his Prime Minister had asked OAU to help him obtain military assistance from certain African countries; because OAU had refused to do so, the Congo Government had not been able to implement the provision concerning the cessation of recruitment of volunteers.

The Congolese representative also pointed out that the rebellion in the Congo was supported by certain countries for their own interests. In his view, the American-Belgian action at Stanleyville did not constitute a serious danger for Africa, but the armed support given to the rebellion by those other countries was a real, imminent and grave threat to the sovereignty of the Congo and should be examined by the Security Council.

The representatives of Belgium and the United States declared that the sole purpose of the Stanleyville operation was to save the lives of hostages. It was not a military operation and was not meant to help the ANC or to conquer any territory. In the face of the decision taken by the insurgent authorities to consider foreigners, particularly Americans and

Belgians, as hostages and their threat in mid-November to massacre them at the first bombing of rebel areas, the alternatives were either to allow the hostages to be murdered or to try to rescue them. Before deciding on the operation, the Belgian and United States Governments had exhausted all available means to obtain the release of the hostages, whether through the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the heads of African States or the rebel authorities in Stanleyville. In this connexion, they recalled that, during the Nairobi negotiations on 22 and 23 November, the representative of the rebels had made the release of hostages dependent on prior political conditions which were totally impossible to meet.

The two representatives said that the operation had been carried out with restraint, discipline and dispatch. It had lasted only four days (from 24 to 27 November), during which 2,000 people of 19 nationalities, including Congolese, had been rescued and evacuated. The reason why no rescue operation had been undertaken outside Stanleyville and Paulis was that it would have been impossible to save, by another parachute drop, the foreigners who were scattered over vast areas.

In connexion with the charge that it was the parachute drop which had provoked the killings of civilians, the representative of the United States noted that, from mid-August onward, many foreigners seized as hostages had been deliberately killed by the rebels.

The United States, Belgian and British representatives deplored the introduction of racial antagonism in the debate, the United States representative pointing out that the antidote for white racism was not black racism. In this connexion, the representative of Brazil said his country could not accept that to condemn the barbarism committed by the rebels in Stanleyville was to take part in a global racist conspiracy against black people.

The representatives of Belgium and the United States further observed that the assistance given by their countries to the Congo Government, which was similar to that provided to many other African countries, could not be called interference in Congolese affairs. They agreed that the Congo problem could be solved

only by a political settlement and not by military action and expressed the readiness of their Governments to co-operate with the United Nations, OAU and the Congo Government, to that effect.

Supporting the position of Belgium and the United States, the United Kingdom representative rejected the accusation made against his Government. The United Kingdom had granted the request from Belgium and the United States for the use of the Ascension airport because it had clearly understood that the object of the operation was solely one of saving lives. For the United Kingdom Government to have refused the request would have been a shameful act.

The representative of Nigeria, pointing out that the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a sovereign and independent State, said that, since the Stanleyville operation had been authorized by the country's legal Government, it could not be regarded as a foreign intervention. He observed that various African countries had dealt severely with their own rebels and that the Congo should be given the same right.

The representatives of France, Brazil, China, Bolivia and Norway were of the view that the Stanleyville operation was a humanitarian mission carried out with the authorization of the legitimate Government of the country concerned.

The representatives of the Ivory Coast and the Central African Republic, while deploring the Stanleyville operation, also stressed the fact that the Leopoldville Government was the legitimate Government of a sovereign and independent country.

The representative of Morocco stated that his Government, though not unmindful of the humanitarian aspect of the rescue mission, must take note of the fact that, before the parachute drop, the Stanleyville authorities had taken all possible steps to avoid the killing of civilians and that the later massacres could be traced to the dismay and anger of uncontrollable elements. Morocco considered that no State, whether African or not, had the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Congo, that, in the interest of peace, Africa must remain an unaligned continent and that the Congo

must regain its national unity and balance through peaceful and non-military means.

On 28 December, the representatives of the Ivory Coast and Morocco submitted a joint draft resolution which, they said, reflected African opinion as accurately as possible and constituted the result of difficult negotiations. The draft resolution would have the Council: (1) request all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo; (2) appeal for a ceasefire in the Congo in accordance with the resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) dated 10 September 1964; (3) consider, in accordance with that OAU resolution, that the mercenaries should, as a matter of urgency, be withdrawn from the Congo; (4) encourage OAU to pursue its efforts to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to achieve national reconciliation in accordance with the OAU resolution of 10 September; (5) request all States to assist OAU in the attainment of these objectives; and (6) request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow the implementation of the present resolution, to follow the situation in the Congo and to report to the Security Council at the appropriate time.

On 29 December, an amendment to the two-power draft text was submitted by Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. This amendment was to replace the sixth operative paragraph in the two-power text (whereby the Secretary-General would be asked to follow the implementation of the resolution and report to the Security Council) by a paragraph to ask the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter, to keep the Security Council fully informed of any action it might take under this resolution. (Article 54 calls for informing the Council of activities under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for maintaining peace. See APPENDIX II for text of Article.)

On 30 December, the representative of the USSR asked, under the terms of rule 38 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council,² that the 18-power proposal for an

amendment be put to the vote. The Ivory Coast and Morocco decided to include this amendment in the draft resolution not as a replacement for the sixth operative paragraph in the text but as an addition to be inserted before that paragraph. At the request of the representative of Guinea, speaking for the 18 powers, they further agreed to delete the words "to follow the implementation of the present resolution" from the original text of the sixth operative paragraph. Thereupon, the USSR representative stated that he would not press for a vote on the text of the 18-power proposal for an amendment, as it had now been incorporated in the revised draft resolution.

On the same day, the Council proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution. The first operative paragraph, requesting all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo, was voted upon separately at the request of the representative of France and was adopted unanimously. The text as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (France) as resolution 199(1964). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom stated that in voting for the resolution it had assumed, with reference to the second operative paragraph (appealing for a cease-fire), that those elements fighting in opposition to the legitimate Congolese Government were in sufficient control of their followers to enable the cease-fire to be brought about.

In the view of France's representative, the resolution established objectives approved by his Government, which had always been attached to the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of States. Thus, it had voted in favour of the first operative paragraph (which requested all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the Congo's domestic affairs), and it had abstained on the resolution as a whole, as it felt the other operative clauses

² Rule 38 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council provides that: "any Member of the United Nations invited . . . to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative on the Security Council."

of the resolution were not in conformity with the rule of non-intervention, which implied that the Congolese problem should be settled by the Congolese themselves, without any external interference.

The United States declared, among other things, that the resolution's first operative paragraph clearly obligated those States now providing assistance to rebellious factions to cease and desist from such intervention.

The spokesmen for Czechoslovakia and the USSR considered that the first operative paragraph was addressed primarily to those who had been condemned by the Council in their armed intervention, namely, Belgium and the United States.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regretted that the resolution did not condemn the illegal interventions, particularly of three African States, in the internal affairs of his country and hoped that the injunction addressed to States to desist from

such intervention would be respected by those three States. As regards the so-called mercenaries, the Congolese Government would be able to dispense with the services of those volunteers once the armed opposition and, above all, the foreign assistance to the rebellion had ceased. It understood the concern motivating the appeal for a cease-fire, namely, to save human lives, but it was also its paramount duty to protect the lives of the majority of its citizens against the threats of a minority of anarchists.

The Congolese delegation had taken note of the appeal to the extent that it constituted an invitation to the rebels to stop using violence and an invitation to the Government to show understanding towards persons who were really not aware of the significance of their actions. The Congolese Government, he added, would co-operate with OAU within the framework of respect of the fundamental principles of the Charter, especially those relating to the sovereignty of Member States.

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- S/6128. Algeria, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: amendment to revised draft resolution of Ivory Coast and Morocco (S/6123/Rev.1).
- RESOLUTION 199(1964) (Document S/6129), as proposed by Ivory Coast and Morocco (S/6123/Rev.1), incorporating further oral revision by sponsors and 18-power amendment (S/6128), adopted by Council on 30 December 1964, meeting 1189, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (France).
- "The Security Council,
- "Noting with concern the aggravation of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"Deploring the recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"Convinced that the solution of the Congolese problem depends on national reconciliation and the restoration of public order,

"Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

"Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"Taking into consideration the resolution of the Organization of African Unity dated 10 September, in particular paragraph 1 relating to the mercenaries,

"Convinced that the Organization of African Unity should be able, in the context of Article 52 of the Charter, to help find a peaceful solution to all the problems and disputes affecting peace and security in the continent of Africa,

"Having in mind the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other political factions in the Congo to find a peaceful solution to their dispute,

"1. Requests all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo;

"2. Appeals for a cease-fire in the Congo in accordance with the Organization of African Unity's resolution dated 10 September 1964;

"3. Considers, in accordance with the Organization of African Unity's resolution dated 10 September 1964, that the mercenaries should as a matter of urgency be withdrawn from the Congo;

"4. Encourages the Organization of African Unity to pursue its efforts to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to achieve national reconciliation in accordance with resolution CM/Resolution 5(III) dated 10 September 1964 of the Organization of African Unity;

"5. Requests all States to assist the Organization of African Unity in the attainment of these objectives;

"6. Requests the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter, to keep the Security Council fully informed of any action it may take under this resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow the situation in the Congo, and to report to the Security Council at the appropriate time."

The Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations and Related Agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

During 1964, the United Nations and the related inter-governmental agencies continued to provide to the Democratic Republic of the Congo the largest programme of technical assistance for any single country in the history of the United Nations. The related agencies participating in the programme, previously known as the Civilian Operations Programme, were: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

About 560 experts of 44 nationalities were employed by the United Nations and the agencies in the following fields: agriculture, civil aviation, meteorology, postal services, transport and communications, telecommunications, education and information, public finance, economic co-ordination, public administration,

health, law, labour, mining and natural resources, public works, social welfare, youth training and community development, and police training.

The United Nations provided the services of high-level experts to the Departments of Economic Co-ordination and of Public Finance, and to the National Bank (previously the Monetary Council).

In addition, about 820 secondary school teachers were recruited by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on behalf of the Congolese Government for the school year 1964-65.

At the request of the Prime Minister, a mission of United Nations experts in agriculture, social affairs, telecommunications, public works and mines visited the Province of Lualaba and formulated recommendations for rehabilitation and improvement.

Substantial quantities of food and medicines were airlifted to areas in need, following insurgent activity. The United Nations provided food and shelter in Leopoldville for 300 refugees from the former Orientale Province (Stanleyville and Paulis).

The year 1964 was one in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies also suffered losses of life among their personnel as a result of the insurgency. Those who lost their lives were: Jacques J. B. Bollaerts (of Belgium); Sven Hedlund (of Sweden); Robert Latham (of the United Kingdom); Robert Marechall (of Belgium); J. Plicque (of France); F. Preziosi (of France); and Dr. Lambert Swerts (of Belgium).

EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES

At the request of the Government, the United Nations assisted in relief and rehabilitation programmes for areas retaken by Central Government forces after occupation or attack by insurgents. United Nations experts developed the following programmes with a view to helping restore normal life to these areas: distribution of emergency rations and medicaments; re-establishment of essential services; and reconstruction of towns and villages. Thus, in August, a mission consisting of a medical doctor, a public works expert and specialists in community development and supply visited Baudouinville, bringing supplies of wheat, powdered milk and cooking oil. Similar missions were sent to Bukavu and Albertville in August and September, respectively.

On 25 November, the day after the re-occupation of Stanleyville by Government forces, an 18-man team of United Nations experts, together with medicaments and food supplies, was flown into the town. A small group of experts remained there to assist in the rehabilitation of the town.

FINANCING OF THE PROGRAMME

The United Nations programme of technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo was financed from various sources, among them being: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (financed from voluntary contributions by Governments); the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations; some of the specialized agencies (financed from their regular budgets); and the United Nations Special Fund (also financed from voluntary contributions). The United Nations Special Fund was responsible for the financing of the National Institute of Build-

ing and Public Works, the National Mining School, the National Pedagogical Institute, and the National Institute of Civil Aviation.

Other sources of financing included: the United States Government, under a special project agreement; the Congo Fund (consisting of voluntary contributions by the Governments of Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Ireland, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom); the United Nations Children's Fund; a contribution in services by the Swiss Government; a contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany in services; and contributions from voluntary agencies (in the form of volunteers).

The Congolese Government paid about 40 per cent of the total cost of the programme in 1964, which amounted to \$17 million. It did so by contributing to the Congo Fund and by bearing the entire local costs of the assistance provided.

AGRICULTURE

There were 28 experts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) working in the Congo in the following fields: animal husbandry and production, forestry, agronomy, general agriculture, statistics, extension and marketing, growing and processing of cotton, rice, coffee, tea, and fisheries.

The programme of agricultural revival and training of supervisory personnel, which was started in 1960, continued throughout 1964. Assistance in the cultivation of vegetables was developed and numerous varieties of seeds were distributed to co-operatives, missions, social centres and provincial ministries of agriculture. Theoretical and practical courses were started in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, model gardens were established and agricultural shows organized. Courses were held in secondary technical schools.

In Kongo Central, prospecting was undertaken for areas suitable for cattle grazing. Congolese farmers were given direct assistance in the reactivation of abandoned farms. A project for developing tea cultivation in North Kivu was prepared. An FAO expert directed and planned a five-month course for training 28 farm mechanics; 244 students had benefited from this training at the end of 1964. Train-

ing courses in poultry and hog farming were also held.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

United Nations technical assistance in the field of transport and communications was concentrated on: the Ministry of Transport and Communications; operation of the accounting division in the Office d'Exploitation des Transports du Congo (OTRACO); and accelerated professional training for OTRACO.

A text on maritime law was drafted and an investment programme was prepared and presented; the formation of merchant marine companies was studied. United Nations experts assisted in the establishment of two training centres for OTRACO, one at the Thysville workshop, the other at the naval workshop in Leopoldville. Three courses of accelerated professional training were organized: two in Thysville for an initial total of 29 storekeepers and electricians; and one in Leopoldville for 12 diesel mechanics.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued to assist the Congolese authorities by ensuring the continuity of essential aviation services, providing technical advisers and assisting in the training of personnel. Sixty-four ICAO experts participated in these programmes. Among the main activities were: the integration of the ICAO technical assistance with the Directorate of Civil Aviation; briefing of the Congolese delegation to the ICAO African-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigational Committee Meeting in Rome, Italy; preparation and implementation of the plan of operations of the United Nations Special Fund project for the Civil Aviation Institute; and assistance in the preparation of the 1965 civil aviation and aeronautical telecommunications programme. Besides the training provided at the Civil Aviation Institute, ICAO technicians gave on-the-job training to 10 controllers and 18 student controllers at various airports in the Congo.

POSTAL SERVICES

In the course of the year, 16 experts of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) participated in

UPU's programme, acting as advisers to the central post and telegraph authorities and to the regional directors of postal services in the principal towns of the country. The UPU experts assisted in briefing the Congolese delegation to the 1964 Congress of the Universal Postal Union; and in bringing up to date and reorganizing international accounting for air mail. Training programmes for operating personnel were organized for 30 students in Elisabethville and Coquilhatville. Also, courses were held at the National Postal School in Leopoldville.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Operational experts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) continued to assist the Government in the maintenance of essential telecommunications services. Advice was given with regard to various radio-communication problems, including installations of telex and establishment of a frequency management office.

Training was continued at the National School of Telecommunications; instruction was given in such matters as telephony and cable jointing. A telegraph operator course for police radio operators was also carried out.

METEOROLOGY

Twenty-seven experts of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) continued to assist the Government in the development of its meteorological service. In accordance with plans prepared by WMO advisers in 1962, work started on the building of the Central Analysis and Forecast Office. The reorganization of the climatological service began during the year, and plans were drawn up in collaboration with the FAO mission for launching an inspection programme in the Bas Congo in 1965. The publication of accumulated climatological data was started. WMO also assisted in drafting a plan for the creation of a National Hydrological Committee.

A Chair in Meteorology in the Science Faculty of the University of Lovanium was established. Courses in climatology and geophysics were conducted at the Universities of Lovanium and Elisabethville, respectively. Also conducted were courses in meteorology, aerology and hydrology.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

United Nations experts provided technical advice and guidance to the Ministries dealing with social affairs, youth and sports, and middle class and community development. They worked closely with the administrations in the various departments and were also able to offer help and guidance to a number of voluntary bodies and private agencies co-operating with the Government in these several fields.

The advisers in community development and youth co-operated in about 60 self-help projects, which were in various stages of implementation during the year, supported by counterpart funds from the Federal Republic of Germany. The youth adviser concentrated on projects in which unemployed young people could participate in development schemes.

PLANNING, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND CO-ORDINATION

In 1962, three new administrations had been created by the Government, with direct responsibility to the Prime Minister, in order to remedy the lack of co-ordination and deficiencies in state organization which had existed hitherto. These were: the Controller of Foreign Exchange, in charge of external resources; the Controller of Finance, in charge of internal finances; and the Director of Economic Co-ordination.

The United Nations was responsible for providing a director for the Bureau of Economic Co-ordination. The posts of Controller of Foreign Exchange and Controller of Finance were filled with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund.

The Bureau of Economic Co-ordination was responsible for over-all planning, co-ordination of technical and financial assistance and the management and allocation of foreign exchange resources. The Bureau also served as co-ordinating agency in the preparations for the negotiations on the Belgian/Congolese contentieux (matters in dispute). The Bureau took an active part in the preparation of an extraordinary investment budget.

The Bureau also assisted in the following negotiations: a loan of 10 million Deutsche Mark by the Federal Republic of Germany;

establishment of the annual programmes of United States aid (surplus agricultural products made available under Title I Public Law 480, economic aid for imports); French/Congolese negotiations for an air traffic agreement and for medical assistance; and discussions with various private financial groups wishing to invest in the Congo.

PUBLIC FINANCE

United Nations experts continued their work of assisting in measures to achieve financial stability, improved fiscal and budgetary control, implementation of public accounting regulations and better administration of customs and fiscal services. Their work also included the training of Congolese supervisory personnel.

The experts participated in the elaboration of budgetary collection procedures, checking cash books and studying methods for improving the operation of the Controller's office. A survey of the state markets was also undertaken. During the year, approximately 16,000 declarations of income tax for 1964 were checked and billed. Simultaneously, a systematic check of taxpayers' files for 1961, 1962 and 1963 was undertaken. Tax computing and checking of documents in the files of 800 companies were started. Professional training was organized, and several courses held for Congolese civil servants of the Ministry of Finance, in such fields as customs, accounting and budget and financial inspection.

HEALTH

In 1964, the World Health Organization (WHO) had 178 doctors working in hospitals and institutions throughout the Congo. The general insecurity due to the rebellion led to the withdrawal of some doctors, and a leprologist, Dr. Swerts, was killed. Assignments were made for the first 58 Congolese doctors who had trained in France under WHO fellowships.

WHO experts assisted with regard to various problems connected with the general reorganization of health services, particularly nursing care, hygiene, prevention of and fight against epidemics, mother and child protection, and investigation and control of malaria and carriers. The creation of a pilot local health centre in

a rural area, similar to the N'Djili Health Centre, was studied, as was a programme to improve the services of dispensaries in Leopoldville and other large urban centres.

Training was continued by WHO experts at Lovanium University. Courses were also held at the Medical Training Institute of Leopoldville for sanitary supervisory personnel. Other courses were organized for hospital administrators, X-ray assistants, sanitarians, pharmaceutical assistants and medical attendants.

JUDICIARY

During 1964, in spite of the events which paralyzed normal activities in some areas, the work of the 41 United Nations magistrates continued in many parts of the country. As a first step towards normalizing United Nations programmes in the Congo, this project was brought to an end in December, and a number of the magistrates accepted contracts directly with the Government.

The United Nations advisers attached to the cabinet of the Ministry of Justice handled a number of studies on international treaties on behalf of various public services, and 25 draft bills were studied in co-operation with the legislation service. Plans were prepared for the organization of the archives of the Ministry of Justice and the different services under its jurisdiction and the creation of a special penal chamber in Leopoldville to deal with juvenile delinquents.

LABOUR

The programme of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) included: the training of labour administration personnel, particularly in the Labour Inspection Service; the organizing of departments of labour in the Ministries of Social Welfare of the Central and Provincial Governments; and advice on supervisory responsibilities. ILO provided advisory services for the reorganization of the Ministry of Labour, the preparation of labour legislation and the training of labour officials. A seminar for provincial directors of labour was conducted, and a training course for labour officials started. Technical assistance was also provided in the field of social security.

ILO experts assisted in preliminary research

and planning for a National Institute of Vocational Training. A clerical training centre was maintained in Leopoldville; events in Stanleyville resulted in the closing of the similar centre in that city.

MINING

The United Nations continued to assign mining engineers and geologists to the Ministry of Mines. The programme included the training of Congolese counterparts, the compilation of an inventory of the country's mineral resources and the drafting of a mining code. About 40 inventory surveys on the mining economy of the Congo were prepared, as well as a detailed inventory of all information available on mining resources in the Congo. Through their work, the experts also contributed to a substantial renewal of gold and tin production in the Kivu, Maniema and Kibali-Ituri provinces during the first part of 1964.

POLICE TRAINING

In September 1964, a national police training college was inaugurated in Leopoldville with the assistance of the United Nations and the Governments of Belgium, Nigeria and the United States. The United Nations planned to provide 11 instructors. In addition, within the United Nations programme, the Government of Nigeria made available the services of several police officers as instructors, besides granting fellowships in Nigeria to Congolese officers and trainees. A contingent of 400 Nigerian police was provided to assist the Congolese Government in the maintenance of law and order and to give some on-the-job training.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The United Nations provided four public administration experts, in an advisory capacity, to the Ministry of "Fonction Publique." They contributed to major decisions and reforms involving the general administration and training of supervisory personnel. Also, they participated in the reorganization of the Ministry.

PUBLIC WORKS

Fourteen United Nations public works experts assisted in the maintenance of public installations throughout the Congo. They also

completed a five-year plan for large civil engineering works. Among other activities were the restoration of the Bukavu-Uvira road, the reconstruction of eight bridges in Katanga Oriental, road reconstruction and maintenance works in various parts of the country, sanitary engineering works in Leopoldville and Elisabethville, completion of a water filtering plant in Elisabethville, sewer and street engineering in Jadotville, the extension of Goma airport and the repair of the air terminal building at Kindu airport. Also, engineering works were undertaken for the railroad system, and school build-

ings were constructed in various parts of the country.

AID FROM UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Aid by the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the Congo was given mainly in co-operation with one or another of the specialized agencies with programmes for the welfare of children. UNICEF also contributed to the Ecole des Cadres to pay for fellowships in rural community development training for 60 students, until the end of 1965, and for four technicians.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TAB/CON (L)R.I. Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations and its specialized

agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during 1964.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

During 1964, the South African Government's apartheid policies were considered by the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa³ (which submitted three reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council) and by the Security Council.

The Council discussed the question at nine meetings in June on the basis of reports from the Secretary-General and the Special Committee, and it adopted two resolutions (for details, see pp. 118 and 119). The Security Council also received a number of communications from various United Nations Member States concerning the question of apartheid.

In addition, the Secretary-General submitted a report for the General Assembly's nineteenth session on the implementation of a General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1963⁴ (which dealt with ways of providing relief and aid through the appropriate international agencies to the families of all persons persecuted by the South African Government for opposing apartheid policies).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF 23 MARCH 1964

The Special Committee on Apartheid submitted its first report of 1964 on 23 March.

In this report, the Special Committee pointed out that, despite the provisions of previous

General Assembly resolutions (those of 11 October and 16 December 1963)⁵ and of a Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963,⁶ the South African Government had vigorously pursued its policies of racial discrimination, introduced serious new legislative measures and taken various administrative actions to undermine the elementary rights of the non-White people. It had also intensified its ruthless repression of all political activity in favour of racial equality and the legitimate rights of the non-White people and had rejected any form of co-operation with the Group of Experts established under the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963 to examine methods of resolving the situation in South Africa through peaceful means.

The Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly to what it described as grave new developments in South Africa, whereby some political prisoners opposed to apartheid had recently received death sentences and others had been threatened with the same penalty. The

³ For membership of the Special Committee, see APPENDIX III.

⁴ See text of resolution 1978 B (XVIII), Y.U.N., 1963, p. 24.

⁵ See texts of resolutions 1881 (XVIII) and 1978 (XVIII), Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 21 and 23.

⁶ For text, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 22-23.

Special Committee recommended, as a first step, that the Security Council demand that the South African Government should: refrain from the execution of persons sentenced to death under arbitrary laws providing the death sentence for offences arising from opposition to the Government's racial policies; immediately end trials then proceeding under these arbitrary laws and grant an amnesty to all political prisoners whose only crime was their opposition to the Government's racial policies; desist immediately from taking further discriminatory measures; and refrain from all other actions likely to aggravate the situation.

The Special Committee further recommended that, unless the South African Government complied, within a brief time-limit, with these minimum but vital demands, the Security Council—in conformity with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter (which deals with action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression)⁷ and on the basis of the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee—should take new mandatory steps, (i.e., those which United Nations Members would be required, by Security Council action, to take) in order to compel the South African Government to comply with the decisions of the Council. The Special Committee recommended, too, that the Council should especially request all the main States maintaining close relations with the South African Government to do all in their power, separately and collectively, to oblige the South African Government immediately to comply with the aforementioned minimum but vital demands.

The Special Committee submitted, in the form of annexes to its report: (a) a note on repressive measures in South Africa, dealing particularly with the trials and convictions of opponents of apartheid, the detention without trial of persons for actively opposing the policy of apartheid or even suspicion that they might have had knowledge of the commission of illegal acts, and the allegations of torture made by a number of political prisoners; (b) a note on developments in South Africa during the period under review, which referred to the South African Government's non-compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the

Security Council, to the continued pursuit of apartheid policies by South African authorities, and to the build-up of military and police forces in South Africa; and (c) the text of a resolution adopted on the question of apartheid by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its session held at Lagos, Nigeria, in February 1964.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 20 APRIL 1964 AND REPORT OF GROUP OF EXPERTS

On 20 April 1964, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the implementation of a Council resolution of 4 December 1963 whereby: (a) the Secretary-General was asked to establish, under his direction and reporting to him, a small group of recognized experts to examine methods of resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the territory as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end; and (b) the South African Government was invited to avail itself of the assistance of the expert group in order to bring about such a peaceful and orderly transformation.

The report noted that the Secretary-General had, in January 1964, appointed the following persons to form the Group of Experts: Mrs. Alva Myrdal (subsequently selected Chairman), Sir Edward Asafu-Adjaye, Mr. Josip Djerdja, Sir Hugh Foot, Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba. It also noted that Mr. Djerdja had later resigned from the Group.

The report contained the text of a reply dated 5 February from the South African Government to a letter dated 20 January from the Secretary-General which, among other things, had requested facilities for the Group to visit South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities.

In reply, South Africa stated that in view of the fact that the Secretary-General's request had been put forward in pursuance of the aims outlined in the Security Council resolution

⁷ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

of 4 December 1963, the main intent of which was to bring about the "transformation" of the policies applied in South Africa, it was manifestly impossible to receive the Group. The visit of the Group, the South African reply stated, was not only specifically intended as interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, but the Group was also expected to prescribe how South Africa should be governed and, by implication, even what should be the provisions of its Constitution. This unparalleled attempt at deliberate interference, the South African Government continued, not only made it impossible for the Republic, as it would have for any other sovereign independent State, to receive the Group or any of its members, but it also rendered any form of co-operation with the Group out of the question. Furthermore, the Group of Experts had been constituted with terms of reference and for purposes contrary to the accepted principles of international law.

South Africa's letter also observed that the Group of Experts consisted of persons who, however estimable they might be in other respects, had no first-hand knowledge of the situation in South Africa and who were also well known individually as outspoken and partisan opponents of the South African policy and could not reasonably be regarded as independent and impartial observers.

The Secretary-General also transmitted the report of the Group of Experts which, the Chairman of the Group indicated, had been submitted in advance of the due date because of the rapidly increasing gravity of the situation in South Africa and the urgent need to point the way to an alternative course.

In its report, the Group emphasized that all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level. To that end, all efforts should be directed to the establishment of a national convention fully representative of the whole population. Such a representative national convention would consider the views and proposals of all those participating and set a new course.

The Group recommended specifically that in order to start discussions on the formation of an agenda for the convention, the South African Government should be invited, at once, to send

its representatives to the United Nations, which, on its part, should appoint a special body to undertake these discussions and to bring into consultation representatives of the opposition and leaders of the unenfranchised majority to ensure that the composition and agenda of the convention were satisfactory to all concerned.

The Group pointed out that, although it did not wish to suggest stipulations and prior conditions, there was one essential prerequisite if the discussions were to proceed and if the convention was to be successful. The convention must be fully representative, and it could not be so unless all representative leaders could participate freely in it. For that purpose, it was essential that there be an amnesty for all opponents to apartheid, whether they were under trial, in prison, under restriction or in exile.

While emphasizing that the constitutional matters were questions to be settled by the South Africans themselves, the Group commented upon several constitutional, economic and social questions requiring early consideration.

Turning to the question of United Nations assistance, the Group noted, in particular, the acute need for very large numbers of non-Whites to be qualified for the professions, for the civil service and for teaching. It recommended that a United Nations South African education and training programme should be prepared in consultation with the specialized agencies. Once preliminary plans had been drawn up, the United Nations should call on all Member States to make financial contributions to that programme for the training abroad of a large number of South African lawyers, engineers, agronomists, public administrators, teachers at all levels and skilled workers, as well as training in such fields as labour education and business and industrial management.

Referring to the case for economic sanctions against South Africa, the Group recalled that, on 6 November 1962, the General Assembly had approved a resolution (1761 (XVII))⁸ calling for sanctions by a majority of more than two thirds, and it noted that, while many African and other States had responded to the call for sanctions, the hard fact remained that the South African economy was not seriously

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.

affected by the actions so far undertaken. Without the co-operation of the main trading partners of South Africa, no move to impose sanctions could be effective. Taking into consideration many questions raised by the application of economic sanctions, the Group came to the conclusion that, pending the reply of the South African Government on the proposal for a national convention, a practical and technical study should be undertaken of the logistics of sanctions by experts in the economic and strategic field, particularly in international trade and transport.

The Group recommended that the Security Council should endorse its recommendation for a South African national convention and should fix an early date for a reply from South Africa to the invitation to send its representatives to the United Nations in order to discuss the formation of and agenda for the convention. Further, the Security Council should invite all concerned within South Africa to communicate their views on the agenda for the convention before the date for the reply of the South African Government.

It concluded by expressing the view that, if no satisfactory reply was received from the South African Government by the stipulated date, the Security Council would be left with no effective peaceful means for assisting to resolve the situation, except to apply economic sanctions.

Addenda to the report of the Secretary-General contained the substantive parts of the replies received by the Secretary-General from 64 countries⁹ in connexion with the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963, particularly the operative paragraph of that resolution calling upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER FROM USSR

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 10 April 1964, the representative of the USSR to the United Nations condemned the intensification of racial discrimination and

repression and the military expansion in South Africa, which, he said, represented a threat not only to the indigenous population of the country but also to the other States of the African continent. Maintaining that the South African Government could not have persisted so long in its policies without the economic, political and military support of a number of Western countries, especially the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), he said that immediate, efficacious economic, political and other sanctions recommended by the General Assembly and the Security Council might be an effective means of influencing the racist Government of South Africa.

58-POWER REQUEST FOR COUNCIL MEETING

By a letter dated 27 April 1964, the representatives of 58 United Nations Members¹⁰ requested the President of the Security Council to convene the Council to resume consideration of the serious situation in South Africa in the light of the Secretary-General's report of 20 April 1964 and new developments in South Africa. Their respective Governments, they

⁹ The 64 countries submitting replies were: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

¹⁰ These 58 Member States were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zanzibar.

said, were particularly disturbed by the extreme measures, and, more specifically, the imposition of death sentences, taken against a large number of African political leaders. Their Governments were convinced that positive and urgent action by the Security Council was essential to prevent a conflict in South Africa of unforeseeable consequences for Africa and for the world.

COMMENT BY SOUTH AFRICA ON
REPORT OF GROUP OF EXPERTS

In a letter of 22 May 1964 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of South Africa stated that his Government regarded the subject matter of the report of the Group of Experts as covering matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa. Without prejudice to that position, he stated that the report consisted to a large extent of a number of inaccuracies, distortions and erroneous conclusions based on false premises. His Government found it significant that, in reaching their conclusions, the Group of Experts had drawn so heavily on such sources as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the Coloured People's Congress. These organizations, listed as having presented evidence to the Group, were known to the South African Government to be communist-infiltrated or under communist control. The South African representative said that, for obvious reasons, his Government could see no useful purpose in commenting on the proposal for a national convention and its agenda. He also said that, while his Government had no aggressive intention against any other State or territory, it was equally resolved to defend the Republic of South Africa against external aggression or subversion, from whatever source.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S
REPORT OF 25 MAY 1964

In its second report of the year, submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council on 25 May, the Special Committee on South Africa's apartheid policies stressed that the South African Government had shown no willingness to comply with Assembly and Council resolutions or to take the minimum steps

recommended in the Special Committee's report of 23 March 1964. On the contrary, the Special Committee stated, South Africa continued to persecute opponents of the policies of apartheid and had passed new discriminatory legislation depriving the non-Whites of their few remaining rights. The trial of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others had been resumed on 20 April 1964 under laws which violated the fundamental principles of universal justice and human rights and prescribed the death penalty for acts of resistance to the policies of apartheid. In similar trials which had already concluded, numerous persons had been given the most severe sentences for membership in banned nationalist political movements, such as the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, or for acts arising from opposition to apartheid policies. The South African Parliament, the report added, had passed the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill which also violated the fundamental principles of human rights and further aggravated tension in the country.

These developments, the Special Committee maintained, were greatly increasing the threat of violent conflict in South Africa. It, therefore, again recommended that the Security Council: declare that the situation in the Republic of South Africa constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security; take all necessary effective measures to save the lives of the South African leaders condemned for acts arising from their opposition to the policies of apartheid; call upon all States and international organizations to utilize all their influence to ensure the fulfilment of the minimum but vital demands indicated in the last report of the Special Committee; address a special request to all States which maintained relations with South Africa, especially the United States, the United Kingdom and France, permanent members of the Security Council, to take effective measures to meet the present grave situation; decide to apply economic sanctions, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, as long as the Government of South Africa continued to violate its obligations as a Member of the United Nations.

The Special Committee also drew attention to the proceedings of the International Con-

ference on Economic Sanctions against South Africa, held in London from 14 to 17 April 1964, which a delegation of the Special Committee had attended as observers. It noted that the Conference had concluded that total economic sanctions were politically timely, economically feasible and legally appropriate. The Conference had found that, to be effective, economic sanctions should be total and should be universally applied, and must have the active participation of the main trading partners of South Africa.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council resumed consideration of "the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa" on 8 June and continued to discuss it until 18 June. The representatives of India, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia were invited, at their request, to take part in these meetings.

On 8 June, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Morocco urged the Council to demand that the South African Government reprieve the three opponents of apartheid who had been sentenced to death and to end the trials of other apartheid opponents which were in progress. They also felt that, in view of the gravity of the situation and of the South African Government's rejection of the report of the Group of Experts, the African States had no other alternative than to urge the Security Council to apply economic sanctions as the only peaceful means of resolving the issue.

At the same meeting, the Ivory Coast and Morocco introduced for urgent consideration a draft resolution which they revised the next day, and by which the Council would: (1) urge the South African Government: (a) to renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apartheid; (b) to end forthwith the trial in progress, instituted within the framework of the arbitrary laws of apartheid; and (c) to grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid, and particularly, to the defendants

in the Rivonia trial; (2) invite all States and organizations to exert all their influence in order to induce the South African Government to comply with the provisions of the resolution; and (3) invite the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council at the earliest possible date.

During discussion of the draft text, India said that South Africa was reported to have built the strongest military and naval force in its history and considered that it was discouraging to see that the United Kingdom was still supplying South Africa with machine tools and other military equipment. With reference to the question of economic sanctions, India recalled that it had been the first to enforce such sanctions against South Africa and emphasized that they could not be effective unless supported by the major powers.

(On 9 June 1964 the Security Council received communications from the Presidents of Algeria and Ghana. The President of Algeria solemnly appealed to all members of the Council to take the steps necessary to prevent the execution of the South African nationalists under sentence of death and supported the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa, in order to combat the policies of apartheid. The President of Ghana stated that economic sanctions would constitute the minimum measure which could be employed against the Government of South Africa for its continued repression of 12 million Africans because of their colour and for its blatant rejection of all United Nations peaceful overtures embodied in past resolutions, and urged the Council to prevail upon the Government of South Africa to refrain from executing the African nationalists condemned in the recent trials.)

In appealing for the immediate, unanimous adoption of the draft resolution, the President of the Security Council, speaking as the representative of the Ivory Coast, pointed to an increasing number of people who, in less than a year, had been arrested, tortured, prosecuted and convicted under laws which were considered by all to be arbitrary. No argument of domestic jurisdiction, he said, could justify delay in taking action while innocent people were being murdered.

Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Norway and the USSR also expressed support for the two-power text.

The resolution was adopted on 9 June by a vote of 7 in favour, 0 against, with 4 abstentions as resolution 190(1964). (For full text of resolution 190(1964), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) Explaining their abstentions, Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States said they had abstained because, among other considerations, they felt that, since the matter was under review by a court of justice, the Security Council should refrain from any action which might be construed as intervention in the due process of law of a Member State. France abstained as it considered that the time chosen to speak to the South African authorities was such as to rob that gesture of the effectiveness sought by the Council and even, perhaps, to produce results contrary to those envisaged.

During continued Council discussion, Indonesia, Pakistan, Madagascar, Tunisia, Morocco and Czechoslovakia spoke in favour of the recommendations of the Group of Experts. Indonesia and Tunisia shared the view that the imposition of economic sanctions was the only peaceful means left to deal with the situation in South Africa.

The representative of Pakistan felt that, in the last analysis, the South African issue was the freedom and self-determination of the peoples of the country and that a definitive solution of the South African issue could not be evolved except by the establishment of a fully representative national convention which would decide on the future shape and structure of the country.

Madagascar urged that, in order to put an end to the repression which had become more and more pitiless and to remedy the consequences thereof, the recommendations of the Group of Experts should be implemented and that all the nations which had unanimously condemned apartheid must join in a decision to apply economic sanctions against South Africa.

The representative of Morocco read a statement by Chief Albert Luthuli in connexion with the life sentences just imposed on eight of the Rivonia trial defendants in which Chief

Luthuli appealed to the United Kingdom and the United States to apply full-scale sanctions that would bring about the end of the apartheid system.

Czechoslovakia stated that the Western powers had increased their investments in South Africa and had supplied weapons which strengthened the regime and that West Germany was playing an increasing role in these practical manifestations of solidarity with South Africa. After 18 years of discussion and condemnation of apartheid, the Security Council should take decisive action along the lines indicated in the General Assembly's resolution of 6 November 1962 (which recommended various measures to secure South Africa's compliance with Assembly and Security Council resolutions on apartheid),¹¹ and should apply the economic and other measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter. (For text of Article 41, see APPENDIX II.)

China stressed the need for careful consideration of the Expert Group's proposal for a national convention for it to be translated into reality.

The USSR representative observed that, without the economic, political and military support given by several Western powers, South Africa could not have continued its apartheid policies. He recalled that, in October 1963, the chairman of the Special Committee had mentioned Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States as the countries directly or indirectly condoning the policy of apartheid. The view of the USSR was that, in the present critical situation, economic sanctions would constitute the minimum measure which could be employed against the Government of South Africa.

Norway considered that, as the application of sanctions in the time of peace was a very serious matter involving the Organization's relations with a Member State, as well as the future direction of the Organization itself, a study on the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of measures which could be taken under the United Nations Charter should be carried out by experts representing all members

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.

of the Security Council and appointed by them.

The United Kingdom representative expressed the view that changes in South Africa must come about from within the country and should be acceptable to the peoples as a whole, in accordance with their rights and aspirations. Referring to the Group's recommendation for a study of the logistics of sanctions and the proposed application of economic sanctions, he noted that the recognition that a threat to peace existed was a pre-condition for the imposition of economic sanctions. It was difficult to argue from the events recorded in the report of the Special Committee that the situation had so far deteriorated as to offer immediate danger to international peace. The Expert Group's report reflected the conviction of its authors that only coercion could produce a solution of the South Africa problem, but the countries which would have to bear the main burden of the recommended measures were, he felt, entitled to ask whether such measures would, in fact, ensure a solution. Furthermore, any economic embargo required enforcement and Members should not delude themselves that a peaceful solution and coercion could be reconciled.

The Council's President, speaking as the representative of the Ivory Coast, said that the evidence of the threat to international peace and security inherent in the South African Government's continued pursuit of the policies of apartheid was manifest to any objective observer.

He considered that the Security Council must find that there was such a threat within the terms of Article 39¹² of the Charter and that the recommendations of the Group of Experts might constitute the provisional measures provided for in Article 40.¹³ The Council should order a detailed study of the possible implementation of Article 41.¹⁴

Bolivia hoped that the Council might be able to take positive measures, without delay, as requested by the African-Asian representatives but, being aware of the difficulties involved, said it would support any appropriate suggestions, such as those for the creation of a special expert committee to study the most adequate and effective measures.

On 16 June, Bolivia and Norway submitted a draft resolution by which the Council, among

other things, would: (1) condemn the apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa and the legislation supporting these policies, such as the General Law Amendment Act and, in particular, its 90-day detention clause; (2) urgently reiterate its appeal to the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policies of apartheid; (3) note the recommendations and conclusions in the Report of the Group of Experts; (4) urgently appeal to the South African Government to: (a) renounce the execution of any persons sentenced to death for their opposition to the policy of apartheid; (b) grant immediate amnesty to all persons detained or on trial, as well as clemency to all persons sentenced for their opposition to the Government's racial policies; and (c) abolish the practice of imprisonment without charges, without access to counsel or without the right of prompt trial; (5) endorse and subscribe in particular to the main conclusion of the Group of Experts that "all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level"; (6) request the Secretary-General to consider what assistance the United Nations might offer to facilitate such

¹² Article 39 states: "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security."

¹³ Article 40 states: "In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures."

¹⁴ Article 41 states: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

consultations among representatives of all elements of the population in South Africa; (7) invite the Government of South Africa to accept the main conclusion of the Group of Experts concerning consultations of the people of South Africa and to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to submit its views to him, with respect to such consultations, by 30 November 1964; (8) decide to establish an Expert Committee, composed of representatives of each present Member of the Security Council, to undertake a technical and practical study, and report to the Security Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter; (9) request the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with the Secretariat's material on the subjects to be studied and to co-operate with it, as requested; (10) authorize the Expert Committee to request all United Nations Members to co-operate with it and to submit their views on such measures to the Committee not later than 30 November 1964, and request the Committee to complete its report not later than three months thereafter; (11) invite the Secretary-General in consultation with appropriate United Nations specialized agencies to establish an education and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans; (12) reaffirm its call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa; (13) request all Member States to take such steps as they deemed appropriate to persuade the Government of South Africa to comply with this resolution.

Introducing this proposal, Norway said that the technical and practical study of those measures which the Council could take under the Charter would not be concerned with legal or political aspects, which were matters for the Council itself. The draft resolution reflected the strength as well as the weakness of a negotiated compromise and its sponsors hoped it would receive unanimous support.

The United States representative said that

his Government shared the intense concern reflected although it had a number of reservations about certain aspects of the report of the Special Committee on apartheid and of the Group of Experts and, in particular, did not subscribe to the Group's recommendations concerning the application of economic sanctions. The United States continued to believe that the situation in South Africa did not today provide a basis under the Charter for application of coercive measures, but it would support and participate in a properly designed study of sanctions. However, this support in no way represented an advance commitment on the part of the United States to support, at any specific time, the application under the Charter of coercive measures with regard to the South African situation or any other situation.

Brazil expressed support for the appointment of an expert committee to study the logistics of sanctions so that the Council might reassess the situation in South Africa and recommend the specific sanctions which might be advisable and feasible.

Prior to the voting on the draft resolution, the President, as the representative of the Ivory Coast, and the representative of Morocco said that the draft did not express the views of the African States and fell short of what had been asked of the Council; nevertheless, they would vote for it with a number of reservations.

The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation would not vote for the draft because it bypassed the question of the application of sanctions and, for that reason, was weak and unsatisfactory.

The draft resolution was then adopted by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, France, USSR), as resolution 191(1964). (For text of resolution 191(1964) see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

Explaining its abstention, Czechoslovakia said that the resolution was inadequate and the direct opposite of what had been requested on behalf of the peoples of Africa. France's representative stated that his Government considered that the United Nations was not entitled to intervene so directly in the domestic affairs of a Member State and that the desired reforms could not be brought about by intervention of

the type proposed. Consequently, France was obliged to abstain.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

In a letter of 13 July 1964 to the Secretary-General, the representative of South Africa referred to a letter of 9 June from the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Council's resolution of 9 June 1964, and reiterated that his Government regarded intervention by the United Nations in the judicial processes of a Member State as completely illegal and ultra vires the United Nations Charter. He emphasized that, apart from the unconstitutionality of the action taken by the Security Council, the pattern which the Council was establishing of intervention in the judicial processes of a Member State could but, in the long run, undermine the whole basis of the United Nations Organization. Moreover, in the present instance, the intervention in the judicial processes of a Member State could be regarded as particularly blatant since the discussion in the Security Council had taken place before the verdict had been announced.

In view of the manifestly unconstitutional character of the Security Council's resolution, the letter said, there was no obligation, either legal or moral, upon South Africa to reply to the Secretary-General's letter. Without prejudice, however, to the legal position of South Africa in the matter, the text of the judgement given in the Rivonia trial was transmitted for the information of the Council.

It was evident, the letter continued, that deliberate attempts had been made to distort, in the eyes of the United Nations and of world public opinion, the nature of the case against the Rivonia defendants and to represent the trial as an executive act undertaken by the South African Government to secure the imprisonment of certain individuals for having opposed the policy of apartheid. South Africa rejected, with contempt, the imputation against the judiciary inherent in this misrepresentation and felt a perusal of the judgment would enable any impartial observer to appreciate that the charge was a perversion of the facts.

It was also relevant to the Council's requests to South Africa to note that there was no person

at present under sentence of death in South Africa who was not convicted of participating in, organizing or complicity in the killing of another person.

In a letter of 16 November 1964, sent in reply to a letter from the Secretary-General of 19 June transmitting the text of the Security Council's resolution of 18 June, South Africa said that an analysis of the Council resolution showed it to contain five basic elements which would be summarized as follows: (i) a condemnation of policies which have only internal application; (ii) an appeal to South Africa to liberate or grant amnesty to persons allegedly imprisoned or sentenced on political grounds for having opposed South Africa's internal policies; (iii) an instruction to the Secretary-General to assist in arranging, in conjunction with the South African Government, national consultations with respect to what should be the future constitution and Government of South Africa, coupled with a request to the South African Government to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this regard; (iv) a study of the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of sanctions against South Africa by a Committee of the Security Council, which was obviously intended as a threat or ultimatum to South Africa; and (v) a reaffirmation of the arms embargo against South Africa. It was difficult, the South African letter said, for South Africa to conceive of a more far-reaching example of attempted intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State. What was, in effect, sought was that a Member State should abdicate its sovereignty in favour of the United Nations. In these circumstances, the letter concluded, the South African Government confined its observations on the resolution to the above.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 25 AUGUST 1964

On 25 August 1964, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the implementation of the Council's resolution of 9 June 1964.

He noted the reply of the South African Government in its letter of 13 July 1964 (see above) and transmitted replies from 35 other

States in connexion with the implementation of the resolution.¹⁵

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

In a letter of 9 November 1964 to the President of the Security Council, Morocco referred to the execution at Pretoria, on 6 November 1964, of three African nationalists, Vuyisile Mini, Wilson Khayinga and Zinakile Mkaba, and said that this triple legal murder would not fail to have repercussions which could be extremely dangerous for the maintenance of international peace and security. In executing these three African nationalists, Morocco maintained, the South African Government was committing a veritable act of provocation in relation to the international community, as also in relation to the moral and spiritual values which were in opposition to the abominable policy of apartheid.

On the same date, Burundi also protested this execution to the President of the Security Council as an ignominious act committed against people defending their inalienable rights and requested that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity should take all possible steps to ensure that such an act did not occur again.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF 30 NOVEMBER 1964

On 30 November, the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a comprehensive report reviewing its work since 13 September 1963.

The Special Committee pointed out that the South African Government had continued to refuse to comply with the Assembly and Council decisions, to adopt a hostile attitude towards the United Nations and to intensify its policies of racial separation which were being enforced in every sphere of activity.

The Special Committee also concluded that the promulgation of legislation closing all avenues for peaceful protest against the racial policies and the repressive measures instituted against all opponents of the policies of apartheid had increasingly persuaded non-White leaders and White opponents of apartheid that the only available and effective means within South

Africa for registering protest and securing change was clandestine activity and violence.

The Special Committee felt that the situation in South Africa, which it considered to have greatly deteriorated during the period under review, constituted a serious threat to the peace in terms of Article 39 of the Charter. It considered that a clear recognition of this threat by the Security Council was imperative to enable the implementation of decisive mandatory action (i.e., action which United Nations Members would be obliged to take), which was required to resolve the situation before all the possibilities of a peaceful solution were eliminated.

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly should, at the earliest practicable date, record the conviction of the large majority of United Nations Member States that the situation in South Africa constituted a serious threat to the peace, thus calling for mandatory measures as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. The Assembly should also invite the Security Council to take the necessary action, without delay, to resolve the situation.

With reference to the build-up of military and police forces in South Africa, the Special Committee noted that South Africa had been able to import large quantities of military equipment and had received licences, capital and capital equipment for the local manufacture of arms. Moreover, despite the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, South Africa had been able to receive co-operation from some States in the military field.

Noting that a number of States had implemented the Security Council's call of 4 December 1963 that they "cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in

¹⁵ The 35 countries were : Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States.

South Africa," the Special Committee recommended that all other States should be invited to take action and report without delay. It recommended specifically that the General Assembly and the Security Council should request all States: to prohibit the provision of technical assistance or capital for the manufacture of arms and ammunition in South Africa; to prohibit any assistance in the manufacture in South Africa of aircraft, naval craft or military vehicles; to deny training facilities to members of the South African armed forces; and to refrain from joint military exercises with the South African armed forces.

The Special Committee also observed that the South African economy had recently experienced a boom which was reflected in and supported by the increase in the foreign trade of South Africa, especially with its major trading partners.

It pointed out that a number of States had taken economic measures against South Africa despite the serious sacrifices involved, in pursuance of the provisions of the General Assembly resolution of 6 November 1962.¹⁶

Stressing that economic sanctions were the only available means for a peaceful solution of the situation in South Africa, it therefore recommended that the General Assembly and the Security Council decide on total economic sanctions against the Republic until the South African Government agreed to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. To that end, it submitted specific recommendations on various measures to be taken.

With reference to the General Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1963¹⁷ on the provision of relief and assistance to families of all persons persecuted by the South African Government for acts resulting from their opposition to the policies of apartheid, the Special Committee recalled that it had addressed an urgent appeal to United Nations Members States to contribute generously through the existing voluntary organization or other appropriate channels, and to encourage foundations, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions. In view of the massive repression of the opponents of the policies of apartheid during the past year, action was imperative, and

the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly invite States and organizations to respond generously to that appeal.

In view of numerous charges made to it or published in the press about ill treatment and torture of opponents of the policies of apartheid in police custody and in prisons in South Africa, the Special Committee recommended: that an international commission composed of eminent jurists and prison officials should be set up to investigate the charges; that this commission should be authorized to investigate the affidavits by former prisoners and to report as soon as possible; and that the South African Government should be invited to provide facilities for such an impartial investigation.

The Special Committee also made recommendations about the dissemination of information to promote awareness of the dangers of the policies of apartheid and support for the United Nations activities on this question, and about the enlargement of the membership of the Special Committee.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S

REPORT OF 22 JANUARY 1965

On 22 January 1965, the Secretary-General submitted a report for the General Assembly's nineteenth session on the implementation of its resolution of 16 December 1963, which had asked him to find ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, "to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid."

The Secretary-General recalled that, before the adoption of the resolution, he had stated that, if the families concerned had left South Africa, they might be considered refugees; in that case, he would plan to take up the matter with the High Commissioner for Refugees. With respect to the families within South Africa, he would consult with the International Red Cross to determine what assistance might be rendered under its auspices.

The Secretary-General reported that he had informed the United Nations High Commis-

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 24.

sioner for Refugees and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross of the resolution, asking them to consider the matter and advise what action might be taken.

The High Commissioner for Refugees had indicated his readiness to co-operate with Governments of host countries receiving refugees from South Africa. He had also stated that he was in contact with interested Governments, particularly the United Kingdom, with regard to the High Commission Territories and had followed developments in order to determine the possibilities of a useful co-operation.

In reply- to the Secretary-General's communication to him, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross had said that it had appeared from the report of the Committee's Delegate-General that the South African Red Cross was prepared, in principle, to assist the families of any detainees whatever, in case of need, and that, as regards participation by an international agency in such assistance, the South African Government could not agree to any outside interference.

The Secretary-General noted that, subsequently, the officers of the Special Committee on apartheid had appealed to United Nations Member States and organizations to contribute urgently and generously to existing relief organizations, pending the conclusion of other appropriate arrangements.

On 12 November 1964, India advised the Secretary-General of a 25,000 rupees (\$5,250) contribution.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note, on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the provisional agenda item entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa" and indicated its wish that the Special Committee on South Africa's apartheid policies would, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, continue its work.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1127—1135.

S/5619. Letter of 20 March 1964 from USSR.

S/5621 (A/5692). Report of 23 March 1964 of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

S/5651. Letter of 10 April 1964 from USSR.

S/5658 and Add.1-5. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963 (S/5471).

S/5664. Letter of 20 April 1964 from USSR.

S/5674. Letter of 27 April 1964 from Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zanzibar.

S/5717 (A/5707). Report of 25 May 1964 of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

S/5718, S/5725, S/5729, S/5733, S/5739, S/5745, S/5751. Letters of 20 May-8 June 1964 from Madagascar, Indonesia, India, Sierra Leone, Li-

beria, Pakistan and Tunisia, respectively, concerning participation in Council debate.

S/5720. Letter of 22 May 1964 from Bulgaria.

S/5723. Letter of 22 May 1964 from South Africa.

S/5734, S/5738, S/5758. Reports by Secretary-General concerning credentials (Indonesia, India, Pakistan). S/5752 and Rev.1. Ivory Coast and Morocco: draft resolution and revision.

S/5757. Letter of 9 June 1964 from Ghana.

S/5759. Letter of 9 June 1964 from Algeria.

RESOLUTION 190(1964) (Document S/5761), as submitted by Ivory Coast and Morocco (S/5752/Rev.1), adopted by Security Council on 9 June 1964, meeting 1128, by 7 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (Brazil, France, United Kingdom, United States).

"The Security Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963, which condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its failure to comply with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and which requests it to abandon the arbitrary trial in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid,

"Further recalling that the Security Council in its resolutions of 7 August 1963 (S/5386) and 4 Decem-

ber 1963 (S/5471) called upon the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid,

"Noting with great concern that the arbitrary Rivonia trial instituted against the leaders of the anti-apartheid movement has been resumed, and that the imminent verdict to be delivered under arbitrary laws prescribing long terms of imprisonment and the death sentence may have very serious consequences,

"Noting with regret that the Government of South Africa has rejected the appeal of the Secretary-General of 27 March 1964,

"1. Urges the South African Government:

"(a) to renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

"(b) to end forthwith the trial in progress, instituted within the framework of the arbitrary laws of apartheid; and

"(c) to grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid, and particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial;

"2. Invites all States to exert all their influence in order to induce the South African Government to comply with the provisions of this resolution;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council at the earliest possible date."

S/5769. Bolivia and Norway: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 191(1964) (Document S/5773) as submitted by Bolivia and Norway (S/5769), adopted by Security Council on 18 June 1964, meeting 1135, by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, France, USSR).

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, brought to the attention of the Security Council by fifty-eight Member States in their letter of 27 April 1964,

"Being gravely concerned with the situation in South Africa arising out of the policies of apartheid which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and inconsistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as South Africa's obligations under the Charter,

"Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the report of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963 (S/5471),

"Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council of 7 August 1963 (S/5386), 4 December 1963 (S/5471) and 9 June 1964 (S/5761),

"Convinced that the situation in South Africa is continuing seriously to disturb international peace and security,

"Deploping the refusal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with pertinent Security Council resolutions,

"Taking into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Group of Experts,

"1. Condemns the apartheid policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the legislation supporting these policies, such as the General Law Amendment Act, and in particular its ninety-day detention clause;

"2. Urgently reiterates its appeal to the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policies of apartheid;

"3. Notes the recommendations and the conclusions in the Report of the Group of Experts;

"4. Urgently appeals to the Government of the Republic of South Africa to:

"(a) renounce the execution of any persons sentenced to death for their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

"(b) grant immediate amnesty to all persons detained or on trial, as well as clemency to all persons sentenced for their opposition to the Government's racial policies;

"(c) abolish the practice of imprisonment without charges, without access to counsel or without the right of prompt trial;

"5. Endorses and subscribes in particular to the main conclusion of the Group of Experts that 'all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level';

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider what assistance the United Nations may offer to facilitate such consultations among representatives of all elements of the population in South Africa;

"7. Invites the Government of the Republic of South Africa to accept the main conclusion of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 5 above and to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to submit its views to him with respect to such consultations by 30 November 1964;

"8. Decides to establish an Expert Committee, composed of representatives of each present member of the Security Council, to undertake a technical and practical study, and report to the Security Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to the Expert Committee the Secretariat's material on the subjects to be studied by the Committee, and to co-operate with the Committee as requested by it;

"10. Authorizes the Expert Committee to request all United Nations Members to co-operate with it and to submit their views on such measures to the Com-

mittee no later than 30 November 1964, and the Committee to complete its report not later than three months thereafter;

"11. Invites the Secretary-General in consultation with appropriate United Nations specialized agencies to establish an educational and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans;

"12. Reaffirms its call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment, and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa;

"13. Requests all Member States to take such steps as they deem appropriate to persuade the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with this resolution."

S/5817. Letter of 13 July 1964 from South Africa.

S/5913 and Add.1, 2. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution of 9 June 1964 (S/5761).

S/6039. Letter of 9 November 1964 from Morocco.

S/6043. Letter of 12 November 1964 from Burundi.

S/6053. Letter of 16 November 1964 from South Africa.

S/6073 and Add.1 (A/5825 and Add.1). Report of 30 November 1964 of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

S/6210. Report of expert committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution S/5773.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5692 (S/5621). Report of 23 March 1964 of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5707 (S/5717). Report of 25 May 1964 of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5741. Letter of 8 October 1964 from Pakistan.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 3.

A/5825 and Add.1 (S/6073 and Add.1). Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5850. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING PORTUGUESE GUINEA

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GUINEA AND PORTUGAL

On 7 October 1964, the representative of Guinea informed the Security Council that, in view of the deliberate provocations and repeated violations of Guinean air space by Portuguese aircraft, the Government of Guinea had given orders to its troops stationed on the border between the Republic of Guinea and so-called Portuguese Guinea to put an end, by the most effective means, to any further intrusions by Portuguese aircraft.

The Guinean Government, the letter added, had, on several occasions, sent protests and made representations to the Lisbon authorities with regard to their continued acts of aggression against the Republic of Guinea, but those authorities had not seen fit to heed the representations. The letter ended by stating that the Portuguese authorities must bear the full responsibility for the consequence of their acts, which jeopardized international peace and security.

In a letter dated 16 October 1964, addressed

to the President of the Security Council, the acting Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal rejected the Guinean charges as totally unfounded and noted that the Guinean Government had not supported its grave accusations by any specific information and facts. Nor was the Portuguese Government aware of any recent protests or representations made by Guinea in connexion with the alleged violations of its air space. Consequently, the Portuguese Government was obliged to request that the Government of Guinea indicate precisely the dates of its protests during the past two and a half years, the circumstances which had motivated them and the manner in which they were brought to the Portuguese Government's attention.

For its part, the Portuguese Government wished to inform the Government of Guinea that the air space of the Portuguese Province of Guinea had frequently been violated by foreign aircraft and helicopters coming from Guinea. However, because the vehicles had not carried the required markings, it had been impossible to identify their nationality, and there-

fore, no protests had been made to the Conakry Government. Furthermore, the Portuguese Government held Guinea responsible for the training and provisioning, in its own territory, of foreign terrorists who were allowed to commit acts of aggression against the territory of another country. A list of 18 violations of Portuguese Guinean air space which had allegedly been committed by vehicles coming from Guinea during the month of September 1964 was attached to the letter.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM
SENEGAL AND PORTUGAL

On 14 October 1964, Senegal informed the Security Council that, on 10 October 1964, a Portuguese Piper aircraft had flown over the military camp of Kolde in violation of Senegalese territory. On 16 October, in a reply to the Council, the Portuguese representative said that the allegations made by Senegal were based on a mistake, since the Portuguese Air Force did not have any aircraft of the Piper type.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/6000. Letter of 7 October 1964 from Guinea.
S/6016/Rev.I. Letter of 16 October 1964 from Portugal.

S/6012. Letter of 14 October 1964 from Senegal.
S/6014. Letter of 16 October 1964 from Portugal.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA

On 9 February 1964, Somalia called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider its complaint against Ethiopia concerning "acts of aggression infringing the sovereignty and security of Somalia and threatening international peace and security."

On 13 February, the representative of the USSR transmitted to the Security Council the text of identical messages sent on 10 February 1964 to the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Prime Minister of the Somali Republic by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The messages referred to military clashes which had occurred on the Somali-Ethiopian border and appealed for an immediate cease-fire and the settling, by peaceful means, of the territorial dispute which had arisen between the two countries.

On 14 February, the representative of Somalia transmitted to the Council a cable from the Prime Minister of Somalia asking him to inform

the Secretary-General that, following a request by the second Extraordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Somali Government had decided not to raise the question of Ethiopian armed aggression against Somalia in the Security Council while it was being dealt with by OAU.

On 18 February, the Somali representative transmitted to the Council four maps in connexion with the Somali-Ethiopian incidents, together with the text of a resolution which had been adopted unanimously by the Council of Ministers of OAU concerning the Somali-Ethiopian border dispute. By the resolution, the OAU Council of Ministers, among other things, solemnly called upon the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia to order an immediate cease-fire, to refrain from all hostile acts and to begin negotiations for a peaceful settlement of their dispute in accordance with the OAU Charter.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5536. Letter of 9 February 1964 from Somalia.
S/5538, S/5539. Letters of 13 February 1964 from USSR.
S/5542, S/5557, S/5558. Letters of 14 and 18 Febru-

ary 1964 from Somalia.
A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapter 20.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAS

QUESTION CONCERNING PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

On 10 January 1964, Panama asked the Security Council to consider "urgent matters connected with the grave situation" existing between Panama and the United States because of the Panama Canal enclave. Panama asserted that the situation had been brought about by repeated threats and acts of aggression committed by the United States, which infringed the territorial sovereignty of Panama and constituted a serious danger to peace and international security.

On the same date, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) informed the Security Council that, at the joint request of the Governments of Panama and the United States, the Inter-American Peace Committee of the OAS had decided to travel to Panama to investigate the situation and to recommend measures for the settlement of the dispute.

The Security Council considered the question at a meeting held on 10-11 January and invited the representative of Panama to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Panama said that, on 9-10 January, his country had been the victim of an unprovoked armed attack by United States forces in the Panama Canal Zone in which 20 persons had been killed and over 300 wounded. The incidents had arisen in connexion with the implementation of an agreement between Panama and the United States, whereby the flags of both countries should fly together at certain places and buildings in the Canal Zone. United States residents of the zone, however, had done all they could to prevent the implementation of the agreement and, as a concession to their views, the United States Governor of the Canal Zone had arbitrarily decided that, in some places, neither flag should be hoisted. Nevertheless, United States students at a school in the Canal Zone had decided, on their own initiative, to fly only the flag of the United States.

Such an act of contempt for an international agreement, the representative of Panama declared, had greatly disturbed the Panamanian community, with the result that a number of Panamanian students and citizens had decided to hoist the Panamanian flag at those places where it should legally be hoisted. The reply of the police of the Canal Zone and of the military forces garrisoned there was to open fire with machine guns on the peaceful demonstrators.

Under the Isthmus Canal Treaty of 1903, Panama, its representative continued, had granted the United States certain limited rights which were necessary for the construction, maintenance and protection of the Canal, but Panama had always maintained its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The United States, however, had unilaterally arrogated to itself functions and prerogatives in the Canal Zone to the detriment of Panama's rights. He further declared that the status of the Canal, which was a source of permanent discord, should be changed. His country could not continue to be subjected to treaties which had been imposed upon it and which were injurious to its interests.

The United States representative regretted the tragic and needless loss of human lives in Panama, with which his country had always maintained close and friendly relations. Rejecting the charges made by Panama, he said that violence had started after a group of Panamanian high-school students had been permitted by United States Zone authorities to move peacefully to the Balboa High School within the Zone, for the purpose of raising the Panamanian flag. On the way out of the Zone, some students had become unruly and had damaged property; the Zone police had, however, continued to escort them to the zonal boundary and most of the students had peacefully withdrawn. Subsequently, disorderly crowds of people had come back into the Zone,

destroying property and attacking United States citizens. The Zone police had attempted to stop further penetration into the Canal Zone by the use of tear gas and, eventually, by small-calibre fire. As the police had been unable to restore order, however, United States armed forces had assumed responsibility for the protection of the Zone.

There was no evidence, he added, that either the police or the army had ever gone outside the Zone, and they had only taken minimum measures to insure the safety of the Zone and its residents. He believed that, since the Inter-American Peace Committee was on its way to Panama, the problem should continue to be pursued in the regional forum, in accordance with Articles 33 and 52 of the United Nations Charter. (For text of these Articles, see APPENDIX II below.)

The representative of Brazil proposed that the President of the Security Council be authorized to appeal to the Governments of Panama and the United States to bring to an immediate end the exchange of fire and the bloodshed, and to request that they impose the utmost restraint over the military forces under their command and protect the civilian population. Such an appeal would strengthen the decisions of the regional organization, as both the Security Council and the OAS were concerned with the maintenance of peace and a just and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The representative of the USSR supported the Panamanian complaint and considered that the Council should take immediate steps to put an end to the aggressive actions by the United States against Panama. The representative of Czechoslovakia said that events in Panama had been brought about by a system of unequal treaties which had been imposed upon Panama.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, China, Morocco and the Ivory Coast noted with satisfaction the action taken by the OAS, and expressed the hope that a solution to the problem might be found within the regional forum.

The Brazilian proposal was accepted by the representatives of Panama and the United States and was supported by the majority of the mem-

bers of the Council—on the understanding, however, that the question remained on the agenda of the Council.

On 11 January, the President of the Security Council addressed telegrams to the Governments of Panama and the United States containing the appeal agreed upon by the Council.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

On 18 January 1964, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama, replying to the appeal made by the President of the Security Council, stated that his Government had taken all steps to prevent further disturbances and that the situation had been restored to normal, pending definition of the aggression committed against Panama and the determination of the damage which had been done and the compensation which had to be paid for it.

By a letter dated 16 January, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council the text of a communiqué issued by the Inter-American Peace Committee regarding conversations which had been held between representatives of Panama and the United States in Panama, looking towards a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In a letter dated 31 January, the United States Secretary of State declared that his Government had complied with the appeal made by the President of the Security Council and that efforts had been directed towards a cessation of violence and the restoration of order. He reiterated his Government's readiness to discuss all problems affecting the relations of the United States and Panama and to seek a peaceful solution to the present difficulties.

On 4 and 7 February 1964, the Secretary-General of the OAS informed the Security Council of further action taken by the OAS in connexion with the question. This action consisted in the establishment of a general committee composed of all members of the OAS Council, except the parties to the dispute, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, to investigate the events which had occurred in Panama and to assist the parties in their search for a fair solution of the dispute.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1086.

S/5009, S/5510. Letters of 10 January 1964 from Panama.

S/5511. Telegram of 10 January 1964 from Assistant Secretary-General of Organization of American States (OAS).

S/5519. Telegrams of 11 January 1964 from President of Security Council to Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama and Secretary of State of United States,

and reply of 18 January 1964 from Panama.

S/5519/Add.1. Letter of 31 January 1964 from United States transmitting reply to telegram of 11 January from President of United States.

S/5520, S/5531, S/5541. Letters of 16 January and 4 and 7 February 1964 from Secretary-General of OAS.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 6.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING CUBA

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
RELATIONS BETWEEN CUBA
AND THE UNITED STATES

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 3 February 1964, the Foreign Minister of Cuba protested against the seizure of four Cuban fishing vessels by United States naval forces off the Dry Tortugas. The vessels, said the Foreign Minister, had been operating in international waters and in accordance with international fishing agreements. He asserted that the action by the United States was another step in its policy of aggression against Cuba and was a violation of the United Nations Charter and a threat to international peace and security.

In a letter of 7 February to the Security Council, the United States representative rejected the political motives which had been ascribed by the Cuban Government to his country's action and declared that the Cuban vessels had been fishing within United States territorial waters in violation of international law and United States laws. He added that those who had been charged with the violation had been brought before the appropriate court where they would receive a fair trial.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 14 May 1964, the Foreign Minister of Cuba informed the Secretary-General that: (a) Cuban authorities had discovered, on the northern coast of Cuba, a cache of arms, explosives and military supplies made in the United States, of the type used by the United States Central Intelligence Agency in its international ventures; and (b) on 13 May 1964, a Cuban sugar refinery at the port of Pilon had been attacked by a "pirate" vessel of the

Rex type, which the Central Intelligence Agency operated from bases in Florida, Puerto Rico and Central America. The attack had resulted in the loss, through fire, of 70,000 bags of sugar and other property damage. The Foreign Minister added that illegal flights by U-2 aircraft over Cuban territory furnished information on Cuban military installations for use in organizing and carrying out those attacks.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
INVESTIGATION OF VENEZUELAN
CHARGES AGAINST CUBA

On 27 July 1964, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) transmitted to the Security Council the text of a resolution entitled "Application of Measures to the Present Government of Cuba," adopted on 26 July by the Ninth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, serving as Organ of Consultation under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. This meeting, held in Washington, D. C., between 21 and 26 July 1964, had before it the report of the Investigating Committee established by the OAS Council in connexion with charges of Cuban aggression made by Venezuela in 1963.¹

The Committee's report, a copy of which was transmitted to the Security Council on 4 March 1964, stated in its conclusions that Venezuela had been the target of a series of actions sponsored and directed by the Cuban Government and designed to subvert Venezuelan institutions and to overthrow the Government. Those acts included the shipment of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 30.

arms, originating in Cuba, which had been surreptitiously landed on the Venezuelan coast on 1 November 1963 to be used in subversive operations against the Government of Venezuela.

By the afore-mentioned resolution, the Foreign Ministers, declaring that the acts verified by the Investigating Committee constituted "an aggression and an intervention" by the Government of Cuba in the internal affairs of Venezuela, condemned the Government of Cuba for those acts, and resolved, in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, not to maintain diplomatic or consular relations with Cuba, and to suspend all trade with, and sea transportation to and from, Cuba, except in foodstuffs, medicine and medical equipment, which might be sent for humanitarian reasons.

The OAS Council was also authorized to discontinue those measures when the Cuban Government had ceased to constitute a danger to peace and security of the hemisphere.

The resolution also warned the Government of Cuba that, if it persisted in carrying out acts which "possess the characteristics of aggression and intervention" against one or more member States of the regional organization, the latter would preserve their rights as sovereign States by the use of self-defence, either individually or collectively, and even resort to armed force, until such time as the Organ of Consultation took measures to guarantee peace and security in the hemisphere.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

On 9 August 1964, the representative of the USSR transmitted to the President of the Security Council a statement by his Government which declared, among other things, that the resolution by which the Ninth Meeting of Consultation had arbitrarily and groundlessly condemned Cuba for "aggression" and "intervention" in the internal affairs of another State, reflected the intention of the United States to use the machinery of a regional organization to serve its own interests and to activate its aggressive policy towards Cuba.

Cuba, the USSR statement continued, was not an aggressor, but the victim of United States aggression. Since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the United States had

carried out hostile acts against Cuba and had grossly interfered in its internal affairs. It had organized an economic blockade of the island and violated Cuba's air space and was introducing into Cuban territory saboteurs, arms and military equipment for subversive purposes. Moreover, it was known that the Governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua and certain other Latin American countries were taking a direct part in organizing acts of provocation which infringed Cuba's sovereignty and constituted a danger to peace and security.

The decisions of the OAS meeting, the USSR statement continued, were legally untenable and in clear contradiction of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law. It was clearly laid down in Article 53 of the United Nations Charter that "no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council."

The threat to use armed force against Cuba was alarming, said the USSR. The United Nations Charter, the statement pointed out, prohibited the threat or use of force in international relations against the territorial integrity or independence of any State. Nor could the OAS decision be justified by reference to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, since Article 103 of the United Nations Charter stipulated that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and the obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter prevailed. (For full text of Charter Articles mentioned above, see APPENDIX II.)

In conclusion, the USSR stated that, in adopting the resolution, the OAS had unlawfully arrogated to itself powers and responsibilities which belonged to the Security Council and had exceeded its authority as a regional organization under the United Nations Charter.

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 17 August, the representative of Czechoslovakia drew attention to what he termed a grave violation of the United Nations Charter by the resolution adopted at the Ninth Meeting of Consultation and containing a series of enforcement measures unauthorized by

the Security Council under Article 53 of the Charter. In a statement attached to the letter, the Czechoslovak Government asserted that the United States had, for a long time, been systematically preparing a provocative campaign against Cuba, on the basis of Venezuela's baseless "complaint," and had used that as a pretext for the adoption of unlawful resolutions at the Ninth Meeting of Consultation. Czechoslovakia considered that only the Security Council could decide what measures were to be adopted in order to maintain peace and security, and its authority could, in no circumstances, be usurped by any regional organization.

In a letter of 15 October to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires protested against the reference to Nicaragua in the USSR's letter of 9 August 1964. Nicaragua, the letter said, had placed before the OAS documents which proved that Nicaragua had repeatedly been the victim of Cuba's communist Government. This had never been denied by the Cuban Government, which had, on the contrary, confirmed its intention to continue its communist activities against Nicaragua and other countries in the hemisphere. For these reasons, Nicaragua had firmly supported the OAS resolution condemning Cuba.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES

S/5530. Letter of 3 February 1964 from Cuba.

S/5532. Letter of 7 February 1964 from United States.

S/5701. Letter of 14 May 1964 from Cuba.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING INVESTIGATION OF VENEZUELAN CHARGES AGAINST CUBA

S/5586. Letter of 4 March 1964 from Secretary-General of Organization of American States (OAS) transmitting report of Investigating Committee appointed by Council of OAS acting provisionally as

Organ of Consultation.

S/5845. Letter of 27 July 1964 from Secretary-General of OAS transmitting text of resolution I adopted on 26 July 1964 by Ninth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

S/5867. Letter of 9 August 1964 from USSR.

S/5901. Letter of 17 August 1964 from Czechoslovakia.

S/6018. Letter of 15 October 1964 from Nicaragua.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapters 17 and 19.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILE

On 25 February 1964, Bolivia informed the Security Council that on 8 February a popular uprising had taken place at the port of Mejillones, in Antofagasta, Chile, under the leadership of local authorities, who demanded that the port be returned to Bolivia. The Bolivian flag had been raised at several public buildings, and the demonstration had spread to other localities in Antofagasta Province. The uprising, the letter said, had been harshly suppressed by the Chilean army stationed near the Bolivian border. The Bolivian Government expressed the hope that the support given by the Chilean people to the cause of a Bolivian outlet to the sea would make the Chilean Government realize that the intimidation used to silence the people was no way of solving a serious problem.

In a reply on 26 February 1964, Chile rejected the Bolivian assertions as a distortion of the facts and an intolerable interference in Chile's domestic affairs. Chile, it was stated, exercised full and indisputable sovereignty over its national territory. Furthermore, there had been no uprising at Mejillones nor any demand for its return to Bolivia. Those who had raised the Bolivian flag had not intended to give their action any international significance or to provide the Bolivian Government with the opportunity to divert public opinion from the serious domestic problems which beset that country.

In a letter of 28 February, Bolivia, reiterating its charges, maintained that the events at Mejillones had been the result of the conditions in which the Bolivian towns occupied by Chile found themselves. The Chilean Govern-

ment, the letter added, had closed all approaches to a constructive dialogue.

On 4 March, the Chilean representative, in a further letter to the Security Council, stated that Chile had in recent years endured a campaign of equivocal manoeuvres and falsehoods carried on by the Bolivian Government. However, it was difficult to believe that the Bolivian Government would "go so far as to infringe the respect due to international organizations" by making statements the falsity of which could

be proved by anyone with first-hand knowledge of conditions in Chile.

In a communication of 5 March, Bolivia asserted its legitimate right to bring the matter to the Security Council's attention and said that the responsibility rested with the Government which had despoiled its neighbours by force or intimidation and had tried to close the door to an examination of a situation which constituted a threat to the principles governing the international community.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5562, S/5567. Letters of 25 and 28 February 1964 from Bolivia.

S/5564, S/5577. Letters of 26 February and 4 March 1964 from Chile.

S/5581. Letter of 5 March 1964 from Bolivia.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapter 21.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI

In a cable dated 7 June 1964, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Haiti informed the President of the Security Council that the Dominican Government had made unfounded accusations against Haiti concerning alleged armed incursions by Haitian forces into Dominican territory and had threatened to use force against the Haitian civilian population residing in border areas. Such threats, Haiti said, endangered hemispheric peace and violated the principles concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes contained in the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

On 9 June, in a letter addressed to the President of the Council, the representative of the Dominican Republic said that his Government had no intention of attacking Haiti or impairing its territorial integrity, and that the purpose of the representations made by his Government to the Haitian Government had been precisely to prevent any frontier incidents resulting from frequent incursions of armed Haitian agents into Dominican territory.

In a reply dated 10 June, addressed to the President of the Council, Haiti maintained its charges against the Dominican Government.

On 1 July 1964, in a telegram to the Security Council, the Foreign Minister of Haiti asserted that the régime installed in the Dominican

Republic in September 1963 had prepared and financed an invasion of Haiti in violation of inter-American treaties and of the United Nations Charter. The invading forces, composed of Haitian and Dominican elements, had landed on 29 June 1964 at Lagon des Huîtres, a rural section of the commune of Belle Anse, a department in the southeastern part of Haiti, and had engaged in acts of violence. Additional forces were about to land at other points in Haitian territory. The repeated violations of Haiti's territory compelled the Haitian Government to issue a warning to the Dominican Government and to take steps to protect Haiti's sovereign rights.

In a communication to the Security Council, dated 5 July, Haiti complained that, on 4 and 5 July, two Dominican warships had been spotted less than three miles off the Haitian coast in violation of Haiti's territorial waters. This was in addition to a series of other actions demonstrating the aggressive policy of the Santo Domingo régime towards Haiti.

In a letter dated 8 July, the representative of the Dominican Republic referred to Haiti's telegram of 1 July and transmitted to the Security Council a statement which his Government had delivered to the Haitian Government, categorically denying the charges and indicating that it had invited the Peace Committee of

the Organization of American States (OAS) to proceed with an investigation and clarification of the matter.

On 28 July, Haiti informed the Security Council that the Haitian rebels who had landed at Lagon des Huîtres, Haiti, on 29 June, with the help of the Dominican Government, had, after being defeated, returned to the Dominican Republic where they were reportedly to be placed at the disposal of an OAS commission of investigation. Haiti asked why the Haitian rebels had fled to Dominican territory and why

the Dominican Government had remained silent on the matter.

On 1 September, Haiti informed the Security Council that, on 31 August, Dominican soldiers had opened fire against the Haitian frontier post of Malpasse and asserted that the attack was not an isolated act of provocation but was part of the strategy which had for long been planned and carried out by successive *de facto* Dominican régimes against the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Haiti.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5750, S/5763. Cable of 7 June 1964 and letter of 10 June 1964 from Haiti.

S/5760. Letter of 9 June 1964 from Dominican Republic.

S/5793, S/5808, S/5841. Telegram of 1 July 1964, cable of 5 July 1964 and letter of 28 July 1964

from Haiti.

S/5809. Letter of 8 July 1964 from Dominican Republic.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapter 13.

CHAPTER VIII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

On 20 October 1964, Cambodia requested that an item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request, Cambodia stated that the arbitrary exclusion of China from an Organization which had set itself the noble goal of universality was an extremely grave denial of justice. With its population of 650 million, or about one fifth of mankind, China—a founder Member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council—had since 1949 been denied the right to occupy the seats which, legally, had never ceased belonging to it and, in consequence, the right fully to exercise the role in international life which had been accorded to it and to which it was entitled. It seemed evident, the memorandum continued, that the refusal to restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the

United Nations was based on political considerations at variance with the spirit which prevailed when the Organization was established and which were still often invoked in other cases. An objective study of Chinese policy proved that the Government of the People's Republic of China had always clearly expressed its support for peaceful and political solutions to any differences or disputes that might exist or arise between independent States.

Refuting accusations that the People's Republic of China was responsible for the civil war in South Viet-Nam and Laos, the memorandum said that the People's Republic of China had always scrupulously respected the Geneva Agreement of 1954 on Indo-China and those of 1962 on Laos; it had always firmly and unambiguously supported the proposals for the convocation of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, which alone could find a political solution to a serious problem that threatened world peace.

The facts proved that China sincerely desired peace and peaceful co-existence with all countries, but without threats and on equal terms. If it were aggressive and war-mongering, as alleged, it would certainly have used force to regain all its territory. The People's Republic of China, however, had shown itself in all circumstances to have complete respect for the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and monarchical institutions of Cambodia. All countries that had diplomatic, political, commercial or cultural relations with China could confirm this perfect correctness and absence of chauvinism. In this respect, the memorandum added, China's neighbours were undoubtedly in the best position to express a well-founded and objective viewpoint on Chinese policy towards them. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan, Burma, Laos, Indonesia—and even India, which had a frontier dispute with China—had voted, like Cambodia, for the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

None of the world powers today believed that any important international problem could be solved without the participation of China, the memorandum added. Recent statements by United States Government figures recognized the necessity of admitting the People's Republic of China to a possible conference on disarmament. It was, however, absurd and contradictory to recognize the cardinal international role of the People's Republic of China and, at the same time, deny it access to the United Nations. In 1964, again, many countries (beginning with France, a founder Member of the United Nations) had given legal recognition to the fact

of the existence of the People's Republic of China and the non-existence of the so-called Republic of China on the island of Taiwan.

On 12 November, Algeria, the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea and Mali, by a joint letter to the Secretary-General, asked to be considered as co-sponsors of the Cambodian proposal. Similar requests for co-sponsorship were submitted by Indonesia on 16 November, Burundi on 25 November, Cuba on 28 November, Ghana on 8 December and Romania on 11 December.

On 16 November, Albania cabled the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's nineteenth session of a supplementary item which it considered to be of an important and urgent character: "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

No specific discussion of the item took place at the first part of the Assembly's nineteenth session. However, the matter of the representation of China in the United Nations was referred to by many speakers in the general debate in the opening phases of the session. In view of the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the session, the President, in a statement made on 18 February 1964, noted that, with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was also raised in other United Nations organs in 1964. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1290-1310, 1316-1319, 1321, 1322, 1329, 1330.

A/5761 and Add.4. Letter of 20 October from Cambodia requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" and explanatory memorandum of 19 November 1964.

A/5761/Add.1, 2, 5-8. Letters of 12, 16, 25 and 28 November, 8 and 11 December 1964 submitted by States co-sponsoring Cambodia's request: Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea and Mali jointly; Indonesia; Burundi; Cuba; Ghana; Romania.

A/5761/Add.3. Cable of 16 November 1964 from Albania proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations." A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1102, 1111, 1147, 1148.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting 525.

Economic Commission for Europe, 9th session, meeting 1.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Plenary Meeting 1234.

THE KOREAN QUESTION

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) submitted its fourteenth annual report, covering the period from 23 August 1963 to 26 August 1964, to the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

On the question of the unification of Korea, the Commission reported that, while the Republic of Korea had continued to adhere to the United Nations stand on Korean unification, the communist authorities in the North had, regrettably, been as negative as ever in their rejection of the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question and in their refusal to enable UNCURK to fulfil its obligations. Such a negative attitude, it was said, had further delayed an equitable and definitive settlement in Korea in accordance with the principles established and reaffirmed by the General Assembly.

On the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Commission pointed out that the United Nations forces had been sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions and upon the request of the Government of the Republic of Korea, and their presence was desired by both the Government and people of the Republic of Korea, pending the achievement of United Nations objectives. The Commission added that the United Nations presence in the area had been and continued to be a political deterrent against renewed conflict. The Commission also reported that government leaders in the Republic of Korea had categorically denied press reports concerning the possibility of the reunification of Korea on a neutralized basis and had expressed their firm support of United Nations principles on unification.

Regarding political developments in the Republic of Korea, the Commission stated that it had observed the peaceful transfer from military to civilian government as a result of the Presidential and National Assembly elections held in October and November 1963, respectively, and the functioning of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of

the Government, as well as that of the political parties. It reported that the transition to civilian control was completed by the inauguration of President Park Chung Hee and the Convocation of the National Assembly on 17 December 1963, thereby bringing into being, as pledged, a duly constituted representative Government under the Third Republic.

In connexion with economic development, the Commission noted that the country continued to face a number of difficulties hindering economic growth, which included price inflation, decreased foreign exchange reserves, declining United States aid, the low level of domestic savings, the high rate of growth of population and labour force, agricultural underemployment and industrial under-utilization of installed capacity, limited natural resources and the continued division of the country.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1964, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "The Korean question" and indicated its wish that UNCURK, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

At the final meeting of the first part of the session on 18 February 1965, the USSR stated that it continued to object to the creation and the activities of what it described as "the so-called Korean Commission." It felt that the United Nations did not have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any State and that the unification of Korea was a purely internal matter which must be settled by the Korean people without outside interference.

The representative of Poland, at the same meeting, stated, "on behalf of a number of socialist delegations" and his own delegation, that action taken by the Assembly concerning the status of the agenda of the nineteenth session could not be interpreted as agreement

to the continuation of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to the inscription of the "so-

called Korean question" on the agenda of the current or of the next General Assembly session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5812. Report of United Nations Commission for

Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, covering period 23 August 1963-26 August 1964.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

On 16 January 1964, Pakistan requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider what it described as the grave situation that it charged had arisen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a direct consequence of the unlawful steps that the Government of India was continuing to take in order to destroy the special status of that State.

In its letter, Pakistan also said that, as a result of the theft of a holy relic from the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar, the Muslim population of Jammu and Kashmir had begun demonstrations, paralyzing life in Srinagar and many other parts of the State. The events in Kashmir were having a serious effect on public opinion in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan, and unless it could be demonstrated that the peaceful procedures of the United Nations were capable of halting India's repressive policy, the people of Azad Kashmir and Pakistan might, in desperation, turn to other courses.

In a letter of 24 January 1964, the representative of India said that his Government had already refuted Pakistan's allegations with regard to the special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So far as the constitutional arrangements between the constituent State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Indian Union were concerned, nothing had happened to support, even remotely, Pakistan's allegations about the existence of a tense situation. In fact, Pakistan itself had taken every opportunity of creating difficulties and an atmosphere of crisis in Kashmir.

The Indian representative said that the theft of the holy relic had caused sorrow to people of all faiths in Kashmir. The demonstrations which had followed the theft were not of a

political or communal character, and the demonstrators had appealed to the Government of India to help in recovering the holy relic, which had since been found and restored with due ceremony. In those circumstances, Pakistan's request for a meeting of the Security Council was purely propagandistic. The discussions in the Council could only lead to exacerbation of feelings and to a worsening of the communal situation. The primary need of the time was to establish harmony and peace between the various communities in India and Pakistan.

On 3 February 1964, the Security Council placed the item on its agenda, considering it at 15 meetings held between 3 February and 18 May 1964. The representatives of India and Pakistan were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Opening the debate, the representative of Pakistan said that the situation in Kashmir was tense because of India's declarations of intent to further integrate the State within its territory and also to the resentment felt following the theft of the holy relic. During the last discussion of the Kashmir question by the Security Council in 1962,¹ a majority of its members had urged the parties to enter into bilateral talks. These talks, undertaken through the good offices of the United States and the United Kingdom, had ended in failure. In the circumstances, Pakistan would urge the Security Council to take appropriate action to ensure that the Kashmir dispute should begin to move towards a peaceful and just solution in accordance with its previous resolutions and the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 128-31.

The representative of India said there was no question of further "integrating" Kashmir into the Union Territory, as the State of Jammu and Kashmir had become an integral part of India when the Ruler of the State executed the instrument of accession to India and the then Governor-General accepted that instrument. The two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan—of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949²—dealing with a plebiscite, were based on the condition that Pakistan must withdraw its troops and halt its aggression against that part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which it had illegally occupied. It was only by Pakistan's compliance with that essential condition that the possibility of holding a plebiscite in Kashmir could arise.

India, he said, was always desirous of establishing normal and friendly relations with Pakistan. A Security Council resolution, however, could not help in that respect. India was prepared to take any and every step in co-operation with Pakistan to restore inter-communal harmony and would welcome a meeting of Ministers of the two countries.

On 17 February, the Council adjourned its consideration of the question for the time being.

On 4 March, the representative of Pakistan asked that an early meeting of the Council be held to resume consideration of the question.

The representative of India, in a letter dated 8 March, objected to that request. On 17 March, the Council resumed its discussion of the question, but, on 20 March, it decided, on a motion by Czechoslovakia, to defer further consideration of the question until 5 May 1964.

Between 19 March and 24 April, both India and Pakistan addressed communications to the Security Council. On 19 March, Pakistan objected to a statement which, it said, the Indian Prime Minister was reported to have made in the Indian Parliament to the effect that if it became necessary "in defence of our territory to cross the [cease-fire] line, we will cross it." Pakistan regarded the statement as an unmistakable threat of the renewal of India's aggression on Kashmir.

On 20 March, India wrote to the President of the Security Council that Pakistan had placed a misleading construction upon the Prime Minister's observations in the Indian Parlia-

ment. India would scrupulously observe the cease-fire line—contrary to what Pakistan had been doing—but reserved the right to defend itself even if it involved a crossing of the line. This position was entirely in accordance with international law, India declared, and Pakistan had tried to mislead the Council in order to hide its own sinister designs and flagrant violations of the line.

On 14 April, Pakistan objected to published reports that a bill seeking to designate the head of "the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir" as governor and the head of Government as chief minister, and to replace the state flag by the flag of the Indian Union had been introduced in the "so-called State Assembly." Pakistan regarded this as another step being taken by India to obliterate the political identity of Jammu and Kashmir and to force its annexation with the Indian Union.

On 30 April, India replied that the statements made by Pakistan were divorced from reality and noted that India had already advised the Security Council that it could not give an assurance that it would not proceed with the constitutional processes which it considered necessary in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

On 24 April, India transmitted a copy of a protest it had made to Pakistan concerning an attack which it stated had been made by Pakistan armed forces on an Indian police patrol near Keran.

On 5 May, the representative of Pakistan stated that the movement of protest, to which he had earlier drawn the Security Council's attention, still continued in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and that India had shown no signs of changing its policy, notwithstanding the release from political imprisonment of Sheikh Abdullah, the acknowledged leader of the people of Kashmir. At the same time, the Kashmiri people had demanded that a plebiscite be held in the State.

The representative of Pakistan then suggested that the situation in Kashmir could be verified by a fact-finding body of the Council. He also

²For further details of these two resolutions, see Y.U.N., 1947-1948, pp. 387-403, and Y.U.N., 1948-1949, pp. 279-83.

proposed that Sheikh Abdullah be invited to give the Council information that might be of assistance in examining the Kashmir question.

The representative of India reiterated that there was no "revolt" in Kashmir and no "movement of protest," as alleged by Pakistan. In fact, there was complete communal harmony in that part of India, and even during the episode of the theft of the holy relic not a single incident had taken place to mar the friendship of the various communities living in Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah's release also proved that the situation in Kashmir was absolutely normal. The Government of India would oppose Pakistan's proposal to invite Sheikh Abdullah to appear before the Council, as his status was that of a private citizen of India. The parties before the Council were India and Pakistan, and they alone could decide upon the composition of their delegations.

The Indian representative also maintained that the Kashmir question would not be solved by imposing a solution from outside or by intervention by a third party in the direct discussions that the two countries might decide to have.

All members of the Council welcomed the improvement in the situation on the sub-continent since the Council's consideration of the question in February and March. They noted that communal disturbances had subsided and that talks between the Home Ministers of the two countries had begun. They also welcomed the release of Sheikh Abdullah and stated that his talks with the Prime Minister of India were encouraging. They hoped that the parties would abstain from any actions which might aggravate the situation and that an improved atmosphere would encourage the two parties to resume direct negotiations on all of their differences.

Some members of the Council—among them Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway—emphasized that the two parties should seek a solution of their dispute in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council and taking into consideration the wishes of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. They believed that in that respect the good offices of the Secretary-General could, if considered appropriate by the parties concerned, be of great assistance.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR maintained that the Kashmir question, which was primarily a legacy of colonial rule, could best be settled by direct talks between the two countries without any outside intervention. It was also for the two parties to decide on the question of recourse to the Secretary-General.

At the suggestion of Brazil, supported by Norway, the Council decided that the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, should gather and submit the conclusions which had emerged from the debate so that the current discussion of the India-Pakistan question could be concluded.

On 18 May, the President said he had tried to carry out the task entrusted to him by the Council at its previous meeting to work out the agreed conclusions of the Council's debate. Despite every effort, it had not been possible to reach unanimity on one of the important points. He was thus unable to present an overall conclusion but must limit himself, in the first part of his report, to setting forth the points where no difference of opinion appeared between the members of the Council and, in the second part of the report, the different trends expressed on another point.

In the first part of the President's report, the conclusions were stated as follows:

(a) The members of the Council recalled that, especially during the month of February, they had already expressed the views of their Governments on the basic facts pertaining to the problem, including the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the question of the juridical status of Jammu and Kashmir, and the principles of the Charter applicable to the case. They confirmed that the statements which they had made at that time were still valid.

(6) The members of the Council expressed their concern regarding two great countries which should have good relations one with the other and the opinion that the present differences between them—particularly the question of Jammu and Kashmir—should be settled amicably in the interests of world peace.

(c) The members of the Council expressed their feeling that recent developments might lead to a softening of the positions adopted, to better mutual understanding and, therefore, to a situation in **which** the conversations between the parties concerned would have a better chance of leading to a settlement.

(d) The members of the Council expressed their conviction that everything possible should be done to consolidate these favourable elements and to avoid jeopardizing these advantages, which would require

on the part of the parties concerned an attitude of conciliation and moderation and, on the part of the United Nations, an attitude of prudence, as well as careful and vigilant attention.

(e) The members of the Council expressed the hope that the two parties would abstain from any act that might aggravate the situation and that they would take such measures as would re-establish an atmosphere of moderation between the two countries and also peace and harmony among the communities.

(f) The members of the Council expressed the hope that, in the light of the debate, the two countries would resume their contacts as soon as possible in order to resolve their differences by negotiation, in particular, their differences related to Jammu and Kashmir.

The second part of the President's report made the following points:

A number of members of the Council had expressed the view that the Secretary-General of the United Nations might possibly give useful assistance to the parties to facilitate the resumption of negotiations on the question of Jammu and Kashmir or to assist them in carrying out these negotiations if they should meet with any difficulties. Other members of the Council, on the other hand, had expressed the view that the negotiations between India and Pakistan might be complicated by the intervention of any outside elements, and that the parties should be left to come to agreement on the very principle of turning to the Secretary-General.

Finally, the President said that the India-Pakistan question remained on the agenda of the Security Council.

The representative of Pakistan said it was evident that all members of the Council had made it clear that the Security Council had a continuing obligation to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It had also been made clear that no settlement of the dispute would be genuine and durable if it did not take into account the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

With regard to direct negotiations, Pakistan's experience over the years had been discourag-

ing. The fact, that all efforts in that connexion had failed repeatedly showed that it was not within the power of one party alone to make negotiations constructive and meaningful, and that, further, they could not be made so without reference to the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan had hoped that the Security Council would be a positive and material factor in the situation and that it would firmly lay down the framework within which contacts between India and Pakistan could be carried on for a solution of the problem. It would also have liked to see a definite role assigned to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable him to facilitate progress and to ensure a fruitful result of those contacts.

The representative of India said that one of the factors emerging from the debate in the Council was that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir there was complete peace and normalcy, instead of an open revolt as alleged by Pakistan. The second factor that emerged was that the question before the Council could only be solved by bilateral negotiations, and any intervention by a third party would only hinder those negotiations. India wanted a settlement with Pakistan, but Pakistan must accept the fact that Kashmir was an integral part of India and that no country could be a party to surrendering a part of itself. The Indian representative also said that his country was always ready and willing to receive the Secretary-General as an honoured guest but it would not wish him to come in the context of the Kashmir debate unless both parties agreed that he should do so.

Further charges and counter-charges relating to alleged violations of the Cease-Fire Agreement and the legal status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir were made on 27 July, 21 August and 17 and 26 December 1964.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1087-1093, 1104, 1105, 1112-1117.

S/5517. Letter of 16 January 1964 from Pakistan.

S/5522. Letter of 24 January 1964 from India.

S/5523, S/5527. Report by Secretary-General on credentials (India, Pakistan).

S/5576. Letter of 4 March 1964 from Pakistan.

S/5582. Letter of 8 March 1964 from India.

S/5612. Letter of 19 March 1964 from Pakistan.

S/5617. Letter of 20 March 1964 from India.

S/5657. Letter of 14 April 1964 from Pakistan.

S/5668, S/5673. Letters of 24 and 30 April 1964 from India.

S/5836. Letter of 27 July 1964 from Pakistan.

S/5911. Letter of 21 August 1964 from India.

S/6114. Letter of 17 December 1964 from Pakistan.

S/6125. Letter of 26 December 1964 from India.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 7.

COMPLAINT BY MALAYSIA

On 3 September 1964, Malaysia asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council, charging that during the midnight hours of Wednesday, 2 September, an Indonesian aircraft had flown over South Malaya, dropping a group of some 30 heavily armed paratroopers. Some had been captured and a large quantity of arms and ammunition recovered. Malaysia regarded Indonesia's act as blatant and inexcusable aggression, involving a threat to international peace and security in the area.

On 9 September, the Security Council decided without objection to include the item in its agenda and invited the representatives of Malaysia, Indonesia and, later, the Philippines to participate without vote in the discussion. The Council considered the item at six meetings held from 9 to 17 September 1964.

The representative of Malaysia told the Council that the desire expressed by the peoples of the Borneo States (Sarawak and Sabah) and Singapore to associate themselves with the Federation of Malaya had been welcomed by the people of Malaya because of their close racial, religious, economic and social ties and because they had a similar system of administration, law and justice. However, despite all those affinities, there would have been no Malaysia if the people themselves had not willed it. When the people did not wish it, he added, there was no compulsion, as in the case of Brunei.

The Malaysian representative went on to say that, when the plan for the formation of Malaysia was first announced, Indonesia and the Philippines had raised doubts about the observance of the principle of self-determination. In order to remove those doubts and to promote and cement the existing friendship between itself and those two countries, the Federation of Malaya had joined them in requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to re-ascertain the wishes of the people in the two North Borneo territories. After a close examination of the situation on the spot, the Secretary-General had given as his conclusion, based on the findings of the United Nations Mission, that there was no doubt about the wishes of a sizeable majority of the people of these territories in favour of joining the

Federation of Malaysia. Indonesia and the Philippines, however, had refused to accept that decision, which presumably had not been to their liking. Consequently, they refused to recognize Malaysia and had broken diplomatic relations with it.

The representative of Malaysia said that Indonesia had then announced its policy of a military and economic "confrontation." Indonesian army infiltrators, both regulars and irregulars, started flooding into the Borneo States from across the border. To avoid increasing tension in the area, Malaysia, however, had scrupulously desisted from crossing the border into Indonesia in pursuit of the intruders. However, Indonesia had continued its often expressed policy to crush Malaysia. Recent events had given evidence of a concentration of Indonesian army regulars all along the border.

Malaysia not only had followed the policy of restraint and forbearance but also had agreed to hold talks with Indonesia, all of which, however, had so far proved unsuccessful. The last of them, painstakingly promoted by President Macapagal of the Philippines, had also ended in failure. Malaysia had nevertheless agreed to the Philippine President's suggestion for further talks, provided its territorial integrity and sovereignty were respected. Before any preparations could be made, however, an Indonesian attack took place on the morning of 17 August, involving an invasion-like landing in strength on the shores of South Malaya. The landing of 17 August did not remain an isolated episode but was followed by another act of aggression, wherein Indonesia dropped three platoons of heavily armed paratroopers in a remote area of Southern Malaysia. During the midnight hours of 1-2 September, members of the local vigilante corps in the village of Kampong Tenang in central Johore had observed flares dropping from aircraft, followed by parachutes. Interrogation of the captured personnel had revealed that about 40 Indonesian infiltrators had been air-dropped by an Indonesian air force transport plane. Large quantities of arms and equipment had also been captured. In the circumstances, the Security

Council was duty bound to adjudge Indonesia guilty of aggression and to enjoin it to desist from further acts of aggression.

The representative of Indonesia said that, although his Government did not recognize Malaysia as a sovereign and independent country, it had decided nevertheless to participate in the present discussion because of its direct involvement in that question. The Malaysian statement contained allegations and accusations which were made out of context and without any reference to the deeper and broader conflict existing between the two Governments. The conflict between the new emerging revolutionary forces of freedom and the old dominating forces still continued, he said, and took an acute form in South-East Asia. Malaysia's so-called complaint could thus be viewed only in the wider context of that conflict and with reference to the struggle that was being waged between the new forces and the old established ones in that region.

In that respect, continued the Indonesian representative, his country's own revolution was a lesson in the struggle against colonialism. It was, therefore, a matter of regret to Indonesia that its neighbouring areas, called at present "Malaysia," were being used by British colonialism as a base from which to fight and subvert Indonesia's revolution. Indonesia had welcomed Malaya's independence in 1957 but, to its dismay, both Singapore and Malaya had, since 1958, provided shelter and an active base for secessionist rebels against the Indonesian Republic. Indonesia had not been a priori opposed to what he called "the idea of Malaysia." But it should have been formed not primarily as a British/Malaysian project but rather as a South-East Asian project, founded on the co-operative will for freedom of the peoples of South-East Asia.

It was for that reason, he continued, that the Manila Agreement of August 1963³ had laid down the procedure for the formation of the projected "Federation of Malaysia." It provided that the establishment of the Federation, originally planned for 31 August 1963, should be postponed, pending the result of the agreed upon re-assessment of the wishes of the people of Sabah and Sarawak. Although the modification suggested might have appeared technical

or juridical in nature, it had been meant to be political in order to remove the British "flavour" from the projected federation in the interest of "Malaysia" itself. From the outset, however, the British had opposed this new concept. It was under British pressure that the Government of Kuala Lumpur had declared, on 29 August 1963, that the "Federation of Malaysia" would be proclaimed on 16 September 1963, without waiting for the outcome of the United Nations re-assessment.

The Indonesian representative went on to say that Malaysia had thought fit to submit its complaint of "aggression" to the Security Council at the present stage even though the matter of hostilities, involving incursions into each other's territory, had been going on for some time. Moreover, it would be an irony to describe the acts of the Indonesian volunteers in the cause of freedom against neo-colonialism as "aggression." On the contrary, that term could be more justly applied to the many hostile acts of British colonialism and of Malaysians committed against Indonesian territory.

For its part, he said, Indonesia had shown goodwill in seeking a peaceful solution and had agreed, in spite of its preference for a strict adherence to the Manila Agreements, to the proposal of the President of the Philippines to refer the dispute to a four-nation Asian-African conciliation commission. Malaysia had accepted the Philippines proposal only in principle and on the condition that, before the Asian-African commission could be established, Indonesia must withdraw all its guerrillas from Sarawak and Sabah and discontinue its policy of confrontation. It was clear that Malaysia had not realized that the Indonesian policy of confrontation was a consequence and not the cause of the Malaysian conflict and that that policy would come to an end once the political conflict was resolved.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that Indonesia, while not denying its attack on Malaysia on 2 September, had claimed that such attacks were justified by British and Malaysian provocation against Indonesia and by Indonesia's own revolutionary doctrine. The charges of provocation, he said, were un-

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 41.

founded; the United Kingdom had never supplied arms to Indonesian rebels or attempted to subvert the Indonesian revolution. The list of alleged British violations of Indonesian territory referred to dates subsequent to the start of Indonesian attacks on Malaysia. Had they been the subject of complaint at the time they occurred, it might have been possible for his Government to refute them in detail. Even on occasions when any unintentional and minor violation of the Indonesian frontier had occurred, British authorities in the area had expressed their regret.

The representative of the United Kingdom went on to say that his Government had never been actuated by hostility towards Indonesia and would like to resume friendly relations with it if it would stop its admitted and proclaimed confrontation policy against Malaysia—a policy which had in practice been one of constant armed attack. The United Kingdom felt that the Security Council should show in unmistakable terms its disapproval of the actions of Indonesia against the Government and people of Malaysia. The Council should also make clear that it expected Indonesia in future scrupulously to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Malaysia, which had the right to expect the protection of the Council. With regard to conciliation between Malaysia and Indonesia, the United Kingdom representative said the Council should be careful not to give the impression that it was tolerating the use of force as a legitimate instrument of negotiation.

The representative of the Philippines said his country wanted to help enlarge the area of agreement between Malaysia and Indonesia. The Manila Agreement was in effect a blueprint for peace and prosperity in the region. Subsequent meetings in Bangkok and Tokyo had been devoted to the same aims; in Tokyo, President Macapagal had proposed the establishment of an African-Asian conciliation commission, the composition and terms of reference of which were awaiting discussion. Indonesia had accepted that proposal without reservation. Malaysia's acceptance was subject to the condition that Indonesian troops first be withdrawn from Malaysian territory. The Philippines hoped that more serious developments

would be forestalled by the prompt resumption of peaceful talks. It was President Macapagal's firm belief that his proposal offered the most workable opportunity for an over-all settlement of the dispute, the Philippines representative added.

The representative of the United States said that his delegation's attitude towards the Malaysian complaint was based primarily on its understanding of the obligation of each Member State under the Charter. The Security Council could not condone the use of force in international relations outside the framework of the Charter. Indonesia not only had admitted the use of force but had even argued that, in dealing with neighbours whose policies Indonesia did not like, the use of force was justified. In view of the arguments submitted by Indonesia in support of its action, it was all the more necessary that the Council should clearly identify as inadmissible the Indonesian armed action of 2 September. The Council should call for the cessation of armed attack on Malaysia and should, at the same time, help the parties establish the conditions and the climate in which negotiation on the merits of the issues on which they differed could usefully be pursued. The Security Council and the Secretary-General might well have a role to play in the establishment of such conditions. Members of the Council had to see to it that an agreed instrument for a peaceful settlement was chosen at the earliest possible date and that the parties took steps to pave the way for a return to diplomacy.

The representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia maintained that the Council's discussion had clearly shown that the complaint submitted by Malaysia could not be dealt with in isolation from the series of incidents that had been happening systematically on the territory of Indonesia. Basically, the question concerned the conflict between the forces of national liberation in Asia and the power positions still held there by colonialism. The true meaning of this neo-colonialist creation of Malaysia, hidden behind formal state independence, consisted in giving the United Kingdom the possibility of maintaining its domination in that part of South-East Asia. The so-called investigation of the wishes of the people of North Kalimantan (Northern Borneo) had

been done under conditions in which colonialist officials and their local agents were on the spot and had exercised a determining role when the question was being decided. For those people to express their genuine wishes, it was indispensable to withdraw all foreign troops and all colonial officials and to have the investigation directed by representatives of neutralist and developing countries.

It was not surprising that the people of North Kalimantan had rejected the proposed Federation, linking it with the interest of the colonial powers and foreign monopolists. Their resistance had gained the sympathy of the Indonesian people, and it had found an expression in a number of Indonesian volunteers joining the people of North Kalimantan in their struggle. Moreover, the Security Council could not examine individual cases or incidents without taking into account the historical and political background of the dispute and the relevant declarations and objectives of the United Nations in that respect. In those circumstances, a solution could only consist in ensuring the complete departure of colonialism, of its economic and political power, of its troops and military bases and of creating conditions for the peoples of the region to settle their disputes by themselves without outside intervention.

Other members of the Security Council—Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway—after deploring the incident that had led Malaysia to submit its complaint to the Security Council, held that the Council could not condone the use of force and must take action in order to prevent the recurrence of similar acts. They added that, in deploring the present state of affairs, the Council was also duty bound to look into the causes that had led to the present situation. In that respect, it should welcome the efforts of the President of the Philippines and express the hope that those efforts would be successful. In accordance with that proposal, they hoped that Indonesia and Malaysia would be able to resolve their differences through the efforts of an Asian-African Conciliation Commission.

On 15 September, the representative of Norway submitted a draft resolution by which, in its operative part, the Security Council would:

- (1) regret all the incidents which had occurred

- in the whole region; (2) deplore the incident of 2 September 1964 which formed the basis of the complaint contained in the Malaysian communication of 3 September; (3) request the parties concerned to make every effort to avoid the recurrence of such incidents; (4) call upon the parties to refrain from all threat or use of force and to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of each other, and thus to create an atmosphere conducive to the continuation of their talks; and (5) recommend to the Governments concerned thereupon to resume their talks on the basis of the joint communiqué issued by the Heads of Government following the meeting which took place in Tokyo on 20 June 1964. The Reconciliation Commission provided for by that joint communiqué, once established, should keep the Security Council informed about the development of the situation.

The representative of Indonesia doubted whether the draft resolution would be helpful to the parties in reaching a settlement on the political dispute between them. He felt that some of its paragraphs left room for misinterpretation. In deploring the alleged 2 September incident, the Council would be lending itself to accepting a one-sided account. By its fourth operative paragraph—calling on the parties to refrain from all threat or use of force and to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of each other, and thus to create an atmosphere conducive to the continuation of their talks—the draft resolution would impose on Indonesia the acceptance of an entity which, in fact, did not exist, as Indonesia could not recognize a British-sponsored Malaysia. In any case, that was a question to be settled by negotiations and not one to be made a precondition for negotiations. Indonesia believed that the fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution would, rather, hamper the negotiations by imposing conditions which it could not recognize as justified.

The representatives of the Ivory Coast and Morocco said that they would vote in favour of the draft resolution, hoping that it would lead to an improvement of the situation in the area and that negotiations would be resumed with the help of friendly countries from Asia and Africa. They added that the draft resolu-

tion was substantially the same as one they had intended to submit as an Asian-African draft but could not do so because of its non-acceptance by one of the parties.

The USSR representative said that the draft resolution, as a whole, had not taken into account the fact that the existing tension in the region of South-East Asia was due primarily to the unceasing military and political intervention of colonial powers in the internal affairs of the countries of that region. The USSR regretted that the draft resolution had failed to appreciate the constructive stand taken by Indonesia and its desire to have talks without any prior conditions.

On 17 September, the Security Council voted on the Norwegian draft resolution before it. It received 9 votes in favour to 2 against (Czechoslovakia and the USSR) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

In a series of communications from 31 October to 7 January 1965, the representative of Malaysia further drew the attention of the Security Council "to the increasingly grave and dangerous situation created by the continuing and deliberate acts of armed aggression committed by Indonesia."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1144, 1145, 1148-1150, 1152.

S/5930. Letter of 3 September 1964 from Malaysia.
S/5936, S/5948. Letters of 7 September 1964 from Indonesia.

S/5937. Report by Secretary-General on credentials (Malaysia).

S/5953. Letter of 10 September 1964 from Philippines.
S/5956, S/5966. Letters of 10 and 11 September 1964

from Malaysia.

S/5973. Norway: draft resolution, failed of adoption by Council on 17 September 1964, due to negative vote of permanent member. Vote on draft resolution was 9 in favour, 2 against (Czechoslovakia, USSR).
S/6034, S/6036, S/6042, S/6054, S/6084, S/6111, S/6134. Letters of 31 October, 3, 10 and 19 November, and 4, 15 and 17 December 1964 from Malaysia.

S/6140. Letter of 7 January 1965 from Malaysia.

COMPLAINT BY CAMBODIA CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

On 16 April 1964, Cambodia transmitted to the Security Council a set of documents recording what it described as acts of aggression by the armed forces of the United States and South Viet-Nam against the territory and population of Cambodia. In particular, it charged that the Cambodian village of Chantrea had been the scene of simultaneous air and ground attacks on 19 March by the armed forces of South Viet-Nam, accompanied by United States soldiers, resulting in 17 deaths and considerable destruction. The documents also referred to an alleged air attack on the village of Mong on 4 February 1964, which caused five deaths, and included a list of charges of violations of Cambodian territory, air space and territorial waters in 1963, and in the first months of 1964.

Cambodia transmitted a further complaint on 13 May 1964, in connexion with what it termed the repeated acts of aggression by United States—South Viet-Nameese forces against

the territory and the civilian population of Cambodia, and requested that a meeting of the Security Council be called as soon as possible to consider the situation. Cambodia claimed that, on 7 May, an armoured unit of the South Viet-Nameese regular forces had carried out a terrorist raid on the village of Taey in Cambodian territory, killing several persons. On 8 May, the same armoured unit again crossed the frontier in the direction of the village of Thlork but was met by Cambodian forces which destroyed one armoured vehicle and its crew. In the course of interrogation by the members of the International Control Commission, a wounded South Viet-Nameese soldier, who had been taken prisoner, confirmed that United States officers had taken part in these two acts of aggression.

Cambodia was therefore submitting a complaint to the Security Council against the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam for their repeated acts of aggression against

Cambodia. It urged that a United Nations inquiry group be sent to Cambodia to investigate the accuracy of the accusations of complicity with the rebels opposing the Saigon Government which the United States had raised against Cambodia to justify its attacks on Cambodian territory. It recalled that its request for the convening of the Geneva Conference to recognize and guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity had, thus far, been opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Later, on 26 May, the Republic of Viet-Nam transmitted a memorandum replying to the Cambodian accusations against it before the Security Council. The many frontier incidents, it said, were caused by the absence of any natural frontiers and the lack of clarity in drawing up the frontier line between Cambodia and Viet-Nam. It also charged that Cambodian territory was consistently used by Viet-Cong rebels as a place of refuge and supply base in their conduct of warfare and subversive activities against the Republic of Viet-Nam. Moreover, frontier violations arising from poor border marking had been committed on many occasions by Cambodian troops.

Meanwhile, on 19 May, the Security Council decided to include the item in its agenda. The representative of Cambodia was invited, without objection, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council decided by 9 votes to 2 (Czechoslovakia and the USSR), to invite the representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion. The Council considered the matter at eight meetings held between 19 May and 4 June 1964.

The representative of Cambodia told the Council that, as a result of repeated acts of aggression, the situation on the frontier between Cambodia and South Viet-Nam had become extremely explosive. During 1963 and the early part of 1964, 261 violations had already occurred. In some of those attacks, especially the ones on Chantréa on 19 March 1964 and on the villages of Taey and Thlork on 7 and 8 May, the South Viet-Nameese regular forces were commanded by United States officers, and serious loss of life and property had occurred. He denied that Cambodian territory was being

used as a refuge by the Viet-Cong rebels and stated that, to refute those charges, Cambodia had even agreed to "international control" of its territory near the frontier of South Viet-Nam. It would even now agree that a United Nations Commission of inquiry could investigate those charges.

However, he continued, such a commission could have only a limited role and could not replace the functions of the International Control Commission, established under the Geneva Agreements of 1954. Once the responsibility for the latest acts of aggression was established, the Security Council should condemn the aggressors and take measures not only to stop those acts but also to avoid their recurrence. It was also essential that the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia should be internationally recognized and guaranteed, and therefore the Geneva Conference on Indo-China should reconvene as soon as possible. Not only could it guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, but it could also give the International Control Commission the means of assuring the general control of Cambodia's frontier with South Viet-Nam.

The representative of the United States said that an investigation of the incidents of 7 and 8 May had shown that though a United States adviser had accompanied the Viet-Nameese forces he had not been in the group which had crossed into Cambodian territory. With regard to the incident of 18 March, the United States had expressed its regret to Cambodia for the inadvertent crossing of a United States adviser with the Viet-Nameese forces and had stated that it would seek all reasonable precautions against a recurrence.

The United States representative also observed that the frontiers between Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam were not clearly defined and were freely crossed by the Viet-Cong rebels. He noted that several practical steps had been suggested to restore stability to these frontiers. One was that the Council could request the two parties directly concerned to establish a substantial military force on a bilateral basis to observe and patrol the frontier and to report to the Secretary-General. Another was that a bilateral force could be augmented by the addi-

tion of United Nations observers and possibly placed under United Nations command in order to provide an impartial third-party element which would be representative of the world community. A third possibility would be to make it an all-United-Nations force; the United States would be prepared to contribute to the larger expenditure that such a proposal would involve.

Whatever solution was agreed upon, added the United States representative, it would be useful to ask the Secretary-General to offer assistance to Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam in clearly marking the frontiers between the two countries.

In the view of the United States, the International Control Commission would be unable to do an effective job of maintaining frontier security. The United States, however, would not be opposed to the appointment of a committee of inquiry, though such a committee should be assigned a more comprehensive task than that of merely investigating charges of Cambodia's alleged complicity with the Viet-Cong; it should have access to all available information and to the terrain and population on both sides. It should also be empowered to make recommendations for further Council action to contribute to the stability of the region and address itself to the question of how the Cambodian—Viet-Nameese frontier could be made immune from border violations emanating from any source and from either side of the border.

The USSR representative charged that the United States not only had participated directly in the actions against Cambodia but also had supplied the Viet-Nameese forces with arms and had played a leading and controlling part in all their operations, in violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. The Council must condemn those acts of aggression and the military activity of the United States and the Saigon régime against Cambodia. The Council must also take immediate measures to protect Cambodian territorial integrity and to stop United States interference in the domestic affairs of the States of South-East Asia. The USSR considered that there was an urgent need for an international conference on Cambodia, to guarantee conditions for the independent devel-

opment of South-East Asia and the normalization of the situation there.

The representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam said that, since 1958, his Government had repeatedly proposed to Cambodia that through common agreement they seek an adequate solution to the border incidents. It had even proposed the establishment of a joint commission to investigate those incidents. His Government had apologized for some of the recent incidents cited by the Cambodian representative and had offered to indemnify the victims.

He went on to say that the fundamental reason for those incidents was the absence of a well marked frontier and the violation of Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong. To prevent further incidents, the Republic of Viet-Nam would propose the establishment of a United Nations Commission of experts to mark the borders, and the institution of joint patrols from both countries. It would not favour extending the terms of reference of the International Control Commission, which had already failed to carry out the task entrusted to it by the Geneva Agreements, because unanimity was required to make a decision enforceable. Moreover, the North Viet-Nam régime, as also reported by the International Control Commission in a special report of June 1962, had repeatedly violated the Geneva Agreements and there was no assurance that it would not continue to do so.

In a later statement, the representative of Cambodia said that his country had been unable to undertake bilateral talks because no agreement had been reached on the convening of the Geneva conference, which was a prior condition for any bilateral talks. The frontiers between Cambodia and South Viet-Nam were well marked and internationally recognized. He again denied that the Viet-Cong were using Cambodian territory.

The French representative said that Cambodia had faithfully carried out its obligations under the Geneva Agreements and had solemnly proclaimed its neutrality. It was unfortunate that Cambodia was the victim of a situation to which it had in no way contributed. In its desire to find peaceful solutions of the problems created from outside, it had requested the convening of a new Geneva conference, which it

considered to be the only way of effectively guaranteeing its territorial integrity and neutrality. France fully supported that request. The two International Control Commissions with headquarters in Cambodia and in Viet-Nam could be asked to investigate the facts in case new violations of the Cambodian—Viet-Name frontier should occur.

On 3 June, the representative of Morocco submitted a draft resolution, co-sponsored by the Ivory Coast, whereby the Security Council, taking note of the apologies and regrets tendered to the Royal Government of Cambodia with regard to the frontier incidents and the loss of life they had entailed, would: (1) deplore the incidents caused by the penetration of units of the Army of the Republic of Viet-Nam into Cambodian territory; (2) request that just and fair compensation should be offered to the Royal Government of Cambodia; (3) invite those responsible to take all appropriate measures to prevent any further violation of the Cambodian frontier; (4) request all States and authorities and, in particular, the members of the Geneva conference to recognize and respect Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity; and (5) decide to send three members of the Council to the two countries and to the places where the most recent incidents had occurred in order to consider such measures as might prevent any recurrence of such incidents. The draft resolution further provided that the three members would report to the Council within 45 days.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR noted with satisfaction some of the features of the draft text—such as the passage stressing the need to recognize and respect Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity, the request for fair compensation for Cambodia and the general tone of moral condemnation of the acts of aggression committed against that country. However, they felt that responsibility for those acts of aggression had not been clearly designated. The draft did not reflect the actual state of affairs, which was that armed units of the United States and of the Saigon régime were the real offenders.

These representatives did not consider that the provision in the fifth operative paragraph—whereby three members of the Security Coun-

cil would be sent to the places where the most recent incidents had occurred—could obtain results which would provide the Security Council with more information than it had already obtained from existing sources. The work of the International Control Commission was fully proving its value and there was no need for any additional United Nations bodies in the area.

On 4 June, the representative of Morocco said that the sponsors of the draft had themselves considered some of the points raised by Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They had included the provision for the three-member mission because they felt that the Council had an obligation to take some positive action on Cambodia's complaint. While the political problems attached to the complaint and associated with the military and political situation in the region deserved to be dealt with elsewhere, the Organization had a moral duty to take action on the complaint which Cambodia had brought before the Security Council. The sponsors felt that the broadest possible investigation, drawing upon information provided by the responsible authorities in the two countries, would enable the Council's delegation to report to the Council for its information or help it in any decision it might make.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution sponsored by the Ivory Coast and Morocco. The fifth operative paragraph—by which the Security Council would decide to send three members of the Council to the two countries and to the places where the most recent incidents had occurred in order to consider such measures as might prevent any recurrence of such incidents, and to report to the Council within 45 days—was voted upon separately at the request of the USSR and was adopted by a vote of 9 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

On 5 June, the President of the Council named Brazil, the Ivory Coast and Morocco to carry out the mission.

REPORT OF SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION

On 27 July 1964, the Security Council Mission to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the

Republic of Viet-Nam submitted its report which said—among other things—that although the two Governments had divergent views on a number of the problems at issue, they were, nevertheless, animated by a spirit of goodwill and were anxious to reach concrete, even if limited, agreements.

The Mission found that the two Governments were aware of the need to make an effort to reduce the tension between them. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, for example, had assured the Mission that its armed forces would avoid approaching too close to the frontier in order to avert any possibility of frontier violation.

The Mission found that the situation on the frontier, nevertheless, remained strained, and it welcomed the fact that the two Governments had taken a positive attitude and had contemplated measures to reduce the risk of further incidents.

In the Mission's view, the two main problems to be solved were the resumption of political relations and the dispatch of international observers. As to the first of these, the obstacles to normal relations derived mainly from pride and mutual distrust—the outcome of age-old rivalries; the different historical circumstances in which the two States obtained their independence; and, more recently, the divergent paths they had chosen in the matter of international politics. But the two countries were, nevertheless, aware of the geographical realities which made it necessary for them, as neighbours, to live on good terms. There was a Khmer minority in the Republic of Viet-Nam and a Viet-Nameese minority in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Mekong River was not only the natural highway linking the two countries; it was also a fount from which could rise up great nuclei of prosperity essential for the well-being and progress of all of the region's inhabitants.

The Mission noted that the resumption of political relations would be bound to lead to negotiations with a view to agreement on such matters as the delimiting and marking of the frontier. While it was not in a position to say what part the lack of frontier marking might have played in the recent incidents, the Mission was of the view that anything that could be

done to remedy the present inadequate marking would be most helpful in preventing further frontier incidents.

As regards the principle of international supervision in the frontier area, the Mission felt that the Cambodian proposal for the dispatch of United Nations civilian observers to Cambodia could be recommended to the Security Council as a basis for consideration. The Mission felt that the proposal submitted by the Republic of Viet-Nam to establish an international police force, or a group of observers with sufficient personnel and resources to keep the frontier area under surveillance, went beyond what was acceptable to the Kingdom of Cambodia and might not constitute a basis for an agreement between the two countries.

The Mission recommended that: (i) the Security Council should decide to establish and send to Cambodia a group of United Nations Observers and should entrust the Secretary-General with the implementation of that decision in consultation with the members of the Security Council; (ii) the Council should recommend that the Governments of Cambodia and Viet-Nam adopt whatever measures were necessary to bring about the resumption of the political relations broken off in August 1963; (iii) the Council should appoint a person of high international standing, approved by the two parties, to arrange for a preliminary meeting between the two Governments for the purpose of re-establishing relations between them and the resumption of talks on matters in dispute, particularly the delimitation and marking of the common frontier; (iv) the Council also should take note of the assurances given to the Mission by the Republic of Viet-Nam that the Viet-Nameese armed forces had been issued definite instructions that every precaution was to be taken to avoid any risk of frontier violation; and (v) the Council should note that Government's statement that it recognized and undertook to respect the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

On 27 August, the Republic of Viet-Nam transmitted to the President of the Security Council its views on the Mission's report. It felt that the proposal it had submitted to the

Mission, for control of the border and the improvement of relations between Viet-Nam and Cambodia, should have been given a more comprehensive account in the report. It also felt that its proposal regarding the establishment of an international police force could be considered as a basis for an agreement; experience had shown that any system of border control, to be effective, required the co-operation of the two interested countries. The proposals of both sides, therefore, deserved equal consideration and should serve together as a basis for an agreement between the two countries.

Moreover, the communication continued, Cambodia was not the only aggrieved party, as border incidents had occurred on both sides of the frontier. Ample evidence had also been submitted to the Mission to prove, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the Viet-Cong had constantly violated Cambodian territory and neutrality in their guerrilla operations against the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Republic of Viet-Nam felt that the Cambodian proposal for the establishment of an observer corps fell far short of what could be considered an ideal system of border control. To be really effective, an international police force or observer corps should have freedom of movement on both sides of the frontier. The nationalities of the members of the corps normally should be determined by a common accord between the two parties and not by one party alone. Nevertheless, the Republic of Viet-Nam found it encouraging that the Cambodian Government had expressed its willingness to have some kind of apparatus established for the surveillance of the frontier, and therefore regretted that the Cambodian Government had subsequently disavowed even that limited proposal.

On 9 September, the representative of Cambodia forwarded to the Security Council the text of a joint Declaration signed by the Head of State of Cambodia, the Royal Government and the two Assemblies. The Declaration stated, among other things, that the Royal Cambodian Government had noted with surprise that the Security Council Mission had confined itself to enumerating, in its report, what it called "frontier incidents," without naming those

responsible for these acts of aggression. The Mission's investigators had devoted themselves almost exclusively to a consideration of the dispute between Cambodia and Viet-Nam, which was quite outside the Mission's terms of reference. A matter of particular gravity was that the Mission, having arrogated to itself the right to settle the problem of the frontier, practically espoused the case presented by the "Saigon Government" on that question. The Royal Cambodian Government, on the other hand, had held the view that there was no occasion whatever to present its own case to a Mission whose sole functions were to investigate the complaint submitted to the Security Council and to recommend measures which might prevent any recurrence of the attacks on Cambodian territory. The Mission's recommendation for a resumption of political relations between Cambodia and South Viet-Nam also amounted to a flagrant interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Consequently, Cambodia felt compelled to protest formally against the Mission's report in so far as it concerned the dispute between the two Governments and its recommendations were consequently strictly unacceptable to Cambodia.

On the same day, the United States informed the Security Council that in its view the Mission's recommendations relating to the establishment of a group of United Nations observers and the resumption of political relations between Cambodia and Viet-Nam offered genuine promise of reducing the incidents which had occurred along the common border between the two countries. Those recommendations not only pointed in the direction of an improved future, but also to practical, though modest, ways in which the United Nations could again exercise its fundamental and indispensable peace-keeping responsibilities.

The United States noted with satisfaction that the Republic of Viet-Nam had responded positively to the Mission's recommendations. At the same time, the United States regretted Cambodia's attitude towards the Mission's report. The Cambodian Government had argued, on the one hand, that the Mission's recommendations were not responsive to its complaint and, on the other, that the United Nations was not competent to judge what steps could be

taken to ameliorate a situation brought to the Security Council by Cambodia itself. A further element of incongruity was that, despite its contention that the United Nations was not competent to suggest remedial measures, Cambodia had continued to bring to the attention of the Security Council charges of alleged violations of Cambodian territory or air space by the armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States. While making those charges, Cambodia was, however, unwilling to subject them to the scrutiny of impartial investigation.

The United States was convinced, however,

that the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Mission represented practical, though limited, steps by which the United Nations could exercise its peace-keeping responsibilities and contribute to a reduction of tension in South-East Asia.

In a series of communications, the representative of Cambodia drew the attention of the Security Council to further alleged violations of Cambodian territory and air space by the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States, both of which denied the charges.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1118-1122, 1124-1126.

S/5666. Letter of 16 April 1964 from Cambodia, and attached documents.

S/5697. Letter of 13 May 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5703, S/5713. Reports by Secretary-General on credentials (Cambodia; Republic of Viet-Nam).

S/5709, S/5710. Cable and letter of 18 May 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5711. Cable of 20 May 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam and reply of President of Security Council dated 21 May 1964.

S/5714. Letter of 24 May 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5724. Letter of 26 May 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5728. Letter of 1 June 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5735. Ivory Coast and Morocco: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 189(1964) (Document S/5741), as submitted by Ivory Coast and Morocco (S/5735), adopted unanimously by Security Council on 4 June 1964, meeting 1126.

"The Security Council,

"Considering the complaint by the Royal Government of Cambodia in document S/5697,

"Noting the statements made in the Council in regard to this complaint,

"Noting with regret the incidents which have occurred on Cambodian territory and the existing situation on the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier,

"Taking note of the apologies and regrets tendered to the Royal Government of Cambodia in regard to these incidents and the loss of life they have entailed,

"Noting also the desire of the Governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam to succeed in restoring their relations to a peaceful and normal state,

"1. Deplores the incidents caused by the penetration of units of the Army of the Republic of Viet-Nam into Cambodian territory;

"2. Requests that just and fair compensation should be offered to the Royal Government of Cambodia;

"3. Invites those responsible to take all appropriate

measures to prevent any further violation of the Cambodian frontier;

"4. Requests all States and authorities and in particular the members of the Geneva Conference to recognize and respect Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity;

"5. Decides to send three of its members to the two countries and to the places where the most recent incidents have occurred in order to consider such measures as may prevent any recurrence of such incidents. They will report to the Security Council within forty-five days."

S/5749. Note of 5 June 1964 by President of Security Council.

S/5765, S/5770. Letters of 15 and 17 June 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5777. Letter of 19 June 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5786, S/5787, S/5796. Letters of 26 and 29 June and 2 July 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5799. Letter of 2 July 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5804, S/5810, S/5814, S/5826, S/5829. Letters of 7, 9, 13, 21 and 22 July 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5832 and Corr.1. Report of 27 July 1964 by Security Council Mission to Kingdom of Cambodia and Republic of Viet-Nam (resolution of 4 June 1964 (S/5741)).

S/5833, S/5834. Letters of 21 and 22 July 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5839, S/5840. Cable of 28 July and letter of 27 July 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5847. Letter of 3 August 1964 from United States. S/5848, S/5850. Letters of 3 and 4 August 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5852 and Add.1. Letter of 2 August 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5857. Letter of 7 August 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5877. Letter of 10 August 1964 from United States. S/5883, S/5886. Letters of 11 and 6 August 1964 from Cambodia.

S/5894. Letter of 14 August 1964 from United States.

S/5895, S/5896. Letters of 13 August 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5900. Letter of 12 August 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/5905. Letter of 18 August 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5921. Note of 31 August 1964 by Secretary-General attaching a letter of 27 August from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/5924. Letter of 28 August 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/5926, S/5932, S/5940. Letters of 1 and 4 September and 30 August 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5942, S/5943, S/5952. Letter and cable of 8 September and letter of 9 September 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5955. Letter of 9 September 1964 from United States.
 S/5960. Cable of 11 September 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5969. Letter of 9 September 1964 from Republic

of Viet-Nam.
 S/5976, S/5983. Letters of 16 and 19 September 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/5993. Letter of 24 September 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/5995. Letter of 1 October 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/5996, S/6008. Letters of 29 and 30 September 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/6011, S/6015, S/6022, S/6026, S/6027, S/6030, S/6031. Letters of 13, 15, 22 and 26 October, cable of 28 October and letter of 29 October 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/6041. Letter of 3 November 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.
 S/6092. Letter of 30 November 1964 from Cambodia.
 S/6147. Letter of 1 January 1965 from Cambodia.
 A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 9.

MATTERS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 9 November 1964, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in July 1964, he had inquired of the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand whether they desired that the Mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should be maintained in 1965 or should be terminated at the end of 1964.⁴

On 24 August, he said, he had been informed by Thailand that, in its view, the Mission should not be continued beyond its appointed term at the end of December 1964. At the same time, Thailand had suggested that consideration be given to the devising of some other means by which the United Nations Secretariat might still be able to render its services in the normalizing of relations between Thailand and Cambodia. It was suggested that a high ranking member of the Secretariat might be sent on ad hoc missions to the area at certain appropriate times to discuss the situation with the leaders of the two countries and to suggest to them such measures as might seem appropriate.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General said, he had communicated with the Cambodian Government regarding that suggestion and had received its concurrence, although it had expressed some doubts as to the results that might be expected from those mediation attempts.

Taking into account the views expressed, the Secretary-General informed the two Gov-

ernments that he would address himself to them on the matter at a suitable time during 1965. Meanwhile, the Mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would be withdrawn on 31 December 1964 or earlier if it was able to conclude the activities in which it was currently engaged.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CAMBODIA AND THAILAND

In communications to the President of the Security Council, dated 31 December 1964 and 4 January 1965, Cambodia charged that on two occasions Thai police launches had violated Cambodian territorial waters. One Khmer fishing boat had been captured and several crew members abducted. This was denied by Thailand in communications of 5, 7 and 8 January. Thailand said that, on 6 December, police authorities had apprehended a Cambodian fishing boat which was fishing in Thai territorial waters. Thailand further claimed that, on 27 December, armed Cambodian soldiers, using a previously captured Thai fishing boat, had entered Thai territorial waters, captured a fishing boat and killed four of its five crew members. A fifth was drowned. Thailand denied that any Thai police launch had violated Cambodian waters or that any Thai fishermen had been abducted.

On 13 January, Cambodia protested against

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 47.

Thailand's "fantastic" version of the facts and demanded the immediate release of the persons detained.

Also on 13 January, Cambodia charged that

a band of Thai armed elements had attacked Khmer frontier guards during the night of 23 December 1964, inflicting casualties. This was denied by Thailand in a letter of 20 January.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/6040. Letter of 9 November 1964 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/6132, S/6136. Letters of 31 December 1964 and 4 January 1965 from Cambodia.

S/6139, S/6141 and Corr.1, S/6144. Letters of 5, 7

and 8 January 1965 from Thailand.

S/6149-S/6151. Letters of 13 January 1965 from Cambodia.

S/6155. Letter of 20 January 1965 from Thailand.

COMPLAINT BY UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The Security Council was convened on 5 August 1964 in response to a request by the United States the previous day that the President call an urgent meeting "to consider the serious situation created by deliberate attacks of the Hanoi régime on United States naval vessels in international waters."

At the opening of the meeting, the representative of the USSR and Czechoslovakia asked for postponement in order to enable members of the Council to receive necessary instructions from their Governments. Their request was opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom and was thereupon withdrawn by the USSR. The agenda was then adopted, subject to reservations voiced by the USSR regarding the terms used in the United States' letter.

Opening the debate in the Council, the United States representative asserted that on 2 August the United States destroyer "Maddox," on routine patrol in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin about 30 miles off the coast of North Viet-Nam, had been approached by three high-speed North Viet-Nameese torpedo boats in attack formation and had been fired at with machine guns and torpédos. In accordance with the 1954 Geneva Accords, the United States had called the attention of the "Hanoi régime" to that aggression and warned it of the grave consequences which would inevitably result from any further unprovoked offensive military action against United States forces.

The United States, he went on, had hoped that the incident was an isolated or uncalculated action but, two days later, the destroyers "Maddox" and "C. Turner Joy," this time 65 miles off-shore, had been subjected to another armed

attack by an undetermined number of motor torpedo boats of the North Viet-Nameese Navy. During the attack, which had lasted for over two hours, numerous torpedoes had been fired. As there could no longer be any shadow of doubt that a planned, deliberate military attack had occurred, the United States had determined to take positive but limited measures to secure its naval units against further aggression. Accordingly, on the night of 4-5 August, aerial strikes had been carried out against North Viet-Nameese torpedo boats and their support facilities. The United States had deployed additional forces to South-East Asia solely to deter further aggression and to uphold its obligations to help its friends establish and protect their independence.

The United States representative emphasized that the United States vessels had been in international waters when attacked, that freedom of the seas was guaranteed under long-accepted international law, that the vessels had taken no belligerent action of any kind until they had been subjected to armed attack, and that their action in self-defence was the right of all nations, fully within the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. He added that, when the Geneva political settlements were enforced and made effective, the independence of South Viet-Nam and of South-East Asia would be guaranteed and peace would return to that area.

The USSR representative maintained that the Council had at its disposal only one-sided information about the alleged attacks by torpedo boats of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam against United States destroyers. In order to

ensure an objective discussion of the conflict, therefore, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would request its President to ask the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to supply it urgently with the necessary information relating to the United States complaint and would invite representatives of that Government to take part, without delay, in its meetings.

He noted that the United States charges had been made only two days after a protest by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam against the shelling of two islands in its territorial waters and bombing raids on its frontier posts by United States and South Viet-Nameese units. The USSR condemned both the dispatch of the United States Navy to the Gulf of Tonkin and the Presidential order for continued patrolling activities along the North Viet-Nameese coast. The bombing of coastal targets could only be described as acts of aggression, and United States plans to expand military activities in South Viet-Nam were fraught with great dangers for the maintenance of peace throughout South-East Asia.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his country, as a maritime nation, abhorred unprovoked attacks upon warships proceeding on their lawful courses on the high seas and considered that in the circumstances the United States had the right to take action to prevent the recurrence of attacks on its ships, in accordance with the principle of self-defence as interpreted in international law. That principle was also recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and it was proper that the United States had reported to the Council on the measures which it had felt compelled to take thereunder. (For text of Article 51, see APPENDIX II.)

The representative of China also regarded the United States action as entirely justified. He did not think it would be useful, however, to invite representatives of what he called the Hanoi régime to come to the Council, thus conferring upon it a status it had not hitherto enjoyed.

While the representative of France thought it quite proper to invite the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to participate in the Coun-

cil's deliberations, he considered that controversy might be avoided by asking the President to take action on the Council's wishes without the necessity of voting on the USSR draft resolution.

The United States representative said that, if North Viet-Nameese were invited, the Republic of Viet-Nam should also be invited to send representatives. Informal consultations among Council members might provide the best approach to the issuance of appropriate invitations.

After informal consultations with Council members, the President reported, on 7 August, that a general understanding had been reached whereby the Council would welcome such information relating to the complaint as the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam would desire to make available to it, either through taking part in the discussion or in the form which it might prefer. Furthermore, the Council would receive in the same manner such information relating to the complaint as the Republic of Viet-Nam would desire to make available to it.

In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Czechoslovakia asserted that the United States vessels had been on a provocative mission in the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. While action to repel the alleged attack of 4 August might be termed self-defence, the large-scale aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic could only be regarded as an act of reprisal, such as the Council had previously condemned.

The representative of the USSR also termed the United States action retaliation, a concept rejected in international law and renounced, *ipso facto*, in the recognition by Article 51 of the right to self-defence.

The representative of the United States denied any provocative action by the United States ships and noted that on 2 August the response had been limited to counter-attack on the torpedo boats and the dispatch of a warning note to North Viet-Nam. After the second attack on its vessels two days later, it was clear that North Viet-Nam's actions were deliberate and calculated, and accordingly the United States had had no choice but to respond by making it impossible for those piratical attacks to be continued with impunity.

The French representative considered it essential to bring about the true restoration of peace and the establishment of supervised measures of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the States of the area through strict respect of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The only solution, in France's view, was a political one, which must come from negotiation.

The views of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam were presented to the Council in documents transmitted by the USSR on 12 August and in a telegram dated 19 August. In these communications, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam charged the United States with air and naval attacks on its territory on 5 August and with many preceding acts of aggression and threats to expand war to North Viet-Nam. It called for respect for and strict implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam and declared that only the two Co-Chairmen and participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference were competent to examine the problem and study measures to ensure that the agreements were respected.

Accordingly, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam categorically rejected the complaint against it by the United States in the Security Council and declared solemnly that the consideration of the problem did not lie with the

Council but with the 1954 Geneva Conference; therefore, it would consider null and void any decision which the Council might take on the basis of the United States complaint.

In letters dated 13 and 15 August the Republic of Viet-Nam communicated its views on the matter. It offered its full co-operation to the Council and expressed readiness to provide any information which the Council might need. It charged the "Hanoi régime" with having carried on an aggressive policy for years against the Republic and alleged that Hanoi's refusal to appear before the Council showed awareness that its attacks were not defensible. The futility of convening a new Geneva Conference was demonstrated, in the view of the Republic of Viet-Nam, by the repeated violations by the Viet-Cong of the 1954 Geneva Agreements as testified in the Special Report of 2 June 1962 by the International Control Commission.

Transmitted to the Council were pamphlets detailing the Republic's charges against the Viet-Cong, which concluded that personnel, arms, munitions and other supplies had been sent from the North into the South to support and organize hostile activities, including armed attacks, against the armed forces and administration of the Republic.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1140, 1141.

S/5849. Letter of 4 August 1964 from United States.

S/5851. USSR: draft resolution.

S/5888. Letter of 12 August 1964 from USSR.

S/5892. Note by Secretary-General.

S/5906. Letter of 15 August 1964 from Republic of Viet-Nam.

S/5907. Telegram of 19 August 1964 from Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

THE QUESTION OF TIBET

On 30 October 1964, El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Philippines requested that an item entitled "Question of Tibet" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's nineteenth session. An attached explanatory memorandum recalled the Assembly's resolution 1723(XVI) of 21 October 1959, calling for the cessation of practices which deprived the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination.⁵ Notwithstanding this call, said the memorandum, human rights and freedoms were still

being forcibly denied in Tibet, the religious and civil liberties of the Tibetan people were still being suppressed, and the situation in Tibet remained a source of grave concern to the Member States representing the international community.

The three Governments believed that the United Nations had an obligation to address itself once again to the question and hoped that Member States would make all appropriate

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 67-69.

efforts towards achieving the purpose of the above-mentioned resolution of the Assembly.

No discussion of this item took place during the first part of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, which recessed on 18 February 1965. In the special circumstances pre-

vailing during the first part of the session, the Assembly's President noted on 18 February 1965, that, with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5765. Letter of 30 October 1964 from El Salvador,

Nicaragua and Philippines proposing item entitled: "Question of Tibet" for inclusion in agenda.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO GOA

In an official note, dated 22 September 1964, transmitted to the President of the Security Council, Portugal drew attention to reports in the world press of the deplorable situation of Goa under Indian military occupation and the growing difficulties of its inhabitants. Living conditions in the territory had seriously deteriorated, the note stated, and new explosions during the night of 19-20 June 1964 indicated that the people were in a state of revolt and carrying out acts of protest. The note charged that Indian representatives had intensified the religious persecution of Catholics and other Christians, introduced racial segregation and castes, suppressed all civic liberties, stifled the expression of any purely Goan sentiments, paralyzed trade and generally plunged Goa into misery and thrust upon it the feudal and reactionary régime of the Union of India. In flagrant breach of the written agreements signed by India, the Indian occupying authorities had also begun to persecute Portuguese citizens and violate their freedom of movement. Portugal

was registering its protest before world public opinion and calling on the Brazilian Government to present its protest at New Delhi and request that these measures be countermanded. In view of the reign of terror in Goa, Portugal was transmitting its note to the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In a letter of reply to the President of the Security Council, dated 12 October 1964, India stated that the charges made in the Portuguese letter were too ridiculous to merit comment. The world would judge Portugal, the letter said, not by its simulated sympathy for the African-Asian peoples but by its savage repression of the people of Angola, Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies, and by the persistent and wilful violation by Portugal of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and specific United Nations resolutions on the right of colonial peoples to freedom and self-determination.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/6007. Letter of 22 September 1964 from Portugal.

S/6009. Letter of 12 October 1964 from India.

CHAPTER IX

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The situation in Cyprus and the establishment and presence of the United Nations Force on the island were among the major events with

which the United Nations was concerned in 1964.

A relative calm prevailed in Cyprus after

the creation of the Republic in 1960. But political differences between the two main communities, concentrated mainly on some provisions of the Constitution and of the Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance, remained unsettled. The situation gradually deteriorated and disturbances and communal fighting erupted in December 1963.

It will be recalled that on 27 December 1963 the Security Council met to consider a complaint by Cyprus against Turkey for acts of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus. After hearing statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece, the Council adjourned, to be reconvened when and if it was considered appropriate by the members.¹

On 15 January 1964, a conference was opened in London in which representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom participated. The conference did not produce agreement. The Cyprus Government insisted on a unitary independent state, with protection for the Turkish Cypriot community, whereas the Turkish Cypriot leaders requested the geographical separation of the two main communities. In response to a United Kingdom suggestion that its force in Cyprus should be replaced by military contingents from member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other countries, the Cyprus Government insisted that any peace-keeping force should come under the direct control of the United Nations and that the whole issue should be brought before the Security Council.

On 13 January 1964, the Secretary-General, in a report to the Council, stated that the Cyprus Government had requested him, in December 1963, to appoint a personal representative to look into the situation in Cyprus. Later, the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey had associated themselves with that request. In his next report, on 17 January, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his decision to designate Lieutenant-Général P.S. Gyani, of India, as his Personal Representative to observe, for a period up to the end of February 1964, the progress of the joint peace-keeping operation in Cyprus (which consisted of military units of the United King-

dom—stationed in Cyprus by virtue of the Treaty of Establishment between the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus—and of national contingents of Greece and Turkey stationed in Cyprus under the Treaty of Alliance between Greece, Turkey and Cyprus). At the invitation of the Governments participating in the London conference, he had sent José Rolz-Bennett, his Deputy Chef de Cabinet, to London on 16 January for consultations, outside of the Conference, with the representatives of the parties concerned, in connexion with the request that a personal representative of the Secretary-General be sent to Cyprus.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (17 FEBRUARYS MARCH)

Discussions were held in the Security Council, between 18 February and 4 March 1964, and led to the adoption on 4 March of a resolution setting up a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus—the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)—for a period of three months and providing for the appointment of a mediator to seek a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The Council debates followed a request made on 15 February, both by the United Kingdom and Cyprus, for an urgent meeting of the Council.

In a letter accompanying its request, the United Kingdom stressed the grave deterioration of the situation in Cyprus and asked the Council to take appropriate steps to ensure that the dangerous situation could be resolved with full regard to the rights and responsibilities of all parties concerned.

The United Kingdom stressed the constitutional aspects of the problem and referred, in particular, to the London agreement of 19 February 1959 establishing the basic structure for the Republic, including some principles in the Cyprus Constitution governing the relations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. It also referred to the Treaty of Guarantee of 16 August 1960 under which the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey had guaranteed the independence, territorial integrity and security

¹ For further details, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 50-53.

of Cyprus and the basic provisions of the Constitution.

In its letter, the United Kingdom also declared that the peace-keeping force in Cyprus, consisting of the military units of the guarantor powers stationed in the island which, at the request of the Cyprus Government, were assisting in securing the observance of the cease-fire, would have to be augmented in order to restore conditions of internal security. Agreement on arrangements for the establishment of an international peace-keeping force had been reached among the guarantor powers and certain other Governments, including that of the United States. However, because of the inability of the Government of Cyprus to agree, it had not been possible to implement the agreement.

Cyprus, in its request of 15 February, asked urgently for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the increasing threat from war preparations and declarations of the Turkish Government which made the danger of the invasion of Cyprus obvious and imminent.

When the Council began its discussion of the problem on 18 February, the debate was concentrated mainly on possible measures to accommodate the dangers in the situation in Cyprus, on the creation of a United Nations Force in the island and on legal questions linked to the independence of Cyprus.

The United Kingdom representative again stressed the link between the basic articles of the Cyprus Constitution, the provisions of the Treaty of Guarantee and the establishment of an independent Cyprus in 1960. The principal purpose of these agreements, it was pointed out, was to safeguard the rights and interests of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. The right reserved to the guarantor powers under the Treaty of Guarantee was not an unlimited right of unilateral action but the right to take action to re-establish the state of affairs created by the Treaty. Cyprus had thereby undertaken certain obligations and so long as it carried them out there would be no question of intervention. The British Government accepted the principle of an international force under the control of the Council.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus stated that Turkey was pursuing a policy of

provocation towards Cyprus, based on a well prepared plan to advance further the idea of communal separation with the ultimate aim of partition. He asked whether the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey maintained that they had a right of military intervention under the Treaty of Guarantee, particularly in view of the United Nations Charter. He firmly rejected the interpretation that the Treaty had given Turkey the right to unilateral action. Both the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance had been concluded in circumstances which had precluded a free choice for Cyprus, and the Constitution had been foisted on the Republic. He charged that efforts had been made at the London Conference to prevent Cyprus from bringing the question before the Council. He requested that an international peace-keeping force in Cyprus should be under control of the Council and that its terms of reference should also provide for assistance to the Government of Cyprus in the restoration of law and order and the protection of the integrity and independence of the Republic.

The representative of Turkey noted that the Greek Cypriot representative had requested the meeting of the Council in December 1963² on the unsubstantiated claim that there was a threat of an imminent attack from Turkey. The purpose of the Zurich and London agreements, he said, had been to ensure full harmony between the two main communities, to safeguard the interests of the guarantor powers and to bring peace to the area. The Treaties and the Constitution were in complete accord with a resolution (1287(XIII)) which the General Assembly had unanimously adopted on 5 December 1958 (whereby the Assembly expressed its confidence that continued efforts would be made by the parties involved in the Cyprus question to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the United Nations Charter).³ The Greek Cypriot leaders wished to obtain, through the United Nations, abrogation of the Treaties. In that connexion, he recalled that in November 1963 the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, sub-

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 50-53.

³ See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 76.

mitted to the Vice-Président, Dr. Kuchuk, and to the three guarantor powers, a memorandum containing 13 proposals for amending the basic articles of the Constitution so as to take away from the Turkish community the rights which had been considered as essential for its protection. The proposals had been rejected by the Turkish Cypriot community and by Turkey. Could the Council, he asked, suspend or amend an international treaty which had been duly negotiated, signed and ratified? Peace and stability, he declared, could best be maintained in Cyprus through the peaceful co-existence of the two main communities, each master of its own affairs.

Rauf Denktash, Chairman of the Turkish Communal Chamber in Cyprus, who had been invited by the President to speak, with the consent of the Council, stated that difficulties had arisen in Cyprus because the Greek Cypriots demanded union with Greece while the Turkish Cypriots had wanted union with Turkey or, at least, partition of the island. In his view, the Zurich and London agreements represented a compromise settlement in Cyprus between equals and not between a majority and a minority. He said that, from the beginning, Archbishop Makarios had intended to change the Constitution, abrogate the Treaties and use the independence of the Republic as a springboard for enosis with Greece. The Turkish community in Cyprus stood for the Constitution. Changes to the Constitution that might be necessary could be made only through discussion and not by massacres, such as had taken place in the previous two months in Cyprus.

The representative of Greece considered that the Treaty of Guarantee had not given to the signatory powers the right of unilateral intervention. If the need arose for an interpretation of the Treaties, only the International Court of Justice could give it authoritatively. His Government had accepted the principle of an international force on the condition that its terms of reference would safeguard the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

In the opinion of the USSR representative, the problem before the Council was one of a threat of direct military aggression against the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus

in violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter. (For text, see APPENDIX II.) The Council had the right to expect from the United Kingdom and Turkey a direct assurance that military force would not be used against Cyprus. As a result of the unequal Treaties, he added, the British bases and the military forces of three members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had been placed in Cyprus, designed to destroy the independence of the Republic. The USSR spokesman urged all States concerned to exercise restraint and to consider realistically all possible consequences of an armed invasion of Cyprus. Only the people of Cyprus, he said, had the right to decide how to solve their domestic problems.

The United States representative observed that the Treaty of Guarantee formed an integral part of the arrangements which had created the Republic of Cyprus. He stressed that the Council could not abrogate, nullify or modify, either in fact or effect, the Treaty of Guarantee or any international treaty. At the moment, no country was threatening the independence of Cyprus. What was, however, possible, in accordance with the Treaty, was an action for the re-establishment of the state of affairs created by the Treaty. He requested the Council to bring about prompt agreement on an international peace-keeping force and contribute to the re-establishment of conditions in which a long-term political solution could be sought by a United Nations mediator with due regard to the interests of all parties concerned.

On 25 February, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his discussions with the parties principally involved in the problem to determine to what extent common ground might be found in their views. He said that the discussions had been undertaken within the context of the Charter and bearing in mind at all times the authority of the Council. The question of sending a peace-keeping force to Cyprus would not arise without the concurrence of the Council. The presence of his Personal Representative, General Gyani, in Cyprus had been useful in keeping him informed about the situation and had contributed to alleviating tensions in the island. He hoped that the Coun-

cil would find a reasonable and practical way out of the apparent impasse, and said he would be continually available to the Council to assist towards reaching a solution.

The representative of France considered that an interpretation of the Zurich and London agreements was a matter for the International Court of Justice and not for the Council. The Council could not modify the agreements, and changes could only be negotiated among the parties concerned. He asked the Council to appeal to all interested parties to end bloodshed in Cyprus and, thereafter, to help in solving the problem of ensuring a peaceful future.

The representative of Morocco suggested that if the Turkish minority was clinging desperately to the Zurich and London agreements it was because they saw in those agreements the only guarantees on which they could rely to ensure their rights. He warned against any unilateral challenges to those guarantees. He expressed the hope that an amendment to the guarantees would, if undertaken in a spirit of respect for the rights of the communities, give the necessary guarantees to the Turkish minority in Cyprus.

The representative of the Ivory Coast maintained that the unilateral denunciation of a treaty was invariably a source of conflict and war. He stressed that a constitution was primarily a domestic affair, not the subject of bargaining with the outside world. He supported the idea of appointing a mediator, accepted by the parties, who would have the twofold mission of helping the Cypriot communities to negotiate a reform of the constitution and the parties to find suitable ways of re-adapting the treaties to the new conditions.

The representative of Norway considered that it was not for the Council to pass judgement either on the constitution of a United Nations Member State or on treaties which had been negotiated as an integral part of the whole process of granting independence to that State. He also felt that the international peace force should be established without financial obligation by the United Nations.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said there was nothing to indicate that the Government of Cyprus would not be willing to ensure to the Turkish community real and full equality

in all respects. He expressed the view that the obligations of the United Nations Charter must prevail over all other interests, including the rights and obligations emanating from the unequal treaties imposed on Cyprus.

The representative of China believed that the constitutional arrangements in Cyprus were inseparably linked with a number of international instruments whose purpose was the maintenance of harmony between the two communities. The Council, as a political body, was not in a position to pass judgement on the merits of the constitutional arrangements, agreements and treaties.

The representative of Bolivia supported the request of Cyprus for revision of the Zurich and London agreements and noted that the Council could and should create conditions which would allow a re-examination or a renegotiation of the Treaties.

On 2 March 1964, Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway submitted a joint draft resolution, by the operative part of which the Council would: (1) call upon all United Nations Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus or to endanger international peace; (2) ask the Government of Cyprus, which had the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus; (3) call upon the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint; (4) recommend the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus, whose composition and size would be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and whose commander would be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General would keep the Governments providing the force fully informed and would report periodically to the Council on its operations; (5) recommend that the function of the force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a

recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions; (6) recommend that the stationing of the force should be for a period of three months, all costs being met in an agreed manner by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus, while the Secretary-General might also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose; (7) recommend that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus; and (8) request the Secretary-General to provide from funds of the United Nations for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff.

The representative of the USSR said that, although the joint draft resolution was not wholly satisfactory, its aim was to prevent aggression against Cyprus and safeguard the lawful rights of the Republic. The USSR would abstain in the vote on the fourth operative paragraph of the text, (namely, that recommending the creation of a peace-keeping force), since it embodied procedures which would circumvent the Council. In supporting the draft as a whole, he said, the USSR was taking account of the fact that the Government of Cyprus considered it useful despite its defects.

The Secretary-General said that he intended, in accordance with established practice concerning previous United Nations peace-keeping forces, to keep the Council promptly and fully informed about the organization and operation of the force. The force, unlike those in Gaza and the Congo, would have a fixed and firm duration of three months, which could be extended beyond that date only by a new action of the Council.

On 4 March 1964, the joint draft resolution was voted upon as follows: Operative paragraph 4, on the creation of a peace-keeping force, (on which a separate vote was requested by the USSR) was adopted by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, France, the USSR); the draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Explaining his vote, the French representative said that, without entertaining the slightest doubt about the Secretary-General's wisdom and prudence, France considered that the Council was going very far in the direction of the delegation of powers to a single individual. He declared that this decision could in no case be considered as a precedent.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said he had serious doubts about giving the Secretary-General responsibilities which should, under the Charter, be part of the Security Council's functions.

On 13 March 1964, the representative of Turkey informed the Secretary-General that, on 12 March, his Government had sent a note to Archbishop Makarios in a last attempt to stop the massacre of the Turkish Cypriots, failing which Turkey had decided, under the Treaty of Guarantee, to take appropriate action. Also on 13 March, the Secretary-General appealed to the Turkish Government to refrain from any action which would worsen the already tragic situation in Cyprus.

On the same day, the representative of Cyprus requested an immediate emergency meeting of the Council, stating that there was a clear threat of imminent invasion of Cyprus by Turkish forces.

When the Council met on 13 March, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force would be established without further delay and that elements of it would soon be deployed in Cyprus.

The representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway submitted a joint draft resolution by the operative part of which the Council would: (1) reaffirm its call upon all United Nations Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus or to endanger international peace; and (2) request the Secretary-General to press on with his efforts to implement the Council's resolution of 4 March 1964 and request Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General to that end.

On 13 March, the Council unanimously adopted the five-power draft resolution.

SUBSEQUENT REPORTS
BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

In several reports during the period between 16 March and 15 June 1964, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the formation, functioning, operations and status of the Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, as well as of developments in connexion with the United Nations Mediator's mandate. On 25 March, the Council was informed that Lieutenant-Général Gyani, whom he had appointed Commander of the Force, would assume command on 27 March, at which time the Force would become operational under the Council's resolution of 4 March. On 26 March, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, with the agreement of the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, he had designated Sakari S. Tuomioja as the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus. On 11 May, he informed it that Galo Plaza was going to Cyprus as his Special Representative, directly responsible to him, to conclude negotiations of essential non-military matters and without impinging upon the efforts of the Mediator or upon the functions of the Commander of the Force.

Further communications on the Cyprus problem addressed to the Council or the Secretary-General were received during this period from the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey (including communications from the Vice-Président of Cyprus), the USSR and the United Kingdom. They were circulated, when requested, as documents of the Council.

On 15 June, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council the first comprehensive report on the United Nations operations in Cyprus for the period from 26 April to 8 June 1964.

The report analyzed the military as well as the political, economic, social and judicial aspects of the Cyprus situation. The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) had, in its few months' activities, made a valuable contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus, the report noted. During the period under review there had been no military incidents which involved major clashes. The presence of the Force had undoubtedly prevented a recurrence of open fighting, but the tension in the island had not substantially lessened. Both the Greek

and the Turkish Cypriots had taken advantage of the comparative lull to strengthen their military positions. Areas of tension remained mainly in Nicosia, the Kyrenia Pass and the Kokkina-Mansoura area in the north-west of the island. There was no major progress towards removing fortifications or disarming civilians. The decision of the Cyprus Government to introduce conscription and to organize and equip an army had increased the tension, since it might lead to a corresponding arms increase on the Turkish Cypriot side. It was also feared that, in the attempt by the Government to restore law and order by itself, violence and fighting might again break out.

The report also said that the recurrent threat of landing by Turkish military forces, the importation of smuggling of arms into Cyprus, the lack of any progress in achieving freedom of movement on the roads and the question of missing persons and of abductions remained very serious causes of tension. A certain amount of progress had been reported in the solution of some economic, social and judicial problems, but it was clear that economic considerations, even if difficulties started to be seriously felt in both main communities, were not likely to be an important factor affecting political considerations and decisions in the forthcoming period.

The Secretary-General reported that the presence of contingents of the Greek and Turkish national armies had caused a problem because of their one-sided attitudes. He said that the Greek contingent would readily place itself under the United Nations command if a similar arrangement could be made with the Turkish contingent. The report also stressed that further progress and a proof of the usefulness of UNFICYP could only be possible if the two communities and their leaders were willing to show more flexibility in their positions.

UNFICYP in June consisted of 6,238 military personnel from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom and 173 civilian police from Austria, Australia, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden.

The Secretary-General said that informal consultations on the question of extending the operational period of UNFICYP with Council

members, States providing contingents and voluntary monetary contributions, and the Government of Cyprus had indicated, generally, that an extension of the Force was favoured.

He announced the resignation of General Gyani and the appointment of General K. S. Thimayya, also of India, as the new Commander. He also pointed out that the method of financing the Force was most unsatisfactory because of the uncertainty of voluntary contributions.

The report added that the Mediator, Mr. Tuomioja, had been in consultation with the parties concerned in order to find a sufficient measure of common ground to develop the basis for a long-term political solution. In the prevailing circumstances, the Mediator's task was not likely to lead to positive results in a relatively short time.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (18-20 JUNE 1964)

The Council considered the Secretary-General's report at four meetings held between 18 and 20 June. It was generally agreed that the situation in Cyprus was still far from satisfactory. Members concurred in the view that the presence of the United Nations Force in the island had prevented a recurrence of open clashes and fighting and there was a consensus that the Force's mandate should be extended for another period of three months.

The representative of Turkey said that the situation in Cyprus, instead of showing improvement, had deteriorated, because of a complete disregard by the Greek Cypriot authorities of the resolution of 4 March 1964. They had further aggravated the situation by completely disregarding the Constitution, by instituting military conscription and by importing arms. He declared that UNFICYP had full authority to stop the importation of arms and to prevent both communities from arming themselves. He stressed that the decision of the Turkish contingent in Cyprus to move to a new garrison could not be used as a pretext by Archbishop Makarios for unilaterally denouncing the Treaty of Alliance. He condemned the policy of abductions and inhuman acts as exemplified in the Greek Cypriot attack at St. Hilarion Castle in May. He expressed his disappointment over

certain conclusions in the report and maintained that UNFICYP was not in Cyprus to establish the authority of the Greek Cypriots over the whole island. In his view, the Government of Cyprus could not be recognized as lawful.

The representative of Cyprus appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the United Nations Mediator and UNFICYP, but he stressed that, despite the Council's resolutions of 4 and 13 March, the threat of invasion by Turkey continued. He maintained that his Government had every right to import arms and organize its defence as long as Turkey did not give assurance of non-intervention in Cyprus. His Government considered the Treaty of Alliance as terminated after its request to the Governments of Greece and Turkey to order their contingents back to camps in Nicosia had not been complied with by Turkey. Turkey had also rejected the proposal of the Secretary-General to place its contingent under the Commander of UNFICYP, while Greece had agreed to do so. He also condemned the practice of taking hostages, exercised by both communities in Cyprus. He reiterated that the non-participation of the Turkish Cypriots in the Government had been brought about by the Turkish Cypriots in December in pursuit of their objective to try to create a separate state. Finally, he assured the Council of his Government's full co-operation with UNFICYP but added that it was not prepared to accept curtailment of any of its sovereign rights.

The representative of Greece reiterated his Government's support of the United Nations efforts in Cyprus and its decision to put the Greek contingent in Cyprus under UNFICYP Command or to withdraw it, if similar arrangements could be made with Turkey. He stressed that Greece was not following a policy of expansionism with regard to Cyprus. Greece had been in favour of self-determination since 1955 and, in his view, that was the only peaceful way of determining the will of the majority in countries.

On 19 June, Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway submitted a joint draft resolution by which the Council would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions of 4 and 13 March 1964; (2) call upon all Member States to comply with them; (3) take note of the Secretary-General's

report; and (4) extend the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Force for an additional period of three months, ending 26 September.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that UNFICYP had accomplished one of its major objectives in preventing a recurrence of fighting. His Government was concerned with the evidence of an arms build-up in the island and with incidents involving abduction and the taking of hostages. Supporting renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP, he said that it was likely that the withdrawal of the Force might lead to a resumption of the fighting.

The USSR representative emphasized that the threat of military aggression against Cyprus had not yet been averted and that foreign interference in its internal affairs still continued. He stressed that the Council's resolutions of 4 and 13 March had created the necessary conditions for a just solution of the Cyprus conflict. He was not opposed to the extension of the Force's mandate, provided that there would be no widening of the Force's functions and that the financing would be on the same basis as stated in the 4 March resolution.

The United States representative considered the extension of the Force's mandate essential for preventing an early resumption of fighting, which could develop into more serious conflict. He hoped that the parties in Cyprus would avoid further acts such as the competitive inflow of arms, which might lead to an aggravation of the situation. He viewed as serious the practice of taking hostages and, particularly, the abduction of UNFICYP personnel. Finally, he appealed to all Member States to respond to the Secretary-General's request for financial contributions.

The French representative stressed the need to achieve, first, a relaxation of tension and to restore calm on the island. In that respect, progress had been limited. He hoped that UNFICYP would, within the framework of the resolution of 4 March, help to establish conditions under which the solution of the basic problems could be undertaken. He declared that the taking of hostages and importation of arms were in contradiction to the Council's resolutions.

On 20 June 1964, the five-power draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL IN AUGUST 1964

Tension in Cyprus, however, continued. The Secretary-General expressed his concern over the seriousness of the situation in exchanges of communications with the parties directly concerned and with some other Member States.

Early in August, the fighting between the two main communities was renewed in various parts of Cyprus, and there were air and naval actions by Turkey in the north-west areas of the island.

On 8 August, Turkey requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the serious situation created in Cyprus by the renewed and continuing attempts of the Greek Cypriots to subdue by force of arms the Turkish community in Cyprus. Cyprus also requested an immediate meeting of the Council as a matter of utmost urgency in view of the deliberate and unprovoked armed aerial attacks against the unarmed civilians of Cyprus carried out by aircraft of the Turkish Air Force.

When the Council met, on the evening of 8 August, the President informed the members that all efforts made by UNFICYP to bring about a cease-fire in the spots where fighting had occurred had not yet met with success.

The representative of Cyprus informed the Council that Turkish warships were heading for Cyprus for the purpose of invasion.

The representative of Turkey declared that the Greek Cypriots had made their military preparations during the last few weeks and, on 5 August, had unleashed offensives on several Turkish Cypriot localities in the island, particularly in the Kokkina-Mansoura area. Those developments had been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, of UNFICYP and of the other guarantor powers. UNFICYP was unable to act and to exercise its mandate. Therefore Turkey had, under its rights by the Treaty of Guarantee, decided to stop the further attacks of the Greek Cypriots in the north-west areas by sending its military aircraft to attack exclusively Greek Cypriot military targets as a limited police action. He stressed that the air attacks were intended to halt Greek Cypriot aggression and that they would stop when it stopped. He viewed as a threat the statement made by the Interior Minister of Cyprus that

an unrestrained assault against the entire Turkish population would be made unless the Turkish air attacks stopped by 9 August. The Council was requested to consider measures to put an end to the Greek Cypriot aggression against the Turkish Cypriot population, to stop any further importation of military equipment and personnel, to control all entry points into Cyprus and to consider a gradual and controlled disarmament of both sides.

The representative of Cyprus said that Turkey, despite its obligations under the United Nations Charter, had used force and bombed with napalm the unarmed Greek Cypriot population in some parts of Cyprus. He denied that Government forces had started an attack on the Turkish Cypriots in the north-west of the island and reviewed the events preceding the fighting in that area. The renewed attack by the Turkish Cypriots was merely provocation as a preliminary to intervention. He reminded the Council that the resolution of 4 March 1964 did not recognize any other government authority in Cyprus than the Government of Cyprus and did not give any status to the rebels as a fighting force that must be respected by the United Nations.

The representative of Greece noted that Turkey, which contended that the action of its air force was intended to protect a civilian minority attacked by the Cyprus Government forces, had not called for an urgent meeting of the Council to explain the facts and to ask that measures be taken by the Council. He stressed that the Council was confronted by an undeniable act of aggression by Turkey. If the attacks continued, Greece would assist Cyprus by all the military means available to it. He informed the Council of his Government's call for an immediate end to hostilities and for a peaceful solution of the question.

The USSR representative declared that the foreign armed intervention in the domestic affairs of Cyprus was very serious, having possible grave consequences for peace in the Eastern Mediterranean area. He warned the Council that it could not admit that one sovereign State could arrogate to itself the right to undertake so-called police measures against another sovereign State, as such a policy could only undermine and destroy the United

Nations Charter. The Council should demand the immediate cessation of military acts against Cyprus and respect for the sovereignty of Cyprus in accordance with the Charter and previous decisions of the Council.

On 9 August, the Council's President, on the suggestion of the Ivory Coast, and with the agreement of all members of the Council, made an appeal to the Government of Turkey "to cease instantly the bombardment and use of military force of any kind against Cyprus" and to the Government of Cyprus "to direct the armed forces under its control to cease firing immediately."

The same day, the United States representative stressed that the responsibility of the Council was to stop hostilities which brought with them the danger of international war. He introduced a draft resolution, co-sponsored by the United Kingdom, which was approved on 9 April in a revised form by 9 votes with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). By this text, the Council: (1) reaffirmed the President's appeal; (2) called for an immediate cease-fire by all concerned; (3) called upon all concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations Commander in the restoration of peace and security; and (4) called on all States to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation or contribute to the broadening of hostilities. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, resolution 193(1964).)

On 10 August, the Secretary-General issued a statement to the effect that the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey had responded positively and without conditions to the appeal of the President of the Council for a cease-fire.

The same day, Cyprus requested another immediate meeting of the Council to consider the extreme urgency of developments in Cyprus and to prevent any further aggravation of the situation.

When the Council met on 11 August, the representative of Cyprus informed it that Turkey had made another air attack on Cyprus on 10 August, that overflights of Cyprus by Turkish aircraft continued and that supplies to the Turkish Cypriot strongholds in Kokkina had been sent from Turkey by sea, all in violation of the cease-fire and of the Council's resolution of 9 August.

The Turkish representative declared that the present cease-fire was meaningless, unless there was a withdrawal of the Greek Cypriots to the positions they had occupied before 5 August.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that firing had come to an end in Cyprus on the ground and in the air. He also mentioned cases of violation of the cease-fire.

After further discussion, the President summed up the agreed views of the members of the Council as follows: After hearing the report of the Secretary-General and the statements of the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and of the members of the Council, the Council: (i) noted with satisfaction that the cease-fire was being observed throughout Cyprus; (ii) requested the parties to comply with the resolution of 9 August 1964 in its entirety; (iii) asked all Governments to stop all flights over the territory of Cyprus in violation of its sovereignty; (iv) requested the Commander of UNFICYP to supervise the cease-fire and to reinforce its units in the zones which were the sphere of the recent military operations so as to ensure the safety of the inhabitants; and (v) requested all concerned to co-operate with and to assist the Commander of the Force in achieving this purpose.

The Secretary-General communicated this consensus of views to the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey.

DEVELOPMENTS DURING SEPTEMBER 1964

Following the Council's meetings in August, the Government of Cyprus gradually imposed economic restrictions on the Turkish Cypriots in some parts of the island. The question of the rotation of part of the Turkish contingent in Cyprus reached an impasse with possible serious consequences.

The Secretary-General informed the Council on 21 and 29 August that additional financial support was required for the continuation of the Force's maintenance in Cyprus.

In Geneva, Switzerland, the Mediator continued efforts to promote an agreed political settlement of the Cyprus problem.

On 10 September, the Secretary-General submitted his second comprehensive report to the Council on the United Nations Operation in

Cyprus covering the period from 8 June to 8 September. In this report, the Secretary-General indicated that the situation in the island had remained tense, although UNFICYP had done much to keep the peace and promote a return to normal conditions. The Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot community had continued to build up their military strength and to fortify their positions. The tension prevailing in the island had culminated in August with the fighting in the Tylleria area and the subsequent intervention of the Turkish air force. Since then, the situation had been generally quiet. But the Secretary-General observed that this situation was an unstable one, and he drew attention to two developments in particular which might cause the tension to rise again; first, the deadlock over the rotation of part of the Turkish contingent in Cyprus, which was normally to take place at the end of August and, second, the economic restrictions imposed by the Cyprus Government on the Turkish Cypriot community.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 had defined the functions of UNFICYP only in general terms and that the lack of clarity in UNFICYP's mandate had been a serious handicap in its operations. However, despite this handicap, UNFICYP had functioned well. While it had not been able altogether to prevent a recurrence of fighting, as at St. Hilarion and in the Tylleria area, its presence was a major factor in bringing the fighting in those areas to an end and in preventing it from escalating. UNFICYP's efforts had also resulted in considerable improvement in the security situation and as regards a return to normalcy, although conditions in the island undoubtedly were still far from satisfactory. While admitting that strong reasons could be adduced against maintaining a United Nations force in Cyprus, the Secretary-General believed that—despite all the handicaps—to withdraw UNFICYP at this time could lead to utter disaster in the island. He indicated that all the four Governments which the Security Council resolution of 4 March required him to consult wished the Force to be extended. The Secretary-General considered, however, that, in the event that the Security Council was inclined to extend

the Force for another three-month period, he had to call the Council's attention to two problems: the inadequacy of the financial support of the Force so far given by Member States, and the need for clarifying the mandate of the Force.

In his report, the Secretary-General also informed the Security Council that the Mediator on Cyprus, Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, had died on 9 September as a result of the stroke which he had suffered on 16 August. In this connexion, he later informed the Council on 16 September that, in agreement with the four Governments concerned, he had designated his then Special Representative in Cyprus, Galo Plaza, as the new Mediator.

In an addendum to the report dated 15 September, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in a message of the same date, President Makarios had advised him that the Cyprus Government had decided to remove any economic restrictions in the island. The President also indicated that his Government was ready: to order the removal of all the armed posts throughout Cyprus, provided that the Turkish Cypriot leadership would do the same; to afford protection and financial assistance to those Turkish Cypriots who wished to be resettled in their homes; to grant a general amnesty; and to accept any suggestion of the United Nations in respect of practical security measures designed to contribute to the pacification of the island, provided such measures would not affect the political solution of the problem.

The Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report at meetings held between 16 and 25 September 1964.

The representative of Cyprus said his Government was willing to accept the extension of the UNFICYP mandate for an additional three months on the basis of the Council's resolution of 4 March and with the understanding that the function of UNFICYP would respect the sovereign rights and authority of the Cyprus Government.

After citing the message of 15 September of the President of Cyprus to the Secretary-General, he reviewed again the fighting in the Kokkina-M'ansoura area and the Turkish air attacks. It was necessary, he said, to clarify whether Turkey had acted in such a manner with the tolerance

of some of its allies in NATO. He also reiterated his Government's decision to abrogate the Treaty of Alliance and, in consequence, its request that the Turkish contingent leave Cyprus.

The representative of Turkey welcomed the conclusion in the Secretary-General's report that there should be some clarification concerning actions the Force might take in the discharge of its mandate. He contradicted the statement of the Cyprus representative on the question of fighting in the Kokkina-Mansoura area and stressed that the Council had neither condemned nor condoned the Turkish action; no one had said that Turkey should stand aside. As for the Cyprus Government's proposals of 15 September, he reiterated that the solution of the Cyprus question could not be imposed by force on the Turkish minority. He also spoke of the continuing arms build-up in Cyprus and of the economic restrictions imposed on the Turkish Cypriot population.

Members of the Council supported the view that UNFICYP had played an essential part in preventing the outbreak of total civil war and in alleviating the suffering of the people of the island, and considered that extension of the Force's mandate was needed. It was understood that the solution of the Cyprus question had to be sought and found in Cyprus on a peaceful and reasonable basis by the two communities, through the newly appointed Mediator. Members of the Council also took account of the lifting of restrictions on essential supplies by the Government of Cyprus and of restraint by the parties concerned in the question of the rotation of the Turkish contingent.

Disagreement among Council members on some of the functions of UNFICYP remained, as did the question of the protection of Cyprus in case of foreign intervention and the methods of financing the United Nations operation.

On 25 September, Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway jointly submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions of 4 March, 13 March, 20 June and 9 August 1964 and the consensus expressed by the President at its meeting on 11 August 1964; (2) call upon all United Nations Member States to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions; (3) extend the

period in which UNFICYP would be stationed in Cyprus for another three months, ending 26 December 1964, in conformity with the terms of the resolution of 4 March 1964; and (4) request the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed regarding the compliance of the parties concerned with the provisions of this resolution.

On the same day (25 September), the Security Council adopted the five-power text unanimously as resolution 194(1964).

At the same meeting of the Council, the Secretary-General expressed his intention of continuing to seek full respect for the freedom of movement of UNFICYP and to initiate any action necessary for the implementation of the Force's mandate. He informed the Council about an arrangement with the parties concerned for reopening the Nicosia-Kyrenia road under the exclusive control of UNFICYP and of his appointment of Ambassador C. Bernardes, of Brazil, as his Special Representative in Cyprus. He also appealed to all Member States to contribute towards meeting the costs of the peace-keeping operation, stating that, in his view, the existing method of voluntary contributions was unsatisfactory.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 10 SEPTEMBER AND 12 DECEMBER

There was a general improvement in the situation in Cyprus in the last few months of 1964. There were no major incidents during those months and the economic restrictions imposed by the Cyprus Government on the Turkish Cypriot community were considerably relaxed. In accordance with the agreement announced by the Secretary-General in the Security Council, the scheduled rotation of the Turkish national contingent took place at the end of October and the Nicosia-Kyrenia road was reopened under the exclusive control of UNFICYP. This was followed by a general easing of restrictions on the freedom of movement of the population throughout the island.

This improvement, however, was a precarious one, as the position of the leaders of both communities remained basically unchanged and the tension continued to be high. In order further to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP submitted to the Cyprus

Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership a series of suggestions to that end, but one side or the other was unable to accept most of them lest its case should be prejudiced with regard to the final settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The search for an agreed settlement of the problem continued with the new Mediator. But he noted that the amelioration of the day-to-day situation in Cyprus had not yet had the effect of eliminating the differences of view among the parties concerned as to a political solution of the problem.

This state of affairs was reflected in the third report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, which covered the period from 10 September to 12 December.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the general situation in Cyprus was improving and that the cease-fire was being observed, but that basic factors of the Cyprus question remained essentially unchanged. Acute political conflict and distrust between the leaders of the two communities and the passions stirred among the communities' members still were creating a state of potential civil war. Basically, the life and economy of the island remained disrupted and abnormal; there was no normal functioning of the Government administration in areas controlled by the Turkish Cypriots.

The report stressed that UNFICYP activities were still indispensable for the welfare of the people in Cyprus and for the maintenance of conditions in which the search for a long-term solution could be further pursued. The Secretary-General recommended the prolongation of UNFICYP's mandate for a further period of three months and urged all Member States and the specialized agencies to contribute to the financing of UNFICYP.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL ON 18 DECEMBER 1964

When the Council met on 18 December to consider the report, the representative of Cyprus said there had been no major incidents in the island during the last part of 1964. His Government had done its utmost to promote a return to normal conditions in Cyprus, even overlooking in certain cases its security requirements, but the leaders of the rebels had con-

tinued to demand a return to the Constitution of 1960, which they had destroyed by their actions against the State. The proposals made by the President of Cyprus on 15 September still stood, even if they had not so far met with the proper response from the Turkish Cypriot side. In no circumstances would there be acceptance by the people of Cyprus of a federal system or partition. He urged an effective new contribution by UNFICYP to a return to normalcy, provided that such measures did not affect the defence requirements of the island and did not prejudice the solution of the political problem. He reiterated his Government's view of the danger to Cyprus constituted by the continued illegal presence of the Turkish military contingent.

The Turkish representative said that the Council was now faced with a new approach by the Greek Cypriot leaders, who were trying to impose their own solution by gradual extension of their unlawful authority over the area where Turks had taken refuge. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community was still subjected to severe hardship, that it could not be left at the mercy of those who had attempted to annihilate it and that an agreed solution was the only lasting one for Cyprus.

The Greek representative noted that the peaceful solution of the Cyprus question was an urgent matter. He stressed that the peaceful intentions of the Government of Cyprus were reflected in President Makarios' message of 15 September to the Secretary-General. However, the Turkish Cypriot leaders had found it necessary to continue to prevent contact between Greeks and Turks in the island.

At the same meeting of the Council, Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway submitted a joint draft resolution by which the Council would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions of

4 March, 13 March, 20 June, 9 August and 25 September 1964 and the consensus expressed by the President on 11 August 1964; (2) call upon all Member States to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions; (3) take note of the report by the Secretary-General; and (4) extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, established under the Council resolution of 4 March, for an additional period of three months, ending 26 March 1965.

The five-power text was adopted unanimously by the Council as resolution 198(1964).

PROPOSALS FOR AGENDA OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Two items dealing with Cyprus were proposed for the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's nineteenth session: "Question of Cyprus," proposed by Cyprus; and "The grave situation created by the policies of the Greek Cypriots and of Greece in the question of Cyprus," proposed by Turkey. Several United Nations Members mentioned the situation in Cyprus in their statements in the opening phases of the Assembly's session.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the Assembly did not take up the proposed agenda items. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly's President noted that, with regard to agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

At the end of 1964, the Mediator was continuing his effort to bring together the views of the interested parties in his search for a settlement acceptable to both communities without any foreign interference.

THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

(Contingents by Country of Origin, as at 31 December 1964)

Military		Police	
Austria (hospital unit)	48	Australia	39
Canada	1129	Austria	34
Denmark	996	Denmark	40
Finland	955	New Zealand	19
Ireland	1059	Sweden	40
Sweden	849		
United Kingdom	1030	Total	172
Total	6066	Grand Total	6238

THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

The following table lists the pledges and payments made by various Governments for financing the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus (as at 5 January 1965) for the 12-month period ending 26 March 1965.

It shows total pledges and payments for the UNFICYP special account. The totals cover the following three periods: 27 March-26 September 1964, 27 September-20 December 1964, and 27 December-26 March 1965..

For 12 months ending 26 March 1965 (In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

GOVERNMENT	TOTAL PLEDGES	TOTAL PAYMENTS	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL PLEDGES	TOTAL PAYMENTS
Australia	311,875	211,875	Switzerland	235,000	235,000
Austria	160,000	160,000 ^a	Trinidad & Tobago	2,400	2,400
Belgium	221,005	221,005	Turkey	200,000	200,000
Cambodia	600	600	United Kingdom	4,172,452 ^d	^a
Cyprus	280,000 ^b	70,000 ^b	United States	6,600,000 ^c	500,000
Denmark	225,000	225,000 ^c	Venezuela	1,000	1,000
Finland	25,000	25,000 ^a	Viet-Nam, Republic of	1,000	1,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,500,000	1,500,000			
Greece	1,550,000	1,550,000		16,886,145	6,035,733
Israel	10,000	10,000			
Italy	250,000	—			
Ivory Coast	10,000	10,000			
Japan	200,000	200,000			
Korea, Republic of	13,000	13,000			
Liberia	3,000	—			
Libya	15,000	—			
Luxembourg	10,000	10,000			
Malaysia	2,500	2,500			
Morocco	10,000	10,000			
Nepal	400	400			
Netherlands	333,000	333,000			
New Zealand	42,000	42,000			
Nigeria	2,800	2,800			
Norway	159,113	159,153			
Sweden	340,000	340,000 ^a			

^a Payment made or to be made in whole or in part by means of an offset against Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^b Includes \$70,000 paid in cash ; balance to be offset against Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^c Includes \$75,000 paid in cash; balance to be offset against Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^d Includes \$172,452 in respect of an amount of "up to \$400,000" pledged for the second three-month period on a two-to-one matching basis.

^e Maximum amount pledged, part of which might be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1094-1102, 1103, 1136-1139, 1142, 1143, 1151, 1153-1159, 1180.

S/5502. Letter of 2 January 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5507. Letter of 7 January 1964 from Turkey.

S/5508. Letter of 8 January 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5512. Letter of 11 January 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5514, S/5516. Reports of Secretary-General concerning situation in Cyprus.

S/5521. Letter of 23 January 1964 from Turkey.

S/5526. Letter of 29 January 1964 from USSR.

S/5529. Letter of 3 February 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5533. Letter of 7 February 1964 from Turkey.

S/5534. Letter of 8 February 1964 from USSR.

S/5537. Letter of 11 February 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5540. Letter of 13 February 1964 from Turkey.

S/5543. Letter of 15 February from United Kingdom.

S/5544. Letter of 15 February 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5545. Letter of 15 February 1964 from Cyprus (requesting Council be convened).

S/5546, S/5547, 5553. Reports by Secretary-General on credentials (Turkey, Greece, Cyprus).

S/5549. Letter of 15 February 1964 from Greece.

S/5550, S/5552. Letters of 16 and 17 February 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5551. Letter of 17 February 1964 from Turkey.

S/5554. Telegram of 15 February 1964 from Secretary-General addressed to President of Cyprus and to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece and Turkey and replies of 16 February from Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece and Turkey.

S/5554/Add.1. Telegram of 19 February 1964 from President of Cyprus in reply to telegram of 15 February 1964 from Secretary-General.

S/5555, S/5559, S/5561. Letters of 19 and 24 February from Turkey.

S/5563, S/5566. Letters of 26 and 27 February 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5565, S/5568. Letters of 26 and 28 February 1964 from Turkey.

S/5569. Report of Secretary-General to Security Council concerning situation in Cyprus.

S/5571. Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway: draft resolution.

S/5573. Letter of 2 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5574. Letter of 2 March 1964 from Turkey.

RESOLUTION 186 (194) (Document S/5575), as proposed by 5 powers (S/5571), adopted unanimously by Council on 4 March 1964, meeting 1102.

"The Security Council,

"Noting that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution,

"Considering the positions taken by the parties in relation to the Treaties signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960,

"Having in mind the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in its Article 2, paragraph 4, which reads: 'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.',

"1. Calls upon all Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, or to endanger international peace;

"2. Asks the Government of Cyprus, which has the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus;

"3. Calls upon the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint;

"4. Recommends the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The commander of the force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General, who shall keep the Governments providing the force fully informed, shall report periodically to the Security Council on its operation;

"5. Recommends that the function of the force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions;

"6. Recommends that the stationing of the force shall be for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General may also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose;

"7. Recommends further that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of

Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who shall use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid four Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security. The mediator shall report periodically to the Secretary-General on his efforts;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff."

S/5578. Letter of 4 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5579. Report by Secretary-General dated 6 March 1964 on organization and operation of United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

S/5580, S/5583, S/5587. Letters of 6 and 9 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5584, S/5589. Letters of 9 and 10 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5588. Letter of 10 March 1964 from USSR.

S/5590, S/5591, S/5592. Letters of 10 and 11 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5593 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General, dated 12, 17 and 26 March 1964, on organization and operation of UNFICYP.

S/5594, S/5596. Letters of 12 and 13 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5595, S/5597. Notes by Secretary-General.

S/5598. Letter of 13 March 1964 from Cyprus (requesting meeting of Security Council).

S/5599. Letter of 13 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5600. Letter of 13 March 1964 from Secretary-General addressed to Permanent Representative of Turkey.

S/5601. Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway: draft resolution.

S/5602. Letter of 13 March 1964 from Greece.

RESOLUTION 187(1964) (Document S/5603), as proposed by 5 powers (S/5601), adopted unanimously by Council on 13 March 1964, meeting 1103.

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey,

"Reaffirming its resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575),

"Being deeply concerned over developments in the area,

"Noting the progress reported by the Secretary-General in regard to the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus,

"Noting the assurance from the Secretary-General that the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus envisaged in the Council's resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) is about to be established, and that advance elements of that Force are already en route to Cyprus,

"1. Reaffirms its call upon all Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, or to endanger international peace;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to press on with his efforts to implement the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 and requests Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General to that end."

S/5605. Letter of 16 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5606-S/5609. Letters of 14, 15 and 16 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5610, S/5611, S/5613. Letter of 18 and 19 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5614. Letter of 18 March 1964 from Canada.

S/5615, S/5616, S/5622, S/5623. Letters of 19 and 24 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5624. Letter of 26 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5625. Report by Secretary-General dated 26 March 1964 on organization and operation of UNFICYP.

S/5627, S/5629, S/5630. Letters of 27 and 30 March 1964 from Turkey.

S/5631. Letter of 30 March 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5634. Report of Secretary-General, dated 31 March 1964, on organization and operation of UNFICYP (containing exchange of letters constituting an agreement between United Nations and Government of Republic of Cyprus concerning status of UNFICYP).

S/5636. Letter of 1 April 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5644, S/5646. Letters of 3 and 6 April 1964 from Turkey.

S/5647. Letter of 6 April from Cyprus.

S/5653. Note by Secretary-General, dated 11 April 1964.

S/5655. Letter of 13 April 1964 from Turkey.

S/5660. Letter of 14 April 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5661. Letter of 17 April 1964 from Sweden.

S/5662. Note by Secretary-General, dated 17 April 1964, concerning privileges and immunities of United Nations Cyprus mediator and his staff.

S/5663. Letter of 15 April 1964 from Turkey.

S/5667, S/5670. Letters of 24 and 28 April 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5671. Report by Secretary-General, dated 29 April 1964, on operations of United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

S/5672. Letter of 29 April 1964 from Turkey.

S/5675-S/5677. Letters of 1 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5679. Report by Secretary-General, dated 2 May 1964, on organization and operation of United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

S/5680, S/5683. Letters of 2 and 4 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5682. Letter of 4 May 1964 from Australia.

S/5686. Letter of 6 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5688, S/5689. Letters of 7 and 8 May 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5691. Report by Secretary-General, dated 11 May 1964, on operations of United Nations Peace-Keep-

ing Force in Cyprus.

S/5692, S/5694. Letters of 11 and 12 May 1964 from Greece.

S/5695. Letter of 12 May 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5696, S/5698-S/5700. Letters of 12, 13 and 14 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5704, S/5706. Letters of 13 and 14 May 1964, respectively, from Turkey.

S/5705. Letter of 15 May 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5708, S/5715. Letters of 18 and 25 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5719. Letter of 22 May 1964 from Greece.

S/5721. Letter of 25 May 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5726, S/5730, S/5731. Letters of 29 May and 1 June 1964 from Turkey.

S/5736, S/5737, S/5740, S/5742. Letters of 29 May, 2, 3 and 4 June 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5743, S/5744. Letters of 4 June 1964 from Turkey.

S/5746-S/5748. Letters of 4 and 5 June 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5753-S/5755. Letters of 8 June 1964 from Turkey.

S/5762. Letter of 9 June 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5764 and Add.I. Reports by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus for period 26 April 1964-8 June 1964.

S/5766. Letter of 15 June 1964 from Turkey.

S/5768. Letter of 16 June 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5771, S/5772, S/5775. Requests dated 6 and 18 June 1964 from Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate in Security Council discussions.

S/5774. Letter of 18 June 1964 from Turkey.

S/5776 and Rev.1, 2. Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway: draft resolution and revisions.

RESOLUTION 192(1964) (Document S/5778), as submitted by 5 powers (S/5776/Rev.2), adopted unanimously by Council on 20 June 1964, meeting 1139.

"The Security Council,

"Noting that the report by the Secretary-General (S/5764) considers the maintenance in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force created by the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) for an additional period of three months to be useful and advisable,

"Expressing its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions of 4 March 1964 and 13 March 1964,

"Expressing its deep appreciation to the States that have contributed troops, police, supplies and financial support for the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions of 4 March 1964 and 13 March 1964;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions;

"3. Takes note of the Report by the Secretary-General (S/5764);

"4. Extends the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force established under the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 for an additional period of three months, ending 26 September 1964 (S/5575)."

S/5779. Letter of 22 June 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5781. Letter of 23 June 1964 from Cyprus.
 S/5782. Letter of 22 June 1964 from Mongolia.
 S/5788, S/5790-S/5792. Letters of 26, 29 and 30 June 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5795. Letter of 1 July 1965 from Cyprus.
 S/5797. Note by Secretary-General transmitting telegraphic reply of Secretary-General, dated 3 July 1964, to Vice-Président of Cyprus.
 S/5802. Letter of 7 July 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5806. Letter of 8 July 1964 from Cyprus.
 S/5807, S/5812, S/5813. Letters of 8 and 10 July 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5815. Letter of 13 July 1964 from Cyprus.
 S/5818. Letter of 14 July 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5819. Letter of 3 July 1964 from Sweden.
 S/5820. Letter of 15 July 1964 from Cyprus.
 S/5821, S/5823-S/5825, S/5827. Letters of 16, 20, 21 and 22 July 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5828. Messages of 16 July 1964 from Secretary-General to Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and to Vice-Président of Cyprus and replies received between 17 and 22 July 1964.
 S/5831, S/5835, S/5842. Letters of 24 and 27 July 1964 from Cyprus.
 S/5837, S/5838. Letters of 27 July 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5843. Messages of 22 July 1964 from Secretary-General to Governments of Cyprus and to Vice-Président of Cyprus: Message to Government of Cyprus on freedom of movement of United Nations Force; Message to Vice-Président of Cyprus.
 S/5855. Message of 6 August 1964 from Archbishop Makarios, President of Republic of Cyprus.
 S/5858. Letter of 6 August 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5859. Letter of 8 August 1964 from Turkey (requesting convening of Security Council).
 S/5860. Letter of 8 August 1964 from Turkey.
 S/5861, S/5865. Letters of 8 and 7 August 1964, respectively, from Cyprus (requesting convening of Security Council).
 S/5862-S/5864. Requests of 8 August 1964 from Turkey, Greece and Cyprus to participate in Council discussion.
 S/5866 and Rev.1. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution and revision.
 RESOLUTION 193(1964) (Document S/5868), as submitted by United Kingdom and United States (S/5866/Rev.1), and as orally revised, adopted by Council on 9 August 1964, meeting 1143, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR).

"The Security Council,

"Concerned at the serious deterioration of the situation in Cyprus,

"Reaffirming the resolutions of the Security Council on this issue dated 4 March (S/5575), 13 March (S/5603) and 20 June 1964 (S/5778),

"Anticipating the submission of the Secretary-General's report on the situation,

"1. Reaffirms the appeal of the President of the Council just addressed to the Governments of Turkey and Cyprus, as follows: 'The Security Council has authorized me to make an urgent appeal to the Gov-

ernment of Turkey to cease instantly the bombardment and the use of military force of any kind against Cyprus, and to the Government of Cyprus to order the armed forces under its control to cease firing immediately';

"2. Calls for an immediate cease-fire by all concerned;

"3. Calls upon all concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations Commander in the restoration of peace and security; and

"4. Calls on all States to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation or contribute to the broadening of hostilities."

S/5869. Communication addressed by Secretary-General to Archbishop Makarios, President of Republic of Cyprus on 7 August 1964.

S/5870. Letter of 9 August 1964 from Turkey.

S/5871. Telegram of 10 August 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5872. Letter of 10 August 1964 from Cyprus (requesting convening of Security Council).

S/5873. Letter of 10 August 1964 from USSR, transmitting texts of messages addressed by Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, to Prime Minister of Republic of Turkey, President of Republic of Cyprus and Secretary-General of United Nations on 9 August 1964.

S/5875. Letter of 10 August 1964 from Turkey.

S/5876. Telegram of 10 August 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5878. Note verbale of 10 August 1964 from Yugoslavia.

S/5879. Statement by Secretary-General on Cyprus, 10 August 1964.

S/5880. Cable of 10 August 1964 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR addressed to Secretary-General.

S/5881. Cable of 10 August 1964 from Secretary-General addressed to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

S/5882. Exchange of messages between Prime Minister of Sudan and Secretary-General.

S/5884. Letter of 11 August 1964 from Greece.

S/5885. Telegram of 11 August 1964 from Haiti.

S/5887. Letter of 12 August 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5889. Letter of 12 August 1964 from Greece.

S/5890, S/5893, S/5897. Letters of 12 and 13 August 1964 from Turkey.

S/5898. Note by Secretary-General, dated 15 August 1964.

S/5899. Letter of 14 August 1964 from Greece.

S/5902, S/5904. Letters of 17 and 18 August 1964 from Turkey.

S/5909. Letter of 20 August 1964 from Greece.

S/5910. Report by Secretary-General on financial situation in respect of United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus, as at 21 August 1964.

S/5914. Letter of 25 August 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5915-S/5917. Letters of 25, 26 and 27 August 1964 from Turkey.

S/5918. Report by Secretary-General on financial situation in respect of United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus, as at 27 August 1964.

S/5920. Report by Secretary-General on developing

situation with regard to projected rotation of Turkish national troops in Cyprus.

S/5925, S/5929. Letters of 1 and 2 September 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5931. Letters of 3 September 1964 from Turkey.

S/5935. Letter of 6 September 1964 from Turkey requesting meeting of Security Council.

S/5938. Report by Secretary-General on credentials (Greece).

S/5941. Letter of 8 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5944, S/5945. Letters of 8 September 1964 from Turkey.

S/5950 and Add.1, 2. Report by Secretary-General, dated 10 September 1964, on United Nations Operation in Cyprus (8 June-8 September 1964) ; Add.1 (Maps) ; Add.2 (covering developments for 10—15 September 1964).

S/5954. Note by Secretary-General dated 10 September 1964 (bringing to attention of Security Council members a memorandum submitted by Turkey on 10 September 1964).

S/5958. Letter of 10 September 1964 from Turkey.

S/5961. Note by Secretary-General, dated 11 September 1964, (bringing to Council's attention a note verbale of 11 September 1964 from Turkey).

S/5962, S/5970, S/5971, S/5975. Letters of 11, 15 and 16 September 1964 from Cyprus, Greece and Turkey expressing wish to participate in Council discussions.

S/5963, S/5965, S/5972. Letters of 11 and 15 September 1964 from Cyprus.

S/5974, S/5977, S/5982, S/5985. Letters of 15, 17, 22 and 25 September 1964 from Turkey.

S/5986. Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 194(1964) (Document S/5987), as submitted by 5 powers (S/5986), adopted unanimously by Council on 25 September 1964, meeting 1159.

"The Security Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General and, in particular, that the Secretary-General considers necessary the extension of the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force created by the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) beyond 26 September,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has indicated its desire that the stationing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus should be continued beyond 26 September 1964,

"Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions of 4 March 1964, 13 March 1964 and 20 June 1964,

"Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to the States that have contributed troops, police, supplies and financial support for the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964,

"Paying tribute to the memory of Sakari Tuomioja for the outstanding services that he rendered to the cause of the United Nations,

"Expressing satisfaction that a new Mediator has

been appointed by the Secretary-General in conformity with the resolution of 4 March 1964,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions of 4 March 1964, 13 March 1964, 20 June 1964 and 9 August 1964 and the consensus expressed by the President at its 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions;

"3. Extends the period in which the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force (UNFICYP) shall be stationed in Cyprus for another three months ending 26 December 1964, in conformity with the terms of the resolution of 4 March 1964;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed regarding the compliance of the parties concerned with the provisions of this resolution."

S/5988. Letter of 25 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5989. Letter of 25 September 1964 from Sweden.

S/5990. Letter of 24 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5992. Note by Secretary-General [detailed account of initial stages of fighting in Tylliria in early August 1964, based on United Nations Force in Cyprus sources of information.]

S/5999, S/6013. Letters of 5 and 15 October 1964 from Turkey.

S/6019. Letter of 19 October 1964 from Greece.

S/6021. Note by Secretary-General, concerning question of Cyprus, dated 21 October 1964.

S/6024. Letter of 23 October 1964 from Greece.

S/6083, S/6088, S/6089. Letters of 4 and 7 December 1964 from Turkey.

S/6102. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations Operation in Cyprus (for period 10 September to 12 December 1964).

S/6103, S/6104. Letter of 9 and 11 December 1964 from Turkey.

S/6108, S/6109. Letters of 11 and 12 December 1964 from Greece.

S/6115. Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway: draft resolution.

S/6117-S/6119. Requests from Turkey, Cyprus and Greece to participate in Council discussion.

RESOLUTION 198(1964) (Document S/6121), as proposed by 5 powers (S/6115), adopted unanimously by Council on 18 December 1964, meeting 1180.

"The Security Council,

"Noting that the report by the Secretary-General (S/6102) recommends the maintenance in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force created by the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) for an additional period of three months,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has indicated its desire that the stationing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus should be continued beyond 26 December 1964,

"Noting with satisfaction that the report of the Secretary-General (S/6102) indicates that the situation in Cyprus has improved and that significant progress has been made,

"Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions of 4 March 1964, 13 March 1964, 20 June 1964 and 25 September 1964,

"Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to the States that have contributed troops, police, supplies and financial support for the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions of 4 March 1964, 13 March 1964, 20 June 1964, 9 August 1964 and 25 September 1964, and the consensus expressed by the President at its 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions;

"3. Takes note of the Report by the Secretary-General (S/6102);

"4. Extends the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force established under the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 for an additional period of three months, ending 26 March 1965."

PROPOSALS FOR AGENDA OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5752 and Add.1. Letter of 24 September 1964 from Cyprus requesting inclusion in provisional agenda of item entitled "Question of Cyprus."

A/5753 and Add.1. Letter of 5 October 1964 from Turkey requesting inclusion in provisional agenda of item entitled "The grave situation created by the policies of the Greek Cypriots and of Greece in the question of Cyprus."

A/5801. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1963-15 June 1964, Chapter II, Section 19.

A/5802. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1963-15 July 1964, Part I, Section V.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 7.

CHAPTER X

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY

COMMUNICATIONS

In a letter dated 20 April 1964 to the Secretary-General, Greece reviewed its relations with Turkey and declared that, ever since the question of Cyprus had been before the Security Council,¹ the Greek Government had adopted a strict attitude of moderation and had refrained from any action which might aggravate the situation. Its efforts were aimed at limiting the dispute and forestalling any unilateral action by Turkey which might make the crisis more acute. But Turkey, disappointed in its plans for Cyprus, had decided, at the level of its bilateral relations with Greece, to act against the Greeks of Istanbul and the Oecumenical Orthodox Patriarchate, neither group having any connexion with the Cyprus question. The Secretary-General was also informed of the contents of a note on the matter sent by the Greek Government to the Governments signatories of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923.

In a letter of 1 May 1964 to the Secretary-General, Turkey said the Greek charges were

unfounded. The Turkish Government had exercised moderation and restraint and had withstood intolerable provocation for the sake of friendship with Greece. Greece was tacitly encouraging the Greek Cypriot leaders in their campaign of wholesale slaughter and openly condoning the attempt of Archbishop Makarios to abrogate valid treaties in the face of international law and the resolutions of the Security Council.

It was evident, the letter went on, that Greece—encouraged by the turn of events in Cyprus to resume its age-old drive for territorial expansion at the expense of Turkey—wanted to cast aspersions of religious persecution and treaty violation upon Turkey, thereby falsely injecting an element of religious antagonism into the Cyprus issue. Turkey had always been a haven of religious tolerance and freedom of worship. No action had been directed against the Patriarchate as such, or against any clergyman on

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 50, and also above, pp. 150-69.

account of his faith or calling. Only those who had acted as a fifth column for the expansionist aims of the Greek Government had come under the sanctions of Turkish law.

On 12 May, Greece again drew the attention of the Secretary-General to what were termed arbitrary measures taken by Turkey against the Oecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul.

In subsequent letters of 28 July and 3 and 7 September, Greece informed the Secretary-General of its protest to Turkey on the recent Turkish law concerning the minority education system in the islands of Imbros (Imros) and Tenedos (Bozcaada) which Greece maintained was in violation of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Deterioration of Greek-Turkish relations was also cited by Greece in certain other fields. On 20 August, Greece informed the Secretary-General of its protest to Turkey about several violations of Greek air space by Turkish military aircraft and, on 8 September, of attacks on some official Greek premises in Turkey.

On 10 September, Turkey informed the Secretary-General about its policy concerning minority education in Turkey. The letter declared that there was no violation of the Treaty of Lausanne as regards education on the islands of Imros and Bozcaada and no harassment of the property rights of Turkish citizens of Greek extraction. Turkey reviewed the discriminatory measures with regard to education and property holdings which, it charged, had been taken by the Greek Government against its citizens of Turkish origin.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

In a letter of 5 September to the President of the Security Council, the Greek representative drew attention to what he termed a series of increasingly hostile steps recently taken by the Turkish Government in the field of bilateral Greek-Turkish relations. These provocative measures, he maintained, had culminated in the expulsion of Greek residents of Istanbul, amounting to mass deportation. Furthermore, Turkish spokesmen had clearly indicated that, on the expiration on 16 September 1964 of the 1930 Greek-Turkish Treaty of Establishment

—which had been denounced by Turkey in March 1964—such measures would be intensified and accelerated. Pressing representations by the Greek Government, as well as other approaches, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, had brought no results. The Greek Government was therefore asking that the Security Council be convened at the earliest possible date before the above-mentioned deadline, to consider the matter and take appropriate measures.

On 8 September, the Greek representative called attention to a statement of 4 September by the Turkish Prime Minister to the effect that the present situation created for Turkey the need to intervene militarily in Cyprus at any moment and that that would automatically bring about a state of war between Turkey and Greece, relegating the question of Cyprus to secondary importance. Coining after a series of actions hostile to Greece, such bellicose statements were viewed as lending urgency to the Greek Government's request for a Council meeting.

On 6 September, in a letter to the President of the Council, Turkey requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss and take appropriate measures to forestall the immediate danger to international peace and security arising from provocative Greek military actions in frontier areas with Turkey and in Cyprus, and from statements made by the Greek Prime Minister threatening all-out war in case Turkey resorted to its treaty rights in Cyprus. The Council was requested to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the area without delay.

On 10 September, Greece forwarded an explanatory memorandum reviewing in detail the measures taken by the Turkish Government against Greek nationals in Turkey. Those measures were the consequences of the fact that the Turkish Government regarded the question of Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations as forming a single problem. The Greek Government held that it would be unthinkable to allow passing political passions to lead to inhuman measures against innocents, for purposes of political expediency.

The Council considered the requests of Greece and of Turkey at two meetings on 11 September 1964. The representatives of

Greece and Turkey and, at the second meeting, the representative of Cyprus as well, took part in the debate.

The debate revealed a consensus on the political aspect of the situation to the effect that the Governments of Greece and Turkey should take no measures in their relations which might lead to a further worsening of conditions in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in connexion with Cyprus; the humanitarian aspect of the problem should be based, by both sides, on the principles of international law.

The representative of Greece said that for the last six months Turkey had been pursuing an aggressive policy, on a bilateral basis, towards Greece. He noted that, thanks to the attitude of Greece, the Cyprus crisis had not degenerated into a conflict that could have set fire to the entire Eastern Mediterranean and that Greece's restraint went beyond the Cyprus question. Greece had not retaliated against any Turkish provocations, such as violations of Greek air space by Turkish military aircraft, denunciation of a whole series of Greek-Turkish agreements by Turkey, attacks on official Greek premises in Turkey, economic measures and expulsion of Greek nationals from Istanbul and, also, a psychological campaign against the Greek minority in Turkey.

He rejected as unfounded the allegations made by Turkey concerning illegal Greek military participation in Cyprus and military movements in certain Greek areas facing the Turkish frontiers. He agreed to the Turkish proposal to send a fact-finding mission, provided that it covered the Turkish regions in which there had been threatening military movements and from which actions against Cyprus had originated. Finally, he urged an end to measures victimizing innocent Greeks in Turkey, actions which made relations between Greece and Turkey more difficult and which also complicated the solution of the Cyprus question.

The representative of Turkey maintained that the Greek charges were unfounded. Greece, he said, had stepped up warlike preparations against Turkey on all fronts. Troop concentrations, tanks and heavy artillery had been moved into Western Thrace on the Turkish border; Greek villages near the Turkish frontier had

been evacuated; and Greek leaders were making inflammatory speeches against Turkey. The most serious aspect of these aggressive moves was Greece's attitude towards Cyprus. The Greek Government had openly invaded the island with large military forces. It had associated itself with the Makarios régime in setting aside the treaties to which it was a party and had encouraged the Makarios Government to trample upon the Constitution which Greece was to guarantee. The Turkish representative also condemned the so-called "economic blockade"—in effect a policy of starvation—which was being applied in Cyprus.

He described as groundless Greece's charge of mass expulsion of Greek citizens living in Istanbul. Under the terms of the Treaty of Establishment of 1930, Greek citizens living in Turkey were granted special privileges denied all other foreigners. Now, in accordance with provisions of the Treaty, notice had been given that those privileges would be withdrawn. From 16 September onward, Greek citizens living in Turkey would be subject to the same legal provisions governing the status of all other foreign citizens, an action in complete conformity with international law. There would be no vindictive mass deportations. No action had been taken against Turkish citizens of Greek origin. As for Greek citizens living in Turkey, it had been necessary to take certain measures against a limited number of them.

The representative of Turkey went on to say that Turkey had agreed to allow the Patriarchate of Istanbul to remain in Turkey only after solemn assurances had been given that the Patriarchate would not indulge in political and administrative activities. No law-abiding clergyman of the Patriarchate had ever been molested. Those who had come under the sanctions of the law were individuals who had broken the law of the land, had violated the international status of the Holy Church to which they belonged and had acted as a fifth column for the expansionist ambitions of the Greek Government.

Greece, he added, was guilty of ignoring treaty obligations, of using invidious means of annexing foreign territory and, by its warlike moves, of endangering world peace. The Security Council should appoint a fact-finding

mission to go to Cyprus to bring to light the overt and covert acts of the Greek Government.

The Foreign Minister of Cyprus denied that there was any economic blockade of Turks in Cyprus. The Government was ready to continue to facilitate the supply of reasonable quantities of foodstuffs and other materials to the areas where the Turks had isolated themselves and would leave it up to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to determine the appropriate quantities. He added that his Government would invite the United Nations Force in Cyprus to send a delegation to the Kokkina area and see the situation for itself. He suggested that the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires join the delegation. If, after that, Turkey still insisted on sending ships to the area—as its Prime Minister said would be done—Cyprus would regard such action as another act of aggression.

The representative of the USSR said the Council was entitled to expect that repressive measures against Greek nationals in Turkey would cease and that such an action would be conducive to lessening tension in that region.

The French representative said that minorities must be respected everywhere and he appealed to Turkey to show a spirit of tolerance so that Turkey could contribute towards creating a new climate and finding a solution to the problem.

The representative of the United Kingdom deplored all forms of pressure, called upon all parties involved to act with moderation and restraint and associated himself with the appeals made to the Governments concerned to act with the fullest regard for humanitarian principles.

The United States representative regretted the rising tide of bitterness and misunderstanding between Greece and Turkey which, he said, was the offspring of the Cyprus problem. Only by mutual concern for each other's citizens

and interests could Greece and Turkey settle the sharp differences which had arisen between them.

Appeals to the two countries to show restraint and to respect humanitarian principles, avoiding any steps which could worsen the situation, were also made by the spokesmen for Bolivia, Brazil, China, Morocco and Norway. The representative of the Ivory Coast said the Council should appeal to Turkey to suspend measures leading to a further deterioration of the situation; a war in the Mediterranean would be a catastrophe for the world. Czechoslovakia's representative said that the problem must be tackled on the basis of previous resolutions of the Security Council.

The Council adjourned discussion on the item, the time of the next meeting to be determined after consultations between, the President and Council members.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

On 13 September, Turkey sent a letter to the Secretary-General rejecting again as unjustified and irresponsible the allegations made by Greece on Turkish policy towards the Oecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul.

Greece, in letters of 24 and 25 September, 19 and 23 October and 12 December 1964, complained to the Secretary-General of repeated violations of Greek air space by Turkish military aircraft. In a letter of 2 October, Greece informed the Secretary-General of continuing arbitrary measures in connexion with education, taken by the Turkish Government on the islands of Imbros and Tenedos.

During the course of the General Debate in the opening phases of the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, both Greece and Turkey re-stated their positions, particularly with regard to the Cyprus question.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1146, 1147.

S/5665. Letter of 20 April 1964 from Greece.

S/5677. Letter of 1 May 1964 from Turkey.

S/5702, S/5719. Letters of 12 and 22 May 1964 from Greece.

S/5844. Letter of 22 July 1964 from Greece.

S/5909. Letter of 20 August 1964 from Greece.

S/5933. Letter of 3 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5934. Letter of 5 September 1964 from Greece (requesting convening of Security Council).

S/5935. Letter of 6 September 1964 from Turkey (requesting meeting of Security Council).

S/5938. Report by Secretary-General on credentials (Greece).

S/5941, S/5946, S/5947. Letters of 7 and 8 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5949, S/5962. Requests of 9 and 11 September 1964 from Turkey and Cyprus to participate in Council discussion.

S/5951. Letter of 10 September 1964 from Greece.

S/5957, S/5968. Letters of 10 and 13 September 1964 from Turkey.

S/5988, S/5990, S/5997. Letters of 24 and 25 September and 2 October 1964 from Greece.

S/6019, S/6024, S/6109. Letters of 19 and 23 October and 12 December 1964 from Greece.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, para. 559.

CHAPTER XI

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND SYRIA

COMMUNICATIONS

In a letter dated 7 July 1964, Israel drew the Security Council's urgent attention to a series of recent armed attacks by Syrian forces upon Israel citizens and Israel civilian activities in the vicinity of the Israel-Syrian border. These attacks, the letter said, were a flagrant violation of the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement and the deteriorating border situation was a serious threat to international peace and security.

On 8 July 1964, Syria complained to the Council that between 2 and 6 July Israel forces had intermittently opened fire on Arab farmers. It drew the Council's attention to this new wave of alleged aggression and the great danger which threatened peace and security in the area.

On 6 August 1964, Syria informed the Council that Israel armed forces had, on 5 August, attacked Syrian posts across the Demarcation Line. A heavy exchange of fire ensued, which lasted until the following day, when a cease-fire was effected at the request of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. Israel's wanton aggression was a clear violation of its obligation under the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement, endangering peace and security in the area.

On 10 August, Israel replied that an Israel routine night patrol, consisting of six men, had by error crossed the Demarcation Line into Syrian territory and that it could not have launched a premeditated attack against fortified Syrian positions. Israel stated further that one

of the members of the patrol had been wounded and had not returned to his unit and that the efforts made by the United Nations to bring the Syrians to cease fire in order to rescue the wounded man had been of no avail.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

In November 1964, following fighting on the Israel-Syrian border, Syria and Israel both requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 14 November, Syria requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider "the latest aggression committed by Israel against the Syrian Arab Republic."

On 15 November, Israel also requested the Security Council to meet urgently to consider "repeated acts of aggression" committed by Syrian armed forces against the citizens and territory of Israel and "threats by official spokesmen of the Syrian Government against the territorial integrity and political independence of Israel."

In a letter of 14 November to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Israel asserted that, on 13 November, the Israel villages of Tel el-Hamra and Kibbutz Dan had been subjected to Syrian artillery and mortar bombardment, resulting in considerable damage to dwellings and farms. After the Syrians had disregarded the initial attempts by the United Nations Observers to arrange a cease-fire, Israel planes were obliged to go into operation in order to halt the bombardment of the Israel villages. The employment of Israel

planes as an emergency defence measure must be understood in relation to the nature of the terrain: the border area was completely dominated by the adjacent high ground on the Syrian side.

The complaints were considered by the Security Council at nine meetings between 16 November and 21 December. The representatives of Israel and Syria, who were not members of the Council, were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. After placing the question on its agenda on 16 November, the Council deferred further discussion pending receipt of a report from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) concerning the incident of 13 November.

In his report, transmitted on 24 November, the Chief of Staff pointed out that the recent tension in the area was related to the question as to whether the reconstructed road in the area of Tel-El-Qadi (the Israel "Tel Dan") used by Israel encroached upon Syrian territory.

With regard to the incident of 13 November, he reported that firing was actually started by the Syrian side, which alleged that an Israel armoured carrier had encroached into Syrian territory. Israel, on the other hand, resorted to aerial bombing of Syrian positions along the Banias-Kuneitra road, after the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission (ISMAC) had sought a cease-fire which was accepted by the delegates of the parties to that body. The Israel delegate alleged that he had not been able to contact all the Israel positions regarding the proposed cease-fire.

In conclusion, the Chief of Staff indicated that a solution to the question of encroachment of the Israel road in Syrian territory might reduce tension in the area, and he suggested the two parties might accept the continuation of the surveying in the Tel-El-Qadi area which had been carried out in 1963 by a Canadian team. Pending a final solution of this problem, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission should continue to assess the truth concerning any illegal crossing of the Armistice Demarcation Line. The Chief of Staff urged Israel to attend the meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission and accept the Com-

mission's competence in matters pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone.

On 8 December, Morocco submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council, among other things, would: (1) recall relevant provisions of the Security Council's resolutions of 19 January 1956 and 9 April 1962 concerning the settlement of disputes through the intermediary of the Mixed Armistice Commission; (2) note that Israel, in the course of its aggression against Syria on 13 November 1964, used its air force to bomb peaceful villages and defensive positions in Syrian territory; (3) condemn the air action undertaken by Israel against the territory of Syria on 13 November; (4) call upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent the repetition of such actions; and (5) call upon the Governments of Syria and Israel strictly to apply the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and fully to participate in the meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

On 17 December, another draft resolution was put forward by the United Kingdom and the United States. Among other things, the Council would thereby: (1) deplore the renewal of military action on the Israel-Syrian Armistice Demarcation Line on 13 November 1964; (2) recommend specifically in the light of the Chief of Staff's observations: (a) that the parties co-operate with the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission for the purpose of maintaining peace in the area; (b) that the parties co-operate promptly in the continuation of the survey begun in 1963, commencing in the area of Tel-El-Qadi, and proceeding thereafter to completion in fulfilment of the recommendations in the Chief of Staff's reports of 24 August 1963 and 24 November 1964; and (c) that the parties participate fully in the meetings of Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission; and (3) request the Secretary-General to inform the Council, by 31 March, of the progress that had been made towards implementing these suggestions.

The sponsors of the two-power text said their draft resolution was not intended as a substitute for the Moroccan draft resolution: the two texts were concerned with different aspects of the incident of 13 November. They thought it advisable that the Council should express itself

specifically on the problem relating to the future and to the endorsement of the efforts of the Chief of Staff, in order to prevent a recurrence of such an incident as that of 13 November; their text applied primarily not to the incident of 13 November but to the prevention of repetitions of such an incident.

At the same meeting, on 17 December, the Moroccan draft resolution was put to the vote and was rejected by 3 votes in favour (Czechoslovakia, Morocco and the USSR), 0 against, with 8 abstentions.

Morocco then introduced a series of amendments to the United Kingdom-United States draft resolution. By the first and second amendments, the Security Council would deplore Israel's violation of the Armistice Demarcation Line in the area of Tel-El-Qadi, as well as Israel's unjustified resort to aerial action, instead of deploring only the renewal of military action. The third amendment concerned the provision to have the Council take "special note" of the observations of the Chief of Staff in paragraphs 24-27 and recommend "specifically. . ."; it proposed the deletion of the words "special" and "specifically."

The fourth amendment was to revise the recommendation concerning a survey, to the effect that the suggested survey should cover "the entire Armistice Demarcation Line, including the area of Tel-El-Qadi and the three sectors of the Demilitarized Zone." A fifth Moroccan amendment was to revise the recommendation "that the parties participate fully in the meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission" to one that "Israel as well as Syria participate fully" in these meetings.

On 21 December, the Council voted on the proposals before it. The Moroccan amendments were voted on paragraph by paragraph. The third and fifth amendments were adopted; the other amendments were rejected. The United Kingdom—United States draft resolution, as amended, received 8 votes in favour to 3 against (Czechoslovakia, Morocco and the USSR) and was not adopted, one of the negative votes having been cast by a permanent member of the Council.

Commenting on the failure of the Council to adopt the joint draft resolution, the repre-

sentative of the United States said that this in no way derogated from the responsibility of the parties to carry out, in co-operation with the Chief of Staff, the terms of the General Armistice Agreement.

During the debate, Syria charged that the Israel air strikes on 13 November constituted an armed aggression according to Article 51 of the Charter and that it was a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement. On that day, an Israel armoured patrol crossed the Syrian frontier and shelled Syrian villages. Firing was returned, which was directed against military installations from which the shelling emanated. Subsequently, Syria accepted the cease-fire proposed by UNTSO, while Israel resorted to aerial bombing of Syrian villages along the border.

It was clear, the representative of Syria said, that the Israel action was not strictly limited to the needs of defence but was converted into reprisals or punitive sanctions which had been rightly condemned by the United Nations. Syria was opposed to Israel military patrols on the road in the area of the demilitarized zone but was prepared to discuss, at any time, any aspect of this question in the Mixed Armistice Commission.

In reply, the representative of Israel asserted that the incident of 13 November had been initiated by Syrian military positions opening fire on normal Israel activities across the border. Because of the heights of the Syrian positions in this area, the Israeli Government resorted to the air strike as the only effective means available to halt the shelling of Israel villages. From the Israel viewpoint, this was not an act of reprisal.

The Israel road which followed the former international boundary between Palestine and Syria served, among other purposes, to ensure regular patrolling of long and vulnerable borders with hostile neighbours. Israel was prepared to agree to the continuation of the survey begun by the Canadian team in 1963 for the purpose of establishing the position of the road in relation to the border. The Council, it was submitted, might wish to take two specific measures to prevent further deterioration of the situation; it could insist that Syria refrain: (1) from

further interference with Israel activities in the border zone; and (2) refrain from further threats against the political independence of Israel.

Most of the Council members endorsed the recommendations of the Chief of Staff, including those on the need for a survey of the frontier and the strengthening of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The representatives of Brazil and China said that Israel's aerial retaliation was unjustified and out of proportion to the nature of the provocation.

The representative of France observed that the main cause of tension between Syria and Israel related to the strengthening of the military forces of these countries in the border areas. He urged that the Council request both parties to bring these forces back to the levels which were provided for in the Armistice Agreement.

The Syrian position was supported by Morocco, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They urged that the Council should condemn the aggression of Israel and insist on arrangements to make the system of the Armistice Agreement work and be fully respected. The representative of Morocco said that Israel's wide aerial attacks were disproportionate to the localized nature of the incident. This bombardment was the reaffirmation of an aggressive policy, which was as illegal as it was unjustified.

In the opinion of the USSR representative, the Chief of Staff's report indicated that, by endeavouring to carry out its project for the construction of the road, Israel had acted in a unilateral fashion, since the demarcation in this area was not clear-cut and was not recognized by both parties. The Council's condemnation of Israel's aggression should take a form that Israel be clearly warned that the Security Council had firmly and unswervingly decided to put an end to Israel's aggressive acts.

The representatives of Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States deemed it essential to avoid condemnation and to concentrate instead on the practical steps of conciliation between the parties. They endorsed the Chief of Staff's recommendations, especially that for a survey of the location of the Israel road and its relation to the Armistice Demarcation Line. The United States representative

emphasized that upon the success of such a limited survey depended the possibility of more general ones. He urged full participation in the activities of the Mixed Armistice Commission, which, more than any other single act, would increase the chances for a more effective observance of the truce by both sides.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING ISRAEL AND HEADS OF STATE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

On 18 September, Israel called to the attention of the Security Council certain decisions of the "Arab Summit Conference" held in Alexandria, United Arab Republic, from 5 to 11 September 1964. Israel said that the Arab Conference had, in its closing proclamation, defined the national cause "as that of liberating Palestine from Zionist imperialism . . . for which plans have already been laid down." The Alexandria decisions were in conflict with the United Nations Charter and constituted a threat to international peace and security, Israel asserted.

By a letter dated 6 October, the representatives of 13 Arab States—Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen—transmitted to the Council the text of the Declaration of the Council of Heads of State of the Member States of the Arab League, issued at the Alexandria Conference. This letter also stated that the Israel representative had made deliberate misrepresentations and deletions regarding the Declaration issued by the Arab Conference.

This Declaration had confirmed the views that their Governments, separately and jointly, had expressed in the United Nations and in international conferences, to uphold and restore the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland. The Arab communication added that the record of Israel in the international community hardly qualified it to accuse other States of violating the United Nations Charter or of posing a threat to international peace and security.

In a letter of 19 October 1964, the representative of Israel, referring to the communication of 6 October from the 13 Arab States, reasserted that the official text of the Declara-

tion corroborated the charge made in Israel's letter of 18 September that the purport of the Arab Conference was the liquidation of Israel. The reply of the Arab representatives, he added, failed to deny that charge, and sought to divert attention to other matters.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

On 3 December 1963,¹ it will be remembered, the General Assembly, among other things, called upon the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III)² concerning the repatriation or compensation of the refugees from Palestine. (Paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), among other things, provided that refugees wishing to return to their homes and to live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date and that compensation would be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was instructed to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilita-

tion of the refugees and payment of compensation.) (See also pp. 178-79 below.)

On 11 May 1964, the Conciliation Commission submitted its twenty-second progress report, which said that its programme for the identification and valuation of Arab refugee immovable property in Israel had been completed. The report also indicated that a technical representative would be available to receive and answer inquiries of a technical nature in connexion with the programme. Subsequently, the Commission stated that it believed individuals would wish to verify the registration of their property and to take this opportunity to make representations as to the nature of the property which would have a bearing on its value. At the same time, it stated that it did not intend to imply that it had reached any conclusions concerning the implementation of resolution 194(III). It believed, however, that in any solution forthcoming in the future and which involved property, it would be essential to insure that ownership was adequately verified.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 62, text of resolution 1912 (XVIII).

² See Y.U.N., 1948-1949, pp. 174-75.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND SYRIA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1162, 1164-1169, 1179, 1182.

S/5801. Letter of 7 July 1964 from Israel.

S/5805, S/5854. Letters of 8 July and 6 August 1964 from Syria.

S/5874. Letter of 10 August 1964 from Israel.

S/6044, S/6051. Letters of 14 and 15 November 1964 from Syria.

S/6045, S/6046, S/6047. Letters of 14 and 15 November 1964 from Israel.

S/6048, S/6049. Reports by Secretary-General concerning credentials (Israel and Syria).

S/6061 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General concerning incident involving fighting between Israel and Syria on 13 November 1964 on northern area of Armistice Demarcation Line established by Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement. Report transmitted by Chief of Staff of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem.

S/6077. Letter of 30 November 1964 from Jordan.

S/6085 and Rev.1. Morocco: draft resolution and revision rejected by Security Council on 17 December 1964, meeting 1179, by 3 votes in favour (Czechoslovakia, Morocco, USSR), 0 against, and

8 abstentions (Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, Ivory Coast, Norway, United Kingdom, United States).

S/6113. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution, as amended by Morocco, failed of adoption by Council on 21 December 1964, meeting 1182, due to negative vote of permanent member. Vote: 8 in favour (Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, Ivory Coast, Norway, United Kingdom, United States); 3 against (Czechoslovakia, Morocco, USSR).

S/6116. Morocco: amendments to United Kingdom-United States draft resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING ISRAEL AND HEADS OF STATE OF MEMBERS OF ARAB LEAGUE

S/5980. Letter of 18 September 1964 from Israel.

S/6003. Letter of 6 October 1964 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen.

S/6020. Letter of 19 October 1964 from Israel.

REPORT OF PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

A/5700. Twenty-second progress report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (for period from 1 November 1963 to 30 April 1964).

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

A report on the organization and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East was prepared in 1964 by the Secretary-General for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

The report covered developments from 31 August 1963 to 31 July 1964. Describing UNEF'S function of guarding and patrolling along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and the International Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula, it said that the area had remained free of any serious incidents and noted evidence of a growing sense of security among the local population.

The total number of violations by land of the Demarcation Line and the International Frontier was approximately the same as in the preceding year, and these violations were of a quite minor nature. Violations of air space, however, continued to cause concern. In spite of reductions in the strength of certain contingents of UNEF, the report added, there was no significant change in the Force's general operational functions.

Cost estimates for the maintenance of UNEF during the calendar year 1965 were also submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General (See also p. 47 and p. 479.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5736 and Corr.1. United Nations Emergency Force.
Report of Secretary-General.

A/5737. United Nations Emergency Force. Cost estimates for maintenance of the Force. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

During 1964, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to provide assistance to the more than 1,000,000 Arab refugees registered with the Agency in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip.

Laurence Michelmore took up his appointment as Commissioner-General of UNRWA on 1 January 1964, succeeding John H. Davis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, covering the period 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964, was submitted to the General Assembly's nineteenth (1964) session.

In his report, the Commissioner-General stated that, although some refugees were gradually re-establishing themselves, the problem of providing assistance to a large proportion of them was likely to be one of long-term duration. In the absence of a solution, relief would "have to be provided for some large number of refugees by some method and from some source for many years to come."

The Commissioner-General gave a conjectural

estimate of the degree of need among refugees receiving rations. Some 40 to 50 per cent were destitute or almost destitute; about 30 to 40 per cent were partially self-supporting but still in need of aid from UNRWA, and 10 to 20 per cent appeared to be securely re-established. He stated that, if the deadlock over repatriation continued, a large hard core of refugees would continue to live in poverty for the indefinite future.

In the view of the Commissioner-General, no discernible progress had been made during the year towards a solution of the refugee problem, and another year had passed without implementation of paragraph 11 of the General Assembly's resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948.³ (This paragraph, among other things, provided that refugees wishing to return to their homes and to live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date and that compensation would be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property. The United Nations Con-

³ See Y.U.N., 1948-1949, p. 175.

ciliation Commission for Palestine was instructed to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and payment of compensation.)

There had been no sign, the Commissioner-General added, that the emotions of the peoples directly concerned were growing any less intense or that the problem itself was any less intractable or less dangerous to the peace and stability of the Middle East.

UNRWA had continued to stress its programmes of general education and vocational training and had provided relief and health services to those in need. The Agency would continue its efforts to rectify its ration rolls.

The Commissioner-General said that UNRWA faced a deficit of \$1.4 million in 1964 and the possibility of a large one in 1965. The 1964 deficit was due to a slight decline in income and an increase in expenditure, almost entirely on education services. UNRWA proposed to spend \$37 million in 1965, of which 45 per cent would be spent on relief, 42 per cent on education and 13 per cent on health services.

UNRWA OPERATIONS

Registration. During 1964, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA rose by 34,575, bringing the total, as at 31 December 1964, to 1,262,649. There were 678,985 refugees registered in Jordan, 293,024 in the Gaza Strip, 157,274 in Lebanon and 133,366 in Syria.

Food. UNRWA distributed basic dry rations to some 69 per cent (876,297 as at 31 December 1964) of the registered refugees, providing each with an average of 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter. The number of refugees receiving rations dropped by 3,500 in the course of the year. Supplementary feeding and milk distribution programmes provided extra nourishment for children, pregnant and nursing women, tuberculosis patients and others vulnerable to malnutrition.

Shelter. Approximately 39 per cent (491,137) of the refugees were registered in the Agency's 54 refugee camps. The others had found accommodation, often no better than that in the camps, in cities, towns and villages.

Health. There were no major epidemics

during 1964 and health records remained satisfactory. UNRWA maintained or subsidized 102 static and 10 mobile clinics and more than 1,800 hospital beds,

Education. At the beginning of the 1964-65 academic year, 172,720 refugee children were enrolled in the 406 schools operated jointly by UNRWA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Grants-in-aid from UNRWA also enabled almost 60,000 to attend government or private schools. UNRWA made available 652 university scholarships for outstanding students. During 1964, in co-operation with UNESCO, an Institute of Education began a large-scale, in-service teacher training programme.

Vocational Training. During 1964, for the first time, all 10 of UNRWA's vocational and teacher training centres produced graduates; a total of 1,400 young refugees received diplomas. The training centres had a total capacity of 3,500, and another 400 refugees received training at other institutions with assistance from UNRWA. The Agency's centres offered 31 courses for men and seven for girls, in addition to teacher training and agricultural training.

Welfare Services. The welfare programme included a number of activities in the field of community development, including the operation of youth activities centres, a scouting programme, adult training courses, a women's activities programme and encouragement of small refugee co-operatives. UNRWA also continued to give assistance to individual cases of extreme hardship and to some young handicapped refugees. Used clothing, collected by voluntary agencies and brought to the Middle East at UNRWA's expense, was distributed to refugees in need.

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 20 December 1962,⁴ it will be recalled, the General Assembly decided to extend until 30 June 1965 the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

In the special circumstances prevailing dur-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 144.

ing the first part of its nineteenth session (1 December 1964-18 February 1965) the General Assembly did not find it possible to consider the report of the Commissioner-General. On 8 February 1965, however, the Secretary-General drew the Assembly's attention to the need to extend the mandate of UNRWA beyond its expiration date of 30 June 1965 and suggested that, without prejudice to existing resolutions on the subject or to the positions of any of the interested parties, the Assembly should agree to extend the mandate for a further year until 30 June 1966.

At a plenary meeting on 10 February 1965, the Assembly approved a draft resolution submitted by the President whereby it extended the mandate of UNRWA for a further year up to 30 June 1966, without prejudice to existing resolutions or to the positions of the interested parties. This was approved, without objection, as resolution 2002(XIX). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PLEDGES FOR 1965

The General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA met on 17 February 1965. Representatives of 34 Governments pledged a total of almost US\$33 million in support of UNRWA's work during 1965. Nine countries—Austria, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway—either made pledges for the first time or announced increased contributions while two—the United Kingdom and the United States—warned of future decreases. Both of the latter called for rectification of the relief rolls.

Addressing the Ad Hoc Committee, the Commissioner-General stressed that the Palestine refugees' need for large-scale assistance continued. To carry out its programme and to cover increasing expenditure on education and training, the Agency needed even more funds than had been available in the past.

The Commissioner-General said that UNRWA would seek further improvements in the conduct of all its activities, including the distribution of food rations, to secure for the genuinely needy refugees the maximum benefit

of all UNRWA expenditures. But, barring a significant increase in contributions, some services would have to be reduced. In 1964, he noted, expenditure exceeded income by about \$2 million, reducing the Agency's working capital to a minimum level.

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS FOR 1964

During the financial (calendar) year 1964, 46 countries and territories pledged the equivalent of \$33,944,061 for UNRWA's activities. By 31 December 1964, the equivalent of \$33,344,060 had been received in payment of these pledges.

PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1964

(Showing equivalent in U.S. dollars of pledges and contributions in cash, kind and services)

Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received
Australia	201,600	201,600
Austria	5,000	5,000
Belgium	32,000	2,000
Canada	925,926	925,926
Central African Republic	398	398
Ceylon	1,000	1,000
China	3,279	3,279
Cyprus	279	279
Denmark	60,000	60,000
Finland	10,000	10,000
France	228,564	228,564
Gaza Authorities	104,072	104,072
Germany, Federal Republic of	400,000	400,000
Ghana	3,000	3,000
Greece	15,000	15,000
Holy See	6,000	6,000
India	21,008	—
Iran	6,000	—
Iraq	2,000	2,000
Ireland	20,000	20,000
Italy	160,000	—
Japan	20,000	20,000
Jordan	105,357	105,357
Kuwait	220,110	—
Lebanon	29,241	29,241
Libya	20,000	—
Luxembourg	3,000	—
Malaysia	1,500	1,500
Monaco	204	204
Morocco	19,763	19,763
Netherlands	114,883	114,883
New Zealand	140,000	140,000
Nigeria	5,000	—
Norway	63,000	63,000
Pakistan	20,964	20,964
Philippines	1,250	1,250

Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received	Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received
Spain	33,333	33,333	Yugoslavia	20,000	—
Sweden	354,959	346,959			
Switzerland	115,554	20,671	Total	33,944,061	33,344,060
Syria	90,226	90,226			
Tunisia	4,000				
Turkey	8,000				
United Arab Republic	248,591	248,591			
United Kingdom	5,400,000	5,400,000			
United States*	24,700,000	24,700,000			

* Pledge payable on a matching basis, not to exceed 70 per cent of contributions paid by all other Governments. The pledge was made for the fiscal period 1 July-30 June; the contribution pledged for both 1963-64 and 1964-65 totalled \$24,700,000.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1326-1328, 1330.

- A/5813. Report of Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, 1 July 1963-30 June 1964.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.
A/L.458. Draft resolution submitted by President of General Assembly.
RESOLUTION 2002 (XIX), as proposed by Assembly President, A/L.458, adopted by Assembly on 10 February 1965, meeting 1328, with no objection.

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolution 1856(XVII) of 20 December 1962, by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East until 30 June 1965,
"Having noted the statement of the Secretary-General at the 1327th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 8 February 1965,
"Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further year up to 30 June 1966, without prejudice to existing resolutions or to the positions of the interested parties."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING YEMEN

UNITED NATIONS YEMEN OBSERVATION MISSION

REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

It will be recalled that, on 11 June 1963, the Security Council adopted a resolution⁵ requesting the Secretary-General to establish an observation mission in Yemen and to report to the Council on the implementation of that decision. The United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) began its operations on 4 July 1963 for a two-month period, its expenses being defrayed by the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic.

These Governments, together with the Government of Yemen, had previously accepted identical terms of disengagement in Yemen, according to which Saudi Arabia would terminate all support to the Royalists of Yemen and would prohibit the use of Saudi Arabian territory by Royalist leaders. Simultaneously, the United Arab Republic undertook to begin a phased withdrawal from Yemen of its troops sent there at the request of the new Government. A demilitarized zone was to be established on each side of the Saudi Arabian-

Yemeni border and impartial observers were to be stationed there to check on the observance of the terms of disengagement.

On 4 September, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that it was obvious that UNYOM's task would not be completed during the two-month period originally specified, and its mandate was subsequently extended from 4 September to 4 November, and again from 4 November to 4 January 1964, the two Governments again agreeing to defray the expenses of the operation.

On 2 January 1964, in a report to the Council, the Secretary-General expressed the view that UNYOM, with its limited mandate, should be complemented by a United Nations political presence which might be able, by exploratory conversations with the parties, to play a more positive role in encouraging the implementation of the disengagement agreement. On 4 November 1963, Pier P. Spinelli had accordingly been appointed as the Secretary-General's Special Representative and head of the Mission.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 63-69.

The two parties having agreed to an extension of the Mission's mandate until 4 March, and there being no objection among the members of the Council, the Secretary-General said he would extend the term for at least another two months, and beyond, if the need continued. The two Governments were prepared to defray the costs.

In a further report on 3 March, the Secretary-General said that a state of political and military stalemate existed inside Yemen which was unlikely to be changed as long as external intervention continued from either side, and only the existence of somewhat encouraging external factors made it appear useful to continue the Mission. With the necessary concurrence of all concerned, the Mission was extended until 4 May.

Two months later, on 3 May, the Secretary-General reported that, during that period, United Nations Observers had found no movements of military supplies but that Yemeni and United Arab Republic authorities now claimed that arms were being introduced from South Arabia. There had been no reduction of United Arab Republic forces in Yemen; there might even have been some small increase. In view of UNYOM's contribution towards improving the situation on the northern frontier and of prospective negotiations between President Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia on the problem, the Secretary-General considered it useful and advisable to extend UNYOM for another two months. In the absence of any objection, this was done.

The Secretary-General reported, on 2 July, that the military stalemate appeared to have continued in Yemen and, despite some slight progress, the implementation of the disengagement agreement was still far from complete in so far as the United Arab Republic's troops were concerned. He felt strongly that real progress would result only through high-level discussions between Prince Feisal and President Nasser, but there was no indication that such a meeting was imminent. Since he believed that the Mission had helped towards removing the threat to international peace and security implicit in the Yemen problem, he proposed extension of UNYOM for a further

two months. He said he did so with some reluctance, in view of the fact that the Mission had been able to observe only a disappointing measure of disengagement.

He appealed to the parties concerned to meet at the highest level with a view to achieving full and rapid implementation of the disengagement agreement. He said he would find it difficult to envisage a further extension of UNYOM with its present terms of reference if no substantial progress was made during the new two-month period.

On 2 September, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in view of the expressed wishes of the parties to the agreement and in accordance with his own previously stated views, he intended to terminate the activities of UNYOM on 4 September, as it had been able to observe only limited progress towards the implementation of the disengagement agreement. Its terms of reference had been restricted to observation and report only, and the responsibility for implementation lay with the parties which had concluded the agreement and which had requested the establishment of the Mission. He felt that the Mission could certainly have been more useful if the definition of its functions had been broader and stronger, but he emphasized that, during the 14 months of its presence in Yemen, UNYOM had exercised an important restraining influence on hostile activities in the area.

Subsequently, on 11 September, the Secretary-General announced that the Mission had ended its activities, and plans for the evacuation of its personnel and equipment were being carried out. The expenses of the Mission were expected to total up to \$2 million. Contributions already made by the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic amounted to \$800,000 each.

COMPLAINT BY YEMEN

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 1 April 1964, Yemen requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider what it termed the situation resulting from continuous British acts of aggression against peaceful Yemeni citizens, culminating in an attack on 28 March in which, according to Yemen,

25 persons had been killed and several more injured. Yemen further alleged that the United Kingdom had committed more than 40 acts of aggression against Yemeni towns and villages since the establishment of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Earlier, the Council had received three letters, dated 20, 28 and 30 March 1964, in which the United Kingdom charged Yemen with violations of the air space of the South Arabian Federation in the area south and west of Harib and with air attacks with machine-guns and incendiary bombs on Bedouin in the territory of the Federation. In spite of warnings and protests, these violations had continued. Accordingly, after an attack on a fort occupied by troops of the Federal Guard near Jabal Bulaig, British aircraft had, on the following day, been ordered to counter-attack, after first dropping a warning message, on a Yemeni military fort just inside the Yemeni frontier, about a mile from the township of Harib. The United Kingdom pointed out that it had taken that action strictly in exercise of its duty to protect the Federation, for whose defence the United Kingdom was responsible by treaty.

The Security Council considered the matter at six meetings held between 2 and 9 April 1964. Yemen, Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

Opening the discussion, the representative of Yemen said that, while the United Kingdom was carrying out its aggressive policy against his country, it was, at the same time, sending communications to the Security Council charging Yemen with aggressive actions. Those propagandistic letters and charges were merely a smoke-screen to cover its own plans for aggression. The United Kingdom considered that a progressive republic in the Arabian Peninsula endangered its own presence and interests in the whole region, and its policy was to create trouble, restlessness, sabotage and open aggression to disrupt the progress of the Yemen Arab Republic.

He called on the Security Council to condemn these acts, and particularly that of 28 March; to condemn British intervention in Yemen's internal affairs; to ensure withdrawal

of British troops from the area; to ensure just compensation for loss of Yemeni lives and property; and to recognize that the British presence in Aden and the Protectorates was a permanent threat to peace and security in the whole region.

The United Kingdom representative said that, if any country had been the victim of aggression, it was the South Arabian Federation. Beihan, one of the States of the Federation, had for some time been the object of a series of deliberate acts of aggression on the part of the Yemeni authorities. The United Kingdom Government was responsible for the Federation's defence and had an obligation to assist it in protecting its territory. His Government was not prepared to accept the series of charges made against it nor could it accept the claim of sovereignty over part of the territory of the Federation. The United Kingdom had always followed a policy of strict non-involvement in the internal affairs of Yemen.

He went on to say that the action at Harib Fort on 28 March was a defensive response to preserve the territorial integrity of the Federation against further attacks. While his Government regretted any loss of life as a result of that defensive act, it did not accept the figures given by Yemen. The United Kingdom was primarily interested in seeing peaceful conditions established on the frontier and in the whole area. It was for that reason that it had already proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border in the Beihan area from which both sides could withdraw their military forces. Although there had been an entirely unrealistic response to that proposal, the United Kingdom was still prepared to see whether, on the basis of equal withdrawal on both sides of the frontier, a solution could be found to ease the tension in the area.

The representatives of Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic shared the view that the description of the attack of 28 March as a "defensive response" was based on the theory of retaliation which the Security Council had rejected on a number of occasions when the United Kingdom representative had himself concurred. For the time being, they felt, the Council should limit itself to the consideration and condemnation of that action and should not

be diverted into considering other political problems of the area.

The USSR representative maintained that, if the United Kingdom had any justification for its action of 28 March, it should have submitted its case to the Security Council. The action was a flagrant violation of the Charter. The USSR would fully support Yemen's demand that the Council condemn the aggression of the United Kingdom, as well as its intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign Member State. Furthermore, in order to guarantee Yemen's independence from any future encroachment, it was necessary to liquidate the basis of that aggression and put an end to all provocations. The United Kingdom should also be asked to pay adequate compensation.

The representative of the United States said it would appear that there clearly had been incursions and attacks across the border in both directions for some time, which could quickly escalate into full-scale war. The United States had repeatedly expressed its disapproval of provocative acts and retaliatory raids and would have preferred to have had the border incident placed before the Council at an earlier date. The United States representative went on to say that much of the trouble on the frontier seemed to stem from the fact that the frontier had never been defined. He thought that, in view of the present development, the proposal for a pull-back could be discussed again. The Council might ask the Secretary-General to consider appointing someone to use his good offices to help bring about an easing of tensions and a restoration of peaceful conditions.

On 8 April, a draft resolution was submitted by the Ivory Coast and Morocco, by which the Security Council would: (1) condemn reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations; (2) deplore the British military action at Harib on 28 March 1964; (3) deplore all attacks and incidents which had occurred in the area; (4) call upon Yemen and the United Kingdom to exercise the maximum restraint in order to avoid further incidents and to restore peace in the area; and (5) request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to try to settle outstanding issues, in agreement with the two parties.

Introducing the draft resolution, the Moroccan representative emphasized that the text fell far short of what might reasonably have been asked and expected of the Council. It was the minimum possible expression of the Council's feelings with respect to the attack of 28 March.

The United States representative maintained that the Council should condemn attacks as well as reprisals and proposed that the first paragraph should have the Security Council condemn "both attacks and reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations." The United States also proposed that the second and third paragraphs—by which the Council would deplore "the British military action at Harib on 28 March 1964" and would deplore "all attacks and incidents which have occurred in the area"—be replaced by a single paragraph by which the Council would deplore "the British military action at Harib on 28 March 1964 and all attacks and incidents which have occurred in the area." However, since those suggestions were unacceptable to the sponsors, the United States could not consider the draft resolution equitable or responsive to the realities of the situation and, accordingly, could not vote for it.

On 9 April, the Council adopted the draft resolution put forward by the Ivory Coast and Morocco by a vote of 9 to 0, with 2 abstentions (the United Kingdom and the United States). (For text, see pp. 185-86.)

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

Over the ensuing months, the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from the United Kingdom and from Yemen. On the one hand, the United Kingdom asserted on several occasions that the air space of the South Arabian Federation had been violated, that Federal territory had been fired upon, that armed incursions had taken place and that the activities of the Yemeni Republican authorities since 9 April had continued to show disregard for the Security Council's resolution of that date calling for the reduction of tension in the area. The United Kingdom expressed its regret at the continued lack of response from the Yemeni authorities to the constructive measures for the reduction

of tension proposed by the United Kingdom through the good offices of the Secretary-General.

For its part, Yemen also charged, in various communications, that the United Kingdom had violated Yemen's air space, had carried out armed actions against the territory of the Yemen Arab Republic and had maintained a continuous series of acts of provocation and infringement against the sovereignty of the Republic. Yemen recalled that on numerous occasions it had invited the United Kingdom authorities to comply with the Security Council's resolution of 9 April. In Yemen's view, the behaviour of the United Kingdom was only a symptom of the desperate situation in which it found itself in South Occupied Yemen (Aden) as a result of its disregard of the principles governing relations among nations.

On 7 May, the representative of the United Arab Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement issued by his Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to a statement of the United Kingdom Government expressing its concern over an address by President Nasser

in Yemen on 23 April. The United Arab Republic considered this statement as "a desperate attempt by British colonialism" to distort facts and cover up its own colonialist policies. The aim of the United Kingdom was to bring about the downfall of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic and for that purpose it had used Aden as a base for its attack on Harib on 28 March. The statement then cited various United Nations resolutions condemning the policies of the United Kingdom with regard to Aden.

On 11 March, the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a resolution on the question of Aden, adopted that day by the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Among other things, the Special Committee called the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of recent British military actions against the people of the territory. (See also pp. 414-17 below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS

YEMEN OBSERVATION MISSION

S/5501 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General to Security Council on functioning of United Nations Observation Mission and implementation of terms of disengagement covering period 29 October 1963-2 January 1964 and addendum dated 10 January 1964.

S/5572 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General covering period 3 January-3 March 1964 and addendum dated 16 March 1964.

S/5681 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General covering period 3 March-3 May 1964 and addendum dated 23 May 1964.

S/5794 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General covering period 4 May-4 July 1964 and addendum dated 3 July 1964.

S/5927. Report by Secretary-General covering period 5 July-4 September 1964.

S/5959. Report by Secretary-General to Security Council on termination of United Nations Observation Mission in Yemen.

A/5801. Annual report of Secretary-General to General Assembly on work of the Organization, 16 June 1963-15 June 1964, Chapter II, Section 8.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapter 14.

COMPLAINT BY YEMEN

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1106-1111.

S/5618, S/5628, S/5632. Letters of 20, 28 and 30 March 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5635, S/5637 and Corr.1. Letters of 1 April 1964 from Yemen.

S/5638. Letter of 2 April 1964 from Iraq.

S/5639, S/5641. Letters of 2 and 3 April 1964 from United Arab Republic.

S/5642, S/5648. Reports by Secretary-General concerning credentials (Yemen).

S/5643. Letter of 2 April 1964 from Syria.

S/5649. Ivory Coast and Morocco: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 188(1964) (Document S/5650), as submitted by Ivory Coast and Morocco (S/5649), adopted by Council on 9 April 1964, meeting 1111, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom and United States).

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the complaint of the Yemen Arab Republic regarding the British air attack on Yemeni Territory on 28 March 1964 (S/5635),

"Deeply concerned at the serious situation prevailing in the area,

"Recalling Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Having heard the statements made in the Security Council on this matter:

"1. Condemns reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

"2. Deplores the British military action at Harib on 28 March 1964;

"3. Deplores all attacks and incidents which have occurred in the area;

"4. Calls upon the Yemen Arab Republic and the United Kingdom to exercise the maximum restraint in order to avoid further incidents and to restore peace in the area;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to try to settle outstanding issues, in agreement with the two parties."

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

S/5652. Letter of 10 April 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5656, S/5659, S/5678. Letters of 13 and 14 April and 1 May 1964 from Yemen.

S/5684. Letter of 5 May 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5687. Letter of 7 May 1964 from United Arab

Republic.

S/5693. Letter of 11 May 1964 from Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution on question of Aden adopted on 11 May 1964 by Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/74).

S/5919. Letter of 27 August 1964 from Yemen.

S/5922. Letter of 31 August 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/5978. Letter of 16 September 1964 from Yemen.

S/5979, S/5994, S/6002 and Corr.I. Letters of 18 September, 1 and 7 October 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/6006. Letter of 8 October 1964 from Yemen.

S/6050, S/6094. Letters of 14 November and 8 December 1964 from United Kingdom.

S/6105. Letter of 11 December 1964 from Yemen.

S/6124 and Corr.I. Letter of 23 December 1964 from United Kingdom.

A/5801. Annual report of Secretary-General to General Assembly on work of the Organization, 16 June 1963-15 June 1964, Chapter II, Section 9.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 8.

THE QUESTION OF OMAN

The question of Oman has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly each year since the fifteenth session in 1960. Until the eighteenth session in 1963, the question had been considered by the Assembly's Special Political Committee and, although that Committee had recommended resolutions at each session, none had been adopted by the Assembly. At the Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963, the item was allocated to the Fourth Committee. On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, following a request by the Arab States that the question be dealt with as an essentially colonial problem, the Assembly adopted a resolution 1948 (XVIII)—on 11 December—by which it established an Ad Hoc Committee of five Member States to examine the question and report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964.⁶

The Ad Hoc Committee on Oman, composed of representatives of Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal, adopted its report unanimously on 8 January 1965.

The Committee began its work at United Nations Headquarters in New York, where it heard the views of the United Kingdom, the delegations of Arab Member States, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and made preparations to visit

the area. In response to its request to visit Oman, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman informed the Committee that he could not agree to having the Committee visit any part of his territories. After negotiations, the Sultan agreed to meet a member of the Committee in London, without prejudice to his position on the question. The Committee also made arrangements to meet the Imam of Oman in Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

In September 1964, the Committee visited London, Dammam, Kuwait and Cairo. The Chairman met the Sultan on behalf of the Committee in London, where the Committee also had discussions with officials of the United Kingdom Foreign Office. In Dammam, the Committee discussed the question with the Imam and his Council. The Committee also interviewed 175 persons from Muscat and Oman in Dammam, Kuwait and Cairo.

The delegations of Arab Member States informed the Committee in a memorandum that the existence of Oman as an independent and sovereign State under the Imamate system, a democratic form of authority chosen by the

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 70-73. See also Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, and Y.U.N., 1962, p. 147.

people, had been an historical fact for over 12 centuries. The Treaty of Sib, signed in 1920, was an unequivocal recognition by the Sultan of the independence of the Imamate and the existence of Oman as a distinct entity. In spite of British attempts to subjugate them, the people of Oman had been able to defend their independence. Nevertheless, certain parts had been detached from Oman—among which was what had become the Sultanate of Muscat—and had been subjugated under various forms and names to British colonial rule.

The memorandum said that the United Kingdom had found it opportune in 1955 and 1957 to extend, through military aggression, the Sultan's rule to the Imamate. Since then, British colonial rule had been extended to Oman under the guise of the Sultan's nominal authority, and the people of Oman had been denied the right to freedom and self-determination. The Sultanate was a territory of the colonial type, a fact which was obvious from the provisions of the treaties between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate and from the fact that its external affairs were conducted by the United Kingdom Government, that there were British bases in the territory and that British officers dominated the Sultan's army.

The Arab States believed that the United Nations should take steps to end British colonial rule in Oman and transfer all sovereign powers to the true representatives of the people in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The United Kingdom informed the Committee that its relationship with the Sultanate had at all times been one between two sovereign powers. At no time in history had Muscat and Oman been a dependency of the United Kingdom or had the status of a protectorate, a protected State or a colony. The United Kingdom was concerned with maintaining peace and stability in the area, and its historical connexion with the rulers had given it the opportunity to help them to that end. The position today, as it had been in the past, was that British assistance—whether economic, military or political—had been provided to the Sultanate as a fully independent sovereign State. The United Kingdom's action in 1957 had been

taken at the request of the ruler of a friendly country in order to deal with a rebellion which was receiving assistance from abroad.

The Sultan informed the Committee that the question was an internal matter, entirely within his jurisdiction as ruler of a sovereign and independent country. It was not a matter for the United Nations. The trouble had been created by certain outside parties, which had seized on a rebellion by a few self-interested tribal leaders in order to gain their own ends. The Sultan said his family had ruled Muscat and Oman as one state for the last 220 years and he denied that a colonial relationship existed between his country and the United Kingdom.

The Imam told the Committee that in the nineteenth century the British had separated Muscat from Oman by force. Attempts by Omanis to restore the unity of Oman had led in 1920 to the conclusion of the Treaty of Sib and, although the Omanis had been forced to accept this Treaty, they had respected its provisions. Then, in 1955 and 1957, the British and the Sultan had attacked Oman and established the Sultan as the ruler of Muscat and Oman. The Omanis, who since then had been carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Sultan and the British, appealed to the United Nations for support in their struggle.

In its evaluation of the information it had gathered, the Committee stated that the Sultanate might not be considered a colony or a protectorate, in a formal sense, but that the relationship of the United Kingdom with the Sultan, which enabled it to exercise great influence on the policies of the Sultanate, might be considered a very special and rather exclusive relationship.

With regard to the status of the Imamate before 1955, the Committee believed that developments in the interior, subsequent to the conclusion of the Treaty (Agreement) of Sib, indicated very clearly the existence of an autonomous political entity that took steps to assert its competence in such important matters as the control of its foreign relations and of its natural resources. The Committee's view of the action taken by the United Kingdom in 1957 was that it was extreme, and difficult to justify. In considering the wishes of the people, the

Committee noted that, while there was a variety of opinions about the future form of government, it was the unanimous view of all persons interviewed from Muscat and Oman that, as a prerequisite of any solution, the British presence, in any form, must come to an end.

In its conclusions, the Committee stated that the question of Oman was a serious international problem requiring the special attention of the Assembly. It was the Committee's belief that this was a problem that derived from imperialistic policies and foreign intervention in Muscat and Oman. This problem was giving rise to unrest and suffering, and a settlement was essential in the interest of peace. All parties concerned should, therefore, enter into negotiations to settle the question and should refrain from any action that might impede a peaceful

settlement. The Committee believed that the United Nations should assist by taking an active part in facilitating the negotiations through the establishment of a Good Offices Committee. In the Committee's view, any initiative taken by the General Assembly should be designed to achieve the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Muscat and Oman.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note, on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Question of Oman."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5846. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Oman.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

CHAPTER XII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

During 1964, the number of United Nations Members rose to 116. Three more States—Malawi, Malta and Zambia—were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation, as indicated in the following table:

		Malta	30 October	1 December
		Zambia	30 October	1 December
Applicant	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly		
Malawi	9 October	1 December		

No votes were cast, either in the Council or the Assembly, against the admission of these three States. At a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 1 December, all three States were declared admitted to United Nations membership without objection, no formal resolutions on their admission being adopted.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

MALAWI

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1160.

S/5908. Letter of 6 August 1964 from Malawi.

S/6001. Ivory Coast, Morocco, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 195(1964) (Document S/6005), as proposed by three powers (S/6001), adopted unani-

mously by Council on 9 October 1964, meeting 1160.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Malawi for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly to admit Malawi to membership of the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1286-1288.

A/5724. Letter of 6 August 1964 from Malawi.

A/5742. Letter of 9 October 1964 from President of Security Council containing text of resolution, S/6005, adopted by Council on 9 October 1964, meeting 1160.

MALTA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1161.

S/6004. Letter of 29 September 1964 from Malta.

S/6028. Morocco, Norway, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 196(1964) (Document S/6032), as submitted by three powers (S/6028), adopted unanimously by Council on 30 October 1964, meeting 1161.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Malta for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly to admit Malta to membership of the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1286-1288.

A/5756. Letter of 29 September 1964 from Malta.

A/5769. Letter of 30 October 1964 from President of Security Council containing text of resolution, S/6032, adopted by Council on 30 October 1964, meeting 1161.

ZAMBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1161.

S/6025. Telegram of 26 October 1964 from Zambia.

S/6029. Ivory Coast, Morocco, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 197(1964) (Document S/6033), as submitted by three powers (S/6029), adopted unanimously by Council on 30 October 1964, meeting 1161.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Zambia for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly to admit the Republic of Zambia to membership of the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1286-1288.

A/5762. Telegram of 26 October 1964 from Zambia.

A/5770. Letter of 30 October 1964 from President of Security Council containing text of resolution, S/6033, adopted by Council on 30 October 1964, meeting 1161.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO INDONESIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

LETTER FROM INDONESIA

By a letter of 20 January 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia formally notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that "Indonesia has decided at this stage and under the present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations." In this connexion, reference was made, among other things, to the election of Malaysia to a seat on the Security Council for a one-year term commencing 1 January 1965.¹

Malaysia, the Indonesian letter said, had been forced into the United Nations on 17 September 1963, by deliberate avoidance of any voting, in a successful manoeuvre of neo-colonial powers. While Indonesia had voiced disapproval, it had remained patient until, by another colonial manoeuvre, Malaysia had been pushed into the Security Council. This made a mockery of Article 23 of the United Nations

Charter, which provided that the election of a non-permanent member of the Council should be guided by the importance and contributions of the candidate to the maintenance of international peace and security. (For full text of Article 23, see APPENDIX II.) What contribution for the maintenance of peace and security had been made by Malaysia? the Indonesian letter asked. The very existence of Malaysia—a tool

¹ In 1963, an understanding was reached, as announced by the President of the General Assembly on 1 November 1963, that the two-year term of office for the seat on the Security Council falling vacant on 31 December 1963 (with the expiry of the Philippines term of office), should be divided between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia. Czechoslovakia, it was agreed, would occupy the seat until 31 December 1964, at which time Czechoslovakia would resign and Malaysia would be elected for the remainder of the term. For further details, see Y.U.N., 1963, p. 711. For details about the Assembly's proceedings in 1964, at which Malaysia was elected to the Council, see p. 609 below.

of British neocolonialism in South East Asia—was controversial and opposed by its neighbours.

Indonesia could have challenged the legality of Malaysia's election in 1964 due to the non-voting procedure. However, in a spirit of co-operation with the President of the Assembly and the African-Asian group of nations with regard to the other vacancies on the Council, it had not done so. Indonesia did not intend to obstruct the work of the United Nations or wreck the Organization, but it wished to express, in the strongest way, its disapproval of the action that had been taken.

On 31 December 1964, the letter noted, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia in New York had informed the Secretary-General of a statement made that day by Indonesia's President Sukarno to the effect that, if "neo-colonialist" Malaysia were seated in the Security Council, Indonesia would withdraw from the United Nations. On 7 January 1965, after the seating of Malaysia as a member of the Council, the Government of Indonesia, on careful consideration, had taken the decision to withdraw from the United Nations, and, in addition, from specific specialized agencies.

Indonesia's decision, the letter added, might become a catalyst to reform the United Nations in spirit and in deed. The present revolutionary Indonesian decision, taken in the best interests of the United Nations, might also have a beneficial effect for the speedy solution of the Malaysian problem.

Indonesia, the letter continued, still upheld "the lofty principles of international co-operation as enshrined in the United Nations Charter," which could, however, be implemented outside, as well as inside, the United Nations.

While Indonesia's actual withdrawal from the United Nations had already been carried out as of 1 January 1965, the letter said, it was suggested that due to the technicalities of winding up the Indonesian Permanent Mission in New York and the United Nations offices in Indonesia, these offices should be closed on 1 March 1965. It was requested that the Secretary-General arrange for the Indonesian Mission in New York to maintain its official status until

1 March 1965, as would also be the case with the United Nations office in Djakarta.

LETTER FROM MALAYSIA

In a letter dated 22 January 1965 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia forwarded a statement in reply to the Indonesian letter of 20 January. The statement declared that, while Malaysia had already expressed its views on the political issues involved at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly and need not repeat them, there were factual inaccuracies in the Indonesian letter which should be corrected.

As to the contention that Malaysia had been forced into the United Nations by deliberate avoidance of any voting on 17 September 1963, the Malaysian statement said, Indonesia appeared to have forgotten that the Federation of Malaya had come into existence as an independent State in 1957. In 1963, it had only sought a change of name in the Organization. The addition of three more States had not changed the international personality of the Federation.

As to the contention that Malaysia had been "manoeuvred" into the Security Council, Indonesia had chosen to forget that, as early as 1 November 1963, as evidenced by the Assembly records, it had been decided that Malaysia should, upon the resignation of Czechoslovakia, assume the seat occupied on the Council by that State. At the time of this decision, Indonesia had been present in the Assembly and had not even reserved its position.

It was desirable, the Malaysian statement added, to remind Indonesia that when membership in the Security Council had been sought by Malaysia, it had already been a Member of the United Nations for six years. When it had been finally elected to the Council in December 1964 by the procedure of "consultation," it had received the necessary support of the total membership. While Indonesia might have been opposed to this, Indonesia did not have a right of veto in the General Assembly.

As for Malaysia's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, it

had only to be recalled that Malaysia had, like Indonesia and for a longer period, contributed troops to the United Nations operations in the Congo.

In so far as the Indonesian letter had referred to a speedy solution of the problems of "Malaysia," the Government of Malaysia welcomed such a development, provided it was based on the strict equality of all nations.

REPLY BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 26 February 1965, the Secretary-General addressed a communication to the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of 20 January 1965.

In his reply, the Secretary-General stated that the position of the Indonesian Government had given rise to a situation for which no express provision was made in the Charter. The Secretary-General recalled, however, that the San Francisco Conference, at which the Charter had been drawn up, had adopted a declaration on withdrawal.

The Secretary-General stated that, upon receipt of the letter from Indonesia, he had issued it as a document of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, these being the two bodies concerned with membership questions, and had transmitted it directly to all Governments of Member States, as the Governments of the parties to the Charter. He declared that he had also held consultations with the Members of the Organization.

The Secretary-General's reply continued: "Your statement that 'Indonesia has decided at this stage and under present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations' and your assurance that 'Indonesia still upholds the lofty principles of international co-operation as enshrined in the United Nations Charter' have been noted."

The Secretary-General said that arrangements had been made for the Indonesian Mission in New York to "maintain its official status" until 1 March 1965. He expressed the profound regret, which was widely felt in the United Nations, that Indonesia had found it necessary to adopt the course of action outlined in the

letter under reply and the earnest hope that in due time Indonesia would resume full co-operation with the United Nations.

LETTER FROM UNITED KINGDOM

By letter of 8 March 1965 addressed to the Secretary-General, the United Kingdom Government stated that, without prejudice to its views as to the circumstances which might legally justify a Member State in withdrawing from the United Nations, it wished to place formally on record its view that the reason advanced by Indonesia, namely, the election of a non-permanent member of the Security Council, was not a circumstance so exceptional as to justify Indonesia in withdrawing from the Organization.

Attention was drawn to the terms of Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter which provided that "the Organization shall ensure that States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with [the] principles [contained in Article 2 of the Charter] so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security." Among the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter, which were declaratory of general international law and binding upon all States, were the principles obliging States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Since the Organization and its Members were obliged to act in accordance with the principle contained in Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter, and since the principles contained in Article 2 constituted general principles of law binding upon all States, the United Kingdom Government wished to place formally on record its view that a State which had expressed an intention to withdraw from the Organization nevertheless remained bound to observe the fundamental principles embodied in Article 2 of the Charter relative to the maintenance of international peace and security.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1312, 1313.

A/5857 (S/6157). Letter of 20 January 1965 from Indonesia.

A/5861 (S/6166). Letter of 22 January 1965 from

Malaysia.

A/5899 (S/6202). Letter of 26 February 1965 from Secretary-General to First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

A/5910 (S/6229). Letter of 8 March 1965 from United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER POLITICAL QUESTIONS

PROPOSAL ON IMPROVING RELATIONS AMONG EUROPEAN STATES
WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

In 1963, it will be recalled, the General Assembly had, at Romania's request, placed on the agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled "Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems." The item was referred to the Assembly's First Committee, which decided that, because of the lack of time for proper consideration, it should be deferred until the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.¹

ing the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the Assembly did not have the opportunity to take up the matter. The President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were placed on the provisional agenda in pursuance of specific Assembly decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda for the twentieth session.

In the special circumstances prevailing dur-

¹See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 75.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5557. Letter of 25 September 1963 from Romania

proposing item for agenda of 18th Assembly session. A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

PROPOSAL ON RENUNCIATION OF USE OF FORCE
TO SETTLE TERRITORIAL DISPUTES AND FRONTIER QUESTIONS

On 21 September 1964, the USSR requested the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's nineteenth session of an item entitled "Renunciation by States of the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes and questions concerning frontiers."

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request, the USSR stated that history was rich in cases in which the mutual or unilateral claims of States to one another's territories had developed into military conflicts

and devastating wars, but force of arms had not brought about the settlement of territorial disputes; they had soon flared up again with fresh acuteness. Territorial claims and disputes between States were not all of the same nature; several States which had recently won national independence had inherited a large number of artificially complicated territorial and frontier problems from colonial regimes moreover, demands which had to do with liberating, or with completing the liberation of, a particular

people from the colonial yoke or from foreign occupation were absolutely just and had to be satisfied in accordance with the right of all peoples to freedom and independence.

Experience, it added, had shown that the majority of territorial disputes and claims relating to the already established frontiers of independent States were packed with more than enough tinder to spark a major conflagration. To avert this, States should renounce the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes and questions concerning frontiers and recognize the principle that questions of that type could be settled only by peaceful means. The Government of the USSR was ready to do everything in its power to advance the task of working out an appropriate international agreement and felt the assumption by States of an obligation to settle territorial disputes solely by peaceful means would be a further practical application and development of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, of the principle of Article 2(4) that all Members should "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

In the new situation which would be created by the renunciation by States of the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes, it would prove much easier to find a solution to other basic international problems—first and foremost, the disarmament problem—and to extend the area of peaceful co-operation among States.

The memorandum added that the signatures which the United Nations Members had affixed to the Charter had bound them to support the idea of renouncing the use of force in settling territorial disputes and questions concerning frontiers and do everything necessary to work out an appropriate international agreement.

While the item appeared on the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, no discussion of it took place during the first part of the session. In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the session, the Assembly's President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5751. Letter of 21 September 1964 from USSR requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Renunciation by States of the use of force for the settlement of disputes and questions concerning

frontiers."

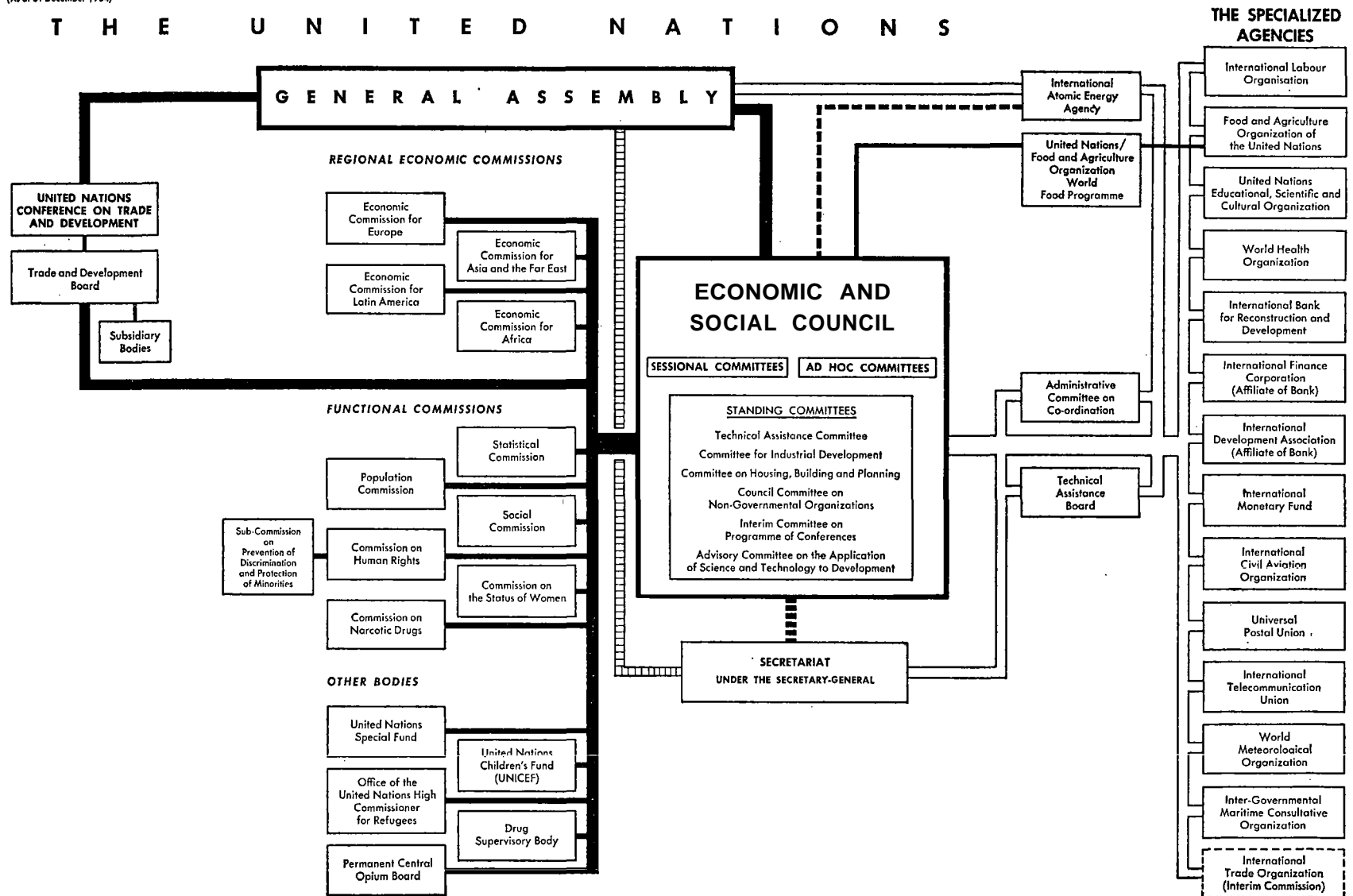
A/5740. Letter of 8 October 1964 from USSR transmitting text of message from N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

MAIN ORGANS DEALING WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

(As at 31 December 1964)

T H E U N I T E D N A T I O N S



Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

On 30 December 1964, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly to meet at intervals of not more than three years. It was also decided to establish a 55-member Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference to carry out the functions of the Conference in the inter-sessional periods when the latter was not meeting.

One of the principal purposes of the new Assembly organ was to promote international trade, especially with a view to speeding economic development, particularly trade between countries with different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and

social organization, and to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development, to initiate action, where appropriate, for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, and to act as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings.

The Assembly's actions were taken on the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, earlier in the year.

(Details about recommendations of the Conference and the General Assembly's actions thereon are given in the following pages.)

The Conference in Geneva

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964. The decision to convene the Conference was taken by the Economic and Social Council in August 1962 and endorsed by the General Assembly in December 1962.¹ During 1963 and the early part of 1964, extensive preparatory work for the Conference was undertaken.

The Conference was attended by representatives of 120 States, as well as by representatives of United Nations specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations. Abdel Monem Kaissouni, of the United Arab Republic, was elected President and Georges Hakim, of

Lebanon, Rapporteur. The Conference also elected 27 Vice-Presidents. The Secretary-General of the Conference was Raúl Prebisch.

During the 12-week period, 36 plenary meetings were held, at which policy statements were made by heads of delegations, most of whom were cabinet ministers.

Five Committees of the Whole gave detailed study to the main agenda items: the First Committee dealt with international commodity problems; the Second Committee considered trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures;

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 177-78 and 179-80.

the Third Committee dealt with improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade; the Fourth Committee examined institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade; and the Fifth Committee considered expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional groupings.

A General Committee (composed of the President, the 27 Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur and the five Committee Chairmen) co-ordinated the work of the Conference. Also established were a Credentials Committee and a Drafting Committee for the Final Act of the Conference. Various groups and sub-committees were set up to consider specific questions.

PARTICIPANTS

Representatives of the following 120 States took part in the Conference:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanganyika,* Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.*

* In the course of the Conference, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was formed.

During 1963 and 1964, preparatory work for the Conference was carried out by a Preparatory Committee established by the Economic and

Social Council by a resolution of 3 August 1962 (917(XXXIX)).² The Preparatory Committee held two sessions in 1963.

The Conference itself was preceded by a third session of the Preparatory Committee, held between 3 and 15 February 1964 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The deliberations of the Conference ranged over a wide area of international trade and development problems, resulting in the adoption of 59 individual recommendations.

Many of the topics dealt with at the Conference were also taken up in other United Nations bodies during 1964. Details of their discussions and decisions will be found in subsequent articles in this Yearbook, under the appropriate headings, by subject.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE

The Final Act of the Conference, which was formally adopted on 16 June 1964, consisted of three parts. The first of these was a preamble which described the background, constitution and proceedings of the Conference, followed by a statement of the findings by which the Conference had been guided and of the essential reasons and considerations on which its recommendations had been based. The second part consolidated the recommendations of the Conference, and the third part contained the text of these recommendations, together with observations and reservations by groups of countries or individual delegations, and messages from Heads of State.

The preamble to the Final Act drew attention to the need for the international community to combine its efforts to ensure that all countries—regardless of size, wealth, or economic and social system—should enjoy the benefits of international trade for their economic development and social progress. The issues before the Conference were set out in some detail in the part of the preamble which contained the findings of the Conference, where the gravity of the deterioration in the international trade situation of the developing countries was stressed. The developing countries had failed to participate to any substantial degree in the rapid expansion of world trade that had

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 177-78.

occurred since 1950. Their terms of trade had deteriorated, and their share in world exports had declined from nearly one third in 1950 to only slightly more than one fifth in 1962. These adverse trends had limited the capacity of the developing countries to import the capital goods required for development if even the modest target rate of growth for the Development Decade of 5 per cent per annum was to be reached. Indeed, on the basis of that target and assuming no change in the trends of the 1950's, the gap between the import requirements of the developing countries and their export earnings, covered in the past by the provision of aid and other capital flows, was expected to widen, according to Secretariat estimates, to some \$20,000 million by 1970.

The findings drew attention to the fact that the slower growth in the quantity of exports of the developing countries and the adverse movement of their terms of trade were largely the reflection of the present commodity composition of their trade, consisting, as it did, predominantly of the exchange of primary product exports for manufactured imports whose relative positions in world markets had undergone significant changes. The findings also identified some of the specific factors at work principally in the economies of the industrially advanced countries, which tended to reinforce the more general factors inhibiting the expansion of exports of developing countries. In the developed market economies, with which the developing countries conducted over two thirds of their trade, such factors included price support programmes, customs duties and taxes, and fiscal charges imposed on consumption of tropical products, export subsidies on commodities of interest to developing countries, and high levels of tariffs imposed on processed products as compared with those applied to such products when exported in their natural form.

Accordingly, there was need for the elimination of those obstacles by national and international action designed to improve access and expand market opportunities for the exports of primary products, semi-manufactures and manufactures of developing countries in order to increase their export earnings. In the countries

with centrally planned economies, with which the developing countries conducted a relatively small but rapidly growing trade, there was still considerable scope for expansion, which could be secured through the removal of certain obstacles that prevented a faster rate of growth and by further positive measures taken by the interested countries. Those measures included, among other things, the establishment of normal trade relations between countries with centrally planned economies and a larger number of developing countries; and increased utilization by countries with centrally planned economies, in addition to bilateral arrangements, of multilateral trade and payment methods when these were considered to be of mutual advantage to all partners in trade. It was also recognized that increased trade between the centrally planned economies and the developed market economies would be in the interest of world trade as a whole; and that the establishment of closer and broader trade ties between developing countries was necessary.

The essential reasons and considerations underlying the recommendations of the Conference were inspired by the belief that the development of equitable and mutually advantageous trade could promote higher standards of living, full employment and rapid economic progress in all countries of the world; some lines of advance in respect of trade in primary products and manufactures and of trade between developing countries were indicated. More specifically, in respect of trade in primary commodities, there was a need for a deliberate effort on the part of all industrialized countries to remedy the adverse tendencies resulting from the dependence of developing countries on primary commodity trade. The comprehensive action needed should include international commodity arrangements as well as an accelerated removal of existing obstacles and the forestalling of the creation of new obstacles to commodity trade.

In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, the promotion of industries with an export potential in developing countries was deemed essential, and the diversification and expansion of those exports were seen as important means of assisting the developing coun-

tries to achieve in time a balance in their external accounts. Accordingly, it was necessary to secure freer access for industrial exports from developing countries, particularly to the markets of the developed countries, not only for existing and traditional exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures but also for a wider range of more technically advanced manufactures.

In respect of the trade of developing countries with one another, it was recognized that an expansion of such trade would contribute towards the solution of the dilemma posed by the economic and technological requirements of modern industry on the one hand and the limited domestic markets of individual industries on the other. The importance and gravity of problems arising in the financing of development were described.

With regard to international financial co-operation, it was recognized that a need existed for greater and more systematic efforts on the part of all concerned. There had been agreement in some key areas, which included: measures for accelerated growth in developing countries and increases in their foreign exchange availabilities; guide lines for international financial and technical co-operation; supplementary financial measures and measures for dealing with external debt problems; and some aspects of shipping in relation to the trade of developing countries.

Finally, the Conference recognized that a need existed for adequate and effective organizational arrangements if the full potential contribution of international trade to the accelerated growth of developing countries was to be successfully achieved. The functioning of existing international institutions was reviewed and both their contributions and their limitations recognized. It was believed that participating Governments should make the most effective use of institutions and arrangements to which they were or might become parties. The widespread desire among developing countries for a comprehensive trade organization was also noted, and it was recognized that further institutional arrangements were necessary in order to continue the work initiated by the Conference and implement its recommendations and conclusions.

Recognizing that the problems of trade and development required sustained efforts on the part of the international community, the Conference recommended the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly to be convened at intervals of not more than three years.

The machinery to keep world trade problems under constant review would also include the establishment of a 55-member Trade and Development Board with a permanent secretariat.

In arriving at a consensus on certain major issues, the Conference based its decisions on a series of compromise proposals put forward during the closing days by the President of the Conference. They reflected agreement reached in the process of negotiation and conciliation among representative groups of nations.

Among the individual recommendations adopted by the Conference were:

Fifteen "General Principles" and 13 "Special Principles" to govern "international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development"; and eight principles relating to transit trade of land-locked States.

Recommendations relating to commodities; manufactured goods; financing for an expansion of trade; improvement of "invisible trade" (factors such as interest and dividend payments, insurance, shipping costs and receipts from tourism); special problems; and a programme of work in the field of trade and development.

Recommendations on institutional arrangements.

The recommendations are reviewed below.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Conference recommended the following General Principles to govern international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development:

GENERAL PRINCIPLE I

Economic relations between countries, including trade relations, shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality of States, self-determination of peoples, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE II

There shall be no discrimination on the basis of differences in socio-economic systems.

Adaptation of trading methods shall be consistent with this principle.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE III

Every country has the sovereign right freely to trade with other countries, and freely to dispose of its natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well-being of its own people.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE IV

Economic development and social progress should be the common concern of the whole international community and should by increasing economic prosperity and well-being help strengthen peaceful relations and co-operation among nations.

Accordingly, all countries pledge themselves to pursue internal and external economic policies designed to accelerate economic growth throughout the world, and in particular to help promote in developing countries a rate of growth consistent with the need to bring about substantial and steady increase in average income in order to narrow the gap between the standard of living in developing countries and that in the developed countries.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE V

National and international economic policies should be directed towards the attainment of an international division of labour in harmony with the needs and interests of developing countries in particular and of the world as a whole.

Developed countries should assist the developing countries in their efforts to speed up their economic and social progress, should co-operate in measures taken by developing countries for diversifying their economies and should encourage appropriate adjustments in their own economies to this end.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE VI

International trade is one of the most important factors in economic development. It should be governed by such rules as are consistent with the attainment of economic and social progress and should not be hampered by measures incompatible therewith. All countries should co-operate in creating conditions of international trade conducive in particular to the achievement of a rapid increase in the export earnings of developing countries and in general to the promotion of an expansion and diversification of trade between all countries, whether at similar levels of development, at different levels of development, or having different economic and social systems.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE VII

The expansion and diversification of international trade depends upon increasing access to markets, and upon remunerative prices for the exports of primary products. Developed countries shall progressively reduce and, in appropriate cases, eliminate barriers and other restrictions that hinder trade and consumption of products of particular interest to developing countries and take positive measures such as will create and increase markets for the exports of developing countries. All countries should co-operate through suitable international arrangements on an orderly basis in implementing measures designed to increase and stabilize primary commodity export earnings, particularly of developing countries, at equitable and remunerative prices and to maintain a mutually acceptable relationship between the prices of manufactured goods and those of primary products.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE VIII

International trade should be conducted to mutual

advantage on the basis of the most favoured nation treatment and should be free from measures detrimental to the trading interests of other countries. However, developed countries should grant concessions to all developing countries and extend to developing countries all concessions they grant to one another and should not, in granting these or other concessions, require any concessions in return from developing countries. New preferential concessions, both tariff and non-tariff, should be made to developing countries as a whole and such preferences should not be extended to developed countries. Developing countries need not extend to developed countries preferential treatment in operation amongst them. Special preferences at present enjoyed by certain developing countries in certain developed countries should be regarded as transitional and subject to progressive reduction. They should be eliminated as and when effective international measures guaranteeing at least equivalent advantages to the countries concerned come into operation.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE IX

Developed countries participating in regional economic groupings should do their utmost to ensure that their economic integration does not cause injury to, or otherwise adversely affect, the expansion of their imports from third countries, and in particular from developing countries, either individually or collectively.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE X

Regional economic groupings, integration or other forms of economic co-operation should be promoted among developing countries as a means of expanding their intra-regional and extra-regional trade and encouraging their economic growth and their industrial and agricultural diversification with due regard to the special features of development of the various countries concerned as well as their economic and social systems. It will be necessary to ensure that such co-operation makes an effective contribution to the economic development of these countries, and does not inhibit the economic development of other developing countries outside such groupings.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE XI

International institutions and developed countries should provide an increasing net flow of international financial, technical and economic assistance to support and reinforce, by supplementing the export earnings of developing countries, the efforts made by them to accelerate their economic growth through diversification, industrialization and increase of productivity, on the basis of their national policies, plans and programmes of economic development. Such assistance should not be subject to any political or military conditions. This assistance, whatever its form and from whatever source, including foreign public and private loans and capital should flow to developing countries on terms fully in keeping with their trade and development needs. International financial and monetary policies should be designed to take full account of the trade and development needs of developing countries.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE XII

All countries recognize that a significant portion of resources released in successive stages as a result of the conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control should be allocated to the promotion of economic development in developing countries.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE XIII

The Conference decided to include, as a separate part of the Principles adopted by the Conference, the Principles relating to transit trade of land-locked countries.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE XIV

Complete decolonization, in compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism in all its forms, is a necessary condition for economic development and the exercise of sovereign rights over natural resources.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE XV

The adoption of international policies and measures for the economic development of the developing countries shall take into account the individual characteristics and different stages of development of the developing countries, special attention being paid to the less developed among them, as an effective means of ensuring sustained growth with equitable opportunity for each developing country.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLES

The Conference also recommended the following Special Principles for international trade relations and policies for development:

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE I

Developed countries should co-operate with developing countries in setting targets for the expansion of trade of the latter and in periodically reviewing measures taken for their achievement.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE II

Industrialization of developing countries and modernization of their agricultural production are essential for their economic and social development and for the expansion and diversification of their trade. Developing countries should, accordingly, adopt and implement national plans and programmes, fully mobilize domestic resources and carry out the necessary reforms.

Developed countries should supplement the efforts of developing countries through the supply of know-how, technical and financial assistance and the provision of training facilities; they should also take the necessary measures with a view to expanding imports of processed and manufactured goods from developing countries.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE III

(The Conference took no action on a Principle concerning preferences.)

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE IV

Developing countries have the right to protect their infant industries.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE V

Domestic support policies for primary commodities, practised in developed countries, should be so formulated and applied as not to stimulate uneconomic production in such a way as to deprive developing countries of the opportunity, on a dependable basis and at remunerative prices, of supplying a fair and reasonable proportion of the domestic consumption and the growth of such consumption of these commodities in developed countries.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE VI

Developed countries should take steps to counter-balance the effects of substitution of commodities produced in developing countries. They should co-operate with the developing countries in the search for appropriate solutions and, in particular, provide financial and technical assistance for research aimed at discovering and promoting new uses for products, the markets for which have been reduced in consequence of technical innovations and the use of synthetics.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE VII

Whenever international measures to stabilize prices of primary products in relation to the prices of manufactured goods are inadequate, arrangements should be made on an equitable and universal basis, and without prejudice to the general level of financial aid to developing countries, to correct and compensate for the deterioration in terms of trade and short-term decline in the export earnings of countries exporting primary commodities, with a view to facilitating the implementation of economic development plans and programmes.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE VIII

In the disposal of agricultural surpluses, developed countries should undertake to apply internationally agreed criteria of surplus disposal, so as not to affect adversely the export prospects of developing countries and other countries heavily dependent on the export of a narrow range of primary products, the inter-regional and intra-regional trade and agricultural development of developing countries, or of the development programmes of the countries receiving these surpluses as assistance. Internationally agreed criteria should also govern the disposal of all primary product surpluses and stockpiles. Such surpluses and stockpiles should be disposed of for the promotion of economic development of all developing countries, whether producers or recipients.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE IX

All countries shall refrain from all forms of dumping.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE X

Scientific achievements and technological developments should be made accessible, under favourable conditions, to all developing countries; and their application to the trade and development: needs of those countries should be encouraged by an expansion of bilateral and multilateral programmes of technical assistance.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE XI

All countries should support an expansion of multilateral economic assistance to developing countries, especially within the framework of the United Nations, as well as bilateral assistance.

Economic assistance to developing countries on a multilateral basis should be offered as grants or as loans, at the lowest possible rates of interest with long periods of repayment and generous grace periods, taking into account their over-all repayment capacity, and should be equitably distributed on the basis of the urgency of their development needs.

Economic assistance to developing countries on a bilateral basis should also be offered as grants or as loans, at the lowest possible rates of interest with long periods of repayment and generous grace periods, and should, as the case may be, either be in the form of untied loans or in kind, in particular in the form of capital equipment and technical assistance.

Whenever possible the repayment of such loans and credits should be made in local currency or with the products of the recipient country and, where appropriate, with industrial products resulting from the employment of the capital equipment supplied.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE XII

All countries should co-operate in devising measures to help developing countries to build up maritime and other means of transport for their economic development, to ensure the unhindered use of international transport facilities, the improvement of terms of freight and insurance for the developing countries, and to promote tourism in these countries in order to increase their earnings and reduce their expenditure on invisible trade.

SPECIAL PRINCIPLE XIII

Mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral trade and payments arrangements between developing countries constitute an essential element in the expansion and diversification of international trade.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS

To deal with the problems facing the primary commodity trade of developing countries, the Conference recommended that the provisions outlined below should be considered as means of increasing the export earnings of the developing countries by general measures as well as by specific measures related to individual commodities and that, to this end, practical steps should be taken by Governments concerned to implement, at the earliest possible date, those of the following provisions which are applicable in the light of certain considerations as solutions of the urgent problems of developing countries :

- (a) Provisions for international commodity arrangements, with a basic objective of stimulating a dynamic and steady growth and ensuring reasonable predictability in the real export earnings of the developing

countries so as to provide them with expanding resources for their economic and social development, while taking into account the interests of consumers in importing countries, through remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities, having due regard to their import purchasing power, assured satisfactory access and increased imports and consumption, as well as co-ordination of production and marketing policies.

- (6) Provisions for a programme of measures and actions for the removal of obstacles (tariff, non-tariff and other) and discriminatory practices and for expansion of market opportunities for primary commodity exports and for increases in their consumption and imports in developed countries.

The Conference gave general approval to the establishment of a commission on commodity arrangements and policies within the framework of the continuing institutional machinery which would be established following the Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference also generally formulated terms of reference for the new commission and requested that they be given prompt and favourable consideration by the continuing institutional machinery.

The Conference also recommended active measures to promote market opportunities for primary commodity exports and for increases in consumption and imports in both developed and developing countries. It believed that food aid should become an integral and continuing part of international aid under the United Nations and under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It also recommended special action, both national and international, to deal with cases where natural products exported by developing countries face competition from synthetics and other substitutes. It also recommended, among other things, the study and preparation of a programme of action for the organization of commodity trade.

The Conference noted the heavy dependence of some developing countries on foreign exchange earnings from the export of minerals and fuels, and recommended that the developed countries should effectively reduce and/or eliminate barriers and discrimination against the trade and consumption of these products, particularly internal taxation, with a view to increasing the real income of the developing countries from these exports. It also recommended action to provide the developing coun-

tries producing minerals and fuels with an appreciable increase in the revenues which accrue to them as a result of the export of these natural resources.

TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES

The Conference recognized the urgent need for the diversification and expansion of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, as a means of accelerating their economic development and raising their standards of living. It considered that individual and joint action by both developed and developing countries was necessary to enable the latter to obtain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of their development, in the growth of international trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

The Conference adopted a series of recommendations designed to help in the promotion of industries with an export potential and in the expansion of their export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. These dealt with the following:

- (a) Industrial development, dealing with the creation of a specialized agency for industrial development.
- (b) Industrial branch agreements on partial division of labour.
- (c) The establishment and expansion of industries with an export potential.

The Conference recommended the adoption by participating Governments of certain guide lines in their foreign trade and assistance policies and programmes providing for increased access, in the largest possible measure, to markets for manufactured and semi-manufactured products of interest to developing countries, so as to enable these countries to increase and diversify their exports of these products on a stable and lasting basis. These guide lines also included appropriate provision by developing and developed countries for co-operation between Governments and private groups to build up export production in developing countries.

The Conference noted both the agreement, signified by all developing countries and a great majority of the developed countries, with the principle of assisting the industrial develop-

ment of developing countries, by the extension of preferences in their favour, and the opposition to this principle expressed by some developed countries. The Conference recommended that the United Nations Secretary-General establish a committee of governmental representatives to consider the matter with a view to working out the best method of implementing such preferences on the basis of non-reciprocity from the developing countries, as well as to discuss further the differences of principle involved.

The Conference adopted a recommendation based on the readiness of the centrally planned economies to take action with a view to increasing the import of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries.

Adopted, too, was a recommendation outlining practical measures for the promotion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures among developing countries.

The Conference also adopted a recommendation calling on developed countries to take certain measures, among other things on import promotion and industrial adjustment.

FINANCING FOR EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND IMPROVEMENT OF INVISIBLE TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

On the main issues before the Conference on the financing of development, trade and invisible transactions, a large consensus of agreement was reached, though complete agreement was not always achieved.

The Conference recognized the wide concern expressed regarding the inadequacy of the growth target of 5 per cent per annum set for the United Nations Development Decade. It acknowledged the need for steps to be taken, by both developing and developed countries, to mobilize domestic and international resources for accelerated growth in developing countries at rates even higher than that envisaged for the Development Decade where feasible. The economic situations, policies and plans of individual developing countries should be examined for this purpose with the consent of the country concerned. The Conference also recognized in this connexion that the import capacity of developing countries, resulting from

the combined total of export proceeds, invisible earnings and capital inflow, and taking into account the evolution of prices, should rise sufficiently, and the measures taken by the developing countries themselves should be adequate, so as to enable these higher rates of growth to be achieved; and that all countries, developed and developing, should undertake, individually and in co-operation, such measures as might be necessary to ensure this. It was also recommended that each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income, having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which were net importers of capital. The Conference also adopted a recommendation providing, among other things, that the rate of interest on government loans to the developing countries should not normally exceed 3 per cent.

Also adopted were recommendations concerning terms and conditions of financial and technical co-operation provided by industrialized countries through bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance to developing countries.

The Conference proposed certain measures to deal with the increasing burden of accumulated debt and service payments in developing countries, with the objective of facilitating, whenever warranted and under appropriate conditions, the re-scheduling or consolidation of debts, with appropriate periods of grace and amortization, and reasonable rates of interest. It also approved the possibility of deliveries on credit of industrial equipment reimbursable in goods.

The Conference adopted the following recommendations proposing measures and studies concerning an increase in the volume or an improvement in the terms of financing for developing countries:

(a) Recommendations concerning a United Nations Capital Development Fund and the gradual transformation of the United Nations Special Fund.

(6) The provision of aid for development on a regional basis.

(c) The promotion of the flow of public and private capital both to the public and private sectors in developing countries.

(d) Review of the use and terms of credit, export financing and marketing, and credit insurance.

The Conference recognized, further, that adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries could be disruptive of development. It therefore recommended that, as regards payments difficulties caused by temporary export shortfalls, members of the International Monetary Fund should study certain measures with a view to liberalizing the terms of the compensatory credit system operated by the Fund since February 1963. As regards longer-term problems, the Conference recommended that:

(a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development be invited to study the feasibility of a scheme that would provide supplementary financial resources to developing countries experiencing shortfalls in export proceeds from reasonable expectations. The relevant economic circumstances for consideration would include the adverse effects of significant increases in import prices.

(b) The continuing machinery recommended by the Conference be invited to study and organize further discussion of concepts and proposals for compensatory financing put forward by the delegations of developing countries at the Conference, taking into account the effect of shortfalls in export earnings and adverse movements in the terms of trade.

The Conference also recommended a study of the international monetary issues relating to problems of trade and development with special reference to the objectives and decisions of the Conference. It also approved a recommendation on the participation of nationals of developing countries in the process of policy formulation in international financial and monetary agencies.

A draft text was agreed upon containing a Common Measure of Understanding on shipping questions, and it was recommended that appropriate inter-governmental procedures, including any committee that might be deemed necessary, be established to promote understanding and co-operation in the field of shipping, and to study and report on its economic aspects.

The Conference also recommended measures on insurance, tourism, technical assistance and transfer of technology, taking into account the need to improve the invisible trade of developing countries.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Conference recommended to the United Nations General Assembly that it adopt, at its nineteenth session, the following provisions, among other things:

(a) The present United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be established as an organ of the General Assembly to be convened at intervals of not more than three years and with a membership comprising those States which were members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(6) The principal functions of the Conference would be:

(i) To promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations;

(ii) To formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;

(iii) To make proposals for putting the said principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as might be relevant to this end, having regard to differences in economic systems and stages of development;

(iv) Generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development, and in this regard to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the performance of their Charter responsibilities for co-ordination;

(v) To initiate action in co-operation with the competent United Nations organs for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, with due regard to the adequacy of existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities;

(vi) To be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings; and

(vii) To deal with any other matters within the scope of its competence.

(c) A permanent organ of the Conference, to be known as the Trade and Development Board, should be established as part of the United Nations machinery in the economic field, consisting of 55 members elected by the Conference from among its membership, with full regard for both equitable geographical distribution and the desirability of continuing representation for the principal trading States.

(d) For the effective discharge of its functions, the Board should establish such subsidiary organs as might

be necessary, and in particular three committees—on commodities, manufactures, and invisibles and financing related to trade.

(e) Each State represented at the Conference should have one vote. Subject to provisions to be determined by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session after consideration by it of a report and proposals to be made by a Special Committee to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, decisions of the Conference on matters of substance should be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, and decisions of the Board by simple majority. The task of the Special Committee would be to prepare proposals for procedures, within the continuing machinery, designed to establish a process of conciliation to take place before voting, and to provide an adequate basis for the adoption of recommendations with regard to proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries.

(f) Arrangements should be made for the establishment of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat to service the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.

(g) The Conference should review the further evolution of institutional arrangements with a view to recommending such changes and improvements as might be necessary. To this end, it should study all relevant subjects including matters relating to the establishment of a comprehensive organization based on the entire membership of the United Nations system of organizations to deal with trade and with trade in relation to development.

The Conference also recommended action concerning interim institutional arrangements, and the terms of reference of subsidiary organs of the Trade and Development Board. It elected the 55 member countries to the proposed Board on the understanding that their terms of office would begin after the resolution on institutional arrangements had been approved by the General Assembly.

Taking into account both equitable geographical distribution and the desirability of continuing representation for the principal trading States, the 55 members were elected on the following basis: 22 countries of Africa and Asia, plus Yugoslavia; 18 from market economy countries; nine from Latin American States, including Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; and six from centrally planned economy countries.

The 55 members eventually elected to the Trade and Development Board were:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

The Conference asked the United Nations Secretary-General to appoint a 24-member committee, representing land-locked, transit and other interested States on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to prepare a new draft convention dealing with the transit trade of land-locked countries. The new draft convention was to be submitted for adoption by a conference of plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations in the middle of 1965. (For further details, see pp. 215-17 below.)

The Conference recommended that international organizations set up by the developing countries which were the principal exporters of non-renewable natural products be recognized and encouraged to enable them to defend their interests.

Also adopted was a recommendation concerning expanded utilization of long-term trade agreements.

The Conference also recommended non-discrimination in dealing with governmental trading organizations in foreign trade.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

In addition to the programme of work implied in the recommendations referred to above, the Conference recommended the following:

(1) A study of the feasibility of rates of growth higher than those experienced by most countries individually during the past decade, and even higher than those envisaged for the United Nations Development Decade, and of measures for developing and developed countries to take to achieve them.

(2) An over-all economic and social survey of the depressed areas of the developing world and of special measures to make possible immediate action to secure

a substantial improvement in the living standards of the population of these areas.

(3) A programme of work for the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies, or any equivalent body that might be established within the continuing machinery, for the development of appropriate guide lines and procedures for commodity arrangements and, in respect of commodities to which certain conditions apply for commodity negotiations and export studies.

(4) Further studies in the commodity field regarding promotion and marketing arrangements, and measures to deal with problems of substitution and various types of research aiming at an expansion of market opportunities for exports of primary commodities from developing countries.

(5) Work related to the provision of economic and technical assistance with a view to expanding the export earnings of developing countries from primary commodities, semi-manufactures and finished manufactures.

(6) A study of methods of payment that would assist in promoting trade among developing countries.

(7) The necessary economic and statistical studies of world trade, with special reference to the problems of developing countries.

(8) The transmittal to the proposed continuing United Nations trade machinery of a draft recommendation submitted by Czechoslovakia on measures for expansion of trade between countries having different economic and social systems.

(9) The transmittal to the continuing trade machinery, for further consideration and action, of draft recommendations on the policies and practices of regional economic groupings among developed countries and on the promotion of regional economic groupings among developing countries, submitted by a number of developing countries.

(10) The transmittal to one of the organs to be set up by the Conference for further study of a proposal concerning the use of subsidies for improving the competitive position of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

(11) The elaboration of trade aspects of an economic programme of disarmament. (See pp. 223-25.)

(For further information about various recommendations of the Trade Conference on a number of specific questions, see below pp. 240, 260, 268-70, 270-72 and 275.)

JOINT DECLARATION OF

77 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

At the conclusion of the Conference, 77 developing nations issued a "joint declaration" in which they declared that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development "marks the beginning of a new era in the evolution of

international co-operation in the field of trade and development."

The Declaration added that such co-operation "must serve as a decisive instrument for ending the division of the world into areas of affluence and intolerable poverty." The developing countries were united in their resolve to continue the quest for a redress of the "injustice and neglect of centuries," and they looked to "the entire international community for understanding and support in this endeavour."

The developing countries made it clear that they considered the final recommendations of the Conference as only an "initial step" towards the endorsement of a new trade policy for development. They did not consider the progress made in each of the major fields of economic development adequate or commensurate with their essential requirements. For example, they believed that there had not been an adequate appreciation of the problem of the "trade gap," and that only the "most limited approaches" had been made regarding trade in primary commodities and preferences for exports of manufactures. Similarly, they felt that only preliminary steps had been possible relating to schemes for compensatory financing to meet long-term deterioration in the terms of trade.

Nevertheless, the declaration stated, the developing countries "accepted the results of this Conference in the hope that these results would lay the foundation for more substantial progress in the period ahead. . . [and] in recognition of the need for a co-operative effort in the international field."

The 77 countries which signed the declaration were:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

The texts of the reservations and observations relating to the Conference's recommendations appeared in the Final Act.

Reservations were submitted jointly by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR on the question of institutional arrangements. These countries reaffirmed their support for the speedy establishment of a universal international trade organization, and regretted that the proposal contained in the final draft recommendation on institutional arrangements adopted by a majority in the Conference's Fourth Committee to which they had contributed had been replaced, in the plenary session, by a text considerably weaker in practical content. They had, nevertheless, though aware of the weakness of that recommendation, decided not to oppose it in their desire to see the Conference end in unanimity and agreement.

Reservations and observations on this question, as well as on a wide range of other recommendations of the Conference, were submitted individually by the following 34 countries:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Several of these delegations observed generally in respect of the Final Act that they had signed the document as a record of the proceedings of the Conference and on the understanding that its recommendations were to be interpreted in the light of the views expressed and votes cast by them in the course of the Conference. Many delegations expressed their reservations with regard to particular recommendations of the Conference or specific clauses of those recommendations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Proceedings of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 1964 Vol. I: Final Act and Report. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.11; Vol II: Policy Statements. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.12; Vol. III: Commodity Trade. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.13; Vol. IV: Trade in Manufactures. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.14; Vol. V: Financing and Invisibles. Institutional Arrangements. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.15; Vol. VI: Trade Expansion and

Regional Groupings, Part I. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.16; Vol. VII. Trade Expansion and Regional Groupings, Part II. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.17; Vol. VIII: Miscellaneous Documents and List of Participants. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.18.

(For checklist of documents of Conference and Preparatory Committee, see Annex I of Volume I, pp. 331-62.)

Decisions by Economic and Social Council and General Assembly

CONSIDERATION BY COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered the Final Act and Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964.

During its discussion, the Council agreed that the Conference had been the most important event in the international economic field during the year. It was felt that, although some of the results had fallen short on the needs and expectations of the developing countries, its deliberations had been characterized by a spirit of co-operative endeavour—on the part of developing and industrially advanced countries—to arrive at the widest measure of agreement possible and that this augured well for the future working of the institutional arrangements recommended by the Conference.

It was observed, however, that the difficulty of translating into concrete action original ideas that challenged the prevailing orthodox tenets in the field of international trade had perhaps led to the result that more tangible advances had been made in the field of assistance. Where trade was concerned, in the view of some representatives, the Conference had not so much instituted reforms as paved the way for them; it was regretted that it had not been possible to secure a precise statement of commitments in respect of raw materials and minerals and in respect of preferences for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

At the same time, the opinion was expressed that the unity and co-ordination displayed by the developing countries at the Conference, besides being a fact of immense significance for the future course of international economic

relations, had contributed very largely to the achievements of the Conference and to the adoption of recommendations that would not otherwise have been adopted.

RESOLUTION ON FINAL ACT
AND REPORT OF CONFERENCE

On 24 July, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1011 (XXXVII)) by which it took note with satisfaction of the Final Act and the Report of the Conference and transmitted them to the General Assembly for further action. The Council also suggested that, in accordance with the Final Act, Governments should consider taking further action on the recommendations of the Conference in the varying fields of their national and international programmes, and resolved to take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference so far as they related to the Council's work.

ROLE OF REGIONAL
ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The work accomplished by the regional economic commissions and their secretariats in preparation for, and during, the Conference was unanimously praised by the Council as a major contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the field of development. Studies undertaken by the regional secretariats and the preparatory meetings convened by the Commissions had been of great assistance to all developing countries and had played a part in the co-operation achieved among developing countries at the Conference. In this connexion, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1000 (XXXVII)) in which it expressed appreciation of the substantial assistance provided

by the regional economic commissions in the preparations for the Conference and noted the recommendations of the Conference concerning the establishment of close links between the Trade and Development Board and the regional economic commissions. The resolutions also expressed the hope that the commissions would, at the appropriate time, make a detailed study of the recommendations of the Conference within the field of their competence and would continue their activities with a view to the implementation of those recommendations in the field of trade and development.

STUDY OF REINSURANCE PROBLEM

During the discussion by the Council of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Council examined a proposal on freedom of reinsurance submitted to it by the Commission and the background material with regard to the question set forth in a note by the Secretary-General.

In this connexion, the Council had before it the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on insurance and reinsurance. In view of the fact that the recommendation of the Trade Conference had been adopted after the action taken by ECE in that regard, several representatives expressed the opinion that it would be useful for the Commission to continue its study of the problem in the light of the recommendation of the Conference. This view was shared both by delegations which felt that the two texts were not absolutely compatible and by those which were of the opinion that even if the recommendations did not deal with the same aspects of the subject, a further study of the matter by ECE would be useful.

The Council accordingly adopted a resolution (1018(XXXVII)) by which it requested ECE to study further the problem of reinsurance in the light of the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the same matter. The Council made it clear that in adopting the resolution it did not intend to take any position on the draft resolution on reinsurance submitted to it by ECE or to express either approval or disapproval of the recommendation of the Trade Conference on insurance and reinsurance.

ACTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In view of the circumstances prevailing during the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, the Final Act and Report of the Trade Conference were not considered in detail by the Assembly. However, on 30 December 1964, the Assembly did adopt, without objection, a resolution (1995(XIX)) embodying the recommendations of the Conference for the establishment, within the United Nations framework, of machinery to promote concrete action, national and international, in the field of trade and of trade as related to development. Details of the conciliation procedures recommended by the Trade Conference were worked out by a Special Committee appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations which met at United Nations Headquarters from 28 September to 23 October 1964.

By the Assembly's resolution, it was thus decided to establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent organ of the General Assembly, to be convened at intervals of not more than three years. Members of the Conference would be those States which were members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A permanent organ of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board., consisting of 55 members elected by the Conference from among its membership, was to perform the functions of the Conference in the inter-sessional periods, and would normally meet twice a year. It would keep under review and take appropriate action for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference and to ensure the continuity of its work.

The General Assembly also provided for the immediate establishment of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat to service the Conference and its subsidiary bodies. The secretariat would be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. (The General Assembly was subsequently informed of the appointment of Raúl Prebisch, of Argentina, as Secretary-General of the Conference, and

it confirmed the appointment without objection on 8 February 1965.)

The further evolution of institutional arrangements in the field of trade was to be kept under review. To this end, the Conference was to study all relevant subjects, including matters

related to the establishment of a comprehensive organ based on the entire membership of the United Nations system of organizations to deal with trade in relation to development. (For full details, see text of resolution 1995 (XIX), pp. 210-15 below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON FINAL ACT AND REPORT OF CONFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1320-1323, 1330, 1331.

Precedings of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March—16 June 1964. Vol. I. Final Act and Report. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.11. (For checklist of documents of Conference and Preparatory Committee, see Annex I of Volume I, pp. 331-62.)

E/3856. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements: 1964 review of international commodity problems.

E/3932. Note by Secretary-General transmitting Final Act of Conference.

E/3988. Statement by Secretary-General on 16 July 1964, meeting 1320.

E/3989. Statement by Secretary-General of Conference on Trade and Development on 16 July 1964, meeting 1320.

E/L.1056. Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal, Yugoslavia, with support of following countries (additional members of Council's sessional committees): Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, United Arab Republic, and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution.

E/L.1056/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, with support of following countries (additional members of Council's sessional committees): Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1011 (XXXVII), as proposed by 26 powers, E/L.1056/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1964, meeting 1331.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Final Act and the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Recognizing the importance of the economic development of the developing countries for the expansion of the world economy and the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Realizing that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in a large measure on a dynamic growth of the trade of the developing countries particularly and of international trade as a whole, "Believing that adequate international machinery in the field of trade and development is essential for the accelerated growth of the developing countries and the expansion of the world economy,

"Convinced that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development marks the beginning of a new era in the evolution of international co-operation in the field of trade and development,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Final Act and of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"2. Expresses the belief that the Conference is an important step towards a new and dynamic international trade and development policy;

"3. Notes the determination expressed in the Final Act by States participating in the Conference to do their utmost to lay the foundations for a better world economic order; and suggests that Governments, in accordance with the Final Act, consider taking further action on the recommendations of the Conference in the various fields of their national and international programmes;

"4. Resolves to take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference so far as they relate to the work of the Council;

"5. Invites the specialized agencies to take into account the recommendations of the Conference in preparing their work programmes;

"6. Transmits the Final Act and the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for further action."

ROLE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1315-1319, 1323, 1342, 1346, 1348.

E/3857/Rev.2. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America, 18 May 1963-14 February 1964.

E/3864/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa, 3 March 1963-2 March 1964.

E/3876/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 19 March 1963-17 March 1964.

E/3887. Annual report of Economic Commission for Europe, 5 May 1963-30 April 1964.

E/3937. Report of meeting of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions.

E/L.1053 and Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1000(XXXVII), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1053/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 20 July 1964, meeting 1323.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the important achievements of the regional economic commissions in developing co-operation among the countries of their respective regions,

"Welcoming the co-operation among the regional economic commissions and the role played by their secretariats to this end,

"Hoping that the regional economic commissions will grow in strength and effectiveness in response to the needs of their regions, particularly in the fields of trade, resources development and industrialization,

"Appreciating the substantial assistance given by the regional economic commissions and their secretariats in the preparations for the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and during the course of the Conference,

"Noting the recommendations of the Conference concerning the establishment of close links between the Trade and Development Board and the regional economic commissions,

"Expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will, at the appropriate time, make a detailed study of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the field of their competence and will continue their activities with a view to the implementation of these recommendations in the field of trade and development."

E/3937/Add.1. Report of meeting of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions, 11-15 January, 1965.

STUDY OF REINSURANCE PROBLEM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meeting 345.

Plenary Meeting 1342.

E/3887, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

E/3929. Annual report of ECE: reinsurance problems. Note by Secretary-General.

Final Act of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Annex A.IV.23. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

E/AC.6/L.297. Algeria, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Argentina and orally revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 29 July 1964, meeting 265.

E/3958. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1018(XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3958, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 August 1964, meeting 1342.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe concerning reinsurance,

"Taking note of the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Taking into account its resolution 1000(XXXVII) of 20 July 1964, which expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will, at the appropriate time, make a detailed study of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the field of their competence and will continue their activities with a view to the implementation of these recommendations in the field of trade and development,

"Requests the Economic Commission for Europe to study further the problem of reinsurance in the light of the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the same matter."

ACTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1314.

A/5749 and Corr.1. Proposals designed to establish a process of conciliation within United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Report of Special Committee.

A/5774 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5829, A/5837. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations in Final Act relating to institutional machinery. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5838. Communication from Director-General of International Labour Office.

A/C.5/1022. Budget estimates for 1965. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/L.449 and Corr.1. Draft resolution submitted by President of Assembly.

RESOLUTION 1995(XIX), as submitted by Assembly President, A/L.449, adopted by Assembly on 30 December 1964, meeting 1314.

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced that sustained efforts are necessary to raise the standards of living in all countries and to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries,

"Considering that international trade is an important instrument for economic development,

"Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has provided a unique opportunity to make a comprehensive review of the problems of trade and of trade in relation to economic

development, particularly those problems affecting the developing countries,

"Convinced that adequate and effectively functioning organizational arrangements are essential if the full contribution of international trade to the accelerated economic growth of the developing countries is to be successfully realized through the formulation and implementation of the necessary policies,

"Taking into account that the operation of existing international institutions was examined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which recognized both their contributions and their limitations in dealing with all the problems of trade and related problems of development,

"Believing that all States participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make the most effective use of institutions and arrangements to which they are or may become parties,

"Convinced that, at the same time, there should be a further review of both the present and the proposed institutional arrangements, in the light of the experience of their work and activities,

"Taking note of the widespread desire among developing countries for a comprehensive trade organization,

"Recognizing that further institutional arrangements are necessary in order to continue the work initiated by the Conference and to implement its recommendations and conclusions,

I

"Establishes the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below;

II

"1. The members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (hereinafter referred to as the Conference) shall be those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"2. The Conference shall be convened at intervals of not more than three years. The General Assembly shall determine the date and location of the sessions of the Conference, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference or of the Trade and Development Board, established under paragraph 4 below.

"3. The principal functions of the Conference shall be:

"(a) To promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations;

"(b) To formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;

"(c) To make proposals for putting the said principles and policies into effect and to take such other

steps within its competence as may be relevant to this end, having regard to differences in economic systems and stages of development;

"(d) Generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development, and in this regard to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the performance of their responsibilities for co-ordination under the Charter of the United Nations;

"(e) To initiate action, where appropriate, in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, with due regard to the adequacy of existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities;

"(f) To be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings in pursuance of Article 1 of the Charter;

"(g) To deal with any other matters within the scope of its competence.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composition

"4. A permanent organ of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), shall be established as part of the United Nations machinery in the economic field.

"5. The Board shall consist of fifty-five members elected by the Conference from among its membership. In electing the members of the Board, the Conference shall have full regard for both equitable geographical distribution and the desirability of continuing representation for the principal trading States, and shall accordingly observe the following distribution of seats:

"(a) Twenty-two from the States listed in Part A of the annex to the present resolution;

"(b) Eighteen from the States listed in part B of the annex;

"(c) Nine from the States listed in part C of the annex;

"(d) Six from the States listed in part D of the annex.

"6. The lists of States contained in the annex shall be reviewed periodically by the Conference in the light of changes in membership of the Conference and other factors.

"7. The members of the Board shall be elected at each regular session of the Conference. They shall hold office until the election of their successors.

"8. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

"9. Each member of the Board shall have one representative with such alternates and advisers as may be required.

"10. The Board shall invite any member of the Conference to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

"11. The Board may make arrangements for representatives of the inter-governmental bodies referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 below to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the subsidiary bodies and working groups established by it. Such participation may also be offered to non-governmental organizations concerned with matters of trade and of trade as related to development.

"12. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

"13. The Board shall meet as required in accordance with its rules. It shall normally meet twice in any particular year.

Functions

"14. When the Conference is not in session, the Board shall carry out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference.

"15. In particular, the Board shall keep under review and take appropriate action within its competence for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference and to ensure the continuity of its work.

"16. The Board may make or initiate studies and reports in the field of trade and related problems of development.

"17. The Board may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare such reports, studies or other documents as it may deem appropriate.

"18. The Board shall, as required, make arrangements to obtain reports from and establish links with inter-governmental bodies whose activities are relevant to its functions. In order to avoid duplication it shall avail itself, whenever possible, of the relevant reports made to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

"19. The Board shall establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and it may establish such links with other relevant regional inter-governmental bodies.

"20. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

"21. The Board shall serve as a preparatory committee for future sessions of the Conference. To that end, it shall initiate the preparation of documents, including a provisional agenda, for consideration by the Conference, as well as make recommendations as to the appropriate date and place for its convening.

"22. The Board shall report to the Conference and it shall also report annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Council may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the reports as it may deem necessary.

"23. The Board shall establish such subsidiary organs as may be necessary to the effective discharge of its functions. It shall establish, in particular, the following committees:

"(a) A committee on commodities which, *inter alia*, will carry out the functions which are now performed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. In this connexion, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee shall be maintained as an advisory body of the Board;

"(b) A committee on manufactures;

"(c) A committee on invisibles and financing related to trade. The Board shall give special consideration to the appropriate institutional means for dealing with problems of shipping, and shall take into account the recommendations contained in annexes A.IV.21 and A.IV.22 of the Final Act of the Conference.

"The terms of reference of the latter two subsidiary bodies and any other subsidiary organs established by the Board shall be adopted after consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and shall take fully into account the desirability of avoiding duplication and overlapping of responsibilities. In determining the size of the subsidiary organs and in electing their members, the Board shall take fully into account the desirability of including in the membership of these bodies member States with a special interest in the subject-matter to be dealt with by them. It may include any State member of the Conference, whether or not that State is represented on the Board. The Board will determine the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its subsidiary organs.

VOTING

"24. Each State represented at the Conference shall have one vote. Decisions of the Conference on matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting. Decisions of the Conference on matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting.

PROCEDURES

"25. The procedures set forth in the present paragraph are designed to provide a process of conciliation to take place before voting and to provide an adequate basis for the adoption of recommendations with regard to proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries.

(a) Levels of conciliation

"The process of conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may take place under the conditions stated with regard to proposals which are before the Conference, the Board or Committees of the Board. In the case of Committees of the Board, the process of conciliation shall apply only to those matters, if any, with respect to which a Committee has been authorized to submit, without further approval, recommendations for action.

(b). Request for conciliation

"A request for conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may be made:

"(i) In the case of proposals before the Conference, by at least ten members of the Conference;

"(ii) In the case of proposals before the Board, by at least five members of the Conference, whether or not they are members of the Board;

"(iii) In the case of proposals before Committees of the Board, by three members of the Committee.

"The request for conciliation under the present paragraph shall be submitted, as appropriate, to the President of the Conference or to the Chairman of the Board. In the case of a request relating to a proposal before a Committee of the Board, the Chairman of the Committee concerned shall submit the request to the Chairman of the Board.

(c) Initiation of conciliation by the President or Chairman

"The process of conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may also be initiated whenever the President of the Conference, the Chairman of the Board or the Chairman of the Committee concerned is satisfied that the required number of countries as specified in sub-paragraph (b) above are in favour of such conciliation. In cases where the process of conciliation is initiated at the level of a Committee, the Chairman of the Committee concerned shall refer the matter to the Chairman of the Board for action to be taken in accordance with sub-paragraph (f) below.

(d) Time for request or initiation of conciliation

"The request for conciliation (or the initiation of conciliation by the President or the Chairman, as the case may be) may be made only after the debate on the proposal has been concluded within the organ concerned and prior to the vote on that proposal. For the purposes of this provision, the Chairman of the organ concerned shall, at the conclusion of the debate on any proposal, afford an appropriate interval for the submission of requests for conciliation before proceeding to the vote on the proposal in question. In the event that conciliation is requested or initiated, voting on the proposal in question shall be suspended and the procedures provided for below shall be followed.

(e) Subjects in regard to which conciliation is appropriate or excluded

"The institution of the process of conciliation shall be automatic under the conditions stated in sub-paragraphs (6) and (c) above. The categories in (i) and (ii) below shall serve as guidelines:

"(i) Appropriate for conciliation shall be proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries in the following fields:

"Economic plans or programmes or economic or social readjustments;

"Trade, monetary or tariff policies, or balance of payments;

"Policies of: economic assistance or transfer of resources;

"Levels of employment, income, revenue or investment;

"Rights or obligations under international agreements or treaties.

"(ii) Proposals in the following fields shall not require conciliation:

"Any procedural matter;

"Any proposal for study or investigation, including

such proposals related to the preparation of legal instruments in the field of trade;

"Establishment of subsidiary bodies of the Board within the scope of its competence;

"Recommendations and declarations of a general character not calling for any specific action;

"Proposals involving action proposed in pursuance of recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the Conference.

(f) Nomination of a conciliation committee

"When a request for conciliation is made or initiated, the presiding officer of the organ concerned shall immediately inform the organ. The President of the Conference or the Chairman of the Board shall, as soon as possible, after consultation with the members of the organs concerned, nominate the members of a conciliation committee and submit the nominations for the approval of the Conference or the Board, as appropriate.

(g) Size and composition of the conciliation committee

"The conciliation committee shall, as a rule, be small in size. Its members shall include countries especially interested in the matter with respect to which such conciliation was initiated and shall be selected on an equitable geographical basis.

(h) Procedure within the conciliation committee and submission of its report

"The conciliation committee shall begin its work as soon as possible and it shall endeavour to reach agreement during the same session of the Conference or the Board. No vote shall take place in the conciliation committee. In the event that the conciliation committee is unable to conclude its work or fails to reach agreement at the same session of the Conference or the Board, it shall report to the next session of the Board or to the next session of the Conference, whichever meets earlier. However, the Conference may instruct the conciliation committee appointed by it to submit its report to the following session of the Conference in the event that the committee shall not have concluded its work or shall have failed to reach agreement during the same session of the Conference,

(i) Extension of the mandate of the conciliation committee

"A proposal to continue a conciliation committee beyond the session at which it is required to report shall be decided by a simple majority.

(j) Report of the conciliation committee

"The report of the conciliation committee shall indicate whether or not the committee was able to reach an agreement and whether or not the committee recommends a further period of conciliation. The report of the committee shall be made available to the members of the Conference.

(k) Action on the report of the conciliation committee

"The report of the conciliation committee shall have priority on the agenda of the organ to which it is submitted. If the organ adopts a resolution on the proposal which was the subject of the report of the conciliation committee, that resolution shall refer explicitly to the report of the conciliation committee and to the conclusion reached by the conciliation committee in the following form, as appropriate:

"Noting the report of the Conciliation Committee appointed on (date) (document number),

"Noting also that the Conciliation Committee [was able to reach an agreement] [recommends a further period of conciliation] [was unable to reach agreement],'

(1) Reports of the Board and the Conference

"The reports of the Board to the Conference and to the General Assembly and the reports of the Conference to the Assembly shall include, inter alia:

"(i) The texts of all recommendations, resolutions and declarations adopted by the Board or the Conference during the period covered by the report;

"(ii) In respect of recommendations and resolutions which are adopted after a process of conciliation, there shall also be included a record of the voting on each recommendation or resolution, together with the texts of the reports of the conciliation committees concerned. In the report, the record of voting and the texts of the reports shall normally follow the resolutions to which they pertain.

(m) Good offices of the Secretary-General of the Conference

"The good offices of the Secretary-General of the Conference shall be utilized as fully as practicable in connexion with the process of conciliation.

(n) Proposals involving changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution

"A process of conciliation shall also be applied under the terms and conditions laid down above in regard to any proposal for a recommendation to the General Assembly which would involve changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution. Any question as to whether a particular provision shall be considered fundamental for the purposes of the present sub-paragraph shall be determined by a simple majority of the Conference or the Board.

SECRETARIAT

"26. Arrangements shall be made, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter, for the immediate establishment of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat for the proper servicing of the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.

"27. The secretariat shall be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly.

"28. Adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Conference and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and other appropriate units of the United Nations Secretariat as well as with the secretariats of the specialized agencies.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

"29. The expenses of the Conference, its subsidiary bodies and secretariat shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses. In accordance with the practice followed by the United

Nations in similar cases, arrangements shall be made for assessments on States not members of the United Nations which participate in the Conference.

FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

"30. The Conference will review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of institutional arrangements with a view to recommending such changes and improvements as might be necessary.

"31. To this end it will study all relevant subjects, including matters relating to the establishment of a comprehensive organization based on the entire membership of the United Nations system of organizations to deal with trade and with trade in relation to development.

"32. The General Assembly expresses its intention to seek advice from the Conference before making changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution."

ANNEX

A. List of States indicated in paragraph 5(a)

Afghanistan	Madagascar
Algeria	Malaysia
Burma	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cambodia	Mongolia
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Nepal
Ceylon	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
China	Pakistan
Congo (Brazzaville)	Philippines
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Rwanda
Dahomey	Saudi Arabia.
Ethiopia	Senegal
Gabon	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Somalia
Guinea	South Africa
India	Sudan
Indonesia	Syria
Iran	Thailand
Iraq	Togo
Israel	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	Uganda
Jordan	United Arab Republic
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Republic of Korea	Upper Volta
Kuwait	Republic of Viet-Nam
Laos	Western Samoa
Lebanon	Yemen
Liberia	Yugoslavia
Libya	

B. List of States indicated in paragraph 5(b)

Australia	Finland
Austria	France
Belgium	Greece
Canada	Holy See
Cyprus	Iceland
Denmark	Ireland
Federal Republic of Germany	Italy
	Japan

Liechtenstein	Spain
Luxembourg	Sweden
Monaco	Switzerland
Netherlands	Turkey
New Zealand	United Kingdom of Great
Norway	Britain and Northern
Portugal	Ireland
San Marino	United States of America

C. List of States indicated in paragraph 5(c)

Argentina	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Jamaica
Chile	Mexico
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela

D. List of States indicated in paragraph 5(d)

Albania	Czechoslovakia
Bulgaria	Hungary
Byelorussian Soviet	Poland
Socialist Republic	Romania

Ukrainian Soviet	Union of Soviet Socialist
Socialist Republic	Republics

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A/5852. Letter of 21 December 1964 from United Kingdom.

A/5870/Rev.I. Letter of 2 February 1965 from USSR.

A/5886. Letter of 25 January 1965 from United Kingdom.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON TRANSIT TRADE OF LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

On 11 June 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964, approved a set of eight principles on the transit trade of land-locked countries, together with an interpretative note. The decision to this effect was taken on the basis of a report submitted by the Conference's Fifth Committee (Expansion of international trade, and regional groupings) which had set up a special sub-committee to make recommendations "for the formulation of an adequate and effective international convention or other means to ensure freedom of the transit of the trade of land-locked countries."

Documentation before the Sub-Committee included a note by Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal transmitting: (a) a resolution on the transit trade of land-locked countries, which had been unanimously adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its 1964 session; and (b) a draft convention on transit trade originally submitted by Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal and later co-sponsored by Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Tunisia, Rwanda, Uganda and Upper Volta. Other material before the Sub-Committee in-

cluded the text of the 1921 Barcelona Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit; a set of principles enunciated by the Preliminary Conference of Land-Locked States held in Geneva from 10 to 14 February 1958; and the text of the provisions relating to free access to the sea of land-locked countries appearing in the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and in the 1958 Convention on the High Seas.

A preamble to the eight principles approved by the Conference stated that, for the promotion of the economic development of land-locked States, "it is essential to provide facilities to enable them to overcome the effects of their land-locked position on their trade."

Principle I dealt with the recognition of the right of land-locked countries to free access to the sea as an essential principle for the expansion of international trade and economic development. By Principle II, the vessels flying the flag of land-locked countries in territorial and on internal waters of a transit State would be accorded treatment identical to that enjoyed by vessels of coastal States other than the territorial State.

By Principle III, coastal States would accord

to ships flying the flag of a State having no sea coast, by common agreement with the latter and in conformity with international conventions, treatment equal to that accorded to their own ships or the ships of other States as regards access to sea ports and the use of such ports.

Principle IV related to the grant, on the basis of reciprocity, of free and unrestricted transit to land-locked countries with a view to their free access to regional and international trade, the exemption from customs duty of goods in transit, and the prohibition of special taxes and charges on means of transport or transit higher than those levied for the use of means of transport of the transit State.

By Principle V, the State of transit would have the right to take all indispensable measures to ensure that the exercise of the right of free and unrestricted transit would not infringe upon its legitimate interests.

Principle VI would encourage the conclusion of regional and other international agreements for the solution of the particular problems of the trade and development of land-locked countries in the different geographical areas.

Principle VII would exclude from the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause the facilities and special rights accorded to land-locked countries because of their special geographical position.

Principle VIII dealt with the relationship between the principles governing the right of free access to the sea of land-locked countries and existing agreements or agreements to be concluded in the future on the subject.

The Interpretative Note stated that the eight Principles were interrelated and each Principle should be construed in the context of the other Principles.

On the proposal of the Sub-Committee as approved by its parent (Fifth) Committee, the Conference also adopted a resolution by which it recommended that: (1) the United Nations Secretary-General be requested to appoint a committee of 24 members representing land-locked, transit and other interested States as governmental experts and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution to be convened during 1964; and that (2) the committee be asked to prepare a new draft convention, using as a basic text the draft convention drawn up

by the Afro-Asian land-locked countries, and to submit it to a conference of plenipotentiaries, to be convened by the United Nations in the middle of 1965, for consideration and adoption.

In accordance with this recommendation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations designated the following States as members of the Committee on the Preparation of a Draft Convention relating to Transit Trade and Land-Locked Countries:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay, Senegal, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

The Committee met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 26 October to 20 November 1964 and drew up a 25-article draft Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked States.

In statements made during the general debate which preceded an article-by-article examination of the draft convention, representatives recalled efforts made on the international level to improve the position of land-locked countries with respect to access to the sea, from the Barcelona Convention of 1921 through the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, culminating in the adoption of general principles by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as well as various bilateral arrangements. The task before the Committee was, in accordance with the Trade Conference's resolution, to elaborate a general convention to ensure the international acceptance of the basic arrangements which had been evolved over the past four decades to assist land-locked countries.

The discussion of the articles centred for the most part on the following subjects: definition of "traffic in transit"; principles of international law relating to rights of land-locked States; freedom of transit; customs duties and special transit dues; means of transport and tariffs; documentation and methods in regard to customs, transport, and other administrative procedures relating to traffic in transit; free storage of goods; extension of the: scope of the convention; provision of a free zone for transit goods; and the question of reciprocity. Because of divergent views expressed by members of

the Committee on a number of substantive points, some articles were adopted in the form of alternatives; observations were made by members reserving their positions in respect of specific provisions of other articles. The report of the Committee, for submission to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, included, in addition to the 25-article draft convention prepared by the Committee, a brief summary of the

discussion on each article, the observations or reservations made by members to the draft and all other relevant documents.

At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on 10 February 1965, approved, without objection, the convening of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at United Nations Headquarters. The date for this was set for June 1965.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1328.

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CHAPTER II

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

World economic conditions and trends were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session. Discussion also touched on such matters as economic planning and projections, international trade, payments questions

and various aspects of the economic development of developing countries.

A summary of the World Economic Survey, 1963 and of the Council's discussions on the world economic situation follows.

REVIEW OF TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

The Council's review of world economic trends and conditions was based on the World Economic Survey, 1963 and on the regional surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa.

The World Economic Survey, 1963 was issued in two separate parts. The first part, entitled "Trade and Development Trends: Needs and Policies," contained a series of studies prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964 (see pp. 195-215). The second part analyzed recent developments in the world economy.

The first part of the Survey pointed out that, although world trade had on the whole been

quite buoyant in recent years; the expansion of exports from the developing countries by contrast was small; it listed factors affecting supply and demand of internationally traded products which had given rise to the unfavourable experience of the developing countries. In reviewing the trends in over-all economic growth, the Survey noted that in the 1950's the gross domestic product increased at a somewhat higher rate in the developing countries than in the developed market economies. However, because of more rapid growth of population during the same period, the developing countries recorded a slower expansion in per caput gross domestic product.

On the basis of the technical relationships

prevailing in the 1950's between major economic variables (including such matters as gross national product, investment in capital goods, and imports) the Survey examined the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth. It noted that, if the past relationships remained unchanged, the attainment of the United Nations Development Decade target could generate a large imbalance in the external accounts of the developing countries. (The Development Decade target referred to calls, among other things, for the achievement of a minimum annual rate of economic growth of 5 per cent in the developing countries.) It was stressed, however, that an imbalance in external accounts could be avoided with the adoption of appropriate national and international policies. A brief assessment was given of those policies which could help to lessen the difficulties arising for economic development out of the interrelations existing between the domestic and international economies.

The Survey devoted particular attention to primary commodities which dominated the export trade of the developing countries. It examined the conditions of access for primary commodities to markets in the industrial countries as determined by commercial policies pursued by those countries. It was emphasized that the costs involved in the needed liberalization of such commercial policies should be of only a transitional nature, and that in the longer run the liberalizing countries also stood to gain from the improvements in global allocation of resources that would ensue.

The Survey also examined the dimensions of instability in primary commodity markets and reviewed the measures that had been adopted for stabilizing them. In this connexion, special attention was devoted to reviewing the working of international commodity agreements.

While at present the export trade of the developing countries was dominated by primary commodities, the Survey noted that, from a long-term viewpoint, the development of an export trade in manufactured goods must increasingly become the main dynamic element in expanding the export earnings of those countries. However, the attainment of such a goal was hampered by trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff) erected in the developed countries.

The nature of these barriers and their adverse effects on the exports of manufactures from the developing countries were examined, and an assessment was provided of various proposals for tariff reductions and for according preferential treatment to imports of manufactures from the developing countries.

The Survey also dealt with the problems and policies involved in the financing of an expansion of international trade. The flow of external capital and official donations received by the developing countries in the past decade was analyzed, and it was stressed that not only was there need for an increased international flow of such funds, but, to be most effective, external assistance and private capital should be provided in the form most suited to the needs of the developing countries and on terms consistent with their financial capacity and ability to transfer debt service payments abroad. The related subject of international compensatory financing to offset the effects of changes in the terms of trade of the developing countries also received attention.

In analyzing recent developments in the world economy, the second part of the Survey noted that world economic growth had continued at a fairly vigorous pace in 1963 and the early months of 1964. The expansion in production between 1962 and 1963 was probably more widespread among countries and more uniform among the major regions than in previous years. The rates of growth represented a slight acceleration over the 1961-1962 rates in the industrial market economy countries, a continuation of the previous rate in the primary exporting countries, and a slight slowing down in the centrally planned economies. In general, the principal component of the recent increase in production was manufacturing output; by contrast, primary production tended to lag.

The poor crops in many countries, along with other factors such as widespread rise in incomes, according to the Survey, led to a continued expansion in international trade. A particularly noteworthy development in 1963 was the rise in primary commodity prices, which had a favourable impact on the export trade of the developing countries.

The Survey pointed out, however, that, while

1963 saw a distinct improvement in the balance between demand and capacity in the case of primary products at the international level, there was little tendency for other sources of imbalance to be lessened. In fact, the inflationary pressures that had begun to be mounted in some countries tended to increase. The spread of inflationary forces was evident not only in some industrial countries but also in several developing countries. In the centrally planned economies, structural imbalances had given rise to some problems, such as surpluses of some consumer items and shortages of others; but a number of significant steps were taken towards adapting methods of planning and management to the more intricate requirements implicit in economic diversification and growth.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In a statement to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General said that, although economic progress in most areas of the world was fairly vigorous in the past year, familiar weaknesses continued to persist in all regions. He drew attention to the existence of unemployment in North America, price instability in western Europe, problems of flexibility in economic management in the centrally planned economies and inadequate export earnings in the developing countries. Although the gap between rich and poor remained the primary problem, he said, the past year had witnessed a political change, namely, a greater awareness of the need for more organized international co-operation to achieve progress towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The Secretary-General noted significant initiatives to that effect which had been taken in the past year, particularly the study of international liquidity by the International Monetary Fund, the current round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

During the discussion in the Council, the representatives of India, Iraq, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States welcomed the general improvement in the world economy in 1963, and particularly the fact that the developing countries had shared in the im-

provement. Not only did the gross domestic product of those countries record a significant increase, but the reversal in the downward drift of commodity prices had resulted in some improvement in the terms of trade of primary exporters, with a consequent improvement in the purchasing power of their exports.

Several Council members noted, however, that, notwithstanding these recent improvements, a number of problems remained acute. They shared the Secretary-General's concern over the gap between the rich and poor countries and generally agreed that, while some progress had been made in industrial production in the developing countries, there was still a long way to go before the main objective was reached.

Iran and the United Kingdom pointed out the difficulties created by lagging output of agriculture, particularly when combined with a rapid population increase. Iran stressed the need to take steps to establish and maintain a balance between the production and consumption of foodstuffs.

The representative of Senegal stated that during the past four years export earnings of the developing countries had increased much more slowly than those of other regions in the world. Since the Second World War, the developing countries had seldom been in a position to earn sufficient foreign exchange from their exports to finance their imports and accelerate their industrialization and development. A similar view was expressed by Iran, which stated that the recent increase in the purchasing power of the exports of the developing countries had been too small to offset the losses which these countries had suffered since 1950. Argentina expressed concern that the share of the developing countries in world trade had been falling.

The USSR maintained that, although commodity prices had risen recently, there was no ground for asserting that the trend would last. Both Czechoslovakia and the USSR considered that the optimistic assessments of the World Economic Survey were not justified. The main explanation for the economic growth of the industrialized market economy countries was the increased trade among them, the USSR said, adding that the rise in world prices had

benefited the developed countries which exported raw materials, but not the under-developed countries exporting such products. The USSR representative also maintained that the part of the Survey dealing with recent

developments in the USSR and other centrally planned economies was inaccurate.

No specific resolution on the general world economic situation was adopted by the Council.

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E/3965. Report of Economic Committee.

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A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I, Section II.

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

At its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the Economic and Social Council discussed a report on Planning for Economic Development, prepared by a group of experts.

These experts had been appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the terms of a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961¹ to assist him in conducting a study of the experience and the techniques in use in planning for economic development by different countries. The report before the Council observed that the preparation of a plan for development was to be regarded as the first of a series of connected measures designed to solve deep-rooted social problems through rapid and sustained economic growth. A development plan should provide for economic instruments of policy and for the administrative and technical apparatus through which its main objectives were to be attained. Continuity in planning was also required as the realization of development objectives was spread over a long period.

The report contained a review of methods of plan formulation, implementation and organization, as well as an analysis of the interrelation between national plans and international poli-

cies. It pointed out that a large fund of planning experience had now been accumulated, upon which the developing countries could, draw. The report also emphasized the importance of the systematic and critical appraisal of programmes and of the reassessment of plan targets in the light of changing circumstances and possibilities.

While the main burden of development necessarily rested with countries which—it was pointed out—were under compulsion to raise levels of living for their people and to develop their resources and skills with the greatest possible speed, enlightened policies and measures at the international level were equally necessary if national development plans were to succeed. The report drew attention both to the critical nature of foreign exchange supplies, which were essential for assuring economic and industrial growth, and to the formidable problems faced by many developing countries in expanding foreign trade and augmenting their capacity to earn foreign exchange.

The Economic and Social Council also ex-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36, text of resolution 1708(XVI).

amined a study entitled *Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models*. This was a paper prepared for the meeting of a group of experts appointed in accordance with a Council resolution of 3 August 1960² to assist in evaluating techniques of long-term projections, together with the foreword and table of contents of the entire report. In the foreword, it was noted that economic projections were important aids to policy formulation. The purpose of the report as a whole was to develop a framework for projections of world production and world trade to aid countries in formulating development plans. Part II of the report set forth techniques for projecting the trade needs of the developing countries in the framework of an acceleration in the pace of their economic development. As a first step, a simple aggregative model was discussed, which described the relationship between an over-all growth target on the one hand and investment, imports and foreign saving requirements on the other hand. The scope of national and international policy measures needed in order to make targets and requirements mutually consistent was illustrated by a set of hypothetical projections for the years 1970 and 1975 on the basis of observed historical relationships and trends. By emphasizing the need for further improvement in the techniques at the sector and country levels, the report also attempted to give a broad outline of the next stage of the work in the field of economic projections.

COUNCIL DEBATES AND DECISIONS

The usefulness of the report on Planning for Economic Development was noted by several Council members during the course of discussion. Czechoslovakia thought it noteworthy that the report described the results achieved and the opinions expressed by various countries with different economic and social systems, and made relevant data available to the developing countries. The USSR endorsed the conclusion that development plans might provide a basis for the establishment of a stable economic policy.

Japan hoped for further information in a later report in the form of an analysis of the experience acquired in various individual countries, with particular reference to targets set,

results achieved, and any factors inhibiting progress towards those targets. Yugoslavia suggested that the distinction between private enterprise and mixed economies in one category and centrally planned economies in another might be abandoned in favour of a distinction between industrialized and developing countries.

The importance of regional co-operation was particularly emphasized during the discussion. The representative of Mexico also drew attention to the complex nature of planning. He stated that there was no universally applicable formula, but plans in each country needed to be adapted to its resources and special circumstances. India urged that external assistance should be geared to plans as a whole as opposed to separate projects.

In connexion with the report on long-term economic projections, France emphasized that prudence was desirable in making use of models, cautioning that over-simplifications, though they had the advantage of improving presentation, might be dangerous. The representative of Cameroon expressed the hope that models suited to the needs of African countries would be devised.

On 15 August 1964, the Council, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, unanimously adopted a resolution (1035 (XXXVII)) by which it requested the Secretary-General to consider the possible usefulness of establishing a group of experts-specialists in planning theory and practice to work as a consultative body on the problems of economic planning and projections within the United Nations. It also took note with appreciation of the report of the group of experts on Planning for Economic Development and looked forward to the publication of the complete report prepared by the United Nations Economic Projection and Programming Centre, including the studies by consultants submitted to the Committee of Experts on long-term economic projections. The resolution was sponsored in the Council's Economic Committee by Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia, where it was approved unanimously, on 13 August 1964.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 217, for text of resolution 777(XXX).

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draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic
Committee on 13 August 1964, meeting 357.

E/3981. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1035(XXXVII), as recommended by Eco-
nomic Committee, E/3981, adopted unanimously
by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1708(XVI)
of 19 December 1961 and 1939(XVIII) of 11 Decem-
ber 1963 and Council resolution 979(XXXVI) of 1
August 1963,

"Taking into account particularly the views ex-
pressed in General Assembly resolution 1939 (XVIII)

as to the importance for rapid economic and social
development of economic planning adapted to the
specific conditions and needs of each developing
country,

"Taking into account further the measures approved
by that resolution for intensifying progress by the
regional economic commissions, the Economic Pro-
jections and Programming Centre, regional planning
institutes and other United Nations bodies concerned
in making available for the guidance of the developing
countries the knowledge and experience which may
best help them in making and carrying out pro-
grammes and plans (especially long-term plans) of
development,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the Report of
the Group of Experts on Planning for Economic
Development;

"2. Looks forward to the publication of the com-
plete report prepared by the Economic Projections and
Programming Centre, including the studies by con-
sultants submitted to the Committee of Experts on
long-term economic projections;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consider in
due course as the work of United Nations bodies on
planning and projections progresses the possible use-
fulness of establishing a group of experts-specialists in
planning theory and practice that would work as a
consultative body on the problems of economic plan-
ning and projections within the United Nations."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to
General Assembly, Chapter I, Section III.

QUESTION OF A DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

During 1964, there were no meetings of the
ad hoc Working Group on the Question of a
Declaration on International Economic Co-
operation. Nor was there any substantive dis-
cussion of the question in other United Nations
organs.

In order that any further work on the pro-
posed Declaration might be properly co-
ordinated with any work which might be under-
taken in connexion with the General and Special
Principles incorporated in the Final Act of the
United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development, the Economic and Social Coun-

cil decided at its mid-1964 session that the
ad hoc Working Group should not meet until
a date could be fixed in the light of any deci-
sions taken at the nineteenth session of the
General Assembly on the report of the Con-
ference.

In view of the special circumstances prevailing
at the first part of its nineteenth session, which
recessed on 18 February 1965, the Assembly
did not have the opportunity to consider ques-
tions concerning the proposed declaration.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1351.

CHAPTER III

THE CONVERSION TO PEACEFUL USES OF RESOURCES
RELEASED BY DISARMAMENT

During 1964, the Economic and Social Council continued its study of the various aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

On 11 December 1963, it will be recalled, the Assembly had asked the Council to consider all relevant aspects of the question of the conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by disarmament, including the possibility of establishing an ad hoc group to accelerate studies in this field. By the same resolution, the Assembly endorsed the work programme of the Secretary-General and asked him to report to its next session.¹

The Secretary-General's report, submitted first to the Council's mid-1964 session, reviewed national and international studies and activities in relation to: (1) the over-all planning of conversion of military expenditures to peaceful uses; (2) the promotion of necessary economic and social readjustments during the period of conversion; (3) the longer-term uses of liberated resources for accelerating economic and social development within national economies; and (4) the longer-term uses of liberated resources for expanding the total flow and improving the effectiveness of financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries.

The information on national activities contained in the report was based on replies of Governments to invitations issued by the Secretary-General in 1961, 1963 and 1964. It indicated that Governments were generally in agreement with the view that advance planning was required if full advantage was to be taken of the opportunities disarmament would afford to promote economic and social progress throughout the world, including opportunities to speed up the implementation in developing countries of development plans and projects. Some of the States most heavily involved in military expenditures were reported as having established research programmes relating to the conversion of such expenditures to peaceful uses.

With respect to international studies and activities, the report described the work programmes of the United Nations Secretariat and the projects under way or planned by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Secretary-General drew particular attention to decisions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) concerning co-operation among its members. Among other things, it was reported that ACC had decided to set up a committee of agency representatives to co-operate with the Secretary-General in developing a concerted work programme within the general framework of which studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament might be undertaken by the individual organizations of the United Nations family.

In response to a Council request of 2 August 1963² to the Secretary-General "to make an adequate survey of the possibilities for undertaking an international study of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities for which the demand would be significantly affected during and immediately following the transition period accompanying disarmament," the Secretary-General indicated in his report that until most of the Governments significantly involved were in a position to provide the essential information, preparation of such a concrete study would not be feasible.

Discussion in the Council revealed widespread agreement on the long-term benefits that would flow from a reduction in armaments. At the same time, it was noted that the process of adaptation would be neither simple nor automatic. Suitable transitional programmes would have to be developed to cope with such problems as the conversion of the arms industry, the redeployment of manpower, the problem of finding markets for increased civilian production,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 163-64, for details.

² Ibid., p. 162-63.

and the effect of disarmament on trade in primary commodities. There was, therefore, a continuing need for further study at both the national and international level.

The representative of India stressed the desirability of expanding the technical and economic assistance provided to developing countries by using part of the budgetary savings resulting from arms reductions for that purpose. The representative of Indonesia suggested that regional projects, many of which were beyond the capacity of the developing countries concerned to carry out unaided, could be appropriately financed from such savings. The hope was expressed by India that future studies by the Secretary-General would include an investigation of all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, for diverting part of such savings to developing countries.

The effect of disarmament upon trade was touched on during the Council's debate, both in reference to the Council's directive concerning the possibility of a survey of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities during the transition period and a decision taken earlier in 1964 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the effect that, in the studies to be made by the United Nations, due attention should be paid to the trade aspect of the "economic programme of disarmament."

The representative of Chile, among others, felt that the adverse effects which conversion might have on the prices of certain primary commodities of interest to the developing countries deserved special attention and that a survey should be made of the problems to which price fluctuations might give rise.

The debate was centred largely on the advisability at the present time of establishing an ad hoc group in order to accelerate studies of the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament. A number of representatives (including Chile, Czechoslovakia, India, the USSR and Yugoslavia) supported the setting up of such a group, although the USSR was prepared to postpone consideration of the subject in deference to the feeling expressed by other Council members that such a group was unnecessary. Among those who felt that the setting up of an ad hoc

group was premature were the representatives of France, Japan, Senegal, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was not clear, they argued, what a group of this nature could be expected to do; there were tasks of greater immediate urgency and benefit to the developing countries and it would be wiser to wait to see what might be accomplished by the new machinery set up by ACC. In any case, the Council was not competent to make recommendations to Member States on their disarmament policies.

On 11 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution whereby it: stated the need for having the activities of the United Nations family relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament continued and accelerated as far as possible; welcomed the recent arrangement by ACC to co-ordinate these activities, including the decision to establish a committee of agency representatives; asked the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report; and recognized that it might be advantageous at a later time to set up the kind of ad hoc group envisaged in the General Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1963.

The resolution to this effect (1026 (XXXVII)) was adopted on the proposal of Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and the United States.

The Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) on the Conversion to Peaceful Uses of the Resources Released by Disarmament met for the first time in October 1964 and decided to concentrate initially on two problems: (a) the assumptions that might most realistically be made with regard to the nature and pace of the disarmament process; and (b) the various methods that might be adopted to carry out meaningful studies of the national and international impact of arms reductions.

A revised version of the Secretary-General's report, containing additional replies from Governments, was submitted to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the Assembly was not able to consider the report. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly's

President noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda because of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the

Assembly might not be able to consider fully when the nineteenth session was reconvened, would be placed on the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1333, 1334, 1345.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Proceedings. Vol. I: Final Act and Report, p. 65. Recommendation A.VI.10 (Elaboration of trade aspects of economic programme of disarmament). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.11.

E/3886. Report of Administrative Committee on Coordination, Section VI.

E/3898 and Add.1-6 and E/3898/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Economic and social consequences of disarmament. Conversion to peaceful needs of resources released by disarmament. Report of Secretary-General and replies of Governments.

E/L.1059. Colombia and United States: draft resolution.

E/L.1059/Rev.1. Colombia, Czechoslovakia, USSR, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1026(XXXVII), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.1059/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1516(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1837(XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1931(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolutions 89(XXXIV) of 26 July, and 982(XXXVI) of 2 August 1963,

"Fully sharing the hope expressed by the General Assembly and by the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the Governments of all States will intensify efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Having considered the work already accomplished and now going forward, both nationally and internationally, bearing on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his informative report;

"2. Further expresses its appreciation for the co-operation of Governments, particularly of those significantly involved, in responding to the Secretary-General's request for pertinent information;

"3. Deems it necessary that the activities within the framework of the United Nations, including those of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament as called for by resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, be continued and accelerated as far as possible;

"4. Welcomes in this connexion the recent agreement by the Secretary-General and the Directors General of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in respect of all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament and that the agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency will co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of concerted programmes of work, and for this purpose will establish a committee of agency representatives;

"5. Recognizes that at a later time establishment of a new ad hoc group, such as that envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1931(XVIII), may be advantageous;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its thirty-ninth session a further progress report on the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II.

A/5780. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of nineteenth session, para. 6.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS

During 1964, questions concerning international commodity trade were discussed in various United Nations organs. Thus, ways of eliminat-

ing the adverse effects of international commodity trade on the economic development of developing countries was one of the matters

considered at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964 (see pp. 195-215 above) and at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. Acting on a Trade Conference recommendation, the General Assembly decided that the functions of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Trade (ICCICA) should be transferred to the Committee on Commodities, a subsidiary body of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board. ICCICA was to be maintained as an advisory body to the Board. (See below.)

Also during 1964, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements took steps to arrange for inter-governmental consultations on copper, tin and tungsten, while further consideration was given to the cocoa situation with a view to finding a long-term solution. The Committee set out general principles regarding the disposal of non-commercial stocks which it recommended for adoption by UNCTAD. It also continued to co-ordinate the work of the various commodity councils and study groups.

In addition, there were a number of meetings and conferences on individual commodities.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) held two sessions in 1964—in January and December.

Special attention was given in the 1964 Review of International Commodity Problems to inter-governmental commodity agreements, to the steps involved in the preparation, negotiation and bringing into force of such agreements, their operation, review and renewal.

The Committee stressed the need for continuity in commodity negotiations, and, bearing in mind the duration of the process of developing an appropriate agreement, warned against the tendency for discussions to be affected by the current market situation. It noted the basic role of inter-governmental commodity study

groups in assessing the nature and magnitude of particular commodity problems, in recommending suitable international arrangements to cope with them and in preparing draft agreements. The Committee emphasized the importance of collecting detailed statistics arrangements for co-ordinating work in this field for the study of commodity problems, discussion at commodity conferences and the administration of commodity agreements.

The Committee described the arrangements made for convening commodity conferences, the manner in which negotiations were usually conducted, including the Committee structure and voting arrangements at such conferences. It considered the various approaches to price levels which have to be determined and the stabilizing action involved. The Committee also gave attention to the question of the duration of commodity agreements and the need for a certain flexibility in their operation to meet changing conditions. It considered the incentives to join an agreement from the standpoint of the economic characteristics of countries and of the rights and obligations assumed.

The Committee drew attention to the importance of the minimum number of countries or minimum proportions of trade required to be covered by participants to enable agreements to enter into force. It considered the scope allowed in the various agreements for reservations and for waivers from obligations, and some instances of the use made of them. It also gave attention to provisions for amending agreements and for their review and renewal. In this connexion it was suggested that, where an existing agreement was being renewed, a study first be made of its operation so as to see whether it might be improved in the light of past experience. Attention should be given to its suitability for dealing with different situations, including shortages. The Committee reviewed the constitution and operation of commodity councils which administer agreements. In conclusion, it stressed again that international trade problems of primary products were best served by detailed consideration on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

The Committee reviewed action so far taken in respect of government-held surplus stocks

of strategic commodities and suggested that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) consider adopting the general principles regarding disposal of such stocks worked out by the Committee. It recommended that the Government concerned should give UNCTAD at least 60 days notice of intention to liquidate surplus stocks and that, before adopting a disposal programme, it should consult with other interested Governments and with the appropriate study group or commodity council. The Committee stressed that surplus stocks should not impair the effectiveness of existing international agreements and that disposals of surplus stocks should take place in such a way as not to disrupt the market. These principles were intended as guide lines, it being expected that individual commodity groups would work out more precise arrangements for particular surplus stocks.

The Committee also reviewed inter-governmental consultations and actions on problems of a wide range of individual commodities and asked the Secretary-General to convene further meetings in 1965, particularly on cocoa, copper, and tin.

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council discussed this report in the course of its debates on the world economic situation. (See pp. 219-20 above.) No specific action was taken by the Council.

Following a recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the General Assembly decided that the functions of ICCICA should be transferred to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, while ICCICA itself should be maintained as an advisory body to the Board. (See below for details.)

COMMODITY CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1964

LEAD AND ZINC

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group held one session in 1964—its eighth—from 21 to 30 October, in Madrid, Spain.

The Study Group reviewed the current situation and the outlook for 1965 in supplies of, and demand for, lead and zinc. Liberalizing trade in both metals and the early removal of

import restrictions were considered. The Group decided to continue studies on long-term trends in production and consumption and on price mechanism as well as on the possibilities of inter-governmental arrangements to achieve greater stability in lead and zinc prices.

TUNGSTEN

The Technical Working Group of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Tungsten held its second session in New York from 9 to 12 March 1964 and, as requested by the Committee, prepared a review of tungsten market problems. In its review, which covered both current trends and current policies, an examination was made of assistance to domestic producers, import duties, trade agreements and barter arrangements, controls and quotas in foreign trade, and so forth.

The Committee on Tungsten met in New York for its third session from 23 to 25 March 1964. After considering tungsten market problems, it concluded that the current situation in tungsten remained depressed and suggested major contributory influences. The Committee also studied immediate short-term measures designed to alleviate the situation in tungsten and examined tentative proposals submitted by a number of countries producing tungsten ores and concentrates. The Committee decided to replace the Technical Working Group with an expanded Working Group. It invited the expanded Working Group to prepare a report, for consideration by the Committee's fourth session, on statistical and institutional matters and on feasible short-term inter-governmental arrangements.

FUTURE STATUS OF COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

Among the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964, was one to the effect that the proposed Trade and Development Board should establish a committee on commodities, which, among other things, would carry out the

functions of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA). It was also recommended that ICCICA should be maintained as an advisory body of the Trade and Development Board.

The recommendations to this effect made by the Trade Conference were approved by the General Assembly when it unanimously adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) on 30 December 1964. The resolution was adopted without a formal vote by the Assembly on the recommendation

of its President without reference to a Main Committee. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 210-15, above.)

Meanwhile, on 4 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council decided unanimously not to schedule a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in late 1964 and to postpone, until its resumed thirty-seventh session, the question of extending the terms of office of the Commission's members. On 14 August, the Council also decided to defer elections to the Commission? until a decision was taken on the extension of the terms of office.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1320-1323, 1330, 1331.

E/3856. Report of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) 1964, review of international commodity problems.

TD/B/4. Report of ICCICA, supplementing the 1964 Review of International Commodity Problems (E/3856).

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I, Section II.

COMMODITY CONFERENCES

E/CN.13/SER.A/50-53/Corr.1. Recent commodity developments. Memoranda Nos. 50-53, March, July and October 1964, January 1965.

E/CA/INF.20. Calendar of international meetings relating directly or indirectly to commodities. Calendar No. 20.

FUTURE STATUS OF CICT AND ICCICA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1314.

Proceedings of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March-16 June 1964. Vol. I. Final Act and Report: Recommendation A.V.I(23). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.II.

A/L.449. Draft resolution submitted by President of General Assembly
RESOLUTION 1995(XIX), as proposed by President of Assembly, A/L.449, adopted without objection by Assembly on 30 December 1964, meeting 1314. (For text of resolution, see pp. 210-15 above.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 345, 346.
Plenary Meetings 1342, 1349.

E/3959. Question of session of Commission on International Commodity Trade in autumn of 1964 and of extension of terms of office of members of commission. Report of Economic Committee.

E/3884/Add.4. Elections to Commission on International Commodity Trade. Note by Secretary-General.

CHAPTER V

THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSALS ON CONSOLIDATING THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND AND THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1964, the question of merging the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was considered by several United Nations bodies.

The proposal for a merger arose, it may be recalled, from discussions begun in 1962 in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities, which had been

established by the Economic and Social Council on 4 August 1961¹ to make recommendations for improving the co-ordination of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and its related agencies. At its mid-1962 session, the Council reviewed the preliminary findings of the Ad Hoc Committee and, on 2 August 1962, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate officials, to study the possible advantages and disadvantages of a partial or complete merger of some or all of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, including the regular programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund.² The Council also asked the Ad Hoc Committee to report again in 1963 and to make a final report to its mid-1964 session.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

The report requested of the Secretary-General was submitted in January 1964. The first part of this report dealt with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund and set forth the Secretary-General's conclusion that all countries contributing to, and benefiting from, United Nations technical co-operation programmes would best be served if the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund were brought together in a single body, to be called the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Organizational recommendations included proposals for a single governing body, a single inter-agency body and unified management. The Secretary-General indicated that, by maintaining the special characteristics of the Expanded Programme and of the Special Fund, the proposed Programme would help meet the fundamental desire of all, which was to enable assistance channelled through the United Nations system to produce maximum impact on economic and social development.

The second part of the Secretary-General's report dealt with the regular programmes of technical assistance of the United Nations and the agencies, that is, those programmes financed from the regular budgets. Here, the Secretary-General concluded that a merger, either with the present Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or with the proposed United Nations

Development Programme would raise more problems than it would resolve. Because of the nature of these regular programmes of technical aid—for example, the fact that most of them were financed from assessments, rather than voluntary contributions, or the fact that a number of the agencies had constitutional obligations concerning these programmes—any question of their merger would raise fundamental questions concerning the structure of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General was of the opinion that a central United Nations Development Programme complemented by the regular programmes of the various agencies with their own distinct characteristics and procedures represented the most effective means by which the United Nations system as a whole could fulfil its diverse responsibilities.

DECISIONS OF AD HOC COMMITTEE

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the 10-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities between 17 February and 6 March 1964. (See APPENDIX III for list of members.) A number of divergent views arose during the debate. Brazil, the USSR and the United Arab Republic expressed reservations on the question of the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, while most of the other members supported the Secretary-General's proposal in principle.

Following extensive debate, particularly on the question of management and on the nature of the relationship between the regular programmes and the Expanded Programme, the Committee adopted a United States draft resolution, as amended by Jordan and by the United Arab Republic, by roll-call vote of 6 to 3, with 1 abstention. Brazil, the USSR and the United Arab Republic voted against the resolution; Ethiopia abstained. Amendments proposed by Ethiopia, by the USSR and by the United Arab Republic were rejected.

By this resolution, the Ad Hoc Committee expressed its conviction that a consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 215, text of resolution 851 (XXXII).

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 219-21, text of resolution 900 A (XXXIV).

of Technical Assistance in a new Development Programme would go a long way towards streamlining the activities carried on separately and jointly by the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, simplifying organizational arrangements and procedures, facilitating overall planning and needed co-ordination of the several types of technical co-operation programmes carried on within the United Nations system of organizations and increasing their effectiveness. The Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council take the necessary steps to effect this merger, it being understood that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, would be maintained; that contributions would be pledged separately, as hitherto; and that the principles, procedures and provisions governing the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund not inconsistent with the resolution should be reaffirmed.

The resolution further proposed that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, as necessary, the Economic and Social Council should establish a single governing body and an inter-agency body, both of which had been recommended by the Secretary-General. On the question of management, the Committee adopted a Jordanian proposal which provided that the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) should be joint heads of the Programme pending further review within two years.

Finally, the Ad Hoc Committee asked the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration by the Council's mid-1964 session, the draft resolution required to implement its recommendations.

The Ad Hoc Committee also considered the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations and the agencies financed from their regular budgets (the regular programmes). Various opinions on this were expressed. For example, the USSR felt that the regular programmes should be merged with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on the basis of Expanded Programme principles. The United Arab Republic felt that United Nations regular programmes should be merged while those of

the agencies should not; Ethiopia and Indonesia proposed merger at a later date and under certain conditions. The prevailing view was that there should be a closer co-ordination of technical co-operation activities within the United Nations family with the object of advancing the achievement of country development objectives; to that end, certain principles should be kept in mind in drawing up regular programmes, among which were the following: (1) activities which could equally well be carried out under the Expanded Programme should, as far as feasible, be left to that Programme; and (2) regular programmes should be concentrated on those types of assistance not suitable for Expanded Programme procedures.

DECISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

When the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) took up the question of the merger in April 1964, the consensus was that the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee appeared to differ in some respects from some of the policies laid down by inter-governmental legislative bodies of certain of the participating organizations. ACC felt that several points to which no reference was made in the Ad Hoc Committee's text were of such importance as to require express statement. For the consideration of the Economic and Social Council, it therefore put forward several complementary recommendations based on the Secretary-General's report. These recommendations pertained to the functions of the Governing Council, the Advisory Board and the head of the programme and to the management of the programme.

REVIEW BY GOVERNING COUNCIL OF SPECIAL FUND

The majority of members of the 24-nation Governing Council of the Special Fund, meeting in June 1964, while reserving their right to adopt a final position at the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly sessions, supported in principle the idea of the merger into a single United Nations Development Programme. Two members of the Governing Council opposed a merger, and one stated that it was not yet in a position to accept it. There was general agreement among members of the

Governing Council that any action taken with respect to a merger need not prevent or delay an extension of activities into the field of capital investment. There was also a consensus that essential characteristics of the Expanded Programme and of the Special Fund should be maintained.

REVIEW BY

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Meeting in July 1964, the Economic and Social Council's 30-member Technical Assistance Committee was asked by the Council to comment on the Ad Hoc Committee's report. It also considered the draft resolutions on a merger which had been prepared by the Secretary-General for the mid-1964 Council session.

Most members expressed support for or general concurrence in the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal, it being understood that the separate identity and characteristics of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund would be preserved within the United Nations Development Programme. Several members had reservations on various details of the new Programme, while others did not concur in the proposals for a merger.

CONSIDERATION BY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The plan for a United Nations Development Programme was considered by the Economic and Social Council in August 1964. It did so in the light of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations, the report of ACC and the Secretary-General's two draft resolutions, i.e., that for adoption by the Council and that for the Council to recommend to the General Assembly. The text for eventual adoption by the Assembly was approved in the form of an annex to the Council's resolution.

The views of Governments which had been expressed in meetings of other bodies prior to the Council session were reiterated in the Council's general discussions. Most of the debate centered around specific points in the Secretary-General's two draft resolutions, which had been submitted in accordance with the request of the Ad Hoc Committee. Both these draft resolutions incorporated the major part of the Ad Hoc Committee's decision, together with

several recommendations and other modifications by ACC.

On 11 August 1964, the Council approved a resolution and also an annex in the form of another resolution for approval by the Assembly. By the text which it approved as its own resolution (1020(XXXVII)), the Council endorsed the text for the Assembly's adoption, and it also decided that its earlier resolutions concerning the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme should be amended or superseded to the extent necessary to give effect to the new resolution when adopted by the General Assembly.

The annex to the Council's resolution recommended that the Assembly combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, it being understood that the special characteristics of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, would be maintained and that contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately, as in the past. A single inter-governmental committee would be established under the name of Governing Council for the United Nations Development Programme. The question of the number of Governing Council members and the basis on which they would be elected by the Economic and Social Council was left open for decision by the Assembly. The Assembly would also establish, in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, an advisory committee to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board for the United Nations Development Programme. As a transitional measure, the General Assembly would decide that the present Managing Director of the Special Fund would become the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the present Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board would become the Co-Administrator of the Development Programme, each to serve until 31 December 1966, or, pending a further review of arrangements at the management level, such later date as might be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council. The draft resolution proposed for Assembly action also defined the terms of refer-

ence of the Governing Council and the Inter-Agency Consultative Board. (For full text, see annex to resolution 1020(XXXVII), DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The draft texts submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General were amended in several ways by the Council's Co-ordination Committee. In the text of the Council's own resolution, the Committee added preambular paragraphs whereby: (a) the Council reaffirmed that the proposed consolidation would be without prejudice to consideration of the transformation of the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities; and (b) the Council took note of the Secretary-General's message in which he stated, among other things, that, far from limiting the possibilities of a United Nations capital investment programme, the proposals should enhance those possibilities.

Among the major changes made in the annex (for eventual adoption by the General Assembly) were those to the following effect:

(a) The question of deciding on the composition of the proposed Governing Council—i.e., whether there should be equal representation of economically developed and under-developed countries, as proposed by the Secretary-General, or whether there should be equal geographical representation of all Members—was left to the Assembly.

(b) Deleted was wording suggested by ACC to the effect that the proposed Governing Council should perform its functions without prejudice to the responsibilities exercised by the governing organs of the agencies and that the appropriate organs of the participating organizations would be expected to continue to review the technical aspects of the programmes for which the organizations assumed responsibility; the Inter-Agency Consultative Board was given purely advisory functions.

(c) The provision that Governing Council decisions be taken by a two-thirds majority was changed to one for a simple majority.

Council debate on the proposed merger took place mainly in the Co-ordination Committee and mostly concerned specific points in the draft text for Assembly adoption, submitted by the Secretary-General. In the course of Committee

and Council discussions, however, several members, including Czechoslovakia, France, the USSR and the United Arab Republic, indicated reservations as to the desirability of the merger. The USSR reiterated that it considered that the merger would be detrimental to the interests of the countries most closely concerned, and that it had not been sufficiently explored. France believed that the desirability of some aspects of the merger might not yet have been proved. The United Arab Republic was especially concerned that a new Development Programme might prejudice the conversion of the Special Fund into a capital development fund, a view that was also put forward by Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

That part of the draft resolution before the Council that called for equal representation of economically developed and under-developed countries on the proposed Governing Council gave rise to differences of opinion.

France, Japan, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those countries which supported the concept of parity between donors and recipients. Others—including Algeria, Iraq and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar—maintained that the Governing Council should be composed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution of all Members of the United Nations and members of the related agencies. India and Yugoslavia were among the countries which urged that the final decision be left to the General Assembly.

The Council's Co-ordination Committee accepted this view. It did so in adopting an amendment to the draft text which set forth the two alternatives. This amendment was proposed by the following 14 members: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia. Another point debated resulted in an amendment to the text for the annex—proposed by the same 14 members—to replace the recommendation that Governing Council decisions be taken by a two-thirds majority with a provision that decisions should be made by a simple majority.

The Co-ordination Committee discussed at length the role of the proposed Inter-Agency

Consultative Board. Several members—including Iran, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the United States—stressed that the new Board should have a purely advisory capacity and should not exercise decision-making powers. The Committee adopted another amendment (put forward by the 14 members referred to above) to delete the wording agreed upon in ACC and incorporated in the draft text by the Secretary-General. In view of this, a statement was subsequently made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, on the basis of consultations with agency representatives, to clarify their joint understanding of the role of the inter-agency Board and of the relationship between the specialized agencies, IAEA and the proposed Development Programme.

The Co-ordination Committee discussed and decided to retain the Secretary-General's recommendation for unified management of the proposed Development Programme.

On 31 July 1964, the Co-ordination Committee adopted the draft texts, as amended. The text for adoption as the Council's own resolution was approved by 21 votes to 3, with

1 abstention. The annex proposed for adoption by the General Assembly was approved by 20 votes to 3, with 1 abstention. The Council itself, in plenary meeting, did not vote separately on the two texts. On 11 August 1964, it approved the resolution and annex together by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1020(XXXVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the question of the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund was not considered. However, the President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 251-257.

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 324-328.
Plenary Meetings 1325, 1344.

E/3850. Report of Secretary-General under Resolution 900 A (XXXIV). Part I: Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund.

E/3851. Report of Secretary-General under Resolution 900 A (XXXIV). Part II: Regular technical assistance programmes of United Nations, the specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency.

E/3862. Report of Ad Hoc Committee Established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth Report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 29-33.

E/3889. Report of 12th Session of Governing Council of Special Fund, 15-22 June 1964, Chapter 5.

E/3899. Note by Secretary-General transmitting two draft resolutions: (1) draft resolution for adoption by Council, as amended, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1964, meeting 257, by 21 votes to 3, with 1 abstention; (2) annexed draft resolution for recommendation to Assembly, as amended, adopted by Committee at same meeting by 20 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

E/3913. Note by Secretary-General transmitting reso-

lution adopted by Executive Board of World Health Organization on 29 May 1964.

E/3922. Note by Secretary-General transmitting resolution adopted by Executive Board of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its 67th session.

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, paras. 96-107.

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination, 2nd session, 9-13 July 1964, para. 5.

E/AC.24/L.234. Italy: amendment to draft resolutions proposed by Secretary-General, E/3899.

E/AC.24/L.235. France: amendment to draft resolutions proposed by Secretary-General, E/3899.

E/AC.24/L.236. Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolutions proposed by Secretary-General, E/3899.

E/AC.24/L.237. Japan, United Kingdom: amendment, sponsored orally by Austria, to draft resolutions proposed by Secretary-General, E/3899.

E/3966. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1020(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3966, adopted by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1344, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report for bringing together the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme, together with the report of the ad hoc Committee of Ten and the views expressed thereon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Concurring in the view that such a consolidation would go a long way in streamlining the activities carried on separately and jointly by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, simplify organizational arrangements and procedures, facilitate over-all planning and needed co-ordination of the several types of technical co-operation programmes carried on within the United Nations system of organizations and increase their effectiveness,

"Reaffirming that the consolidation proposed would be without prejudice to consideration of the study requested from the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution 1936(XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 'of the practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities' and without prejudice to the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the gradual transformation of the Special Fund, so as to include not only pre-investment but also investment proper,

"Taking note of the Secretary-General's message in which he states, inter alia, 'far from limiting the possibilities of a United Nations capital investment programme, the proposals should enhance those possibilities',

"1. Endorses the draft resolution annexed hereto and recommends it for adoption by the General Assembly;

"2. Decides that the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall, upon adoption by the General Assembly of the draft resolution annexed hereto, be deemed to have been amended or superseded to the extent necessary to give effect to that General Assembly resolution."

ANNEX

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council to combine the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme,

"Being convinced that such a consolidation would go a long way in streamlining the activities carried on separately and jointly by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, simplify organizational arrangements and procedures, facilitate over-all planning and needed co-ordination of the several types of technical co-operation programmes carried on within the United Nations system of organizations and increase their effectiveness,

"Recognizing that requests for assistance on the part of the developing countries are steadily increasing in volume and in scope,

"Believing that a reorganization is necessary to provide a more solid basis for the future growth and evolution of the assistance programmes of the United Nations system of organizations financed from voluntary contributions,

"Recalling and reaffirming part III of its resolution 1219(XII) of 14 December 1957 and part C of its resolution 1240(XIII) of 14 October 1958 concerning the decision and the conditions 'under which the Assembly shall review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it may deem appropriate',

"Reaffirming that the consolidation proposed would be without prejudice to consideration of the study requested from the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution 1936(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 'of the practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities', and without prejudice to the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the gradual transformation of the Special Fund, so as to include not only pre-investment but also investment proper, or the recommendation of the Council and General Assembly thereon,

"Taking note of the Secretary-General's message in which he states inter alia 'far from limiting the possibilities of a United Nations capital investment programme, the proposals should enhance those possibilities',

"Recognizing that the effective working of a United Nations Development Programme depends on the full and active participation and technical contribution of all the organizations concerned,

"1. Decides to combine the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, it being understood that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes as well as two separate funds will be maintained, and that contributions may be pledged to the two programmes separately as hitherto;

"2. Reaffirms the principles, procedures and provisions governing the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund not inconsistent with this resolution; and declares that they shall continue to apply to relevant activities within the United Nations Development Programme;

"3. Resolves that a single inter-governmental committee of [...] members, to be known as the Governing Council for the United Nations Development Programme, shall be established to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee, including the consideration and approval of projects and programmes and the allocation of funds. In addition, it shall provide general policy guidance and direction for the United Nations Development Programme as a whole, as well as for the United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance, shall meet twice a year, and shall submit reports and re-

commendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by the Council at its summer session. Decisions of the Governing Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to elect the members of the Governing Council from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency for a term of three years, provided, however, that of the members elected at the first election the terms of [...] members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of [...] other members at the end of two years; retiring members shall be eligible for re-election; [there shall be equal representation of the economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contribution to the United Nations Development Programme, and of the developing countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members;] [there shall be equitable geographical representation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;] the first election shall take place at the first meeting of the Council after the adoption of the present resolution.

"5. Decides to establish, in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, an advisory committee to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board for the United Nations Development Programme to meet under the chairmanship of the Administrator or Co-Administrator and to include the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency or their representatives; the Executive Directors of United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme should be invited to participate as appropriate. In order that the participating organizations be provided with the opportunity to take part fully in the process of decision- and policy-making in a consultative capacity, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board shall be consulted on all significant aspects of the United Nations Development Programme and in particular it shall:

"(a) Advise the management on the programmes

and projects submitted by Governments, through the resident representative, prior to their submission to the Governing Council for approval, taking into account the programmes of technical assistance being carried out under the regular programmes of the organizations represented on the Consultative Board, with a view to ensuring more effective co-ordination. The views of the Consultative Board when it so requests shall be conveyed by the Administrator (referred to in paragraph 6 below) to the Governing Council together with any comments he may wish to make, when recommending for approval general policies for the Programme as a whole or programmes and projects requested by Governments;

"(b) Be consulted in the selection of agencies for the execution of specific projects as appropriate;

"(c) Be consulted on the appointment of the resident representatives and review annual reports submitted to them;

"The Inter-Agency Consultative Board shall meet as often and for such periods as may be necessary for the performance of the foregoing functions;

"6. Decides, as a transitional measure on adoption of this resolution, that the present Managing Director of the Special Fund shall become the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the present Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board shall become the Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, each to serve until 31 December 1966, or, pending a further review of arrangements at the management level, such later date as may be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5755. Note by Secretary-General requesting inclusion of supplementary item entitled "Consolidation of Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section I.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The United Nations Special Fund completed its sixth year of operations on 31 December 1964. By that date, the Governing Council of the Special Fund had approved 421 pre-investment projects in 130 developing countries and territories. Of these projects, 167 were resource surveys and feasibility studies, 170 were for technical education and training institutions and 84 for applied research. These called for a joint expenditure of \$918.6 million, with Special

Fund earmarkings amounting to \$373.8 million and recipient Government's counterpart contributions amounting to \$544.8 million.

ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL FUND

The activities of the Special Fund, carried out in co-operation with the United Nations and nine related agencies, included assistance in financing surveys and studies that would reveal natural physical resources, such as mineral

deposits, and the feasibility of improving land and water resources, fisheries and potentialities for the development of industry, power and communications. Special Fund activities also involved assistance in establishing or strengthening research and advisory services in agricultural, forestry, industrial and other fields in order to put existing resources to better use, open new markets and improve prospects for balanced development. This objective has been approached by setting up or expanding institutions to give advanced technical training and education in order to increase the number of skilled personnel at all levels in the developing countries, and by assisting regional institutes for economic and social development planning.

The Governing Council of the Special Fund approved 97 projects in 1964 which represented expenditures totalling \$251,007,200. This involved Special Fund earmarkings of \$92,597,200 and counterpart contributions by recipient Governments of \$158,410,000. The programmes included projects in 55 individual countries and territories; these were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands (Surinam), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom (Solomon Islands Protectorate), the United Kingdom (the Federation of South Arabia), the United Kingdom (Mauritius), Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

During 1964, five additional regional projects were also included in the programmes: (1) the Development of the Mirim Lagoon Basin (Brazil and Uruguay); (2) Institutional support for the Committee for Co-ordination of the Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam); (3) the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Gabon, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia); (4) an

Electric Power Development Survey (Dahomey and Togo); and (5) the East African Livestock Plan (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania).

The distribution of the 97 projects approved in 1964 by field of activity was as follows:

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	GOVERNING COUNCIL
		EARMARKINGS (in U.S. Dollars)
Surveys		
Mineral and geological surveys	9	6,801,300
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological surveys	1	1,067,200
River basin surveys	3	4,075,700
Other land and water use surveys	12	9,301,300
Transport and communication surveys	5	2,496,200
Fisheries surveys	2	2,387,600
Industrial and other surveys	3	3,377,400
Total	35	29,506,700
Research		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery research	11	9,161,500
Industrial and other research	8	6,460,200
Total	19	15,621,700
Training		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery training	11	9,013,700
Industrial training	13	15,209,200
Transport and communication training	7	7,094,600
Secondary school teacher training and other surveys	9	9,458,200
Total	40	40,775,700
Economic Development Planning		
Total	3	6,693,100
Grand Total	97	92,597,200

The distribution of projects by geographical

area for 1964 and cumulatively for previously approved programmes is shown in the table at the end of this article.

During 1964, the Special Fund concluded seven basic agreements with Governments, bringing the total number of signed agreements to 96.

The United Nations and nine related agencies served as Executing Agencies for Special Fund-assisted projects. The distribution of the approved projects by Executing Agency in 1964 was as follows:

EXECUTING AGENCY	NO. OF PROJECTS	GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKINGS
		(in millions of U.S. Dollars)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	167	135.8
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	67	76.9
United Nations	76	73.1
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	49	40.8
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	17	11.6
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	9	11.8
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	17	14.5
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	9	5.0
World Health Organization (WHO)	6	3.3
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	2	1.0

Plans of operation for 66 projects were signed in 1964, bringing the total to 341. The Managing Director authorized the commencement of operations on 75 projects, which brought to 332 the total number of projects so authorized to commence.

Over 1,500 experts were serving in the field, approximately 15 per cent of whom were from 42 developing countries receiving Special Fund assistance, the remainder coming from 24 developed countries. Seventeen thousand local personnel from the recipient countries were working on projects assisted by the Special Fund. Of these, 6,000 were technical staff at senior or intermediate levels. Three hundred and ten

key counterpart personnel out of the 600 who had been awarded Special Fund fellowships had completed their study tours and returned to responsible positions in their projects.

The cash value of the essential equipment ordered by the Executing Agencies from more than 75 countries increased to over \$37 million.

Fifteen more projects reached completion in 1964, bringing the total of completed projects to 35. Thirty-two were surveys of natural and physical resources, two were for setting up applied research institutes and one was the first of the long-term training projects.

Sixteen pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies—which were carried out at a cost of \$8.5 million to the Special Fund and \$2.5 million to recipient countries—had already attracted some \$730 million for financing recommended development, and more was on its way.

One such project completed in 1961 was to assist the Government of Nigeria in determining suitable dam sites for the multi-purpose development of the Niger River.³ The total cost of this project was \$2,425,000 of which \$735,000 was provided by the Special Fund and the equivalent of \$1,690,000 by the Government; the International Bank was executing agency for the project. The direct result was the drawing up of a \$208 million investment programme for the construction of a dam recommended by the survey. This project, which was considered the cornerstone of Nigeria's six-year National Development Plan, was being financed by an \$82 million loan from the International Bank, by separate loans totalling \$58.5 million from Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States and by \$67.5 million from domestic sources.

Similarly, potentialities for development of considerable import to the riparian countries of the Mekong river were revealed by a Special Fund-United Nations assisted survey of its four main tributaries—the Nam Pong in Thailand, the Nam Ngum in Laos, the Sangker in Cambodia and the Upper Se San in Viet-Nam. All four countries were provided with feasibility reports recommending an immediate construction programme of three multi-purpose dams and an irrigation barrage at a total estimated

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 347.

cost of some \$70 million.

Among the completed projects was a Special Fund/FAO land- and water-use survey of Togo, which provided the Government with information which could change the focus and entire format of the National Development Plan under preparation. Findings based on extensive soil and hydrological investigations showed that, while there was little possibility of improving conditions in the badly crowded highlands of the north, except through reforestation, excellent opportunities existed in southern valleys for increasing and diversifying crop yields and for bringing large tracts of unused land under cultivation.

In Ghana, a Special Fund/WHO project was primarily concentrated on providing a master plan for water supply and sewerage disposal for the metropolitan area of Accra-Tana.

The benefits which accrue to a nation's domestic and foreign trade from adequate transport services have led to comprehensive appraisals of transport needs and costs. An example of these was the Special Fund/International Bank study of ports, railways and highways of Costa Rica, completed in May 1964, which recommended an over-all investment of some \$64 million—\$31 million of foreign financing and \$33 million of domestic capital—to provide, among other improvements, a new port, the extension of highways and a reorganization of the railroad systems.

Some 84 projects aided by the Special Fund were concerned with the establishment or improvement of applied research institutes and services in 39 developing countries. With few exceptions, these projects benefited local industry even at very early stages of their existence. For example, in Chile, a series of forest inventories carried out by the National Institute of Development of Forest Resources⁴ resulted in the investment to expand Chile's pulp and paper industry of some \$22 million from Canadian, French, Japanese and United States sources, in addition to local investment.

In Colombia, Special Fund/FAO assistance was being given for the establishment and operation of an Institute for Training and Research in Agricultural Marketing, to advise and demonstrate the best ways of marketing farm

produce and provide technical information and extension services to producers and distributors. This was the first Institute in Latin America to train agricultural marketing personnel not only in Colombia but also from neighbouring countries.

Governments of low-income countries were also looking to pre-investment activities to develop their human resources as a major factor in the mobilization and efficient use of capital. Special Fund assistance was being given to 71 countries for 170 projects to speed up training of teachers, instructors, managers, supervisors and individual specialists of all kinds. Over 56,000 people had received or were receiving training. Of these, 18,000 were at the managerial or supervisory level; 17,000 were students at universities or technical schools; 10,500 were instructors for industry; 2,500 were teachers in secondary schools and 8,000 were in such specialized fields as civil aviation, communications, public administration and economic development planning.

In Nigeria, the Government established—with the assistance of the Special Fund and UNESCO—a network of four secondary school teacher-training colleges, which will produce annually some 500 qualified teachers in science, mathematics and modern languages.

The problem of maintaining a continuing supply of high-level personnel with appropriate specializations to match changes in industrial technology was not confined to countries in the early stages of development. In Poland, a National Management Development Centre was established with Special Fund/ILO assistance. It was designed as the co-ordinating unit for all training in the industrial field with, as its principal objectives, the provision of teachers for a regional network of management, supervisor and specialist training centres, the building up of a nucleus of industrial consultants to serve specific industries and the carrying out of research on the adaptation of advanced technique to Polish conditions.

Finally, the first long-term Special Fund/ILO assisted training project was completed in Yugoslavia. Under it, eight centres had been

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 182.

established to serve such industries as mining, wood products, textiles, agriculture, building construction, retail trades and catering. These had already sent some 8,000 trade instructors into all sections of the country.

FINANCES OF THE SPECIAL FUND

As at 31 December 1964, 107 Governments had contributed the equivalent of \$85.6 million in voluntary contributions for that year. One-hundred and six Governments had pledged \$91.5 million for 1965 as at 15 March 1965. (The pledges by country for both years are listed in the table at the end of this article.)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council held its eleventh and twelfth sessions in 1964.

At its eleventh session (which took place in New York between 13 and 20 January 1964), the Council showed interest in a suggestion by the Managing Director on the inclusion in future programmes of more pilot projects to put promising scientific discoveries to industrial and commercial use, thus facilitating the partial transformation in the developing countries of local raw materials. It supported his proposal for assistance to developing countries in establishing and strengthening central services to enable them to undertake their own high priority natural resource surveys.

The Council approved 48 projects costing \$165.8 million, calling for Special Fund earmarkings of \$52.7 million and counterpart contributions by recipient Governments of \$113.1 million.

The Council also agreed to recommendations made in another report by the Managing Director to meet the need for published information, advisory services, training programmes and information for capital-supplying countries. It specifically requested him to continue to provide financial advisers, with respect to Special Fund assisted projects, when appropriate and requested by the Governments concerned. These advisers were also to provide on-the-job training for nationals of developing countries in the field of development financing.

At its twelfth session, held in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 15 to 22 June 1964, the

Council welcomed the Managing Director's statement that the Special Fund was giving increased attention to ensuring effective follow-up by Governments of Special Fund assisted projects and was therefore prepared, where requested and required, to help Governments to contact sources of their choice for follow-up investment and to provide technical consultants for a period following the completion of projects.

The Council agreed with the Managing Director's proposal to seek an increase in the number of projects contributing more directly to the process of industrialization, for example, pilot factories and demonstration centres; it also accepted his proposal for promoting sound programmes for improvement of road, rail and water transport to help develop rural areas.

A programme was approved for 49 projects and a supplementary earmarking for one previously approved project totalling \$85.2 million; the latter involved Special Fund earmarkings of \$39.9 million and counterpart contributions from the recipient Governments of \$45.3 million.

The Council revised financial regulations for the Special Fund. It also authorized the Managing Director to: (a) allocate funds to cover (i) assistance to Governments in the preparation, elaboration and revision of requests for Special Fund financing and (ii) investigation and evaluation of requests for Special Fund financing; and (b) classify residual expenditures under previous preparatory allocations as if they had been charged to the administrative budget.

In addition, the Governing Council considered various issues raised in a report by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities, especially in regard to the question of a merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. (For details, see pp. 228-38 above.)

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The reports of the Governing Council on its eleventh and twelfth sessions were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964.

Introducing the reports, the Managing Director informed the Council about the status

of the approved projects, and he also described some of the contributions which the Special Fund had made to the developing countries, as well as the pressing needs of these countries for more assistance in such fields as public health, land reform, low-cost housing, transport facilities and services, industrial feasibility studies and various training schemes. Regarding future activities, he expressed the Special Fund's interest in exploring the possibility of economical desalination of water for water-short areas and in assisting in the alleviation of adult illiteracy.

In the ensuing debate, Japan and the United Kingdom welcomed the part played by the Special Fund in attracting investment funds for needed projects and the favourable relationship achieved between the cost of pre-investment studies and the amount of investment that followed them. Chile, France, Indonesia, the United States and Yugoslavia stressed the need for increasing further the number of industrialization projects. France and Iraq urged the Fund to make a qualitative, rather than a quantitative, choice in its activities directed towards the development of physical and human resources of developing countries, in order to maintain a balance between projects relating to physical resources and those relating to human resources.

Argentina, Indonesia and India asked the Special Fund to bear in mind, in its future activities, the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for example, in regard to projects which would help increase the exports of developing countries. The Trade Conference's recommendation on gradually transforming the Special Fund, so that it would provide not only pre-investment aid but also capital investment aid, was endorsed by India and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The United Kingdom opposed this because it felt such a transformation would inevitably have an unfavourable effect on the pre-investment activities, a field in which the work, of the Special Fund was irreplaceable.

Ecuador, Indonesia, Iraq, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia suggested that the Economic and Social Council should call on all United Nations Member States, and particularly the industrialized countries, to re-examine the possibility

of considerably increasing their contributions to the Special Fund.

On 21 July 1964, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of its President, unanimously adopted a resolution (1010 (XXXVII)) taking note with appreciation of the Governing Council's reports.

The scheduled elections to fill the vacancies in the Governing Council which were to be created at the end of 1964 by the expiration of the term of office of eight of the members (Brazil, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States), were considered by the Council in the light of the resolution it had adopted, on 11 August 1964, for final approval by the Assembly, for merging the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to form the United Nations Development Programme, which would have a single inter-governmental Committee performing the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee (see pp. 228-35 above).

A USSR proposal that the Council should proceed with these elections in the usual way was rejected by the Council on 14 August by a vote of 3 to 2, with 13 abstentions. The Council then adopted, by 16 votes to 2, a proposal of India and Senegal that elections to the Governing Council should be deferred until the Council's thirty-eighth session (scheduled for 1965) and that the terms of office of the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council should be prolonged until that session.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to review the work of the Special Fund or decide on its future structure. The President, however, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR 1964 AND 1965

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)	
	1964	1965		1964	1965
	(as at 31 Dec. 1964)	(as at 15 Mar. 1965)		(as at 31 Dec. 1964)	(as at 15 Mar. 1965)
Afghanistan	51,000	51,000	Italy	1,350,000	1,350,000
Albania	2,000	2,000	Ivory Coast	19,011	12,500
Algeria	60,000	60,000	Jamaica	—	20,000
Argentina	87,102	150,586	Japan	2,219,504	2,219,504
Australia	557,338	560,036	Jordan	17,000	19,000
Austria	450,000	450,000	Kenya	—	4,900
Belgium	665,000	665,000	Korea, Republic of	50,000	50,392
Bolivia	15,000	—	Kuwait	125,000	125,000
Brazil	35,616	400,000	Laos	7,000	7,000
Bulgaria	10,256	10,256	Lebanon	50,000	50,000
Burma	35,000	35,000	Liberia	25,000	30,000
Burundi	—	—	Libya	60,000	60,000
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	50,000	Liechtenstein	—	—
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	Luxembourg	6,000	12,000
Cameroon	4,000	5,102	Madagascar	6,098	6,122
Canada	4,659,289	4,625,347	Malawi	—	1,500
Central African Republic	3,000	—	Malaysia	10,000	15,000
Ceylon	20,000	20,000	Mali	20,325	30,612
Chad	3,627	204	Malta	—	1,200
Chile	94,936	107,812	Mauritania	10,000	—
China	27,000	30,000	Mexico	100,000	100,000
Colombia	40,500	40,500	Monaco	1,114	1,122
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,800	1,980	Mongolia	—	5,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	70,000	100,000	Morocco	125,000	125,000
Costa Rica	10,000	10,000	Nepal	4,000	4,200
Cuba	40,000	40,000	Netherlands	3,842,154	3,842,154
Cyprus	11,200	5,600	New Zealand	139,000	278,087
Czechoslovakia	69,444	69,444	Nicaragua	12,000	12,000
Dahomey	20,325	20,408	Niger	6,000	—
Denmark	1,882,149	2,606,052	Nigeria	184,800	203,000
Dominican Republic	15,000	—	Norway	3,080,000	3,219,936
Ecuador	60,000	75,000	Pakistan	380,000	380,000
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	Panama	5,000	5,000
Ethiopia	29,000	36,250	Paraguay	—	—
Finland	350,000	500,000	Peru	100,000	100,000
France	1,122,066	1,619,433	Philippines	200,000	200,000
Gabon	12,195	12,195	Poland	150,000	165,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,350,000	5,350,000	Portugal	10,000	—
Ghana	42,000	42,000	Romania	16,667	50,000
Greece	50,000	235,000	Rwanda	—	1,200
Guatemala	8,000	10,000	San Marino	—	—
Guinea	26,700	27,245	Saudi Arabia	100,000	100,000
Haiti	—	—	Senegal	24,000	24,000
Holy See	1,000	1,000	Sierra Leone	10,000	10,000
Honduras	—	—	Somalia	—	—
Hungary	21,295	21,295	South Africa.	—	—
Iceland	8,012	8,012	Spain	50,000	250,000
India	2,150,000	2,150,000	Sudan	70,000	70,000
Indonesia	36,522	225,000	Sweden	8,000,000	9,000,000
Iran	175,000	192,500	Switzerland	1,046,512	1,337,209
Iraq	62,000	72,000	Syrian Arab Republic	7,853	7,853
Ireland	30,000	60,000	Thailand	192,000	192,000
Israel	100,000	110,000	Togo	2,500	2,500
			Trinidad and Tobago	40,000	40,000
			Tunisia	60,000	60,000

AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)			AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		
COUNTRY	1964	1965	COUNTRY	1964	1965
	(as at 31 Dec. 1964)	(as at 15 Mar. 1965)		(as at 31 Dec. 1964)	(as at 15 Mar. 1965)
Turkey	329,667	329,667	Uruguay	50,000	50,000
Uganda	1,400	4,200	Venezuela	260,000	520,000
Ukrainian SSR	125,000	125,000	Viet-Nam, Republic of	16,686	9,733
USSR	1,000,000	1,000,000	Western Samoa	—	—
United Arab Republic	229,991	229,991	Yemen	1,000	—
United Kingdom	6,250,000	7,000,000	Yugoslavia	220,000	231,000
United Republic of Tanzania	4,900	5,908	Zambia	—	—
United States	36,491,500*	37,320,000†		85,550,054	91,500,747
Upper Volta	—	—			

* For 1964, the United States pledged \$59 million to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, subject to the proviso that the contribution must not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions, including assessed and audited local costs. The amount shown represents the Special Fund's proportionate share of the total United States pledge of \$59 million based on the matching of other Governments' contributions to the two programmes in 1964, including local costs.

† For 1965, the United States pledged \$60 million to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, subject to the proviso that the contribution must not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions, including assessed and audited local costs. The amount shown represents the Special Fund's proportionate share of the total United States pledge of \$60 million, based on the matching of other Governments' contributions to the two programmes in 1965, including estimated local costs.

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED PROJECTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	PROGRAMMES APPROVED IN 1964		PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES		TOTAL	
	No. of Projects	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	No. of Projects	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	No. of Projects	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Africa	44	41,432,100	88	78,564,900	132	119,997,000
The Americas	18	15,269,200	92	78,017,500	110	93,286,700
Asia and the Far East	27	27,672,800	93	84,455,800	119	112,128,600
Europe	4	3,931,000	19	14,843,500	23	18,774,500
Middle East	4	4,292,100	31	21,476,900	35	25,769,000
Inter-Regional	—	—	1	3,866,000	1	3,866,000
Total	97	92,597,200	324	281,224,600	420	373,821,800

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1324, 1325, 1344, 1349.

E/3854. Report of Governing Council on its eleventh session, 13-20 January 1964.

E/3889. Report of Governing Council on its twelfth session, 15-22 June 1964.

E/3972. Note by Secretary-General on elections to Governing Council of Special Fund.

RESOLUTION 1010(XXXVII), as proposed by President of Council, taking note with appreciation of reports of Governing Council on its eleventh and twelfth sessions, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325.

E/3970. Resolutions adopted by Council at its 37th session, p. 32.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section IV.

A/5745. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5796. Administrative budget estimates for 1965.

Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda items of 19th session, para. 6.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

SF/2/Rev.1. Financial regulations of Special Fund adopted by Governing Council at its 12th session.

SF/L.112 and Add.1. Report by Managing Director on implementation of programmes approved by Governing Council at its 2nd through 12th sessions. Impact: a United Nations Special Fund Report (1964). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.1.12.

THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family in the developing countries provide assistance in three main forms: (1) medium- and smaller-scale aid projects carried out under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which is financed from voluntary contributions from Governments which are Members of the United Nations and/or agencies related to it; (2) larger-scale projects of a pre-investment nature undertaken by the United Nations Special Fund, also financed from voluntary government contributions (see also pp. 235-42 above); and (3) programmes of assistance which are financed by the United Nations and several of the agencies related to it from their own regular budgets and hence sometimes called "regular" technical assistance programmes. (See pp. 244-46 below and also the various chapters in PART TWO.) Assistance under these various programmes is provided only on the request of Governments receiving aid.

The term "United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation" is used as a collective term to describe United Nations technical aid activities financed both from the regular United Nations budget and from the United Nations share of the funds for the Expanded Programme.

The Expanded Programme, which retains its original name when referred to specifically, is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the following 10 agencies related to the United Nations: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Activities under the Expanded Programme are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), which consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads (or their representatives) of the United Nations and the 10 aforementioned agencies. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund do not participate directly in the Programme, but, since their financial and advisory activities are closely related to technical assistance, they may be represented at meetings of the Board. Close co-ordination is also maintained between the officials of the Expanded Programme and those of the United Nations Special Fund.

In the developing countries, there is a network of some 75 field offices, headed by TAB Resident Representatives who are, at the same time, directors of Special Fund programmes and agents of the World Food Programme. Each Resident Representative co-ordinates the activities under the Expanded Programme in the particular areas to which he is assigned and serves as a point of contact between the particular Government aided under the Expanded Programme and the Headquarters offices of the United Nations and the agencies related to the United Nations.

Activities During 1964

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

During 1964, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization joined the Technical Assistance Board, thus bringing to 11 the number of organizations sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Together, they gave technical assistance to 124 countries and territories, sending out 3,546 international experts and awarding 4,939 fellowships for training abroad. The cost of the field programme was \$51.8 million.

Operations during the year completed the two-year cycle by which the activities of the Expanded Programme are planned and carried out. In 1963 and 1964, the total cost of the assistance given to the developing countries was \$91.3 million. The total number of experts provided, 3,037 in 1963 and 3,546 in 1964, exceeded the total of the previous biennium by 1,246. The combined fellowship figure, 7,484 was also the highest ever.

The major fields in which technical assistance

was provided under the Expanded Programme in 1963 and 1964, as in previous years, were the following: agricultural production, health services, economic planning, basic surveys of resources and development of administrative services, industrial research and production, peaceful uses of atomic energy, auxiliary services to industry and agriculture, education, public utilities, power, transport and communications, community development, narcotics control and other social services, including housing and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

This assistance was financed by the voluntary contributions of Governments, announced at annual pledging conferences. For 1964, 108 Governments had pledged \$51.7 million. At the end of the year, over 100 Governments indicated that their pledges for the 1965 programme of assistance would be at a level of over \$53 million.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

During 1964, the expenditures on the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation rose to \$32.7 million from \$23.2 million in 1963 and \$19.8 million in 1962. The expenditures as between the different programmes were divided as follows: \$6.4 million spent under the "regular programme" allocations (the term "regular programme" refers to activities financed from the regular United Nations budget) ; \$10.5 million under the allocations for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (the Expanded Programme is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments) ; \$3.6 million from extra-budgetary sources, including funds-in-trust programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and \$12.3 million for United Nations Special Fund projects for which the United Nations itself was the executing agency.

The Special Fund disbursement did not include counterpart contributions made by Governments aided by the Special Fund projects concerned.

Regional and inter-regional activities under the regular programme accounted for 39.5 per cent of the expenditures in 1964 as compared with 35.3 per cent in 1963. This increase with regard to regional and inter-regional projects was partly owing to the recommendations

of the United Nations regional economic commissions and other United Nations bodies. Taking all programmes into account, nearly 72 per cent of the combined resources were spent on national projects.

The total number of experts (excluding those working on Special Fund projects) increased from 1,540 in 1963, to 1,849 in 1964. The number of fellowships awarded in 1964 rose to 2,319 as compared with 1,652 in 1963. This total also excludes Special Fund fellowships, as well as those awarded under the training programmes for South West Africa and territories under Portuguese administration.

The tables on page 245 give a breakdown of expenditures by fields of activities and show the number of experts and fellowships in these fields.

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), initiated in 1959 as a supplement to other technical assistance programmes in the field of public administration, differs from these programmes in that experts are appointed as officials of the Governments being assisted and not as advisers to Governments although remaining in the employ of the United Nations or one of the related agencies. The United Nations recruits the experts for service with Governments, consulting the related agencies when appropriate, and supplements the salaries paid by Governments when these are too low to attract experts of the required calibre. The OPEX experts, while occupying important government posts temporarily, are charged with the task of training nationals to take over from them as rapidly and as completely as possible.

Since 1961, the annual appropriation under the United Nations regular budget for OPEX activities has been \$850,000. This sum has been judged sufficient to provide support for between 70 and 75 posts for a full year.

By the end of 1964, there were 52 Governments which had signed OPEX Agreements with the United Nations. Eighty-two officers served for all or part of 1964 in 81 posts in

EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY UNITED NATIONS IN 1964

(By Field of Activity)
(E = Experts; F = Fellowships)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME		EXPANDED PROGRAMME		SPECIAL FUND		EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS		TOTAL	
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F
	14	—	46	45	—	—	16	—	76	45
Economic Surveys	14	—	46	45	—	—	16	—	76	45
Economic Programming and Projections	36	10	95	140	9	—	26	3	166	153
Industrial Development and Productivity	70	45	143	336	13	6	11	2	237	389
Natural Resources Development and Power	53	32	114	131	217	26	23	2	407	191
Trade Promotion and Marketing	7	8	47	74	—	—	1	—	55	82
Fiscal and Financial Matters	26	9	33	64	—	—	46	7	105	80
Public Works	5	—	4	—	—	—	24	—	33	—
Statistics	39	100	75	177	8	2	41	6	163	285
Transport and Communications	18	2	56	57	—	—	23	4	97	63
Legal	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
Social Activities	251	174	116	255	12	—	51	24	430	453
Public Administration	126	229	90	213	7	3	13	14	236	459
Human Rights	22	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	108
Narcotic Drugs Control	5	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	43
Meteorology	8	—	—	—	18	15	68	5	94	20
Special Educational and Training Programmes for South West Africa	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Special Training Programme for Portuguese Territories	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total	681	783	822	1,492	284	52	346	67	2,133	2,394

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1964

(In U.S. Dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME*	EXPANDED PROGRAMME	SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES	EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS	TOTAL
Economic Surveys	192,339	554,716	—	142,229	889,284
Economic Programming and Projections	383,906	1,202,870	1,294,182	242,974	3,123,932
Industrial Development and Productivity	538,711	1,598,763	1,408,568	99,690	3,645,732
Natural Resources Development and Power	647,556	1,536,631	8,961,298	258,698	11,404,183
Trade Promotion and Marketing	71,975	370,866	—	8,623	451,464
Fiscal and Financial Matters	273,760	377,647	—	515,568	1,166,975
Public Works	14,656	67,468	—	405,598	487,722
Statistics	468,234	1,199,865	236,296	135,032	2,039,427
Transport and Communications	153,478	493,426	3,581	218,203	868,688
Legal	49,497	15,171	—	607,197	671,865
Social Activities	2,199,226†	1,735,057	245,556	502,264	4,682,103
Public Administration	1,102,407	1,289,399	163,998	149,354	2,705,158
Human Rights Activities	177,314	—	—	—	177,314
Narcotic Drugs control	68,829	21,618	—	—	90,447
Special Educational and Training Programmes	35,586	—	—	—	35,586
Meteorology	57,930	—	—	285,847	343,777
Total	6,435,404	10,463,497	12,313,479	3,571,277	32,783,657

* The OPEX Programme is included. OPEX experts are also recruited in the fields of competence of the specialized agencies and are included under "Economic programming and projections."

† Excludes: (i) \$31,142 incurred under General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI) concerning aid to Burundi and Rwanda; (ii) \$90,362 incurred under General Assembly resolution 1862 (XVII) concerning aid to Rwanda.

the following countries and territories and in one inter-country organization: Afghanistan, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Cambodia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda and Burundi (jointly), Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United Republic of Tanzania and the East African Common Services Organization.

EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

In 1964, as in previous years, the United Nations and its related agencies carried out some technical aid projects on the basis of extra-budgetary financing—that is, with funds other than those provided from the regular budgets of these organizations or from the central account of the Expanded Programme.

Most of the supplementary programme was accounted for by technical assistance on a payment basis, whereby a Government receiving aid reimbursed the United Nations or the agencies directly and totally for the cost of projects which could not otherwise be carried

out under the Expanded Programme. The United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) received a total of some \$8.8 million for such projects in 1964 from 67 countries and territories, as compared to 57 countries in 1963.

Also in 1964, the United Nations and several agencies continued to use the services of associate experts, whose salaries and other expenses were paid by their own Governments. In 1964, a total of 146 associate experts from five nations (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, and Sweden) served in 148 countries and territories. At the same time, some of these countries and others provided administrative staff for Technical Assistance Board offices, through arrangements with the Governments or with non-governmental organizations.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

During 1964, the operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and policies governing it were considered by the Economic and Social Council and by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC). On the basis of a recommendation by the latter, the General Assembly confirmed the allocation of Expanded Programme funds for 1965 to the 11 organizations sharing in these funds.

Discussed, too, in various United Nations bodies during 1964 was the future of the Expanded Programme and proposals for merging it with the United Nations Special Fund (see pp. 228-35 above).

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

At its thirty-seventh (mid-1964) session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed activities under the Expanded Programme on the basis

of the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to TAC and TAC's report to the Council.

In his introductory statement to TAC, the Executive Chairman of TAB emphasized the fact that he was presenting an interim annual report, covering 1963, the first half of a two-year programming period.

Statistics on Expanded Programme activities were also presented in the context of almost 15 years of activity, during which expenditures on aid operations had risen from \$6.4 million in 1961 to a projected \$102.6 million for the full 1963-64 programme. (See p. 243 above for 1963-64 figures). Over the years, 133 countries and territories had received the assistance of international personnel drawn from 97 different nationalities. In 1963, alone, there were 3,037 experts in the field. In addition, 2,545 fellowships had been awarded in 1963, bringing the cumulative total of Expanded Programme fellowship awards to 26,600.

In reviewing TAB's annual report, the Tech-

nical Assistance Committee and the Council discussed not only the volume, distribution and emphasis of the assistance given, but also such specific points of operations and administration as: regional projects and local cost arrangements in connexion with them; the financing of the programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the strengthening of the role of the TAB Resident Representatives and Directors of Special Fund Programmes; the use of associate experts and volunteers; the use of experts from the developing countries; and the need to ensure early payment of contributions and more liberal convertibility.

On 21 July 1964, acting on a recommendation by TAC, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1005 (XXXVII)) taking note with appreciation of the TAB's interim report for 1963.

WORKING CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

At its mid-1964 session, the Council also acted on a recommendation which the Technical Assistance Committee had made in November-December 1963. At that time, TAC had agreed to raise the level of the Programme's Working Capital and Reserve Fund during 1963 from \$12 million to \$12.5 million. At the same time, the Committee proposed that the Council and the General Assembly take action to delete from a previous basic Council resolution (623BII(XXII) of 9 August 1956)⁵ a financial provision which was no longer necessary in view of actual working procedures.

On 11 August 1964, the Council therefore unanimously adopted a resolution (1021 (XXXVII)), for eventual approval by the General Assembly, to eliminate the requirement that each organization sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme should limit its forward contractual commitments and residual liquidating liabilities to its pro rata share of the Programme's Working Capital and Reserve, based on the allocations authorized for the current year. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly was not able to act on the Coun-

cil's resolution. The President of the Assembly noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

HOUSING FOR EXPERTS

On 21 July 1964, the Council unanimously adopted another resolution (1006(XXXVII)) on the subject of housing for experts. The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee. Noting that the growing shortage of housing for project personnel had, in some cases, threatened to inhibit the normal progress of project operations, the Council thereby authorized TAB to undertake solutions which might involve underwriting the costs of providing experts with housing, while recognizing that such solutions could exceptionally give rise to contingent costs to the Programme when no other source of funds was available. The Council also requested that the use of this authority should regularly be reported to TAC and, in particular, that TAC should be provided at the first opportunity with full details of any costs. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PARTICIPATION OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME

On 21 July 1964, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1009 (XXXVII)) approving the participation of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. IMCO thereby became the eleventh organization participating in the Programme. (For other organizations sharing in the funds of the Expanded Programme, see above, pp. 243-44.)

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

The policy and techniques of evaluating technical assistance programmes were discussed

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 187-88.

at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session on the basis of a review of this question by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and by the Council's Co-ordination Committee and its Special Committee on Co-ordination. Consideration of this question the previous year had led to a resolution of 2 August 1963⁶ which, among other things, requested that ACC continue its study of evaluation in co-operation with the Governments of the developing countries. In April 1964, ACC resumed its work on the question. The consensus expressed was that only the Government of a recipient country could profitably undertake the task of evaluating the contribution of the programmes of the United Nations family to the progress which that country had made in economic and social development. On the basis of ACC discussions, the views expressed in the Special Committee on Co-ordination, and a draft resolution recommended by the Council's Co-ordination Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1042(XXXVII)) on 15 August 1964, asking the Secretary-General to proceed with arrangements for undertaking pilot evaluation projects in a limited number of countries. It also invited the executive heads of agencies and other bodies participating in the technical assistance programmes to lend their full co-operation in carrying out the projects; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council's mid-1965 session on the results, together with his observations on continuing evaluation machinery.

The resolution to this effect was approved in the Council by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1965

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

On 16 November 1964, a Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to obtain indications of financial support for the 1965 operations of both the Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund. Pledges to the Expanded Programme

which were made at this conference and announced subsequently (up to the end of February 1965) are listed in the table below. (For contributions to Special Fund, see pp. 241-42.)

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES ANNOUNCED FOR EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR 1965

(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION	COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION
Afghanistan	17,000	Iraq	72,000
Albania	2,000	Ireland	30,000
Algeria	60,000	Israel	88,000
Argentina	180,905	Italy	900,000
Australia	750,448	Ivory Coast	12,500
Austria	225,000	Jamaica	10,000
Belgium	625,000	Japan*	630,000
Brazil	104,839	Jordan	25,000
Bulgaria	10,256	Kenya	4,900
Burma	40,000	Korea, Repub-	
Byelorussian		lic of	8,039
SSR	100,000	Kuwait	125,000
Cambodia	11,428	Laos	3,000
Cameroon	5,102	Lebanon	32,000
Canada	2,150,786	Liberia	35,000
Ceylon	25,000	Libya	60,000
Chad	204	Luxembourg	4,000
Chile	107,812	Madagascar	6,122
China	27,000	Malawi	1,000
Colombia	110,000	Malaysia	25,000
Congo (Brazza-		Mali	20,408
ville)	1,320	Malta	1,200
Congo, Demo-		Mexico	121,000
cratic Repub-		Monaco	1,122
lic of	50,000	Mongolia	5,000
Costa Rica	10,053	Morocco	55,000
Cuba	25,000	Nepal	4,200
Cyprus	5,600	Netherlands*	1,790,254
Czechoslovakia	104,166	New Zealand	278,087
Dahomey	20,408	Nicaragua	4,000
Denmark	2,606,052	Nigeria	100,000
Ecuador	37,500	Norway	1,119,978
El Salvador	7,700	Pakistan	250,000
Ethiopia	25,000	Panama	5,000
Finland	170,000	Peru	40,000
France	1,851,430	Philippines	66,000
Gabon	8,130	Poland	132,000
Germany, Fed-		Romania	50,000
eral Repub-		Rwanda	800
lic of	2,650,000	Saudi Arabia	100,000
Ghana	99,224	Senegal	16,000
Greece	55,000	Sierra Leone	15,000
Guatemala	12,000	Spain	75,000
Guinea	13,571	Sudan	90,000
Holy See	1,000	Sweden	2,500,000
Hungary	31,942	Switzerland	872,093
Iceland	8,012	Syria	13,089
India	850,000	Thailand	48,000
Indonesia	60,000	Togo	2,500
Iran	137,500		

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 200.

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION	COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION
Trinidad and Tobago	20,000	United Republic of Tanzania	5,908
Tunisia	30,000	United States†	22,680,000
Turkey	273,333	Uruguay	100,000
Uganda	2,800	Venezuela	350,000
Ukrainian SSR	250,000	Viet-Nam, Republic of	15,000
USSR	2,000,000	Yugoslavia	158,080
United Arab Republic	114,995		
United Kingdom	4,750,000	Total	53,990,796

* Pledges by Japan and the Netherlands represent minimum amounts. The final contributions were to be indicated at a later date.

† The pledge shown for the United States represents the proportionate Expanded Programme share of a total pledge of \$60,000,000 made to both the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, subject to the provision that the United States contribution would not exceed 40 per cent of the total of voluntary contributions and local costs assessments received from all Governments.

APPROVAL OF 1965-1966 PROGRAMME AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1965

The Technical Assistance Committee met again in 1964, between 23 and 27 November, to consider the 1965-1966 programme of technical aid activities under the Expanded Programme, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board. The Committee also considered administrative and operational services costs connected with the proposed programme, reviewed the use of the TAB Executive Chairman's "contingency authority" to use funds for emergency purposes, and continued its discussion of the role of the Resident Representatives and of the Agency field representatives in achieving co-ordination in the field.

The recommended programme for 1965-1966 (with carry-over of long-term projects into 1967-1968) was presented to TAC by the Executive Chairman of TAB. The recommendations, based on the requests received from the Governments of the developing countries and the estimated availability of funds, called for the largest programme ever presented to the Committee for approval. It comprised projects which would cost a total of \$100.9 million to carry out in 1965-1966, and which would entail costs of \$27.6 million in 1967-1968 to continue long-term projects. These long-term projects (i.e., those of more than two years' duration) represented

33.8 per cent of the recommended programme, as compared with 39.1 per cent in the previous two-year period.

As to the geographical distribution of recommended projects, the share for Africa had again increased, from 32.8 per cent in 1963-1964 to 35.4 per cent of the new programme. On a global basis, 6,257 expert assignments had been programmed for the two years, which would be 708 more than had been planned for in the previous biennium. The number of fellowships to be provided for in the programme was also being increased from 7,091 in 1963-1964 to 8,060. Finally, there was a provision of \$2.6 million for demonstration equipment and supplies.

A new element in the recommended plan of activities was the provision, for the first time under the Expanded Programme, for experts whose responsibilities would be operational rather than advisory. The authority to accept such requests on a limited scale had been given by the Economic and Social Council and approved by the General Assembly in 1963; as a result, 105 such assignments were being programmed for 1965-1966, taking up 2.4 per cent of total programme costs.

The Executive Chairman also called TAC's attention to the suggested distribution of assistance by type of aid and to the marked increase in the level of assistance devoted to basic development plans, resource surveys and the strengthening of administrative services. Nearly 20 per cent of the programme before the committee fell within this broad category. At the same time, the percentage of projects oriented towards agricultural production decreased to 17.3 per cent. There was also a decrease in the share of the Programme devoted to industrial production.

On 25 November, the Technical Assistance Committee unanimously adopted a resolution approving the activities of the Expanded Programme for 1965-1966, authorizing: (a) the 1965 budget of the Technical Assistance Board secretariat and field offices; (b) subject to the availability of the required resources, the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for 1965; and (c) a further increase in the level of the Programme's Working Capital and Reserve Fund, to \$13 million in

1965. It also authorized the Executive Chairman of TAB to approve contingency projects during the 1965-1966 biennium, up to a maximum of \$11,250,000.

On 30 December 1964, acting on TAC's recommendation, the General Assembly approved the allocation of funds for 1965 as follows :

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	ALLOCATION (Equivalent in U.S.Dollars)
United Nations	11,154,714
International Labour Organisation	5,909,792
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	13,770,728

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	9,210,185
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,563,849
World Health Organization	9,221,851
Universal Postal Union	428,437
International Telecommunication Union	1,452,334
World Meteorological Organization	1,484,987
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	25,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,083,991
Total	56,305,868

The Assembly took this action in approving resolution 1994 (XIX). It did so without a formal vote, in the special circumstances prevailing in the first part of the Assembly's nineteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 257-266, 268.
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 308-331.
Plenary Meetings 1325, 1344, 1351.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
E/3871/Rev.I. Annual report of Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for 1963: interim report on implementation of 1963-64 programme.
E/3871/Add.I. Statistical data relating to all projects in operation in 1963 under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).
E/TAC/138. Technical assistance to promote teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB.
E/TAC/139. Local costs for regional projects. Report by TAB.
E/TAC/140/Rev.I. Use of experts from developing countries. Report of TAB.
E/TAC/141 and Add.I. Transfers of allocations: 1963 and 1964. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.
E/TAC/L.328 and Add.I. Programme changes during period 1 October 1963-30 April 1964. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.
E/TAC/L.329. Review of contingency authorizations made in 1963. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.
E/TAC/L.330. Interim report on contingency authorizations from 1 January-30 April 1964. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.
E/TAC/L.331 and Add. I. Opening statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 22 June 1964, meeting 315.
E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), Annex I (draft resolution, as proposed by

Chairman and adopted by TAC on 25 June 1964, meeting 320).

RESOLUTION 1005(XXXVII), taking note with appreciation of TAB's report to TAC for 1963, as recommended by TAC, E/3933, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325.

WORKING CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

E/3849. Report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) (November-December 1963 session), Annex II.

RESOLUTION 1021 (XXXVII), as recommended by TAC, E/3849, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1344.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report of the Technical Assistance Committee,

"1. Decides to amend its resolutions 521 A (XVII) of 5 April 1954 and 623 B II (XXII) of 9 August 1956, as follows:

"In sub-paragraph I.A(a) (V) of resolution 623 B II(XXII), delete the phrase reading: ' . . . each participating organization shall limit its forward contractual commitments and residual liquidating liabilities to its pro rata share of the Fund, based on the allocations authorized for the current year;'

"2. Recommends to the General Assembly that it gives its approval to the above amendment."

HOUSING FOR EXPERTS

E/TAC/142. Housing for experts. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), Annex II.

RESOLUTION 1006(XXXVII), as recommended by TAC, E/3933, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report of the Executive Chair-

man of the Technical Assistance Board concerning housing for experts in the field,

"Recognizing the importance of adequate housing for experts in the field,

"Considering that growing shortages of housing for project personnel threaten, in some cases, to inhibit the normal progress of project operations,

"Noting that the overwhelming majority of such housing problems are being met by normal means and with the full co-operation and financial participation of the recipient Governments concerned,

"Considering, however, that a hard core of cases remains which could, as remote possibilities, require extraordinary solutions involving residual contingency charges against the Expanded Programme,

"1. Decides to authorize the Technical Assistance Board, as an exceptional measure when no other practical remedies are available, to adopt such solutions which might involve underwriting the costs of providing experts with housing, recognizing that such solutions could exceptionally give rise to contingent costs to the Expanded Programme when no other source of funds was available;

"2. Requests that the use of this authority should regularly be reported to the Technical Assistance Committee and, in particular, that it be provided with full details of any costs at the first opportunity."

PARTICIPATION BY IMCO IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME

E/3914. Participation by Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in EPTA. Note by Secretary-General transmitting a communication from Secretary-General of IMCO.

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), Annex V.

RESOLUTION 1009(XXXVII), as recommended by TAC, E/3933, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the request of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"1. Approves the participation of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"2. Decides to amend its resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 accordingly."

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 34-65.

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination (second session, Geneva, 9-13 July 1964), para. 8.

E/AC.24/L.241. Austria, Mexico, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by Indonesia, Italy, USSR and United Kingdom, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 6 August 1964, meeting 262, by 23 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1042(XXXVII), as recommended by the Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, and as orally amended by Argentina, adopted by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 991 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, which requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give further consideration to the problem of evaluation to be undertaken in co-operation with Governments,

"Having considered the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which inter alia, suggests that evaluation in respect of individual countries 'would perhaps best be formed of a series of limited studies, each dealing with assistance programmes capable of evaluation by a common standard' and that therefore pilot projects of evaluation should be undertaken in a limited number of countries in different regions of the world at different stages of economic development,

"Being aware that the Technical Assistance Board during 1964 intends to take steps, in co-operation with Governments concerned, to study the functioning of the programme in a limited number of countries,

"Noting the observation of the Special Committee on Co-ordination that 'it would now be desirable to concentrate constructive efforts on the implementation of concrete proposals for action, so as to achieve as soon as possible, some first tangible, if limited results,'

"Reiterating the importance attached to systematic and objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of programmes undertaken by the United Nations as well as by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the advancement of economic and social progress of the developing countries,

"1. Recognizes that any evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies on the progress of the developing countries is of primary concern to these countries and can be achieved only with the co-operation of the Governments concerned;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to proceed as promptly as possible with arrangements for undertaking pilot evaluation projects in a limited number of countries, to be chosen if practicable from among the same countries selected by the Technical Assistance Board for study of the functioning of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; such arrangements should make the fullest possible use of the resident representatives and the regional economic commissions concerned and should include:

"(a) The establishment of procedures for the col-

lection of relevant information on a country-by-country basis;

"(b) The selection and briefing of small teams to co-operate with the Governments of the selected countries in the evaluation of the over-all impact and effectiveness of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations, in terms of performance and results achieved and, whenever feasible, in the light of the goals to be achieved through the economic and social development plans of these countries;

"3. Invites the executive heads of the agencies concerned and other bodies participating in the programmes, to lend their full co-operation in the execution of these pilot evaluation projects;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-ninth session of the Council a report on as many of the selected pilot evaluation projects as possible, together with observations regarding continuing evaluation machinery, based on the experience gained in the course of these pilot evaluation projects."

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1964

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

Pledging Conference for Technical Assistance and Special Fund, meetings 1, 2.

APPROVAL OF 1965-1966 PROGRAMME AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1965

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 332-337.

E/TAC/147. Technical assistance in development of information media. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/148. Co-ordination in the field. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/149. Administrative and operational services costs for 1965. Budget estimates for Secretariat of TAB for year 1965.

E/TAC/150. Allocations to participating organizations toward their administrative and operational service costs for years 1965 and 1966.

E/TAC/L.335 and Corr.1. Category I programme for 1965-66 recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.336. Category II programme for 1965-66 recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.337 and Add.1-81. Programme for 1965-66. Description of Category I long-term projects.

E/TAC/L.338. Descriptive summary of Category I short-term projects.

E/TAC/L.339. Programme for 1965-1968. Recommendations of TAB.

E/TAC/L.340. Review of contingency authorizations made in 1964. Interim report of Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/L.342. Programme changes during period 1 May-15 October 1964 including inter-agency transfers of allocations.

E/TAC/L.344. Opening statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 23 November 1964, meeting 332.

E/TAC/L.343. Approval of 1965-66 programme and authorization for allocation of funds for 1965. Recommendations of Executive Chairman of TAB including draft resolution adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), as orally amended, on 25 November 1964, meeting 336.

E/3995. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex I.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1314.

A/5788. Budget estimates of TAB Secretariat for 1965. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.2/224. Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Memorandum by Secretary-General transmitting draft resolution adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 25 November 1964, meeting 336.

RESOLUTION 1994(XIX), (A/C.2/224) approved by Assembly on proposal of Secretary-General on 30 December 1964, meeting 1314.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting, that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1965-1966,

"1. Confirms the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as follows:

Participating organization	Allocation (equivalent of U.S. Dollars)
United Nations	11,154,714
International Labour Organisation	5,909,792
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	13,770,728
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	9,210,185
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,563,849
World Health Organization	9,221,851
Universal Postal Union	428,437
International Telecommunication Union	1,452,334
World Meteorological Organization	1,484,987
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	25,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,083,991
Total	56,305,868

"2. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to make the changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and to permit modi-

fications to country programmes requested by recipient Governments and approved by him;

"3. Requests the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the session following their adoption."

OTHER REPORTS

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section III. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.H.2.

The United Nations Programmes

The Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1964 session, reviewed the technical assistance activities carried out by the United Nations on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General and recommendations by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

The Secretary-General's report on technical assistance activities of the United Nations reviewed in detail the projects carried out in 1963 and presented financial and programme proposals for 1965.

Introducing this report before TAC, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance said, on 29 June 1964, that a major policy objective in technical assistance operations had always been to help train the nationals of the receiving countries to carry out programmes and projects in economic and social development. Therefore, while experts were appointed, the need for training the national counterpart personnel was being emphasized. He also drew attention to the growing trend to establish training institutions at the country and the regional levels, and organizational improvements made in methods of programming.

In reviewing the United Nations regular programme for 1965, TAC emphasized the need for flexibility in the use of funds to be applied on a priority basis. The Committee agreed with the new time-table proposed by the Commissioner for its consideration and review of the regular programme. The Committee also agreed that the Secretary-General should consider \$6.4 million as the initial level of the regular budget for 1966 for planning purposes. The Committee took this decision in order to permit projects to be started earlier than otherwise possible.

On TAC's recommendation, the Council, on 21 July 1964, unanimously adopted a resolution (1007(XXXVII)) noting the Secretary-General's report with appreciation.

On the same day and also on TAC's recommendation, the Council adopted another reso-

lution (1008(XXXVII)), by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, endorsing the level of appropriations proposed by the Secretary-General at \$6.4 million for 1965, and approving in principle the programme proposals outlined in the report of the Secretary-General. In addition, the Council decided that future technical assistance plans to be financed from the regular United Nations budget should be drawn up on the basis of priority procedures similar to those outlined by the Secretary-General for the 1965 programme. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Between 23 and 27 November 1964, the Technical Assistance Committee considered detailed proposals for the 1965 regular programme. It took note of a report by the Secretary-General which contained these proposals.

On 18 February 1965, in adopting a resolution (2004(XIX)) on interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965 (for further details, see p. 478), the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General, subject to statutory requirements, to enter into commitments and to make payments in 1965 at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964. This authorization, in effect, covered the regular programme of technical assistance to the extent of \$6.4 million.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly was not able to consider other aspects of the United Nations programmes. The President of the Assembly noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 323-325, 327-329.

Plenary Meetings 1325, 1344.

E/3870 and Add.1. Technical assistance activities under General Assembly resolutions 200(III), 304(IV), 418(V), 723(VIII), 926(X), 1024(XI), 1256(XIII), 1395(XIV), 1705(XVI), 1746(XVI) and 1862(XVII). Report of Secretary-General.

E/TAC/143. Technical assistance to promote teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Note by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/144. Technical co-operation in narcotics control. Note by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/145. Programmes of technical assistance under regular budget of United Nations. Questions arising under General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVII). Report by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.332 and Add.1. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 29 June 1964, meeting 323.

E/TAC/L.333. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 29 June 1964, meeting 324.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex III.

RESOLUTION 1007(XXXVII), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3933, taking note with appreciation of the report by Secretary-General on United Nations programmes of technical assistance, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325.

RESOLUTION ON UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex IV.

RESOLUTION 1008(XXXVII), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3933, and as amended by Council on proposal of Chairman of Technical Assistance Committee, adopted by Council on 21 July 1964, meeting 1325, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the report of the Technical Assistance Committee,

"1. Endorses \$6.4 million as the level of appropriations for Part V of the regular United Nations budget in 1965, and endorses in principle the programme proposals outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Approves, in keeping with the preferences expressed by the developing countries, the establishment of the 1965 programme under the regular

budget on the priority basis outlined in paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report;

"3. Decides that future programmes under the regular budget should be drawn up on the basis of similar priority procedures;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) During a programming period to inform recipient Governments of the services available to them under General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions in the fields of economic development, social welfare, public administration, human rights and narcotic drugs control;

"(b) To continue to report to the commissions and committees of the Council on the programmes delivered and planned in the fields of their particular substantive interests;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make provision in his annual appropriation requests under the regular budget for technical programmes and suggests that, for working purposes, the tentative budget estimates for technical programmes for 1966 should be at the level approved for 1964;

"6. Decides that the level of the Secretary-General's annual budget submissions for technical programmes and the programmes thereunder should continue to be subject to the advice, guidance and review of the Technical Assistance Committee, and that proposals emanating from the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be transmitted to the Council through the Technical Assistance Committee."

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 333-335.

E/3990 and Corr.1. Technical assistance activities of United Nations. 1965 regular programme of technical assistance. Report of Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.345. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 24 November 1964, meeting 334.

E/3995. Report of Technical Assistance Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5768. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section II.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 479.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Workshop on Organization and Administration of Agricultural Services in Arab States (ST/TAO/M/24). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.H.3.

Report on Local Government Study Tour of Yugoslavia and India by Senior Officials of African States (ST/TAO/M/25). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.H.4.

ST/TAO/SER.C/69. United Nations Foreign Service Training Course, Pine, Barbados, 4 November-12 December 1963.

ST/TAO/SER.C/70. Report of Inter-Regional Work-

shop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries, Copenhagen, Denmark, 31 August-11 September 1964.

Technical Aid Received and Provided in 1964 Through United Nations and Related Agencies Under Expanded and Regular Technical Assistance Programmes

The following information, based on the latest available report of the Technical Assistance Board, shows the types of assistance received and provided in 1964 through the United Nations and its related agencies under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and through the regular technical assistance programmes of these agencies financed from their

regular budgets. (For list of pledges of contributions to Expanded Programme for 1964 see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 185-86, and for 1965 see pp. 248-49 above.)

The regional groupings of countries and territories in the table below follow those in the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964.

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN		EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROJECT COSTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	
	Ex-	Regu-	Ex-	Regu-	Ex-	Regu-	Ex-	Regu-	
	panded	lar	panded	lar	panded	lar	panded	lar	
Pro-	Pro-	Pro-	Pro-	Pro-	Pro-	Pro-	Pro-		
gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	gramme	
AFRICA									
Algeria	73	23	42	53	—	2	8	9	757,441
Basutoland	8	1	11	4	—	—	—	—	69,428
Bechuanaland	5	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	50,920
Burundi	28	7	18	11	—	—	—	—	391,498
Burundi and Rwanda	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	52,084
Cameroon	31	9	35	25	1	1	15	5	502,093
Central African Republic	11	5	23	5	—	—	25	—	205,185
Chad	15	19	17	6	—	—	—	—	331,686
Comoro Islands	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	10	3	29	11	1	—	—	—	151,302
Congo, Democratic Republic of	108	50	30	19	—	—	5	—	936,112
Dahomey	18	8	38	13	—	1	—	—	271,409
East African Common Services Organiza- tion	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,172
Ethiopia	44	29	50	55	1	1	118	85	578,367
Fernando Poo	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	14	9	16	7	—	—	—	—	212,992
Gambia	6	2	10	5	—	—	—	—	58,553
Ghana	40	23	44	48	1	5	24	4	552,633
Guinea	19	5	95	14	—	—	—	—	475,305
Ivory Coast	19	6	9	17	—	—	19	30	317,574
Kenya	30	19	57	20	—	—	43	3	426,565
Liberia	19	13	27	10	—	—	—	11	293,842
Libya	51	11	42	22	—	—	1	36	561,611
Madagascar	29	9	34	22	—	—	—	1	517,156
Malawi	9	9	16	7	—	—	25	—	114,409
Mali	25	12	42	23	—	—	1	2	470,997
Mauritania	6	9	49	19	—	—	—	—	150,192
Mauritius	7	6	12	10	—	—	—	—	73,571

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN		EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROJECT COSTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Under Ex- panded	Under Regu- lar	Under Ex- panded	Under Regu- lar	Under Ex- panded	Under Regu- lar	Under Ex- panded	Under Regu- lar	
	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	Pro- gramme	
Morocco	45	22	38	33	1	2	55	41	515,105
Mozambique	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	27	4	32	8	—	—	8	12	350,412
Nigeria	49	39	67	60	1	3	19	109	708,438
Reunion	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia	12	3	10	12	1	—	—	1	107,512
Rwanda	22	7	14	5	—	—	—	—	302,006
Senegal	24	7	22	23	2	3	35	49	336,691
Sierra Leone	17	12	23	14	—	2	—	1	309,439
Somalia	67	25	44	30	—	—	—	—	858,730
South Africa	—	—	—	8	10	7	—	2	—
Sudan	33	20	87	38	5	3	6	1	487,397
Swaziland	9	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	88,708
Togo	25	13	49	26	—	2	—	22	424,473
Tunisia	36	15	55	41	6	4	39	1	417,386
Uganda	23	16	34	10	1	—	61	5	305,528
United Arab Republic	65	19	158	96	68	49	188	126	862,511.
United Republic of Tanzania									
Tanganyika	41	18	57	14	—	—	—	60	485,571
Zanzibar	6	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	88,317
Upper Volta	20	1	15	14	—	—	10	—	221,627
Zambia	13	9	19	4	2	—	—	—	98,704
Regional Projects	141	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,933,164
Total, Africa	1,308	712	1,481	890	101	85	705	616	17,583,816
THE AMERICAS									
Argentina	36	5	69	45	53	31	55	56	500,093
Bahamas	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Barbados	7	3	3	10	—	—	—	31	35,619
Bolivia	33	13	25	19	7	7	—	1	505,641
Brazil	34	18	60	59	29	21	56	43	567,665
British Guiana	25	3	19	2	—	—	—	—	230,746
British Honduras	12	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	127,298
Canada	—	—	—	10	90	48	46	33	—
Chile	58	12	75	34	57	30	97	111	786,445
Colombia	37	13	64	32	15	10	8	23	530,451
Costa Rica	25	3	51	30	10	3	66	81	216,970
Cuba	11	5	18	6	7	3	—	1	247,779
Dominican Republic	9	7	18	12	3	2	—	—	131,627
Ecuador	39	14	39	32	19	7	23	2	551,001
El Salvador	14	5	42	24	1	3	—	5	142,031
French Antilles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	17	6	34	24	3	3	1	12	201,924
Haiti	9	7	17	5	29	20	—	1	167,037
Honduras	14	3	33	19	1	—	—	—	178,714
Jamaica	26	5	14	30	6	5	5	88	190,031
Leeward and Wind- ward Islands:									
Antigua	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	125
Dominica	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	11,657
Grenada	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN		EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROJECT COSTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	
St. Kitts	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	15,206
St. Lucia	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1,837
St. Vincent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	41	14	104	36	18	20	110	62	691,171
Netherlands Antilles	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	29,720
Nicaragua	12	5	22	23	1	1	—	—	165,905
Panama	13	2	23	17	2	3	—	3	195,235
Paraguay	28	5	44	15	4	4	—	1	360,604
Peru	47	8	50	31	14	5	9	48	599,244
Puerto Rico	1	—	2	7	—	—	11	67	7,842
Surinam	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	2	34,891
Trinidad and Tobago	32	2	8	7	3	—	10	—	312,887
United States	—	4	1	7	295	188	306	235	—
Uruguay	22	2	32	17	12	7	1	3	214,480
Venezuela	23	11	32	32	4	6	14	31	400,734
Virgin Islands (UK)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Regional Projects	—	109	—	3	—	—	—	—	2,101,709
Total, Americas	747	288	909	646	683	427	818	941	10,454,319
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST									
Afghanistan	58	35	87	31	1	9	26	14	942,469
American Samoa	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	2	9	57	27	18	13	—
Brunei	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	21,024
Burma	36	8	33	15	3	4	7	9	511,789
Cambodia	31	17	23	13	1	—	—	1	560,047
Ceylon	35	22	72	24	12	10	21	18	571,792
China	16	9	58	54	13	15	1	13	214,540
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,939
Fiji Islands	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	8	39,996
French Polynesia	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1,575
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	11,275
Guam	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	11	9	—	—	1	20	258
India	150	65	201	92	166	79	118	152	2,912,659
Indonesia	69	24	141	30	1	5	—	11	1,106,126
Iran	76	21	112	50	5	10	87	3	1,135,404
Japan	3	3	63	40	36	17	65	101	74,237
Korea, Republic of	7	13	57	52	1	4	—	2	134,154
Laos	32	9	22	6	—	—	—	—	393,489
Macao	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
Malaysia	43	27	58	63	1	2	26	74	606,568
Maldives Islands	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marianas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Mongolia	15	5	29	7	—	—	—	—	152,967
Nepal	24	18	31	25	—	1	—	—	345,090
New Caledonia	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	11	—
New Hebrides	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	13,946
New Zealand	—	—	6	6	49	19	3	15	—
Niue	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	60	35	127	54	20	13	6	10	1,004,780

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN		EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROJECT COSTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	
Papua and New Guinea	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	37	20	87	59	21	22	140	118	593,192
Ryukyu Islands	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	16,318
Thailand	47	25	96	71	4	5	115	53	696,287
Tonga	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	14,657
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (U.S. administration)	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Viet-Nam, Republic of	23	13	31	28	5	4	—	1	337,426
Western Samoa	5	7	2	20	—	—	4	—	80,587
Regional Projects	143	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,719,065
Total, Asia and the Far East	920	496	1,363	810	396	239	639	650	14,228,656
EUROPE									
Albania	1	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	32,728
Austria	—	1	—	41	28	15	19	29	—
Belgium	—	1	—	24	102	51	48	46	—
Bulgaria	—	—	9	42	7	1	26	1	4,780
Byelorussian SSR	—	—	—	1	—	—	34	—	—
Cyprus	6	6	14	14	3	—	—	1	144,197
Czechoslovakia	—	1	4	53	18	14	29	40	—
Denmark	—	—	—	21	91	32	408	130	—
Finland	—	3	1	30	14	8	14	39	—
France	—	—	5	42	421	213	390	288	—
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	—	—	33	106	52	149	90	—
Greece	24	12	63	34	13	10	6	4	309,921
Holy See	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	18	53	13	4	40	6	18,621
Iceland	2	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	12,082
Ireland	—	1	—	23	18	10	7	3	—
Italy	—	—	—	33	79	43	241	107	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	4	—
Malta	10	1	6	7	—	—	1	—	125,185
Monaco	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	1	32	118	42	88	58	—
Norway	—	—	—	23	49	24	8	22	—
Poland	4	—	140	52	26	16	11	56	177,496
Portugal	2	4	22	30	7	6	—	—	46,764
Romania	—	1	21	27	2	1	35	10	34,777
Spain	4	1	31	31	53	24	12	17	26,800
Sweden	—	—	1	25	51	30	63	96	—
Switzerland	—	1	—	15	78	37	151	128	—
Turkey	44	33	140	55	9	3	—	5	724,141
Ukrainian SSR	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
USSR	—	—	1	28	142	29	444	39	—
United Kingdom	—	—	5	29	503	309	406	315	—
Yugoslavia	27	3	336	53	56	21	43	59	948,923
Regional Projects	13	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,782
Total, Europe	137	158	825	866	2,015	997	2,677	1,593	2,659,197

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN		EXPANDED PROGRAMME PROJECT COSTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	
MIDDLE EAST									
Aden	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	34	16	75	37	4	6	27	5	440,830
Israel	26	7	88	14	42	27	60	36	349,185
Jordan	24	9	73	26	18	10	2	3	390,179
Kuwait	4	2	7	11	—	—	—	—	41,542
Lebanon	25	13	16	16	15	19	64	79	238,589
Qatar	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	11	12	8	12	—	1	—	—	163,691
Syria	40	8	48	29	13	12	3	3	469,543
Yemen	16	3	37	29	—	1	—	—	245,934
Regional Projects	50	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	700,814
Total, Middle East	230	159	358	178	92	76	156	126	3,040,307
INTER-REGIONAL	204	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,436,184
STATELESS	—	—	3	—	5	3	—	—	—
UNDISTRIBUTED PROJECT COSTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382,118
UNDETERMINED FEL- LOWSHIP AWARDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	18	—
FELLOWSHIP AWARDS AT AGENCY HEAD- QUARTERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Grand Total	3,546	1,973	4,939	3,390	3,292	1,827	5,109	3,944	51,784,597

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The year 1964 was the second in a three-year experiment in the utilization of food surpluses by food-deficient peoples through a World Food Programme (WFP) run jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Requests submitted by Governments for food aid in support of economic and social development projects resulted in an expansion in the number of agreements signed from 10, for a total food value of just over \$9 million at the end of 1963, to 82, for a total food value of nearly \$35 million at the end of 1964. Altogether, agreements were signed for 36 countries and territories. (For details of 1964 agreements see pp. 261-62, below. See also PART TWO, CHAPTER III.)

The total amount of contributions pledged

by the Members of the United Nations and members of FAO rose from nearly \$91 million at the beginning of 1964 to nearly \$94 million at the end of that year. (For details, see pp. 263-64.)

The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee held its fifth session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 to 10 July 1964, and its sixth session in Rome, Italy, from 7 to 11 December 1954.

The Committee's annual report, the second of its kind, was submitted to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session and to the FAO Council. This report described the Committee's major decisions, and such matters as: the resources of the programme; the emergency food aid approved by the Director-General of FAO; economic and social development projects

approved by the Inter-Governmental Committee or the Executive Director of WFP; arrangements for preliminary appraisal of projects and evaluation of the experience gained in projects; and arrangements for expert studies to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes.

On 6 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution whereby it: (1) expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Programme; (2) renewed its appeal of the previous year⁷ to United Nations and specialized agency Members that had not yet pledged contributions to make such pledges in order to reach the original goal of \$100 million set for the Programme; (3) appealed to donor countries to convert commodity pledges into cash pledges; (4) invited the appropriate United Nations bodies to give attention, when the present experimental WFP was reviewed in 1965, to recommendations made earlier in 1964 on the World Food Programme by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and (5) approved some amendments to the General Regulations governing WFP.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1019(XXXVII), which the Council adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the proposal of Argentina, Australia, France and the United Kingdom (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**).

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (held at Geneva, Switzerland,

from 23 March to 16 June 1964) considered, among other things: (1) that food aid should become an integral and continuing part of international aid under the United Nations and FAO; and (2) that contributions of additional cash resources to an international food aid programme would make possible the purchase of a range of foodstuffs needed for a nutritionally adequate diet, additional to those donated, such foodstuffs to be purchased, in so far as possible, from those developing countries which were exporters of food and which were seeking to expand their food exports.

It recommended that, in the review of the present experimental World Food Programme to be conducted in 1965 by the United Nations and FAO, due attention should be paid to the possibilities of modifying the Programme so that it might thereafter benefit both food-deficient developing countries and food-exporting developing countries. The Conference also recommended that, in the documentation to be presented in connexion with the review, due account should be taken of the relationship and effects of such a modified programme on the expansion and development of the commodity trade of the developing countries; this, however, should not preclude bilateral arrangements for the disposal of surplus food and agricultural products in accordance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal. (See also p. 201.)

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 215.

PROJECT AGREEMENTS FOR FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT (1 January-31 December 1964)

		WFP Food Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	WFP Total Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	Date of Signatures (in 1964)
AFRICA				
Burundi	Improvement of agricultural production through distribution of improved seeds	241,200	541,200	14 April
Chad	Land reclamation and school feeding, Lake Chad	411,600	940,800	1 June
Congo (Brazzaville)	Training of unemployed urban youth for rural settlement	444,000	544,000	8 Aug.
Dahomey	Experiment in feasibility of using yellow maize to stabilize price of white maize	55,000	86,300	4 Nov.
Guinea	Feeding scheme in technical schools	323,200	391,200	7 Oct.
Madagascar	Pilot land settlement scheme on Lower Mangoky River	69,300	88,700	10 Sep.
Mauritania	School feeding	205,500	380,500	26 Feb.

		WFP Food Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	WFP Total Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	Date of Signatures (in 1964)
Morocco	Literacy campaign	425,800	540,800	19 Dec.
Morocco	School feeding	314,800	386,900	9 Nov.
Senegal	Expansion of rural employment through self-help activities ("Ani- mation rurale")	262,100	342,100	31 Mar.
Sudan	Community development in Khar- toum and Managil areas	160,300	203,700	3 July
Sudan	Khartoum Green Belt	99,100	123,800	20 June
Togo	Programme for development of rural communities	75,700	94,700	23 Nov.
Togo	School feeding	177,000	221,300	23 Mar.
Tunisia	Promotion of poultry production and sheep husbandry	1,182,500	1,561,900	4 Dec.
United Republic of Tanzania	Four settlement schemes	183,900	240,400	17 July
Zambia	National youth service	96,800	142,400	23 Nov.
Zambia	Refugee training and settlement	86,400	123,500	23 Nov.
THE AMERICAS				
British Guiana	Land settlement in four areas	426,500	551,100	13 Mar.
British Guiana	Construction and extension of school buildings	73,700	90,000	11 Aug.
Chile	Community development in Estero of Punitaqui, Coquimbo	1,071,500	1,489,500	14 Aug.
Colombia	Feeding of pre-school and school chil- dren and expectant mothers in Dept. of Caldas	601,500	763,100	7 Apr.
Honduras	Control of beetle pest in pine forests	115,000	154,000	21 May
Jamaica	Watershed management—Cane River and Upper Rio Minho	867,500	956,500	27 Mar.
Jamaica	Land settlement (Hayes Cornpiece Farmstead)	77,700	90,000	29 Aug.
Peru	Colonization in S. Lorenzo	471,600	659,300	16 Dec.
Surinam	Transmigration and improvement of agriculture, Brokopondo	167,900	212,900	12 Mar.
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Food assistance to boarding schools	409,900	718,800	9 May
Afghanistan	Construction of hydro-electric instal- lations at Naghlu	447,800	792,200	24 Nov.
Ceylon	Voluntary labour development plan	360,800	530,400	12 Oct.
China	Land reclamation in 13 co-operative farms	307,400	438,200	8 July
China	Chiayi tidal land reclamation	359,900	529,200	12 Mar.
China	Chianan canal-lining and drainage	224,700	339,400	8 July
China	Forest conservation project in Taiwan	282,900	451,900	18 Dec.
India	Supply of balanced feed for increased production of pork and pork pro- ducts, West Bengal	220,200	427,900	29 Dec.
India	Intensive egg and poultry production and marketing in Uttar Pradesh	100,000	171,900	31 Jan.
India	Rural works programme, Madhya Pradesh	63,000	91,500	29 Dec.
India	Construction and renovation of bunds and tanks, Uttar Pradesh	126,000	174,900	29 Dec.
India	Increase in milk production in Anand- Gujarat	817,400	1,167,400	5 Jan.
India	Improvement of feeding of dairy cows in Andhra Pradesh	149,200	256,000	3 Nov.

		WFP Food Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	WFP Total Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	Date of Signatures (in 1964)
India	Supply of double-toned milk to low income groups of the population in Delhi	255,000	309,400	3 Nov.
Indonesia	Bali rehabilitation	1,890,200	3,106,100	1 July
Iran	Land drainage in Shaour District of Khuzistan Province	679,600	1,189,300	14 Oct.
Iran	Construction of secondary roads in Shadekan, Khuzistan	372,800	583,000	14 Oct.
Iraq	Urban improvement in Arbil	465,700	540,000	14 Nov.
Iraq	Community development through co-operative action in Greater Mus-sayib region	302,700	391,600	16 June
Jordan	Pilot project for Bedouin settlement and improvement of nomadic sheep husbandry	358,300	521,000	22 June
Jordan	Restoration of Hedjaz railway	91,900	142,000	10 Sep.
Jordan	Soil conservation and olive tree planting in three pilot areas	404,500	501,200	30 Sep.
Korea, Republic of	Flood control in Naktong River Basin	114,400	183,000	29 July
Korea, Republic of	Road construction on Che-Ju Island	236,300	368,300	11 Dec.
Korea, Republic of	Land improvement in Songtan and Educk districts	105,000	151,800	29 Oct.
Lebanon	Land reclamation and afforestation	256,500	367,500	24 Nov.
Nepal	Milk collection and chilling centre	30,000	40,000	29 Jan.
Philippines	Provision of subsistence credit in support of land reform programme in seven pilot areas	230,000	265,600	21 Dec.
Philippines	Livestock and poultry feeding	232,000	462,000	21 Dec.
Syria	Restoration of Hedjaz railway	233,000	291,000	30 July
Syria	Construction of public amenities in selected areas	216,100	286,300	10 Nov.
Syria	Construction of secondary roads	697,900	822,600	30 July
EUROPE				
Greece	Reafforestation in selected areas, Epirus	109,500	171,800	30 Sep.
Turkey	Establishment of 9 pilot villages	257,900	378,200	13 Feb.
Turkey	Construction of village roads in Mus Province	401,700	488,800	3 Apr.
Turkey	Kizilcahamam watershed management	313,000	447,300	13 Feb.
Turkey	Afforestation with quick growing species of trees	650,000	823,700	13 Feb.
Turkey	Farmers' training camps	370,700	461,500	8 Oct.
Turkey	Expansion and improvement of cement production	408,900	491,700	8 Oct.
Turkey	Expansion of nitrogen industry	653,300	765,000	8 Oct.
Turkey	Food assistance to a pulp and paper factory	367,900	442,500	11 Nov.
Turkey	Development of Zonguldak coal basin	784,700	911,200	11 Nov.
Turkey	Expansion of Karabuk iron and steel works	768,400	889,100	18 Nov.
Turkey	Mineral prospection and exploration	136,300	165,600	8 Oct.
Turkey	Erosion control and watershed protection for flood prevention in Havran Valley	398,400	600,000	26 Nov.
Total		25,348,500	35,868,400	
Total to 31 December 1963		9,283,200	12,133,100	
Total to 31 December 1964		34,631,700	49,001,500	

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO UN/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
RECEIVED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1964

(in U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

Contributing Country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Afghanistan	—	—	1,000	1,000
Australia	1,000,000	—	500,000	1,500,000
Austria	442,029	—	57,971	500,000
Belgium	548,678 ^a	—	351,322 ^a	900,000
Bolivia ^b	13,333 ^b	—	6,667 ^b	20,000 ^b
Brazil ^c	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	1,000	1,000
Cameroon	—	—	4,000	4,000
Canada	5,171,852 ^d	—	1,680,000	6,851,852 ^a
Ceylon	10,000	—	—	10,000
Chile	100,000	—	—	100,000
China	2,080	—	—	2,080
Colombia ^b	60,000 ^b	—	—	60,000 ^b
Congo, Democratic Republic of	—	—	1,000	1,000
Cuba	320,000	—	—	320,000
Cyprus	—	—	100	100
Dahomey	—	—	204	204
Denmark	1,333,333	—	666,667	2,000,000
Ecuador ^b	—	—	1,000 ^b	1,000 ^b
Ethiopia	—	—	2,000	2,000
Finland	625,000	—	—	625,000
France	2,150,000	—	850,000	3,000,000
Gabon ^b	—	—	1,700 ^b	1,700 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,800,000 ^a	—	1,200,000 ⁱ	8,000,000
Ghana	—	—	5,000	5,000
Greece	126,950	—	—	126,950
Iceland ^b	5,000 ^b	—	—	5,000 ^b
India	333,333	—	166,667	500,000
Indonesia	100,000	—	4,141	104,141 ^a
Iran	—	30,000	100,000	130,000
Iraq	40,000	—	20,000	60,000
Ireland	600,000	—	240,000	840,000
Israel	25,452 ^a	5,000	19,548 ^a	50,000
Italy	500,000	—	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ivory Coast	5,000	—	—	5,000
Jamaica	—	—	3,000	3,000
Japan	—	666,667 ^a	333,333 ^a	1,000,000
Jordan	—	—	4,000 ^a	4,000 ^a
Kuwait	—	—	100,000	100,000
Lebanon	—	—	5,000	5,000
Liberia	—	—	3,000	3,000
Libya	—	—	1,000	1,000
Luxembourg ^b	—	—	10,000 ^b	10,000 ^b
Malagasy	8,163	—	—	8,163
Malaya	3,300	—	3,300	6,600
Morocco	25,000	—	—	25,000
Netherlands	1,563,318 ^a	222,000 ^a	763,300 ^a	2,548,618 ^a
New Zealand	425,000	—	75,000	500,000
Niger	1,200	—	—	1,200
Norway	1,105,977 ^a	—	559,989	1,665,966 ^a
Pakistan ^c	—	530,000	—	530,000
Philippines	28,736	—	53,699 ^a	82,435
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of ⁱ	—	—	2,800 ^f	2,800 ^f
Romania	—	—	41,667	41,667
Sierra Leone	—	—	1,400	1,400
Somalia	—	—	5,000	5,000
South Africa ^g	—	—	—	—

Contributing Country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Sudan ^b		—	7,000 ^b	7,000 ^b
Sweden	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
Thailand	—	—	70,000	70,000
Tunisia	35,714	—	—	35,714
Turkey	18,470	—	—	18,470
United Arab Republic	666,667	—	333,333	1,000,000
United Kingdom	3,200,000 ^a	—	2,500,000	5,700,000 ^a
United Republic of Tanzania	14,000	—	—	14,000
United States	40,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	50,000,000
Venezuela	10,000 ^b	—	—	10,000 ^b
Viet-Nam, Republic of	—	—	1,000	1,000
Yugoslavia	100,000	—	—	100,000
Total	68,517,585	5,453,667	19,756,808	93,728,060

^a Revision of original pledge.

^b Announced in 1964.

^c The Executive Director was advised that the Brazilian Government regarded its pledge of \$40,000 in commodities as having been revoked.

^d \$1,851,852 worth was on cost and freight basis.

^e An amount of \$64,423 was received in cash for

purchase of services in Pakistan.

^f Pledges announced in 1963 before dissolution of Federation.

^g The Executive Director was advised on 4 August 1964 that the South African Government regarded its pledge of \$102,500 in commodities as having been revoked.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meeting 1343.

E/3949. Second annual report of United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of World Food Programme to Economic and Social Council of United Nations and to Council of FAO.

Proceedings of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March—16 June 1964. Vol. I (E/CONF.46/139 (E/CONF.46/141)). Final Act and Report: Annex A.II.6. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.II and Corr.

E/L.1063. Argentina, Australia, France: draft resolution (also sponsored orally by United Kingdom). RESOLUTION 1019(XXXVII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1063, adopted by Council on 6 August 1964, meeting 1343, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the second annual report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme,

"Noting that the Programme has passed the mid-way point in its three-year experimental period and has moved from the stages of preparation and determination of main policies and procedures to that of initiating and operating projects, that its shape and characteristics are well defined, that most of its resources are committed and earmarked and that the conditions have been created for the fulfilment of its operational tasks and the necessary appraisal of its activities,

"Noting that in response to the appeal made to States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies in Council resolution 971 (XXXVI) of 31 July 1963 a number of additional pledges have been made to the Programme and the proportion of

pledges in cash has been increased but that the pledges to the Programme are still \$9 million short of the \$100 million goal and that cash pledges remain far short of the desired minimum target of one third of total contributions,

"Noting the recommendations on the World Food Programme in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the report of Committee I contained in the Report of the Conference,

"1. Takes note of the second annual report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-governmental Committee;

"2. Expresses satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Programme;

"3. Renews the appeal made in its resolution 971 (XXXVI) to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies who have not yet pledged contributions to the Programme to make such pledges, preferably as contributions in cash in order to reach the original goal of \$100 million;

"4. Appeals to all States participating in the Programme to consider the possibility of converting pledges already made in commodities to pledges in cash;

"5. Calls the attention of appropriate United Nations' bodies to annex II.6 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the Report of Committee I contained in the Report of the Conference when the present experimental United Nations/FAO World Programme is reviewed in 1965."

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Approves the amendments proposed by the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme to Regulations C.7(a) and

E.27 of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme which, as amended, would read as follows:

"Regulation C.7(a)

"7. The organs of the World Food Programme shall be:

"(a) A United Nations/FAO Inter-governmental Committee of 24 Member States of the United Nations or Members Nations of FAO;"

"Regulation E.27

"27. The annual budget of WFP shall be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and submitted together with their reports

to the Inter-governmental Committee for approval. The financial reports of the WFP shall be submitted to the FAO Finance Committee and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. After review by the FAO Finance Committee and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions they shall be submitted with any comments which these committees might wish to make to the Inter-governmental Committee for approval.' "

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section V.

CHAPTER VI

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

During 1964, the Economic and Social Council discussed several proposals and programmes relating to the United Nations Development Decade. Reports from the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) concerning the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance to be conducted by non-governmental organizations gave rise to Council discussion of the relationship between such a campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). A resolution was adopted calling for a further round of consultations with a view to implementing the General Assembly resolution calling for the world campaign. (See pp. 265-67.)

In another resolution, the Council appealed for additional contributions to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and

expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would be able to establish the Institute before the end of 1964. (See also p. 384 below.)

The Council also adopted a resolution calling for co-ordination and co-operation among the various institutes concerned with planning and research. (See also pp. 372-73 below.)

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

A draft framework of functional classifications of those activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the United Nations Development Decade was prepared by ACC and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964. (For additional details, see p. 367 below.)

World Campaign Against Hunger, Disease and Ignorance

On 11 December 1963,¹ it may be recalled, the General Assembly appealed for support for a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance to be carried out by non-governmental organizations beginning in 1965. It also requested the Secretary-General to consult with Governments, the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations in consultative

status, on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a world campaign, which was to continue for the remainder of the United Nations Development Decade.

Accordingly, early in 1964, the Secretary-General circulated suggestions for organizing

¹See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 218-20.

the campaign and solicited the views of those concerned.

Reporting to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session, the Secretary-General said that although replies had been received from only 12 Governments, all of them indicated that the Governments concerned supported the proposed world campaign in principle and were prepared to encourage participation in it. Of the 41 organizations concerned, about half had given unqualified support to the proposal. The others, including most of the larger organizations, expressed reservations on a number of important aspects of the proposed campaign. The Secretary-General pointed out that the United Nations had neither the staff nor the other resources required for central co-ordination and leadership of the proposed campaign by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. He stressed that the world campaign could only be launched in active association with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) and suggested that the whole question of the relationship between the two campaigns should be clarified before any final decisions were taken.

Prior to consideration by the Economic and Social Council in mid-1964, the proposed campaign was discussed by the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). In its report to the Council, ACC noted that three conditions had to be met before the campaign could be launched. First, it must have good prospects of success; a large number of Governments and important non-governmental organizations must be prepared to support the proposal and Governments must be willing to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in organizing the national campaigns. Second, there should be adequate financial provisions to enable the United Nations itself and the specialized agencies concerned to make appropriate contributions. Third, there should be close co-operative arrangements among the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned. ACC urged that if the proposed campaign was to be undertaken, it should be built around existing structures. It also urged that machinery available to the specialized agencies in their respective fields, notably, the Food and Agriculture Organiza-

tion's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, should be fully utilized.

On 15 August 1964, the Council, by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions, adopted a resolution (1038(XXXVII)), by which it accepted the view of the Secretary-General that the relationship of the proposed world campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign required further clarification, requested the Secretary-General to bring the Council's views to the notice of ACC, together with the views communicated by individual Governments and non-governmental organizations, and asked him, as a matter of urgency, to pursue consultations on the feasibility of and possible plans for organizing and executing a world campaign. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted the resolution on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, where it was approved on 10 August 1964 by 19 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the proposal of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iran, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, as amended by Australia and France.

Council discussion of the proposal for a world campaign mainly concerned the relationship between the world campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a question dealt with by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in an address to the Council. While some members, for example the United Kingdom, had suggested that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign should be brought within the scope of a wider world campaign sponsored by the United Nations, the Director-General of FAO felt that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign already went a long way towards meeting the objectives of the General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and should be regarded as constituting in effect the world campaign that the Assembly had envisaged.

Speaking in support of the draft resolution in the Co-ordination Committee, the United Kingdom said the prolongation of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign had not invalidated the need for the proposed world campaign, which would cover a broader field than the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, although the proposed

world campaign would have to work closely with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. As the conditions set out in ACC's report had not yet been met, the sponsors believed the proposed world campaign should not be launched without the Secretary-General carrying out another intensive round of consultations. Italy

drew attention to the proliferation of world campaigns and campaign years and thought the objective of the proposed world campaign could best be carried out under the auspices of existing campaigns.

(See p. 374 below for additional information on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 263, 264.
Plenary Meetings 1326-1329, 1332, 1351.

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Section III(d).

E/3911 and Add.1, 2. Report by Secretary-General, and comments of Governments.

E/AC.24/L.244. Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iran, Luxembourg, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 10 August 1964, meeting 264, by 19 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.251. Statement of financial implications of 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.244.

E/3976. Report of Co-ordination Committee on United Nations Development Decade, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1038 (XXXVII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3976, adopted by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 proposing a five-year campaign in the fields of food, health and education, including training,

"Recognizing the great potential value of this proposal to the purposes of the United Nations Development Decade and the important contribution which the non-governmental organizations can make,

"Welcoming this proposal for awakening public support for a concerted effort to combat poverty,

"Taking account of the positive comments made by a number of Governments of States Members of the United Nations as well as by non-governmental organizations,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on the feasibility and methods of stimulating such a campaign,

"2. Accepts the view of the Secretary-General that the relationship of the proposed World Campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign requires further clarification;

"3. Notes the view of the Secretary-General that a World Campaign would require the active participation of the specialized agencies concerned and the co-ordination and leadership of the United Nations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To bring the views of the Council to the notice of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination together with the views communicated by the individual Governments and non-governmental organizations with a view to making a further effort to implement General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) ;

"(b) To pursue as a matter of urgency the consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations requested by General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) on the feasibility of, and possible plans for, organizing and executing a World Campaign;

"(c) To report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section VII.

THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Various aspects of the financing of economic development were considered by various United Nations bodies in 1964. Among the main questions examined were: proposals for establishing a United Nations capital development fund; proposals for the gradual transformation of the United Nations Special Fund into a capital development fund; speeding the flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries; and promoting the flow of capital (inter-

governmental, governmental and private) to developing countries. These and related matters were discussed mostly at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964 (see pp. 195-215 above), and at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session.

(Further details are given on the following pages.)

In the special circumstances pertaining during the first part of its nineteenth session (which recessed on 18 February 1965) the General As-

sembly did not have the opportunity specifically to discuss measures for the financing of economic development.

Proposals Concerning the Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STUDY

A study by the Secretary-General on the practical steps to transform the United Nations Special Fund into a capital development fund, undertaking both pre-investment and investment activities, was presented to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and subsequently to the Economic and Social Council. (This study had been requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963.)²

The study indicated that the problem should be viewed against the background of the trend towards channelling more development assistance through the United Nations system and of the proposal to bring the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund together in a new United Nations Development Programme. As to the financial requirements involved, the study recalled that, on the basis of earlier studies, an initial sum of \$200-\$250 million had been contemplated to bring capital investment activities into full operation. If less than that sum were to be forthcoming, it might be possible and appropriate, on a gradual basis, to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund which would "mature at such speed and in such direction as the successive allocation of additional funds and functions would allow."

Examining the steps required for such a gradual transformation, the study noted the possibility of retaining most of the institutional structure of the United Nations Special Fund for both pre-investment and capital investment purposes. However, in view of the difference in nature of the two types of activities, it was pointed out that different operational approaches would have to be applied to each of them, especially as regards the Special Fund's own role in evaluating projects and controlling their execution, which would have to be more pronounced where capital development projects were concerned. Attention was drawn in this connexion to the need for the Fund to establish

close lines of consultation and co-ordination with other international and regional development finance institutions. Finally, since in any case the Special Fund would be expected to continue its pre-investment activities along with the new capital investment activities it would be desirable to maintain separate accounts for the two purposes, namely, for investment and for pre-investment, and it would also be desirable to make it possible to pledge contributions separately for each purpose. This separation, the study pointed out, "would also serve to meet the concern expressed by certain Governments that the addition of capital investment functions should not be allowed to impair the pre-investment functions now carried out by the Special Fund."

The Secretary-General's study also noted that the Special Fund's existing authority already extended into the border area between pre-investment and capital investment, and that the Managing Director of the Special Fund had already indicated that it was intended to enlarge the Fund's activities in this area by financing of pilot projects and demonstration projects.

Once the Special Fund was ready itself to participate in the financing of investment projects growing out of its own pre-investment activities, it might, the Secretary-General pointed out, sponsor financial consortia which would combine the resources of various national and international, public and private, agencies for the implementation of major project.

Until substantial resources became available to the Special Fund for capital development financing purposes, it would presumably concentrate the limited resources it did receive under this heading on priority activities, not adequately covered by other capital supplying facilities, in fields related to major United Nations programmes and institutions. Among

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 222, for text of resolution 1936 (XVIII).

these possible activities might be the World Food Programme, aid in geographic areas of special concern and responsibility for the United Nations, participation in projects with other United Nations-sponsored institutions, such as the African Development Bank, and management of special capital resources which might be established within the United Nations, for example, for industry, housing, science and technology.

In order to be meaningful, such a gradual transformation, from the beginning, would have to aim towards the full-fledged entry of the Special Fund into the capital investment field, the study added. The creation of a United Nations Development Fund would provide a more solid basis for this growth process. It was the Secretary-General's expectation that the very availability of a broadly conceived United Nations Development Programme would provide an impetus to the process of expansion and that an effective United Nations Development Programme, as it established a solid record of achievement, would provide the United Nations family with a highly adaptable instrumentality which could assume functions in the broad area of development and through which increased financial contributions could be channelled as major new resources were made available.

TRADE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Secretary-General's study was considered mainly by the Conference's Third Committee (invisible trade and financing for trade expansion). In the discussions, it was pointed out by various speakers that the creation of a United Nations capital development fund, while advocated by the developing countries, was opposed by the principal developed countries with market economies, that is, the main potential contributors.

A number of representatives expressed the view that the need for such a fund was obvious and the hope that the improvement in the international situation might make it possible to reopen the question with greater chances of success. Those making such points included Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakis-

tan, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. It was also urged that part of the funds being spent on armaments be set aside to finance the proposed fund.

Other representatives, however, felt that the pre-investment work of the Special Fund and the existing complementary relationship between the Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association might be jeopardized if the Special Fund became a capital development fund. Among those advancing arguments of this type were the United Kingdom and the United States.

Eventually, the Conference approved two recommendations on the subject, on the proposal of its Third Committee. The first, entitled "United Nations Capital Development Fund," recommended the early establishment of a United Nations capital development fund to finance on favourable terms in all developing countries, especially in countries at an earlier stage of development, national and regional development plans, programmes and projects, particularly in the field of industrialization. The resources for such a development fund were to be derived from voluntary contributions.

By the second recommendation, entitled "Gradual Transformation of the United Nations Special Fund," it was recommended, among other things, that the Governing Council of the Special Fund continue to give consideration to: (a) enlarging its activities in assisting Governments to find the necessary financing to implement the recommendations of Special Fund pre-investment surveys; and (b) broadening its criteria so as to include increased financing of demonstration projects, thereby playing an effective role as a bridge between pre-investment and capital investment. It was recommended also that Governments take a constructive attitude towards the gradual transformation of the Special Fund into a fund providing both pre-investment and capital investment financing. It was recommended, too, that the Special Fund be authorized to accept additional contributions for the purpose of following up its pre-investment activities, provided that such expenditures would not unfavourably affect Special Fund financing of pre-investment needs.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In mid-1964, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the Secretary-General's report and the action taken thereon by the Trade Conference. The same general points of view were expressed during the Council's discussion as had been expressed by the developing and the industrialized market economy countries at the Trade Conference. No formal action was taken by the Council on this question.

CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, at its fourth session, held from 19 to 28 October 1964, agreed, in view of the developments at the Trade Conference and at the Economic and Social Council's mid-

1964 session, to postpone its formulation of substantive recommendations until the General Assembly had considered these developments.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session (which recessed on 18 February 1965), the General Assembly did not consider the question of a capital development fund. The President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meeting 1351.

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practical steps involved prepared by Secretary-General.
A/3985. Report of Economic Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5748. Report of Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund on its fourth session.
A/5766. Note by Secretary-General on establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.
A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of nineteenth session, para. 6.

The International Flow of Long-Term Capital

Two reports dealing with the international flow of long-term capital were prepared by the Secretary-General in 1964 for consideration by various United Nations organs. One, entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1960-1962*, was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session. The other, entitled *"Measurement of the Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations to Developing Countries; Concepts and Methodology,"* was scheduled for the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

The report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations* noted that the average annual net flow of long-

term funds from the developed market economies to the rest of the world amounted to about \$6,300 million in 1960-1962 as against \$5,500 million during 1955-1959. Nearly 84 per cent of the net flow in 1960-1962 consisted of official donations and capital subscriptions and loans by official agencies; official donations alone accounted for more than half of the total. By far the largest proportion of the net flow went to the developing countries. Much of the remainder was directed to international institutions, which, in turn continued to expand their contributions to the developing countries. The United States accounted for three fifths of the total net flow from the developed market eco-

nomies to the developing countries, followed by France and the United Kingdom, whose respective shares in the total were 18 and 10 per cent. On the average, the net flow from all developed market economies to the developing countries absorbed about two thirds of 1 per cent of the former group's gross domestic product.

The report indicated that the Far East and Africa together received about 70 per cent of the total net flow into all developing countries in 1960-1962, the relative share of the former being larger than that of the latter. Latin America took more than one fifth, and the remainder went to western Asia. It was emphasized, however, that, on a country basis, the distribution of funds received by the developing countries was more uneven, in so far as 15 countries accounted for nearly two thirds of the net flow of long-term funds into the developing countries. The net flow into the Far East and Africa was dominated by public funds, and private capital played a relatively minor part as a source of external financing. In contrast, roughly half of the total flow into Latin America consisted of private capital.

The report emphasized that comparable information on the international flows of funds provided by the centrally planned economies was not available. The only available data referred to credit commitments rather than to actual disbursements. This information indicated that the credit commitments of the centrally planned economies to the developing countries reached a peak of \$1,168 million in 1961, compared with \$893 million in 1960. In 1962, however, new credit commitments appeared to have declined to \$444 million, but information for that year was incomplete. The USSR continued to be the largest contributor among the centrally planned economies. The economic assistance provided by the centrally planned economies—almost entirely in the form of credits—also tended to be concentrated among a few countries; for example, more than half of the credit granted to the developing regions in 1961 was accounted for by three countries.

Additional information for the Economic and Social Council was provided in a related study entitled "Financing for an Expansion of International Trade," which appeared as a chapter

of the World Economic Survey, 1963. That study examined: trends in the flow of long-term finance to the developing countries; aid policies, institutions and procedures; measures to increase the flow of external finance and to improve its terms; measures to promote the international flow of private capital; export credit and insurance as an instrument of trade expansion; and economic aid and technical assistance of the centrally planned economies to the developing market economies. (See pp. 217-20.)

The discussion in the Council dealt with a variety of topics, such as: recent trends in the flow of external capital to developing countries; several special problems in the field of external financing of interest to developing countries, in the context, particularly, of decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and the broad direction and scope of future studies.

With regard to recent trends, it was noted that the net flow had increased more slowly from 1956-1959 to 1960-1962 than from the first to the second half of the 1950's. This had been partly the result of a decline in the net flow of private capital to developing countries. Thus, India and others expressed the hope that the developed countries would be in a position to follow the recommendation of the Trade Conference to try and set aside 1 per cent of their national incomes as financial aid to developing countries.

Several Council members stressed the need for continuity in the flow of foreign exchange receipts to implement development programmes. In this connexion, the United Kingdom pointed to the importance of a recommendation for the provision of supplementary financial assistance which had been adopted by the Trade Conference.

Concern was expressed by several members over the rising debt service burden of developing countries. Mexico observed that, as an immediate measure of relief, the creditor countries might agree to a restructuring of external debt through an extension of the terms of loans. Mexico also pointed out that debtor countries could reduce their debt service burden by avoiding excessive borrowing on relatively short-term aid at high interest rate. The USSR advocated a ceiling of 3 per cent on the interest rate for

official loans. Chile noted with satisfaction the recent easing of lending terms and expressed the hope that all donor countries would pursue an increasingly liberal policy in this respect. Several representatives emphasized the need for a shift towards increased multilateral aid within the United Nations framework. Senegal favoured, in this connexion, a review of the policies and internal organization of some of the existing multilateral financing agencies.

Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, France and Japan withdrew a proposal they submitted in the Council's Economic Committee whereby the Council would have, among other things, decided to defer until 1965 consideration (as requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963)³ of the question of creating a committee, or other appropriate machinery, to assist in dealing with matters pertaining to the nature and volume of capital flows so as to speed the economic development of developing countries. The reason given in the proposal for deferment was to make it possible to consider the question of setting up a committee in the light of the Assembly's decisions in regard to the Trade Conference's recommendations on institutional arrangements. (See also pp. 204-5.)

In view of the special circumstances prevailing in the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not have the opportunity before recessing on 18 February 1965 to discuss the question of the international flow of long-term capital.

Nor did the Assembly have the opportunity before the recess on 18 February 1965 to examine or act on the Secretary-General's report entitled "Measurement of the Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations to Developing Countries; Concepts and Methodology."

This report noted that concepts and definitions of capital flows varied according to the context in which these flows were to be considered. While there was a need for more detailed reporting within the framework of balance of payments accounts, the report added, the task of measuring the international movement of capital went beyond the technical problems of accounting; this task should be conceived as the international counterpart to the internal problem of mobilizing resources for domestic capital formation.

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 225.

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Plenary Meeting 1351.

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World Economic Survey, 1963. Part I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies, Chapter 8. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.C.1.

E/3930. Acceleration of flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries. General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.310. Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Japan: draft resolution.

E/3985. Report of Economic Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5732. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries. Measurement of flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries; concepts and methodology. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5767. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section I.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

Promoting the International Flow of Private Capital

A report by the Secretary-General on the promotion of the international flow of private capital—the fourth in a series begun in 1958—was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session.

Recent economic, legal and administrative

measures taken to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries were reviewed in the study as were sources of financing economic development.

Detailed information was given on those institutions involved in the channelling of for-

eign private capital and in the financing of private enterprises in developing countries. Special attention was given to development banks and other specialized financial institutions—both in capital-supplying and developing countries—which were designed to serve as more effective instruments for mobilizing domestic and foreign private capital for investment in industrial and other development projects. In this connexion, it was noted, the role of the major international financial institutions in serving as channels for the mobilization of foreign private capital was also of increasing significance. In view of the inadequate growth in the flow of foreign private capital to developing countries, it was reported, the institutional approach—especially through the promotion of portfolio investment and through the use of joint financing and consortia arrangements—had assumed an increasing role.

The interest of developing countries in attracting foreign private investment was reflected in their legislative and administrative measures designed to remove the obstacles in

the way of foreign private investment activities or to provide positive incentives for their promotion. Arrangements for investment protection guarantees, tax incentives and other similar measures had been made in more than 100 countries and territories. Measures for the same purpose had also been enacted in developed countries.

At the international level, the report noted, the search continued for schemes for investment guarantees and protection, particularly through the creation of international facilities for the adjudication of investment disputes.

The current trend indicated a preference for those forms of direct investment which provided for local participation in terms of ownership and management, the report added. Local participation with foreign capital in ownership and management of, for example, joint ventures, business associations and partnerships of various firms proved to be increasingly popular in both developed and developing countries.

The Council did not take any specific action on the report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 351-353, 358.
Plenary Meeting 1351.

E/3905 and Add.1. Promotion of international flow

of private capital. Fourth report of Secretary-General.

E/3985. Report of Economic Committee.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section I.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The work of the United Nations in promoting the industrial development of the developing countries was further expanded during 1964. A number of inter-regional meetings were held during the year. The requirements of developing countries in training technical personnel for industrialization was the subject of a report by the Secretary-General.

The question of an enlarged United Nations organ for promoting industrial development was considered by the Committee for Industrial Development and the Economic and Social Council, which called for the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family. (See below.)

The Committee and the Council also considered the question of holding an international

symposium on industrial development to be preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia.

WORK PROGRAMME OF CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

At its fourth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 19 March 1964, the Committee for Industrial Development reviewed the work of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development. The Committee approved the Centre's work programme and made suggestions for expanding the Centre's programme for the promotion of industrial development. The Committee also reviewed the Centre's activities related to the United Nations technical co-operation programmes.

In its report to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session, the Committee dealt

with the following matters: industrial programming and policies and the varying experience of different countries in this field; the comparative analysis of methods of industrial planning in developing countries; the preparation of industry studies and manuals; the transfer and adaptation of industrial technology; the promotion of small-scale industry and the establishment of industrial estates; the role of technological research institutes and the dissemination of information on industrial technology; financing of industry; international assistance in industrial training and management; projects relating to the social aspects of industrialization; and the role of regional industrial integration.

During the Council's discussion of the Committee's report, the importance of industrialization in speeding the economic and social progress of developing countries was emphasized, and it was generally affirmed that the proposed dynamic work programme for the Industrial Development Centre could contribute substantially towards that objective.

On the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development and following approval by its Economic Committee, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1030 A (XXXVII)) on 13 August 1964, by which it requested the Secretary-General to make the changes required in organization and procedures to enable the Centre for Industrial Development to carry out a dynamic programme of activities involving, among other things, the following principles and functions:

(i) the essential *modus operandi* of the Centre would be that of an activating and catalytic agent, centrally concerned with industrial development policy and over-all progress in the field of industrialization and capable of promoting appropriate arrangements by the developing and advanced countries with a view to meeting the opportunities and needs of industrialization through the availability of adequate facilities and services;

(ii) promotion of industrial development projects through providing assistance in formulating requests by Governments for technical assistance under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes;

(iii) study of the economic and technical problems of industrialization with the assistance, where appropriate, of panels of scientists and technical specialists of recognized standing;

(iv) assistance to the developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of national institu-

tions that could provide special stimulus to the growth of industry;

(v) establishment of close contacts with those persons and institutions in the developing countries directly concerned with industrialization and those in the advanced countries who can help them, with a view, among other things, to promoting arrangements for carrying out joint or participation projects;

(vi) establishment of a more adequate documentation service;

(vii) development of a periodic world industrial development survey;

(viii) effective co-ordination by the United Nations system of its activities in the field of industrial development in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;

(ix) undertaking of research of practical use to the developing countries.

The Council also decided that the Committee for Industrial Development, in co-operation with the Economic and Social Council, should be responsible for providing general policy guidance to the Commissioner for Industrial Development.

The Council made recommendations on the budgetary requirements of the programme, including a request that resources provided for industrial development be identified in a separate annex, and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the possibility of making voluntary contributions for activities in the field of industrial development. In addition, the Council invited the attention of Governments of developing countries to the opportunities for obtaining assistance for their industrial development from various agencies of the United Nations system and from the Special Fund. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also supported an expanded programme of activities in the field of industry and, in particular, endorsed a series of recommendations designed to promote the expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries (see also p. 202 above).

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly did not have an opportunity to consider the matter of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The question of establishing an organization capable of dealing with the industrial development problems of developing countries in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite United Nations efforts for industrial development was taken up by the Committee for Industrial Development in 1964 in response to a request made by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963.⁴

Committee members agreed on the desirability of assuring that existing industrial development programmes of the United Nations should be in a position to draw on increased financial resources, and they also agreed on the need to strengthen, without prejudice to any subsequent changes of an organizational nature, the Centre's operational capacity. There was a difference of view, however, on the nature of additional organizational changes required to carry out the directive given by the General Assembly in its resolution of 11 December 1963.

Some members held that only a specialized agency for industrial development within the United Nations system, modelled on the structure of the other specialized agencies, with adequate operational capacity and appropriate financial resources, could meet the need. Among those holding this view were Algeria, Brazil, India and the United Arab Republic.

Other members expressed serious doubts about the advisability of establishing a specialized agency. Because of the breadth and complexity of industrial development, large areas of this subject were already covered by existing specialized agencies and units of the United Nations Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions. It was unrealistic, they held, to expect that these functions would be taken away from established agencies and units, and it would be unwise to duplicate them. The establishment of a specialized agency would not increase the resources available for industrial development since none of the developed countries had indicated willingness to support a new agency with funds. The substantial improvement in organizational arrangements which was needed, they felt, could best be accomplished within the framework

of the United Nations Secretariat. Among the members holding such views were France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United States.

On 18 March 1964, the Committee, by 19 votes to 9, adopted the text of a draft resolution, which it recommended for the Economic and Social Council's approval, urging the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development.

The debate at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session on the proposal of the Committee for Industrial Development revealed opinions on lines similar to those expressed in the Committee. In addition, it was pointed out by Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Yugoslavia, among others, that, subsequent to the session of the Committee on Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had, by 81 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions, adopted a recommendation calling for the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development.

On 13 August 1964, the Council adopted the draft text recommended by the Committee for Industrial Development, and approved by its own Economic Committee, as resolution 1030 B (XXXVII). It did so by a vote of 9 to 7. By this resolution, the Council: (1) declared that there was urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family; (2) asked the Secretary-General to prepare a study for submission to the General Assembly on the scope, structure and functions of the agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring it into operation; (3) recommended that the General Assembly consider the deliberations of the Committee for Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council with a view to expediting action towards the establishment of such an organization; and (4) called on Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give increased financial support for existing industrial development programmes of the United Nations with-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 233, text of resolution 1940 (XVIII).

out prejudice to the immediate action on the establishment of a specialized agency. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The report requested of the Secretary-General was submitted to the General Assembly's nineteenth session.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly did not have an opportunity to consider the matter of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The question of holding international and regional symposia on industrial development was discussed by the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, prepared in response to requests from the General Assembly⁵ and the Committee for Industrial Development.

At its March 1964 session, the Committee for Industrial Development had welcomed the General Assembly's suggestion of 11 December 1963 for symposia, and stated that it regarded regional and sub-regional symposia as preliminary steps for holding the international symposium referred to by the General Assembly. The Committee had felt that regional symposia should, as far as possible, use the facilities of the regional economic commissions and those of the Committee for Industrial Development. It requested the Secretary-General to report, with proposals, to the Economic and Social Council on his consultations with United Nations Member Governments. The Committee also requested Governments to co-operate in the preparatory work of symposia and, in particular, invited the developing countries, with the assistance of the Centre for Industrial Development, to prepare studies of their industrialization process.

The Secretary-General's report summarized the views of Governments on the scope and objectives of the symposia. It gave a tentative outline of the preparatory work involved in the organization of the international symposium and the preliminary budget estimates for each re-

gional symposium and the international symposium.

On 13 August 1964, following discussion, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and endorsed the resolution of the Committee for Industrial Development. It also endorsed the decisions of the regional economic commissions to hold regional and sub-regional symposia in Africa, Asia and Latin America and welcomed the co-operation of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee for Industrial Development on the results of the regional and sub-regional symposia and to make any appropriate recommendation on the agenda for the international symposium. The Committee for Industrial Development was requested in turn to report its recommendations with regard to an international symposium to the Council. The Council also transmitted the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly and invited Governments, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparatory work for the symposia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's resolution to this effect (1030 C (XXXVII)) was adopted on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which had unanimously approved the text on 10 August 1964 on the basis of a proposal by Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Arab Republic, the United States and Yugoslavia.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly did not have an opportunity to consider the matter.

TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR SPEEDIER INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The training of national technical personnel for speeding the industrialization of developing

⁵ Ibid.

countries was discussed at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General.

The report, prepared in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, reviewed action already taken and formulated proposals for further work. It carried an estimate of the requirements of the developing countries for technical personnel at the intermediate and higher levels, reviewed existing facilities in developing countries for the education and training of technical personnel and provided information and recommendations on objectives, systems and methods of technical personnel, including in-plant training of graduate engineers, training of higher administrative personnel in government organizations, and education and training of higher administrative and managerial personnel for public and private industry. Further, the report set forth information and recommendations on intra-regional and regional arrangements for the education and training of national technical personnel. An estimate of the financial implications of technical education and vocational training was also given, along with recommendations with regard to the training of technical personnel from the developing countries in the industrially advanced countries.

On 13 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1029(XXXVII)) by which it expressed appreciation for the report and noted the recommendations for

action by developing countries and by international organizations. The Council transmitted the report to the General Assembly and asked for comments and recommendations from the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the Committee for Industrial Development. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Governments for comments and recommendations, which he was in turn to report to the Council and to the General Assembly. The resolution drew attention to the importance of co-ordinating the projection of technical personnel needs with national development plans and with the physical resources potential of the countries. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The resolution was adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which unanimously approved the text on 5 August 1964 on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, the United States and Yugoslavia.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly did not have an opportunity to consider the matter of the training of national personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 349-353.
Plenary Meetings 1340-1342, 1348.

E/3869. Report on 4th Session of Committee for Industrial Development, 2-19 March 1964. (For list of documents before Committee, see Annex III.)

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN
FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
WORK PROGRAMME OF

CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/3869, Chapter VII. Draft resolution I proposed by Committee for Industrial Development, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 352.

E/3974. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1030 A (XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3974, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1525(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1712(XVI) of 19 December 1961, and 1821(XVII) of 18 December 1962 and Council resolutions 873(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 and 969(XXXVI) of 25 July 1963,

"Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session concerning organizational changes in the field of industrial development, in response to General Assembly resolution 1940(XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

"Bearing further in mind the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development at its earlier sessions concerning general guidelines for the

work of the Industrial Development Centre, and in particular the provisional definition of industrialization set forth in the report of the third session,

"Expressing its appreciation for the contribution made by the Industrial Development Centre, under the leadership of the Commissioner for Industrial Development, to the intensification and improvement of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to make any necessary changes in organization and procedures required in order that the Industrial Development Centre may carry out, without prejudice to the continuation of activities now being performed by the Centre and other parts of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and taking into account the views expressed in the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session, a dynamic programme of activities involving *inter alia* the following principles and functions:

"(a) The essential *modus operandi* of the Centre would be that of an activating and catalytic agent, centrally concerned with industrial development policy and over-all progress in the field of industrialization and capable of promoting appropriate arrangements by the developing and advanced countries with a view to meeting the opportunities and needs of industrialization through the availability of adequate facilities and services;

"(b) Promotion of industrial development projects through the provision of assistance, in consultation with the resident representatives, in the formulation of requests by Governments for technical assistance under the programmes of the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the United Nations programmes of technical assistance;

"(c) Study of the economic and technical problems of industrialization with the assistance, where appropriate, of panels of scientists and technical specialists of recognized standing in various sectors of industry, whose views on the problems of the developing countries would be sought by correspondence;

"(d) Establishment of *ad hoc* working groups of high-level experts to deal with technical subjects which are intended for submission to the Committee for Industrial Development, with the purpose of providing the Committee with an evaluation of the work of the Centre in the respective field of the *ad hoc* working group as well as an assessment of the general orientation and progress within that field;

"(e) Assistance to the developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions, such as industrial development boards, programming offices, industrial promotion centres, engineering and technological institutes, that could provide special stimulus to the growth of industry;

"(f) Establishment of close contacts with those persons and institutions in the developing countries directly concerned with industrialization and those in the advanced countries who can help them, with a view, *inter alia*, to promoting arrangements for carrying out joint participation projects;

"(g) Establishment of a more adequate documentation service to maintain contacts with the sources and users of technical data, and provision of assistance in the establishment or strengthening of adequate technical information services in the developing countries, including the organization of training programmes for technical information officers;

"(h) Development of a periodic world industrial development survey to provide a review and assessment of developments which may be significant for the industrialization programmes of the developing countries and to review the over-all progress achieved in the field;

"(i) Effective co-ordination by the United Nations system of its activities in the field of industrial development in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of the work which is carried out by the United Nations family; to that effect, the Centre should follow closely the activities of the various organizations, undertake joint projects and make arrangements for adequate reporting to the Committee for Industrial Development and the Economic and Social Council;

"(j) Undertaking of research which would be of practical use to the developing countries through the preparation or contracting of specific studies and by providing a channel through which studies from the research facilities of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies may be made available to the developing countries;

"2. Decides that the Committee for Industrial Development shall, in co-operation with the Economic and Social Council, be responsible for providing general policy guidance to the Commissioner for Industrial Development;

"3. Recommends that adequate budgetary provisions be made for the Industrial Development Centre so as to provide it with the necessary operational strength to fulfil the requirements of a dynamic programme as outlined above, including provision for the travel of members of the staff of the Centre in order to assist Governments whenever necessary, in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects in the field of industrial development and to maintain close co-operation with the regional economic commissions;

"4. Recommends further that the Secretary-General maintain flexibility with respect to the programming and administration of activities in the field of industrial development, in keeping with their complex nature and changing requirements;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with his annual budget estimates and in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions as required, to identify in a separate annex the resources provided in those estimates for industrial development activities;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to his authority to receive voluntary contributions for special purposes in accordance with sections 7-2 and 7-3 of the United Nations Financial Regulations, and

to inform them that such voluntary contributions may be made for activities in the field of industrial development, including joint or participation projects;

"7. Welcomes the decision taken by the Technical Assistance Committee at its session held on 12-13 December 1963 designed to make available for industrial development additional funds from part V of the regular budget;

"8. Invites the attention of Governments of developing countries to the opportunities for obtaining increased assistance for their industrial development, within their over-all development programmes, from various elements of the United Nations system through the formulation of new project requests;

"9. Invites the attention of Governments of developing countries to the possibility of applying to the Special Fund to provide preparatory allocations to assist in the formulation of projects in the field of industrial development;

"10. Decides that the foregoing arrangements are subject to review in the light of any other organizational changes in the field of industrial development that may be deemed necessary."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section I.

A/5775 and Add.I. Activities in field of industrial development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5826. United Nations machinery in field of industrial development: establishment of specialized agency for industrial development. Report by Secretary-General.

A/5835. Communication from Director-General of International Labour Office.

A/C.5/1021. Budget estimates for financial year 1965. Report by Secretary-General on resources provided for industrial development in regular budget of United Nations.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS
MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/3869, Chapter VII. Draft resolution II proposed by Committee for Industrial Development, as amended by 15 powers, E/AC.6/L.303, adopted by Economic Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 352, by 16 votes to 8.

E/AC.6/L.303. Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution II proposed by Committee for Industrial Development.

E/AC.6/L.304. United States: amendments to draft resolution II proposed by Committee for Industrial Development.

E/3974. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1030 B (XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3974, adopted by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348, by 9 votes to 7.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the view of the General Assembly, expressed in its resolution 1940(XVIII) of 11 December 1963, that there is a need to carry out changes in the existing United Nations machinery so as to provide an organization capable of dealing with the problems of developing countries, in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite United Nations efforts for industrial development,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the working paper by the Secretariat on United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development;

"2. Declares that there is an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family, in order to assist developing countries in the promotion and acceleration of industrialization;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the scope, structure and functions of this agency, including draft statutes and information on steps required to bring such an organization into operation, taking into account the views expressed by the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session, by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as recommended in Annex A.III.1 of its Final Act and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session, and to submit this study to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly;

"4. Recommends the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, to consider the deliberations of the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which resulted in the recommendation included in Annex A.III.1 of its Final Act, and of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session, and the study requested in paragraph 3 above, with a view to expediting action towards the establishment of such an organization;

"5. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give increased financial support to existing United Nations programmes in the field of industrial development, without prejudice to the immediate action on the establishment of a specialized agency."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section I.

A/5775 and Add.I. Activities in field of industrial development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5826. United Nations machinery in field of industrial development: establishment of specialized agency for industrial development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5835. Communication from Director-General of

International Labour Office.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/3921 and Add.1,2. International and regional symposia on industrial development. Report of Secretary-General and replies from Governments.

E/AC.6/L.305 and Corr.1. Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, USSR, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, United Arab Republic, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Ecuador, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 10 August 1964, meeting 353.

E/3974. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1030 c (XXXVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3974, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 which in operative paragraph 5 requested the Secretary-General 'to initiate consultation and studies with States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the Committee for Industrial Development, on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problem of industrialization of developing countries,'

"Taking into account the views of States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency in reference to the Secretary-General's request made pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII),

"Noting the resolutions of the regional economic commissions on activities in the field of industrial development with reference to the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution,

"1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report on international and regional symposia on industrial development;

"2. Endorses resolution 1(IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development, dealing with international and regional symposia on industrial development;

"3. Endorses also the decisions of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America to hold regional and sub-regional symposia in Africa, Asia and Latin America, taking into account their endorsement of the holding of the International Symposium utilizing for this purpose as far as possible the facilities of the regional economic commissions and those of the Centre for Industrial Development;

"4. Welcomes also co-operation by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions in the preparation for the regional and sub-regional symposia which may be held in the other regions as preliminary steps to the holding of the International Symposium and the contribution in other forms, as requested by the Secretary-General, to the preparation for and organization of the International Symposium itself;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for one of the next sessions of the Committee for Industrial Development on the results of regional and sub-regional symposia, together with any recommendation on the agenda for an international symposium which he finds to be appropriate;

"6. Requests the Committee for Industrial Development to report to the Economic and Social Council its recommendations with regard to an international symposium following review of the Secretary-General's report;

"7. Transmits to the General Assembly the Secretary-General's report on international and regional symposia on industrial development;

"8. Invites the Governments of Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparatory work for the symposia."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section I.

A/5775 and Add. 1. Activities in field of industrial development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5826. United Nations machinery in field of industrial development: establishment of specialized agency for industrial development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5835. Communication from Director-General of International Labour Office.

A/C.5/1021. Budget estimates for financial year 1965. Report by Secretary-General on resources provided for industrial development in regular budget of United Nations.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR SPEEDIER INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

E/3869. Report by 4th session of Committee for Industrial Development, paras. 74-82.

E/3901 and Add.1,2. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.302. Argentina, Ghana, United States: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Chile, Ecuador, France, Iran, Iraq and Yugoslavia, and orally amended, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 5 August 1964, meeting 350.

E/3967. Report of Economic Committee.
RESOLUTION 1029(XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3967. adopted unanimously by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.

"Having considered, but without benefit of the views of the Committee for Industrial Development, the report prepared pursuant thereto by the Secretary-General,

"Noting the conclusion of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that 'the main scientific and technological resources of a country lie in its trained people,'

"Considering that the provision of trained personnel in adequate numbers and covering appropriate skills is an essential element in the achievement of the rapid and self-sustained economic growth of developing countries,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the specialized agencies concerned for their valuable report, which can serve as a useful basis for future action;

"2. Notes the recommendations for action by developing countries and by international organizations;

"3. Transmits the report of the Secretary-General to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to the regional economic commissions and to the Committee for Industrial Development for their comments and recommendations;

"4. Transmits the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Governments for their comments and recommendations, to review the comments and recommendations requested above and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council;

"6. Undertakes to report further to the General Assembly when the Secretary-General's report requested above has been received and considered by

the Economic and Social Council;

"7. Draws the attention of Governments of developing countries to the desirability of taking into account the crucial importance of such training in preparing requests for assistance from the United Nations, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and from other Governments;

"8. Recommends to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency to give all the consideration they merit to requests from developing countries for assistance in intensifying the training of intermediate and high-level technical personnel;

"9. Suggests to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and the various organs of the United Nations system the importance of co-ordinating the projection of technical personnel needs with national development plans and with the physical resources potential of the countries if these plans are to be implemented and resources effectively utilized for economic and social development."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5772. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section II.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Industrial Standardization in Developing Countries (ST/CID/2). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.II.B.2.

United Nations Interregional Symposium on Application of Modern Technical Practices in Iron and Steel Industry to Developing Countries. Prague-Geneva, November 1963. Proceedings (ST/CID/1). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.7.

Industrial Standardization in Developing Countries (ST/CID/2). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.II.B.2.

ST/TAO/SER.C/71. Report of Interregional Seminar on Cement Industry, Denmark, 2-16 May 1964.

THE ROLE OF PATENTS IN THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

A report prepared by the Secretary-General on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries was considered in 1964 by the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The report reviewed the major characteristics of national patent laws and the international patent system and analyzed the economic im-

plications of the introduction of patents in developing countries.

The report concluded, among other things, that the spread of the patent system to developing countries might, on balance, be beneficial to the introduction of new technology and the advancement of industry in developing countries. The report observed, however, that the monopoly position created by patents might operate to restrain ready access to new technology unless Governments applied necessary

legislative and administrative safeguards and made sure that the patented technology was put to work in the recipient countries on financial and operational terms which were favourable to their economic development. The report also pointed out that patents covered only a part of the available technology, and therefore any further consideration of the problems affecting the transfer of technology should be extended to the entire field of patented and unpatented technology and know-how. The question of patents, in the final analysis, could best be seen in the broader context of facilitating the transfer of technology in general to the developing countries and enhancing the ability of the latter to adapt and use such foreign technology in the implementation of their development programmes. Since this might be considered as falling within the scope of inquiry of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the report recommended that the analysis presented in it might usefully be taken into account by the Advisory Committees in its over-all study of the transfer of technology to developing countries.

CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee for Industrial Development considered the report at its fourth session, in March 1964. General agreement with its conclusions was expressed. Some delegations referred specifically to the usefulness to developing countries of regional patent arrangements and of various national legislative and administrative measures discussed in the report, and the proposal concerning the examination of patents by international authorities, such as the International Patent Institute of The Hague, was noted with interest. No resolution on this item was introduced in the Committee.

TRADE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964), the Secretary-General's report was considered by the Third Committee (which dealt with questions of

invisible trade and financing for trade expansion). Reference was made to the serious difficulties which developing countries had encountered in their efforts to achieve technological progress. During discussion of the report, the crucial role of technology in economic development and the need to remove obstacles in that area and to facilitate the transfer of technology were emphasized.

The Conference adopted a recommendation on transfer of technology, to the effect that developed countries should encourage the holders of patented and non-patented technology to facilitate the transfer of licences, know-how, technical documentation and new technology in general to developing countries, including the financing of the procurement of licences and related technology on favourable terms. It also recommended that developing countries should undertake appropriate legislative and administrative measures in the field of industrial technology; the United Nations and other international organizations concerned should explore possibilities for adaptation of relevant legislation and for additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how to developing countries (see also p. 203 above).

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Council at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964. On 27 July, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1013(XXXVII)) whereby, noting the Trade Conference recommendation, it requested the Secretary-General, among other things, to explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, both generally and in co-operation with competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. The Council also transmitted the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session for appropriate action in the light of the Trade Conference recommendation. (For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal submitted in the Council's Economic Committee by Algeria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia. The Committee adopted it unanimously on 15 July. Prior to its adoption, France and the United Kingdom withdrew in its favour a draft resolution on the subject which they had submitted.

CONSIDERATION BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

At its second session held in November 1964, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology referred to the ques-

tion of patents and the transfer of technology in general and expressed the view that the subject required further study.

The Secretary-General's report was also scheduled for consideration by the General Assembly. However, in the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 341-344.
Plenary Meeting 1334.

Role of Patents in Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries (E/3861/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.II.B.1.

E/3869. Report of 4th session of Committee for Industrial Development (2-19 March 1964), Chapter III, paras. 59-64.

Proceedings of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March—16 June 1964, Vol. I., Final Act and Report, Annex A.IV.26. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.II and Corr.1.

E/AC.6/L.295. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.295/Rev.1 and Add.1. France and United Kingdom: revised draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.296. Algeria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and orally revised, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 15 July 1964, meeting 344.

E/3936. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1013(XXXVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3936, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 July 1964, meeting 1334.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI) of 29 December 1961,

"Reaffirming that access to knowledge and experience in the field of applied science and technology is essential to accelerate the economic development of

under-developed countries and to enlarge the over-all productivity of their economies,

"Reaffirming also that the most wide-spread exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of applied science and technology would facilitate the continued development of industrialization and international economic relations,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries,

"Noting the recommendation contained in Annex A.IV.26 to the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the transfer of technology,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, generally and in co-operation with the competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and to provide additional facilities for information on and for the transfer of technical documentation and know-how to the developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to take whatever steps he may consider appropriate, such as arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of information and documentation, and provision for reciprocal representation at meetings, between the competent international bodies referred to in operative paragraph 1 and to report thereon to the appropriate United Nations bodies, including the Council;

"3. Transmits the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for appropriate action in the light of the recommenda-

tion on this subject contained in Annex A.IV.26 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5743. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section III.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TECHNICAL AID ACTIVITIES IN 1964

The expansion of recent years in the volume and scope of United Nations operational work in the development of natural resources continued during 1964.

Large-scale or long-term projects in progress for the use and development of water resources included: an irrigation survey of the Mu River in Burma; a comprehensive hydraulic development survey of the Choshui and Wu basins in China (Taiwan); a multipurpose water development survey on the Mono River basin in Dahomey and Togo; a survey of the hydrological resources of the Manabi Province of Ecuador; a survey of hydroelectric power development in the Hvita and Thjorsa river basins in Iceland; an investigation of potential hydropower sites in India, feasibility studies for the hydroelectric development of the Karnali River in Nepal; and a survey of the water resources of the Chiriqui and Chico river basins in Panama. Experts were posted in some 30 countries to meet requests for advisory services in such branches of water resources development as hydrology, hydraulic engineering, water desalination, water resources economics, dam design and construction, power plant design and construction, institutional aspects of water development, water legislation, river-basin planning and water-plant management.

In the field of energy resources, several major projects were in progress. Two of these began in 1964—a survey of the Malangas coal resources, Mindanao, Philippines, and a joint electric power development survey of Dahomey and Togo. Assistance was also provided in the form of expert advice on such matters as petroleum exploration and development, refinery operations, gas production and utilization, operation of hydroelectric and thermo-electric plants, power system planning, power development and electricity transmission. Among the

countries and territories so assisted were Bolivia, China, India, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania. Under the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), experts were provided to serve in various capacities, such as that of General Manager of an electricity corporation; Director, Bureau of Research and Co-ordination of Electrical Energy Production; Chief, Planning Section, Institute of Electrification; and Management Accountant of a public electricity corporation. Countries and territories receiving aid under the OPEX scheme included: Cambodia, Ecuador, Sierra Leone and British Guiana.

Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Turkey were among the countries receiving aid in the form of short-term missions of experts to help examine the possibilities of exploiting geothermal energy resources and formulate requests for United Nations assistance for such projects.

Major long-term projects were under way in over 30 countries in the fields of geology, mining and mineral development, including groundwater development. A number were large-scale mineral surveys applying modern techniques, such as those of photogeology, airborne and ground geophysics, and geochemistry. Countries and territories assisted with mineral surveys included Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, British Guiana, and the British Solomon Islands. Groundwater investigations were conducted in Afghanistan, Argentina, Jordan and Lebanon, and joint mineral and groundwater surveys were conducted in Cyprus, Madagascar, Togo and Upper Volta.

Aid was also rendered to several countries in the rehabilitation or evaluation of specific

mines or deposits. Examples of this type of aid included a survey of lead and zinc mining in Burma; the rehabilitation of mines and the re-assessment of certain deposits in the Foussana Basin of Tunisia; and the evaluation in Brazil of rock salt deposits as a possible basis for potash production for local industry. Assistance was also given in the establishment of geological, mining and metallurgical institutes in Bolivia, Iran and the Philippines.

In addition, experts were provided to meet requests for technical assistance in a variety of fields covering, for instance, geological mapping and mining development (as in Panama), geological surveying (as in Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia), revision of mining legislation (as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Guatemala), technical and economic aspects of the production of specific minerals (as, for example, gold mining in the Congo (Brazzaville) and Madagascar; phosphate and potash production in Jordan; mica mining in the Sudan; evaluation of bauxite deposits in British Guiana; ceramic production in Tunisia), general mineral development (as in Burundi, Dahomey, Mali, Rwanda and Tunisia), and technical training (as, for example, semi-precious stone-cutting in Madagascar and mineral analyses in the Ivory Coast).

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action for the development of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade were submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. Prepared by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, these proposals were the result of further study called for by the Council in 1963 when it examined a programme submitted by the Centre.⁶

Three main recommendations were put forward, briefly as follows: (i) preliminary country surveys of water needs and resources should be promoted; (ii) preliminary surveying of international river basins of interest to developing countries should be undertaken with the objective of outlining possible schemes of river basin development; and (iii) priority should be

given to large-scale pre-development investigations of groundwater basins where such basins extended across international boundaries.

The Secretary-General also submitted two other reports to the Council, namely, the third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (which reviewed the Centre's activities and practical difficulties during the years 1962 and 1963) and a note on the future of the Centre concerning organizational changes and the Centre's terms of reference.

On 14 August 1964 the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1033 D (XXXVII)) by which it approved the report of the Water Resources Development Centre and the Centre's recommendations on proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. The Council also endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals on the future of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, its terms of reference and its organizational rearrangement. It approved a recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on arrangements for inter-agency co-ordination of work in the field of water resources, and requested ACC to report on progress in this field. Finally, the Council called upon the Secretary-General to develop, by means of these new arrangements, more effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in work on the development of water resources. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, where it had been approved on 10 August 1964 by 18 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Senegal and the United Kingdom and revised by its sponsors.

WATER DESALINATION

Water desalination in developing countries was considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. It had before it a report on this subject embodying the results of

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 236-37.

a survey undertaken by the United Nations with the help of a grant by the Ford Foundation. This study examined the possibilities for economic utilization of desalinated sea-water and brackish water in water-deficient areas in 43 developing countries and territories. In addition to carrying a general review of water conditions in water-short areas of developing countries, including existing or planned desalination plants and perspectives for desalination, the study contained specific reports on the 43 countries and territories surveyed. (These included: 14 countries and territories in Africa (Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic); 10 in Asia and the Middle East (Bahrain, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia); 13 in the Caribbean and Latin America (Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Peru, Venezuela, the United Kingdom Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands); and six in Europe (Channel Islands, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Spain and Turkey).

On 14 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1033 A (XXXVII)) by which: it drew the attention of United Nations Member States to the report and to the facilities offered by the United Nations for technical assistance to investigate prospects for the economic application of water desalination in areas short of water; and recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the related agencies, should continue and intensify water desalination activities. The Council, in addition, asked the Secretary-General to submit the report on water desalination in developing countries to the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, scheduled for 31 August—9 September 1964, in connexion with the possible use of atomic power in desalination processes (see above pp. 86-89); it also asked him to keep under review the water desalination activities of governmental and non-governmental institutions and private enterprises and to consider the means of promoting co-operation among them. The Secretary-General was further asked to report to the Council

whenever appropriate. (For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below)

The Council's resolution was adopted on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, where it had been approved unanimously on 31 July 1964 on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, as revised and orally amended.

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

Recent developments relating to new sources of energy were also considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General which reviewed and evaluated progress made in the fields of solar energy, geothermal energy and wind power since the 1961 United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy. The report also outlined suggestions for further United Nations work in these three fields.

On 14 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1033 B (XXXVII)) by which it: commended a proposal of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish a solar energy experimental centre in Niger; endorsed the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report; requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports on new sources of energy; and requested him to continue to encourage studies on wind power in order to develop new techniques and equipment and new wind power applications. In addition, the Council authorized the Secretary-General "to proceed as envisaged in his recommendations in utilizing resources available to the Secretariat and, where appropriate, under the regular and Expanded Technical Assistance Programmes and United Nations Special Fund" The Council also urged United Nations Member States to facilitate the exchange of information and the extension of assistance in the fields of solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's resolution was adopted on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 31 July 1964, on the basis of a proposal made by Australia, Chile and Ecuador, as orally revised in the course of debate.

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Yet another report considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session was one by the Secretary-General on the subject of non-agricultural resources. This noted that there had been a continued expansion of the United Nations' role in the development of such resources, reviewed United Nations activities and outlined the proposed priorities for future further work. The United Nations activities described dealt with such matters as surveying and mapping for resources development, geology and mining, water resources and energy.

On 14 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1033 C (XXXVII)), recommending: (a) that due priority be given to programmes having a direct impact on the economic development of the developing coun-

tries, such as geology and mining, water resources and energy including natural gas, as well as the training of national personnel in those fields; and (b) that high priority be assigned to the world survey of iron ore deposits. It also requested the Technical Assistance Committee and the United Nations Special Fund's Governing Council to continue to give due emphasis to technical assistance programmes and projects in the above-mentioned fields of non-agricultural resources within the framework of their activities. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 5 August 1964 on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Algeria, Chile, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, as amended.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 346-349, 354.
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 261.
Plenary Meeting 1350.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

E/3863. Proposals for priority programme of co-ordinated action within framework of United Nations Development Decade. Report and recommendations prepared by United Nations Water Resources Development Centre and submitted by Secretary-General.

E/3881. Water Resources Development Centre. Third biennial report.

E/3894/Rev.I. Future of United Nations Water Resources Development Centre. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.301 and Rev.1,2. Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Senegal, United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision, as further orally revised, adopted by Economic Committee on 10 August 1964, meeting 354, by 18 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3975. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, paragraph 9.

RESOLUTION 1033 D (XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3975, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1964, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Note by the Secretary-General on the future of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre and the Third Biennial Report of this Centre, as well as the Proposals for a

Priority Programme of Co-ordinated Action in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolutions 675 (XXV) of 2 May 1958, 743 A (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959, 876 (XXX-III) of 16 April 1962, 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 and 978 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

"Recognizing the vital importance of water within the over-all economic development of the developing countries and the need for co-ordinated and well-balanced national and international programmes for the development of water resources in the world as a whole,

"Appreciating the valuable and growing activities of the regional economic commissions in this field as indicated in their annual reports to the Council,

"Taking into consideration the views and recommendations submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning arrangements to facilitate effective co-ordination and the role of the Water Resources Development Centre in the United Nations,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the Third Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre;

"2. Approves the report and recommendations on Proposals for a Priority Programme of Co-ordinated Action in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade as prepared by the Centre and submitted by the Secretary-General;

"3. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the future of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, its terms of reference and its organizational re-arrangement;

"4. Approves the recommendation of the Admini-

strative Committee on Co-ordination that the focal point for co-ordination among the participating organizations should henceforth be provided by the inter-agency meetings on water resources development, functioning as a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and supplemented by ad hoc consultations on important projects and continuing exchange of information at a technical level; and requests that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should include in its future reports to the Council a section describing progress in this field;

"5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop, by means of these new arrangements, more effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in work on the development of water resources."

WATER DESALINATION

Water Desalination in Developing Countries (ST/EC A/82). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.5.

E/AC.6/L.298. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.298/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico: revised draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 31 July 1964, meeting 347.

E/3975. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1033 A (XXXVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3975, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1964, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report on water desalination,

"Bearing in mind the increased interest in and importance of water desalination, especially as a means of alleviating water shortages in arid and semi-arid areas of developing countries where conditions are suitable, thereby facilitating the processes of economic development,

"Noting with satisfaction the understandings reached between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding co-operation in the field of water desalination with special reference to the problem of economic development of developing countries,

"Recognizing that a number of technical and economic factors are involved in the practical application and study of water desalination, and that various sources of energy may be used in desalinating sea or brackish water,

"Taking into account the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the subject,

"1. Draws the attention of Member States to the report and to the facilities offered by the United Nations for technical assistance to investigate prospects for the economic application of water desalination in water-short areas;

"2. Recommends that the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency continue and

intensify the activities of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of water desalination;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report on water desalination in developing countries to the Third International Conference of the United Nations on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held in Geneva, in connexion with the possible use of atomic power in desalination processes;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the activities in the field of water desalination being conducted by governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as by private enterprises; to consider the means that may be envisaged to promote co-operation in these activities, to encourage the exchange of information on developments, in order to facilitate meeting the water and power needs of the developing countries; and to report thereon to the Council whenever appropriate."

Water Desalination: Proposals for Costing Procedure and Related Technical and Economic Considerations (ST/ECA/86). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.II.B.5.

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

E/3903. Recent developments relating to new sources of energy. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.299. Australia, Chile, Ecuador: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 31 July 1964, meeting 347.

E/3975. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1033 B (XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3975, as amended by France, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1964, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 885 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962, on new sources of energy which was concerned especially with the encouraging results and important implications of the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, held in Rome in August 1961,

"Reaffirming the considerations listed in the first preambular paragraph of resolution 885 (XXXIV) :

"(a) That demands on conventional sources of energy are increasing very rapidly and that new sources of energy promise to make a useful supplementary contribution to energy supply and economic growth in future years,

"(b) The importance of progress in the field of industrialization for the economic and social development of developing countries,

"(c) That in the majority of developing countries there is an acute scarcity of energy in a form which can be readily utilized,

"Noting the Secretary-General's report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy,

"Taking into account the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the subject,

"1. Commends the proposal of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish a solar energy experimental centre in the Niger;

"2. Endorses the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports on new sources of energy;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies, to continue to encourage studies on wind power in order to develop new techniques and equipment as well as new applications for wind power;

"5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed as envisaged in his recommendations, in the light of the expressed needs and priorities of developing countries:

"(a) Utilizing resources available to the Secretariat and, where appropriate, in the Regular Programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, in accordance with the normal policy and administrative procedures of those programmes;

"(b) Consulting the Member States and the related agencies of the United Nations on the desirability of holding the symposia proposed and taking consequent action as appropriate;

"6. Urges Member States, both in respect of those activities undertaken by the Secretary-General and in other appropriate ways, to do what they can to facilitate the exchange of information and the extension of assistance in the fields of solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy."

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

E/3904 and Corr.1. Development of natural resources.

Report on work being done in field of non-agricultural resources.

E/AC.6/L.300. Algeria, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Chile and Senegal orally, and as amended, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 5 August 1964, meeting 349.

E/AC.6/L.300/Add.1 (E/3904/Add.1). Statement of financial implications submitted by Secretary-General.

E/3975. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1033 c (XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3975, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1964, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the importance of the development and utilization of natural resources for the overall economic advancement of developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources, and the programme for future work submitted by the Secretary-General,

"1. Takes note of the work done in this field in the Secretariat, the regional economic commissions and in the specialized agencies;

"2. Recommends that due priority be given to programmes having direct impact on the economic development of the developing countries, such as: geology and mining, water resources and energy including natural gas, as well as the training of national personnel in these fields;

"3. Further recommends that a high priority be assigned to the world survey of iron ore deposits;

"4. Requests the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund to continue to give due emphasis, in the light of the expressed needs and priorities of the developing countries, to technical assistance programmes and projects in the above-mentioned fields of non-agricultural sources of energy, within the framework of their activities."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section IV.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In a follow-up action to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in February 1963, the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session established the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.¹ The 18 members of the Committee were formally appointed by the Council on 21 January 1964. They included specialists in agriculture, atomic energy, biology,

medicine, physics and space investigations; in chemical, civil and electrical engineering; in economics; and in scientific research and administration, and they represented both the advanced and the less advanced countries. (See APPENDIX m for list of members.)

The Committee was requested, under terms of an Assembly resolution adopted on 4 December 1963 to examine the possibility of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 250-53.

establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, and certain specific approaches to such a programme were proposed for the Committee's consideration.² The Committee was asked to report to the Economic and Social Council on this question.

The Advisory Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in 1964, the first from 25 February to 6 March and the second from 2 to 13 November.

REPORTS TO

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Reporting to the Council's mid-1964 session, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development stressed the fact that the achievement of the more rapid development made possible by science and technology would require great human and material investment. The resources available within and beyond the United Nations were inadequate, and without the possibility of financing the existence of new and better methods might be of little use. To promote the development of science and technology in the developing countries, the Committee suggested the possibility of steps such as the following: the establishment in the developing countries of a long-term scientific and technological policy geared to the Government's plan of social and economic development, and framed in recognition of the fact that the main scientific and technological resources of a country lie in its trained people; the establishment of one national central co-ordinating agency, closely connected with the development planning machinery, to deal with the whole problem of technical assistance; the creation of special publications in the technologically advanced countries and of national and regional centres in the less developed countries for information on science and technology relevant to development; the creation of what might be termed "an International Science Corps" through which the scientists of the developed countries could co-operate in the task of world development; the strengthening of the well-tried method

of affiliation between universities and research institutes in developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries.

The Committee also reported that it had begun to discuss the selection of a limited list of important problems of research or application on which an immediate world-wide attack might be launched. It outlined a method of reporting whereby the organizations of the United Nations family could help it keep progress in the application of science and technology under review. It decided that it would need the services of a small permanent secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat and that a focal point for matters relating to the application of science and technology should exist at each of the United Nations regional economic commissions.

The Committee set up several functional working groups of its members to continue the examination of certain high priority problems between sessions and three regional reviewing groups to follow closely the needs, opportunities and obstacles and appraise the applicability of specific findings to countries within the respective regions. It also gave preliminary consideration to the General Assembly's request that it consider the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development.

At its second session, the Committee decided not to adopt a report but, instead, prepared a record for its own use, including a plan of work leading to the preparation of its next session and to the report which the General Assembly had requested.

REPORT OF ACC SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Sub-Committee which had been established by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in May 1963 held its first meeting in Paris, France, from 6 to 8 January 1964 and adopted a report in the form of a draft communication from ACC to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology. As approved by ACC, this report formed the main document for the

² Ibid., p. 253.

discussions of the Advisory Committee at its first session. At a second meeting held in Geneva on 6-7 April 1964, the Sub-Committee considered the report of the first session of the Advisory Committee.

DECISIONS BY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-seventh session, in mid-1964, the Council referred the consideration of the Advisory Committee's report to its Co-ordination Committee, where France, joined by Australia and Luxembourg, sponsored a draft resolution which was subsequently revised. Yet another revised version was co-sponsored by Australia, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Luxembourg and Senegal. It was adopted unanimously by the Committee on 12 August. On 15 August 1964, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council unanimously adopted the draft text as resolution 1047 (XXXVII).

By this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies, through the ACC, to inform it at its thirty-ninth session and to inform the Advisory Committee of their views on the Committee's suggestions and of their action pursuant thereto. The Council agreed with the view of the Advisory Committee that study of new methods for accelerating education and training in the developing countries

should receive increased attention.

The Council also invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the related agencies, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, to pay special attention in their reports to the progress achieved and problems encountered in the application of science and technology, and to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of the Committee's mission.

It also requested Member States of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to consider increasing their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in view of the need for more adequate resources for the application of science and technology to development, and to give attention to the effective application of science and technology in their bilateral programmes. The Council also accepted the advice of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that in view of changes in circumstances the formulation of the detailed observations on centralization and exchange of information on research work as contemplated in resolution 910(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962³ was no longer necessary. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 391.

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Co-ordination Committee, meetings 264-268.
Plenary Meeting 1351.

E/3872/Add.2. Report of World Health Organization (WHO). Part III: Application of science and technology to development.

E/3866. Report of first session of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development, 25 February-6 March 1964.

E/3886, Corr.1 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter VII.

E/AC.24/L.248 and Rev.1. Australia, France, Luxembourg: draft resolution and revision.

E/AC.24/L.248/Rev.2. Australia, Cameroon, France, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Senegal: revised draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Chile and Ecuador, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 12 August 1964, meeting 268.

E/3978. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1047(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3978, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

"Recalling further resolution 1944(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 by which the General Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to examine, in collaboration with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and in particular its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the possibility of establishing a programme of international co-operation in science and technology applied with a view to promoting the development of under-developed areas,

"Noting with appreciation the great objectivity and

the profound concern for accuracy displayed by the Committee, from its first session, in proposing a series of studies and measures to render the application of science and technology to development more effective and better co-ordinated,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Advisory Committee on its first session;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that, as a result of the Committee's work, the United Nations and its affiliated bodies will be in a better position than in the past to keep abreast with the progress achieved in the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas and to improve the co-ordination of their scientific and technical programmes, in particular by establishing a more rational order of priorities and eliminating duplication;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to inform the Council at its thirty-ninth session and the Advisory Committee at one of its forthcoming sessions of their views on the Advisory Committee's proposals and suggestions and the action, if any, which they have taken pursuant to those proposals and suggestions, particularly in relation to:

"(a) The need for a more rational delimitation of responsibilities in the field of science and technology within the United Nations family, the convening of large international conferences covering fields in which several agencies are conducting programmes normally being the responsibility of the United Nations rather than of a single agency, except where an agreement to the contrary has been reached within the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

"(b) The inclusion in the periodic reports of the United Nations, the specialized and related agencies of a special section describing, for a limited number of topics, the new advances in science and technology of benefit to the less developed areas, promising lines of uncompleted research, and important scientific and technical knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries; and the regular provision of publications to members of the Committee;

"(c) Improved clearing of scientific and technological information needed for development, in particular by the establishment or extension of regional and national information centres;

"(d) The regular use of the method of affiliation between universities and research institutes in developed countries with their counterparts in developing countries, and the elaboration of a series of measures for systematically facilitating and encouraging the sojourn in developing countries of scientists, experts and technicians from industrialized countries;

"(e) The Committee's recommendation that the views of organs of the United Nations family and of competent national and regional scientific organs be sought as to the choice of a limited number of especially important problems of research or application in which a 'break-through' might be realized if a massive, worldwide attack on the problem were made;

"4. Agrees with the views of the Advisory Committee:

"(a) That the slow process of the preparation of a sufficient number of people at different levels of education and training is a matter for concern; that the study on a priority basis of new education and training methods for the developing countries should receive increased attention; and that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as other agencies should take action to plan for such development;

"(b) That assistance from developed countries in the supply of modern equipment for training and research is absolutely essential to the development of training and research facilities in the developing countries;

"(c) On the need to intensify the programmes of the Special Fund (in response to requests from Governments), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested agencies, to reinforce local efforts where required;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, to keep the Council and the Advisory Committee informed of action taken in this connexion;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to pay special attention, in their reports evaluating the effects of technical assistance projects, to the progress achieved and the problems encountered in the application of science and technology to development;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

"8. Requests the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies:

"(a) To assist the Committee by every means in their power;

"(b) To consider the possibility of increasing their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in view of the need for more adequate resources for the application of science and technology to development;

"(c) To give due attention to the needs of developing countries in their bilateral assistance programmes for the effective application of science and technology to their development;

"9. Considers that the Advisory Committee should hold its second session before the end of this calendar year, to be financed from saving, and that in the interests of continuity and in view of its heavy work programme the Advisory Committee should meet twice

in 1965 with such meetings of its sub-groups as may be required;

"10. Accepts the advice of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that in view of changes in circumstances the formulation of the detailed observations contemplated in the Council's resolution 910(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 is no longer necessary;

"11. Agrees with the Advisory Committee's recom-

mendations on the need for a small secretariat to be established within the present resources of the United Nations Secretariat and for focal points on science and technology within United Nations regional economic commissions by re-assigning existing staff or, if necessary, the creation of new posts."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV.

CHAPTER

THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

During 1964, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued to publish results of research and analysis of economic developments in the countries of Europe participating in the work of the Commission and to recommend international action in the fields of its competence. Malta joined the Commission on 1 December 1964 on its admission to United Nations membership.

An important part of the work of ECE in 1964 was the preparation of a number of papers for consideration at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964. (See above, pp. 198-214.)

Throughout the year, the Commission gave high priority to those activities which, within the framework of its programme of work, might contribute to the implementation of the Trade Conference's recommendations; and drew the attention of those ECE subsidiary bodies whose competence related to questions which might be the subject of recommendations by the Conference to the documentation bearing on those recommendations.

The Commission's nineteenth session was held in Geneva from 13 to 30 April 1964. Representatives stressed the importance and value of the Commission as a unique forum for economic co-operation covering the whole region and including countries with different economic and social systems and with different levels of industrialization.

In addition to setting a programme of work and priorities for 1964, the Commission adopted several resolutions recommending action on a number of specific matters. These resolutions dealt with: a long-term programme of study tours, the use of films by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and exchanges of abstracts of documents relating to applied sciences, all in aid of a more certain exchange of technical knowledge; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the publication of a compendium of Commission resolutions; new terms of reference of ECE's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; a study of market trends and prospects for chemical products; problems of air pollution; the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to study problems of east-west trade; implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of resources released by disarmament; a long-term work programme for meetings of senior economic advisers; energy problems in Europe; the International Co-operation Year; and industrial development.

In another action, the Commission decided to submit to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution on conditions concerning the practice whereby insurance companies involved in international trade insure part of their risks with other companies (reinsurance). By this draft resolution, the Council would invite the other regional economic commissions to consider the possibility of adopting a recommendation in the field of freedom of reinsurance similar to

that adopted by the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade.

With regard to industrialization problems, the Commission continued to work closely with the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development. The ECE secretariat prepared a paper summarizing the petro-chemical situation in Europe for the first United Nations inter-regional conference on development of petro-chemical industries in developing countries held in Teheran, Iran, in November. The secretariat also prepared papers in connexion with the various symposia on industrialization to be held in regions of other economic commissions.

The Commission continued to maintain close relations with specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with its work.

AGRICULTURE

ECE's Committee on Agricultural Problems reported that during 1964 total agricultural production increased in most countries, though the rate of increase was generally not more than 5 per cent. Following a review of main developments in the agricultural sectors of countries participating in its work, the Committee considered a report on the Fourth Regional Conference for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); recent developments in trade in agricultural products; and market conditions for cereals, potatoes, meat and livestock, poultry meat, dairy products, and eggs. Subsidiary bodies reported on the application of general conditions of sale for certain agricultural products; standardization of conditions of sale for citrus fruit; mechanization of agriculture; farm rationalization; food and agricultural statistics in Europe; and standardization of perishable foodstuffs.

Two groups of experts made study tours and field visits in the course of 1964. The Group of Experts on Standardization of Seed Potatoes visited centres for the cultivation and selection of seeds, trial fields, sorting and marketing facilities and research institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Group of Experts on Standardization of Walnuts and Kernels met in Barcelona, Spain.

FUEL AND ENERGY

The ECE secretariat prepared a paper on the electric energy situation in the world, with emphasis on Europe, for discussion by the Commission's Electric Power Committee, Coal Committee and Gas Committee.

Coal. The principal concern of ECE's Coal Committee in 1964 was the share of solid fuel in the total energy supplies for an industrially expanding Europe. The Committee suggested that although coal's share of the total energy consumed would decline in both eastern and western Europe, its contribution in absolute terms would rise, particularly in eastern Europe.

The Coal Trade Sub-Committee held two meetings in June and December and concluded that reduced solid fuel deliveries in western Europe during 1964, while not alarming in view of stable forecasts for 1965, indicated that coal producers should consider measures to meet competition from alternative fuels in the domestic sector.

At the request of the Sub-Committee on Solid Fuel Utilization, the secretariat prepared a report on mechanization and automation in coking plants. A group of experts examined the activity of underground coal working. The group of experts on the exploitation of coal at great depth held a symposium on instantaneous outbursts of coal and gas in Nîmes, France, from 24 to 28 November 1964. The meeting was followed by a study tour in France. The Group of Experts on Coal Statistics held its first meeting in June. The Coal Committee itself made a study tour in the Federal Republic of Germany in October.

Gas. Subjects under study during 1964 included: the use of liquid and gaseous petroleum products as raw materials for the gas industry; preferential uses of gas; methods of forecasting gas demand; modern gas storage methods; a safety code for international gas pipelines; methods of evaluating natural gas resources; economics of space heating by gas; and labour and productivity in the gas industry. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Gas Statistics reviewed the statistical publications for the year.

Electric Power. The total gross power consumption in Europe continued to increase at a fairly rapid rate. In addition to considering

the situation and prospects of electric power in Europe, ECE's Committee on Electric Power reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and adopted a work programme.

In 1964, Switzerland organized a study tour in rural electrification, attended by many members of the ECE Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification.

Arrangements were made for the annual Bulletin on Electric Power Statistics for the year 1963 to appear for the first time in a trilingual version in 1964.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning examined a secretariat paper describing and analyzing trends and major changes in housing, building and planning. Topics considered included: methodology, collection and publication of housing and building statistics; technical co-operation and contracts; urban renewal and planning; demand for housing; major problems of government housing policies; housing for the elderly; and various problems of the building industry, such as supply and allocation of land for housing and related purposes.

The Committee held its annual session in June in Washington, D.C., on the invitation of the Government of the United States. The meeting was followed by a study tour in that country.

STEEL

The European steel market review held by the Steel Committee indicated a continuing healthy increase in production and distribution of steel throughout Europe.

The Committee considered reports on economic aspects of iron ore preparation; automation and productivity in the iron and steel industry; and continuous casting.

TIMBER

The Timber Committee reported that the European market for forest products had been experiencing boom conditions in 1964. Its review covered sawn softwood, hardwoods, pulpwood, pitprops and panel products, including plywood, fibreboard and particle board. It also reviewed the report of the Joint Committee of

FAO, ECE and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, the colloquium on the economic aspects of the production and utilization of fibreboard and particle board, and the joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics.

TRADE

The Committee on the Development of Trade reaffirmed the importance of its work on the removal of economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade among member countries of the Commission. The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on major problems of east-west trade in identifying areas of agreement and framing tentative suggestions for removal of obstacles to trade between countries of different economic systems. The Ad Hoc Group, with members from Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, met from 30 November to 11 December 1964. Among the items discussed were the role of tariffs and the bearing of price and taxation policies on trade; the most favoured nation principle and problems concerning effective reciprocity; and multilateralization of trade and payments.

The Trade Committee expressed its wish to see the work continue, bearing in mind the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The importance of the Conference as a step towards a dynamic trade and development policy and towards an expansion of international co-operation on questions of trade and development was acknowledged.

After considering a report on the operations of the procedures for the multilateral compensation of bilateral trade balances, the Committee decided that the present procedures should be continued, subject to further review.

TRANSPORT

ECE's Inland Transport Committee deals with transport by inland waterway, road, rail and pipeline, and is concerned with costs,

customs, construction, legal questions and safety matters and statistics. Meetings on the following topics were held in 1964: river law; road transport; urban and suburban travel; construction of vehicles; track costs; transport of dangerous goods; customs; statistical information; road traffic safety; establishment of a unified system of inland waterways of international concern in Europe; water transport; rail transport; and technical railway questions. The Committee met from 20 to 24 January 1964.

STATISTICS

In the course of 1964, the Conference of European Statisticians decided to concentrate on the preparation of recommendations for the various censuses which most countries were expected to undertake in or around 1970, and on the revision of the existing recommendations in the field of national accounts. Other subjects in an agenda of more than 30 items included: index numbers of industrial production; productive statistics; agricultural statistics; general commodity classification; distribution statistics; electronic data processing; statistics on education; current housing and building statistics; savings and income data collected in family budget enquiries; censuses of population and housing; censuses of agriculture; national accounts; and statistics of the distributive trades.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A meeting of experts made recommendations on the scope, pattern and preparation of a study of market trends and prospects for chemical products in countries participating in the work of the Commission; experts participated in a symposium on the economic aspects of, and productivity in, the sawmilling industry. The third meeting of the Senior Economic Advisers to Governments participating in the work of the Commission was devoted to regional economic planning within countries. The Executive Secretary was to recommend to ECE in 1965 a long-term programme of work for the Senior Economic Advisers. Senior officials responsible for water policies in European countries recommended that the Commission should, at its

1965 session, decide to include the study of major aspects of the rational utilization of water resources in Europe as a continuing part of the Commission's programme of work. The Commission already had a programme of activities on water pollution control problems and was also concerned with some aspects of air pollution.

ECE's Technical Assistance Office arranged for participation in training courses for students from developing countries. During 1964, more than 60 per cent of all United Nations fellowship holders were taking their training in Europe. About 580 individual fellows participated in the programme in 1964.

The Commission's in-service training programme continued to offer its facilities to young economists and statisticians from developing countries outside the ECE region. Eight such fellowships were provided for the period 1964-1965, in addition to six offered to fellows from ECE countries.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the Economic and Social Council considered the activities of ECE in various fields, the results of the Commission's nineteenth session and its work programme. The Council, by resolution 1001 (XXXVII), adopted unanimously on 15 July 1964, took note of the annual report of ECE, and of views expressed and the resolutions adopted during the nineteenth session of the Commission, and endorsed its programme of work and priorities. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion of ECE's report, the Council examined an ECE proposal on freedom of reinsurance (see above, pp. 293-94) and a recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on insurance and reinsurance (see above, p. 203).

On 4 August 1964, it unanimously adopted a resolution (1018 (XXXVII)) asking ECE to study further the problem of reinsurance in the light of the recommendation adopted by the Trade and Development Conference on the same matter. The Council made it clear that

III adopting the resolution it did not intend to take any position on ECE's proposal or to express either approval or disapproval of the

Trade Conference's recommendation. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p.210.)

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Economic Committee, meeting 345.

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E/3887, Part IV. Draft resolution (2) submitted by ECE.

RESOLUTION 1001(XXXVII), submitted by ECE, E/3887, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 July 1964, meeting 1319.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 5 May 1963 to 30 April 1964, of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted, during the nineteenth session of the Commission;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Sections I and II.

REINSURANCE

E/3887, Part IV. Draft resolution (1) submitted by ECE.

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E/3958. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1018(XXXVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3958, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 August 1964, meeting 1342. (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 210.)

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI.

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THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

During 1964, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) concentrated its efforts on action-oriented programmes which would promote greater regional co-operation and help countries of the region to achieve the targets of the United Nations Development Decade. Many of the Commission's efforts were also devoted to activities arising out of decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1964.

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

At its twentieth session, which met in Teheran, Iran, between 2 and 17 March 1964, the Commission urged the developing member countries of the ECAFE region to consult and co-operate among themselves and with the developing countries in other regions, seeking mutually acceptable solutions to common problems. It also strongly recommended that any institutional arrangements established under the United Nations Trade and Development Conference should make use of the machinery for inter-governmental co-operation already available in the regional economic commissions. Also passed was a resolution on population growth and economic and social development.

To put into effect the decisions of the Manila Ministerial Meeting, expert working groups were convened on the Asian Development Bank and on trade liberalization. Regional harmonization of development plans was also urged by the Second Conference of Asian Economic Planners.

The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning completed its first training course. Five tributary projects in the Lower Mekong Basin reached construction stage and the resources of the Mekong Co-ordination Committee increased by about \$23 million, to exceed \$67 million.

In its review of the economic situation in the region, undertaken in the light of the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1963, prepared by the secretariat, the Commission noted that agricultural production, especially of food grains, grew modestly but failed to keep pace with the high rate of population growth. This, and the continuing large deficits in international transactions, thwarted speedy economic development.

TRADE

The Commission's Committee on Trade, which met in Bangkok, Thailand, between 15

and 21 January, expressed concern over the unsatisfactory trade situation in most Asian countries. Trade liberalization and the proposed establishment of an Asian Development Bank were considered by working groups. The Committee called for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers, conclusion of commodity agreements, measures to promote exports of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods from developing countries, and the organized disposal of commodity surpluses and government-held stocks. The Committee also considered Asia's trade with centrally planned economies, state trading in Asian countries and relations with the European Common Market. Expressing concern over the possible adverse effects of Common Market policies on the exports of developing countries, Committee members asked that the Common Market countries adopt more outward-looking policies and take into account the legitimate interests of third countries.

Representatives of 14 member countries took part in the sixth series of intra-regional trade promotion talks, held under ECAFE's auspices in Bangkok between 6 and 14 January. They conducted a total of 88 separate bilateral negotiations among themselves and discussed, in a group meeting, the possibility of giving priority to products from the region in government purchases and state trading. The talks helped countries to discover new markets, new customers and new products both for import and export.

Preparations continued for the Asian Trade Fair to be organized in Bangkok in 1966 with the help of the Thai Government.

Among the other meetings were a Working Party on Customs Administration, held in Bangkok between 1 and 8 July, which recommended various methods to ease customs formalities, including modern equipment, improved procedures, greater use of mechanical processes and reduction in the percentage of packages selected for customs examination.

A trade promotion seminar and training centre, the third to be sponsored by ECAFE, was conducted in Manila, Philippines, between 28 September and 30 October and was attended by 23 participants from 13 member countries. An ad hoc working group of 10 banking and

financial experts met in Bangkok between 20 and 31 October to discuss arrangements for the establishment of an Asian Development Bank.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its annual session in Bangkok, held between 27 January and 3 February, reviewed the region's progress in industrialization and suggested measures for speeding it. The Committee paid particular attention to the proposals for an international Symposium on Industrialization to be preceded by an Asian Regional Symposium on Industrialization, and it requested the ECAFE secretariat to ensure adequate Asian participation in the International Symposium and make preparations for the Asian Symposium. The need for increasing regional co-operation in industry and natural resources was emphasized. The Committee also dealt with the development of mineral resources, electric power, the fertilizer industry, small-scale industry, the housing and building-materials industry, and the iron and steel industry.

Matters of immediate interest to developing countries of the region were taken up during 1964 by the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering at its session held in Tokyo, Japan, from 13 to 20 July, the Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources in the ECAFE region (held in Teheran from 1 to 12 December) and the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (held in Manila from 21 November to 5 December).

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Inland Transport and Communications Committee, which met in Bangkok between 23 and 30 November, noted progress on the Asian Highway project, intended to link countries of the ECAFE region by a road network, serving an area of about 6.5 million square kilometres with a population of over 600 million. To facilitate the project, an Asian Highway Coordinating Committee at the ministerial level was established in March 1964. The first of the pre-investment surveys to be undertaken of certain sections of the Asian Highway was ap-

proved by the United Nations Special Fund for the Kabul-Herat section in Afghanistan.

Other substantive topics discussed included activities in highways and highway transport and a review of current developments in railways. In connexion with inland waterways, a "port study team" was established. The Committee also dealt with tourism and regional developments in telecommunication facilities.

Other meetings were held by the Railway Sub-Committee, the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts and the Expert Working Group on the Asian Highway. A third study tour was organized by the Government of India for tourist officials from five countries in the ECAFE region.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Questions of developing water resources were dealt with through meetings, studies and the provision of advisory services.

In co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the third ECAFE/WMO inter-regional seminar on methods of hydrological forecasting for the utilization of water resources was organized in Bangkok in August. The ninth regional conference on water resources development was held in Bangkok in November 1964.

Major studies included: a preliminary comparative study of cost of water resources development projects; a compendium of international rivers in the ECAFE region; typhoons and their effect on the economy of some countries in the ECAFE region; policies in water resources development; water legislation; conservation and utilization of water as related to watershed management; run-off coefficient and maximum flood in monsoon areas; and application of modern techniques in hydrologic studies.

Advisory services were given to Iran, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. An on-the-spot investigation was made of problems relating to the development of deltaic areas. Thailand and China received advice on the implementation of several national projects.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The 1963 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, issued in March 1964, stressed the

fact that agricultural production, especially of food grains, rose modestly and failed to keep pace with the high rate of population growth. The deficit agricultural sector continued to inhibit the growth of other sectors of the economy in several countries. Another development in the region's developing countries was the continuation of large deficits in international transactions, which thwarted attempts at speedy economic development. Inflationary pressures, which had persisted for a long time in a few countries, were further intensified in 1963. Thanks to concerted government action and the large scope for industry in developing countries, the manufacturing output continued to maintain its buoyancy. During the period 1960-1963, many developing countries of ECAFE lagged behind the target of average annual increase of 5 per cent in national income set for the United Nations Development Decade.

The Conference of Asian Planners, meeting in Bangkok from 19 to 26 October, reviewed the achievements, problems and policy issues in development planning in the ECAFE countries. It stressed the importance of continued work on long term projections, set out guide lines and considered practical approaches to regional harmonizing of national development plans. In one such approach, it called for a standing machinery through which Asian planners might co-operate.

STATISTICS

The Conference of Asian Statisticians, held in Bangkok between 9 and 21 December, recommended that as part of the world censuses, countries of the region conduct censuses of population and housing around 1970 and draw up, as early as possible, an Asian programme for these censuses. It urged that the United Nations provide advisory services for this.

Emphasizing the training of statistical personnel, the Conference recommended that aid be given to set up national training centres and sub-regional centres.

A seminar on national accounts, held in Bangkok from 1 to 15 June, considered the use of and requirements for national accounts for planning and policy making purposes and

related problems. A regional statistical training centre for the organizers of national training centres was held in Bangkok between 14 July and 4 September.

The Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, convened in Bangkok between 2 and 8 December, reviewed the experience of countries with the 1960 censuses of population and housing, recommended the topics to be covered by 1970 censuses and reviewed the extent to which various countries carried out the standard tabulations recommended by the United Nations.

A seminar on the 1970 world agricultural census, held in Bangkok between 9 and 15 December under the joint auspices of ECAFE and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), considered and modified the draft programme for the 1970 World Census drawn up by FAO.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

As a follow-up to the Commission's resolution on population questions, ECAFE continued to assist and advise member Governments on population problems. A study on the relationship between economic and social aspects of development was continued, and assistance was provided to several countries on the initiation of urban community development pilot projects and the strengthening of community development training programmes. A regional inter-agency meeting on rural and community development was held in Bangkok in May.

A group of experts, which met in Bangkok from 2 to 12 September, recommended suitable indigenous teaching material for social work. ECAFE continued to collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), assisting Governments with requests for UNICEF assistance.

AGRICULTURE

In addition to preparing material for the annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division prepared the following studies: "Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in Asia and the Far East:—A Regional Review" (published as Part Two of FAO Report No. 1793); and

"Some Aspects of Input-Output Relationships in Asian Agriculture" (published in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East).

MEKONG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Five tributary projects in the Lower Mekong Basin reached the construction stage. These were the Prek Thnot in Cambodia, Se Done and Nam Dong in Laos and Nam Pong and Nam Pung in Thailand. To improve navigation on the mainstream, construction and channel marking were undertaken in four areas.

Search for finances started for six other multi-purpose or irrigation projects on the tributaries, namely, Battambang in Cambodia, Nam Ngum in Laos, and Drayling, Darlac, Krong Buk and Upper Se San in Viet-Nam. Feasibility studies were underway for two mainstream projects: Pa Mong and Sambor.

Further progress was made towards the establishment of experimental and demonstration farms to make the best possible use of irrigated agriculture.

The resources contributed or pledged to the Mekong Committee increased during 1964 to \$67,766,593, including, among others, the Special Fund's institutional support, contributions of the four riparian Governments, assistance under the World Food Programme, United States assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam for the construction of tugs and barges, United States assistance for an inventory of natural and social resources of the basin, additional loans by the Federal Republic of Germany for the Nam Pong project and additional support in cash or kind from Australia, Belgium, China, France, Iran, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, established under the aegis of ECAFE in January 1964, completed its first training programme, consisting of a six-month general course, a two-and-a-half month advanced course and a study tour of three weeks to development projects and institutions in selected Asian countries. Participants in the

training programme consisted of 30 development and planning officials from the following 14 countries: Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. In addition, short courses in planning were conducted, upon the request of the Government concerned, at Tjipayung, Indonesia, and at Singapore, Malaysia. In each case, about 40

governmental officials took part.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 15 July 1964, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1002(XXXVII)), taking note of the annual report of ECAFE and endorsing ECAFE's programme of work and priorities. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES).

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E/3876/Rev.1. Annual Report of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, 19 March 1963-17 March 1964.

E/3876/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECAFE.

RESOLUTION 1002(XXXVII), as submitted by ECAFE, E/3876/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 July 1964, meeting 1319.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 19 March 1963 to 17 March 1964, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Sections I and II.

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THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

During 1964, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued to assist Latin American Governments in finding adequate and practical solutions to their principal economic problems, particularly regional eco-

nomics integration, industrialization, external trade, agriculture, housing and transport.

With respect to economic integration and in response to requests of member Governments, ECLA continued technical assistance to the par-

ticipants in the two existing multilateral arrangements, the Central American Economic Integration Programme and the Latin American Free-Trade Association (LAFTA). At the same time, the Commission continued to seek formulas that would permit all Latin American countries to participate in a common market encompassing the whole region.

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

TRADE AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Following a decision taken at ECLA's tenth session, a regional meeting of Latin American government experts on trade policy was convened at Brasilia, Brazil, from 20 to 25 January 1964. At this meeting, over 100 experts discussed the bases for a common Latin American position for a foreign trade policy at the impending United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The discussions were based on an ECLA study titled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development."

During the tenth session of ECLA's Committee of the Whole, held at Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 February 1964, the final report and recommendations of the Brasilia meeting were considered and approved. At the Trade Conference, the ECLA secretariat provided assistance to the delegations of ECLA member Governments.

ECLA's Trade Committee met from 9 to 13 November to evaluate the results achieved at Geneva and to formulate specific recommendations to Latin American Governments regarding trade policies to be pursued in the light of those results. The Trade Committee proposed a series of measures aimed at closer co-ordination of Latin America's trade policy within a worldwide frame of reference and at acceleration of internal development efforts, particularly towards regional economic integration.

With regard to the Central American Integration Programme, the ECLA secretariat continued its services to the Central American Committee of Economic Co-operation (established in 1952 as a subsidiary body of ECLA in order to promote the economic integration of that region). Several meetings were held in 1964 with ECLA's assistance to consolidate the considerable progress already achieved by

the Central American countries in the creation and operation of the common market.

Following talks between ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Inter-American Development Bank, a joint programme was established in June for the integration of industrial development. The programme aimed at collecting material and preparing analyses and guiding principles for the active promotion of Latin American industrial integration, and at facilitating the formulation of national development plans in the light of prospects and limitations associated with an integration of national markets.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

The ECLA secretariat resumed, in 1964, the publication of the annual Economic Survey of Latin America, suspended in 1960. The Survey covered the period 1960-1963 for the region as a whole, with the exception of Cuba. In the case of the latter country, the economic evolution from 1959 to 1963 was described in a separate chapter of the publication. Preparation of the Economic Survey of Latin America for 1964 was also well advanced by the end of the year for presentation, together with special studies on industrialization and regional economic integration and other questions, to the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in May 1965.

The Survey pointed out that economic conditions of most Latin American countries, after a weakening in the previous years, tended to evolve favourably in 1964 with an accelerated or rising growth rate. Domestic production as a whole expanded; and the rise in external financing and import income—the latter owing to a rise in prices rather than a diversification of exports—permitted imports to be stepped up and led to an increase in consumption and investment. However, large areas of Latin America continued to suffer from a sluggish growth and weakness. The external financial situation was difficult in a number of countries already burdened by heavy service payments on their debts. Some of these countries were obliged to maintain or tighten import controls in order to meet their servicing commitments abroad, and others, developing their investments with the

aid of foreign loans, anticipated the possibility of more acute balance of payments problems. Thus, Latin America's internal financial imbalance and inflation continued much as before.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning conducted its annual basic training course from April to December. This was attended by 68 economists, engineers, accountants, statisticians, sociologists and other professionals from 19 Latin American countries. As was the case with some 315 other government officials who took part in these training courses during the previous 12 years, the majority of the 1964 group was directly involved in the formulation and implementation of national economic and social development plans and programmes.

Another 43 government officials from 13 Latin American countries attended the shorter, three-month specialized training course on educational planning, organized by the Institute in 1964 in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A similar course in the public health field was carried out in co-operation with the regional office of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. This was attended by 34 officials of 14 Latin American countries. The total number of participants in these special educational and public health planning courses started in 1962 thus reached 200.

The Institute also sponsored several intensive development planning training courses in various interested Latin American countries. These on-the-spot courses were designed to complement the basic annual training course in Santiago, and, during 1964, they were held in Brazil, Peru and Guatemala, the last including participants from that country and also from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Almost 270 government officials participated in these field training courses, bringing up to 2,527 the total number of Latin American professionals who have taken part in the past nine years.

During 1964, as in the previous year, the

Institute continued to collaborate with the advisory groups on economic planning, as requested by the Governments of Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The Institute was also the site of the meeting of experts on uniform fiscal accounting procedures, attended by 24 officials from nine Latin American countries.

INDUSTRY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

In December, ECLA sponsored, in Caracas, Venezuela, a seminar on chemical industries in Latin America, attended by experts from Latin America, international organizations and countries outside the region. A conference on rural electrification was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 1964 under the auspices of ECLA and of the Argentine Government. This was the first meeting in the region to deal specifically with this problem of particular importance to agricultural development, as well as to over-all economic and social development programmes.

Also, from 23 to 27 November 1964, a preparatory meeting was held for a joint UNESCO/ECLA Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Development of Latin America, scheduled for September 1965 at Santiago. The preparatory meeting was attended by Latin American scientists and technologists.

The proposed agenda covered natural resources and their utilization, human resources and training of scientists and technical personnel, the application of science and technology to industrial development, scientific and technological policies and the necessary instruments for their materialization.

Other sectoral studies completed or advanced in 1964 included those covering the steel industry, the mechanical industries, the textile industry and the forest industry, while work proceeded also in the field of technological research and industrialization processes.

Studies were also continued in the field of natural resources and energy and in the transport field, this last being the first major study on this key sector of Latin America's economy.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

In the social field, a Latin American regional seminar on the role of community development in the acceleration of economic and social development was held at Santiago, from 22 June to 1 July. This seminar brought together technical experts from the 10 South American countries and from United Nations agencies to discuss the question of popular participation in general development plans. It also considered principles of community development in the light of the region's needs and an analysis of the bases of contribution they might make towards economic and social development.

Social development activities in 1964 dealt primarily with social planning, research in relation to social policy, the functioning of social services within the framework of economic and social development, rural settlement patterns and social changes in Latin America, problems of urban centres, demographic trends, and housing.

AGRICULTURE

The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division continued its pilot studies on agricultural out-

put in Latin American countries. Apart from their economic and technical usefulness, these studies were expected to help in the formulation and application of improved policies regarding agricultural machinery, fertilizers, pesticides and stock breeding, while also contributing to the integration efforts.

CONSIDERATION BY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of ECLA (covering the period 18 May 1963-14 February 1964). The Commission was commended for the contribution it had made to the process of regional integration, through its studies and through its efforts to reconcile the trade and development policies of countries in the region. By resolution 1003 (XXXVII), adopted unanimously on 15 July 1964, the Council took note of the annual report of ECLA and of the resolutions and recommendations included in the account of proceedings of the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission, and endorsed its programme of work and priorities. (For text of resolution See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

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E/3857/Rev.2. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), 18 May 1963-14 February 1964.
E/3857/Rev.2, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA.
RESOLUTION 1003(XXXVII), as proposed by ECLA, E/3857/Rev.2, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 July 1964, meeting 1319.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 18 May 1963 to 14 February 1964 and of the resolutions and recommendations included in the account of proceedings of the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Sections I and II.

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THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 19 February to 3 March 1964.

The Central African Federation having been dissolved, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland attended as separate associate members; and Fernando Póo and Rio Muni, which previously had separate associate membership, were, at their request, admitted as a single associate member under the name of Equatorial Guinea.

Among other things, the resolutions adopted by the Commission called on the ECA secretariat to continue its studies on the formation of an African Common Market; recommended that African Governments form a co-ordinating committee to present the African viewpoint at the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; established a Governing Council for the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; set up a Conference of African Planners; and officially proclaimed a fourth sub-region, Central Africa, for which a sub-regional office should be established. The Commission also requested its Executive Secretary to consult with the Economic and Social Council on the possibility of Angola, Mozambique, and South West Africa taking part in the work of the Commission as associate members (see pp. 308-9 below).

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The agreement establishing the African Development Bank entered into force on 10 September 1964, and the first meeting of the Board of Governors was convened in Lagos, Nigeria, from 3 to 7 November 1964. At the time of the meeting, 25 signatory Governments were members of the Bank. Mamoun Beheiry, former Minister of Finance of Sudan, was elected President, and, on his recommendation, Vice-Présidents from Tunisia, Mali, Kenya, and Nigeria were elected by the Board of Directors.

Abidjan, Ivory Coast, was selected as the Bank's headquarters.

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN PLANNERS

The first session of the Conference of African Planners was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 16 to 27 November 1964. The Conference had been established as a permanent organ of the Economic Commission for Africa earlier in 1964, at its sixth session.

At this session, the Conference called on ECA to assist member Governments in setting up Planning Co-ordinating Committees in the sub-regions. These Committees were to include representatives of the planning authorities in each country.

As directed by the Commission, the Conference also elected six members (from the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Zambia) to the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; a representative of the host country, Senegal, had already been named; and an eighth member was to be nominated by countries of the Central African sub-region. The Executive Secretary of ECA was named ex officio Chairman of the Council.

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

During 1964 the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning continued its training activity at Dakar, its headquarters, and in Cairo, United Arab Republic, and in Tunis, Tunisia. Twenty-one trainees were awarded diplomas at the end of the first regular course at Dakar.

The United Nations Special Fund assumed financial responsibility for the Institute on 1 July 1964.

TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Various papers were prepared by the ECA

secretariat for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964.

The first comprehensive survey of African economic problems was initiated in 1964 by ECA for publication in 1965.

The secretariat also prepared a survey of African monetary institutions and examined the possibilities of establishing an African Payments Union. These studies were presented to the first conference on African monetary authorities held (in conjunction with the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) in Tokyo, Japan, in September 1964.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

ECA activities in the field of industry in 1964 were mainly concerned with the recommendations of the industrial co-ordination missions that visited North, East, and West Africa in 1963 and 1964. Representatives of 12 West African countries, meeting in Bamako, Mali, in October 1964, to decide on a programme of industrial co-ordination in the sub-region, agreed on the establishment in Liberia of a large-scale iron and steel plant, with an annual capacity of approximately 350,000 tons, which would meet the needs of nearly the whole sub-region. A smaller plant was to be sited in Mali to provide for the inland countries.

The countries of the North African sub-region decided to set up an industrial development centre for their sub-region.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

In 1964, ECA established a Reference Unit in natural resources for water, minerals and energy, to provide a framework for long-term planning of work programmes and a basis for adequate advisory services.

The ECA secretariat also participated in the work of the Chad Basin Commission and the proposed inter-state organization for exploiting the Niger river basin.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The West African part of a survey on African transport links was completed in 1964. A work-

ing committee of four countries was designated to carry out an intensive survey on the possibility of establishing a trans-Sahara road.

An African Air Transport Conference, held in November 1964, agreed on the establishment of a permanent African civil aviation body, and on the principle of pooling existing national airlines, so far as practicable, into multi-national groupings.

During 1964, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) established a joint mission with ECA in Addis Ababa, and specialists completed an integrated plan for telecommunications development in Africa. This plan, which included a short-term programme envisaging telephone and telex links between African capitals, was to be preceded by a one-year pan-African telecommunications pre-investment survey, scheduled to begin in 1965.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Directors of public administration institutes and chiefs of civil service commissions from 30 African countries met in 1964, under ECA auspices, to study ways of rationalizing the training of civil servants in the continent. The conference recommended greater co-operation among existing training institutions in Africa, and the creation of a pool of African civil servants available for exchange throughout the continent.

Problems of local government were studied at a seminar held in Nigeria in June and July, and a course in customs administration was held in Addis Ababa in November.

STATISTICS

In 1964, ECA and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) convened the first African seminar on labour statistics. Also held in 1964 under ECA auspices were meetings of African experts on vital statistics and of a group of experts on national accounts (in Addis Ababa).

AGRICULTURE

In 1964, the Agricultural Division run jointly by ECA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) submitted to a meeting of African agricultural experts a plan for bringing about the transition from subsistence agriculture to

market agriculture in Africa. The recommendations adopted by this meeting were presented to the third FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which was held at Addis Ababa in September 1964.

The Division continued its studies on the industrial processing of agricultural products.

TRAINING

In addition to training programmes referred to elsewhere in this section, ECA co-sponsored, during the course of 1964: a 10-week course in aided self-help housing for Ethiopian nationals; a six-week training course on the treatment of juvenile offenders (Cairo, United Arab Republic); an advanced course in customs administrations for senior customs officials from 11 English speaking countries (Addis Ababa); training courses in foreign trade and commercial policy (Nairobi, Kenya, and Douala and Yaounde, Cameroon); and a six-week course in organization and methods (Addis Ababa). Training also continued at the Statistical Training Centres at Rabat, Morocco, at Yaounde and at the centres in Addis Ababa and Accra, Ghana.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PARTICIPATION BY ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA IN WORK OF COMMISSION

On 24 July 1963, it will be recalled, the Economic and Social Council changed ECA's terms of reference to provide, among other things, that non-self-governing territories, situated within ECA's geographical area, become associate members of the Commission.¹ On 28 February 1964, ECA requested the Executive Secretary to make representations to the Council on the terms and conditions for inviting representatives of the non-self-governing territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members.

The United Nations Secretariat prepared and submitted a note to the Council's mid-1964 session on certain legal aspects of the question of participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in future sessions of ECA.

The note stated that, since the three territories were already associate members of the Commission, the question before the Council was that of participation by their representatives and that the main question was who should designate such representatives.

It was pointed out that under international law external representation of dependent territories was the responsibility of the States administering those territories and responsible for their international relations. That principle was also recognized in the United Nations Charter and the practice of the United Nations, and in a number of resolutions concerning non-self-governing territories.

The note also stated that in some cases a non-self-governing territory had designated its own representatives to United Nations bodies. From the legal point of view, the naming of representatives by the territorial Government in such cases took place pursuant to an implied or express authorization by the Government responsible for the foreign relations of that territory. Whether a request to appoint representatives could be made directly to the territorial Government by a United Nations organ depended on whether authorization for such a direct approach had been granted by the competent authorities of the State responsible for the international relations of the territory.

Where there were conflicting claims between groups claiming the right to be recognized as the Government of a territory, it had been considered that it was appropriate for the General Assembly to determine which group was the Government of the area; it did not come within the competence of a subsidiary organ to make such a determination.

The note pointed out, in addition, that a regional economic commission or any other body of the United Nations might seek information within the scope of its competence from sources other than the Government of a territory. Therefore, the Economic Commission for Africa would be free to hear individuals who came from the territories in question to inform the Commission of matters relevant to its acti-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 275, text of resolution 974 D (XXXVI).

vities. In this connexion, the note also referred to those paragraphs in ECA's terms of reference (paragraphs 12 and 13) concerning liaison with inter-governmental organizations in Africa and arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which had been granted consultative status by the Council. Such liaison and consultative arrangements could provide a further link with non-self-governing territories that were not otherwise represented.

Algeria and Senegal proposed that the Council should note the Secretariat's communication and transmit it to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any action that might be appropriate.

Some delegations, however,—for example, the USSR—felt that such action on the Council's part would not be adequate. It was suggested that the two-power proposal had not paid sufficient heed to the tragic situation of the territories concerned, that the note was imprecise and incomplete, and that it had adopted too narrowly legalistic an approach to the relationship between an administering authority and the territory under its administration. It was suggested by Iraq that the question was not, as implied in the Secretariat's note, one of the representation of Governments, but one of the representation of territories in a subsidiary body of the Council.

It was also suggested by Iraq that the proposal to transmit the Secretary-General's communication should specify the action expected of the Executive Secretary, namely, that he should ensure that representatives of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa should be

invited to participate as associate members in the work of the Commission.

Others, including Algeria, speaking against the suggested change to the two-power original text, considered that the Council should not direct the Executive Secretary of ECA to ensure participation of persons from the territories concerned as actual representatives. Also stressed was the importance of having the Commission act within its terms of reference, within the framework of the legal opinion which the Council was transmitting to it and in a manner consonant with established practice and compatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

On 13 August, the Council approved a revised version of the two-power text as resolution 1027(XXXVII). It thereby decided to transmit the Secretariat document on the legal aspects of the matter to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any appropriate action having as its object the participation of representatives or delegations of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSION

On 15 July 1964, the Council unanimously adopted another resolution (1004(XXXVII)), by which it took note of the annual report of ECA and the recommendations and resolutions contained therein and endorsed its programme of work and priorities. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PARTICIPATION BY ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA IN COMMISSION'S WORK

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1315-1319, 1323, 1342, 1346, 1348.

E/3963. Note by Secretariat on certain legal aspects.
E/3864/Rev.1. Annual report of ECA, 3 March 1963-
2 March 1964, paras. 105-107 and Part III, Reso-
lution 94 (VI).

E/L.1064 and Rev.1. Algeria and Senegal: draft reso-
lution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1027(XXXVII), as submitted by Algeria
and Senegal, E/L.1064/Rev.1, and as orally

amended, adopted by Council on 13 August 1964,
meeting 1348, by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 94 (VI) of the Economic Com-
mission for Africa, in which the Executive Secretary
of the Economic Commission for Africa is requested
to make representations to the Economic and Social
Council on the terms and conditions for inviting repre-
sentatives of the non-self-governing territories of Angola,
Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future
sessions of the Commission as associate members,

"1. Notes the communication of the Secretariat
concerning certain legal aspects of resolution 94 (VI) ;

"2. Decides to transmit the above-mentioned com-

munication to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for any appropriate action having as its object the participation of representatives or delegations of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the said Commission."

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1315-1319, 1323, 1342-1346, 1348.

E/3864/Rev.I. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), 3 March 1963-2 March 1964. (For list of publications and principal documents, see Annex II of Report).

E/3864/Rev.I, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECA.

RESOLUTION 1004(XXXVII), as submitted by ECA, E/3864/Rev.I, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 July 1964, meeting 1319.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Eco-

nomic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1963 to 2 March 1964 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Sections I and II; Chapter XIII, Section V.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/4004. Annual report of ECA, 3 March 1964-23 February 1965.

Economic Bulletin for Africa. African Statistics (Annex to Vol. III of Bulletin). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.K.1.

Agreement Establishing African Development Bank. Preparatory Work, including summary records of Conference of Finance Ministers (E/CN.14/ADB/28). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.K.6.

Agreement Establishing African Development Bank (E/CN.14/ADB/36). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.K.5.

CHAPTER IX

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The thirteenth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, originally scheduled to be held in 1964, was postponed to 1965. Major statistical activities in 1964 included work on the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes, the extension and revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts and the operation of the International Trade Statistics Centre.

The development of the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes advanced in 1964 with the preparation of first drafts of "Principles and Recommendations for a Population Census" and "Principles and Recommendations for a Housing Census." These recommendations were intended to cover censuses to be taken during the period 1965-74 (preferably around 1970) and to help ensure that the censuses meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis. Work also proceeded on the adaptation of the international recommendations to the needs of the various regions.

Revision and extension of the 1952 System of National Accounts was undertaken in 1964, with the help of an expert group, to devise an integrated and comprehensive system of national accounts which would meet the needs of economic and social analysis and planning and serve as a basis for developing co-ordinated systems of basic statistics.

By the end of 1964, the International Trade Statistics Centre, established on 1 January 1963, was receiving and processing data from over 90 countries. Data in reporting-country-by-commodity-by-partner-country order have been published, beginning with the figures for the full year 1962, in the quarterly Commodity Trade Statistics. More detailed information available at the Centre, which the United Nations did not have the budgetary resources to issue in printed form, was published commercially in 1964 under the title 1963 World Trade Annual. This covered the trade reported by the 22 principal trading countries according to each of the 1,312 items of the Standard International Trade Classification. The mate-

rial in this new publication, presenting data in commodity-by-reporting-country-by-partner-country order, was organized so that economists and business firms interested in particular commodities would find the data they needed all in one place.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Aside from the training given at the long-term statistical centres operating in Africa since 1961-62, the following short-term training activities were conducted in 1964: a seminar on national accounts (Bangkok, Thailand, 1-15 June); a regional statistical training centre for organizers of national training centres (Bangkok, 14 July—4 September); a study tour (organized jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) on the relation of statistics to planning (Ghana, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, USSR, France, 20 August-2 October); an African seminar on labour statistics (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-12 November, held jointly with the International Labour Organisation (ILO)); the second inter-American seminar on civil registration (Lima, Peru, 30 November-11 December, held jointly with the Inter-American Statistical Institute and others); and an African seminar on vital statistics (Addis Ababa, 14-19 December).

DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

During 1964, the Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to collect and publish data on external trade, production and prices, transport, energy, national income, population, vital statistics and migration, as well as on such other special fields as were required. It also kept regional and global figures of economic and social interest up to date. In addition to the Office's regular annual, quarterly and monthly publications (for detailed information, **See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below**), the following special publications were issued:

The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: International Analyses and Tables (a companion volume to The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: National Tables), containing basic data and estimates for regions of the world and for countries grouped according to stage of

industrialization, as well as for the world as a whole. Information for the USSR and the eastern European countries with centrally planned economies was included in a number of tables. The data related mainly to the dimensions and growth of total production and national income and of industrial production, employment and productivity. The publication also contained analyses of the patterns and strategic factors of economic growth revealed by these data and by those in the National Tables.

Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports, produced by an ad hoc expert group on the review of sampling terminology which met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 1 to 12 July 1963. This was a revision of the publication prepared in 1950 by the United Nations Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling.

National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries, a supplement to the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, providing users of the Yearbook with basic information on the way in which the national estimates have been made. While the main stress was laid upon the description of national sources of primary data and methods of estimation, a brief indication was also provided of the nature of the conceptual framework employed in each country.

Handbook of Household Surveys, designed as a guide for persons concerned with general (multi-subject) sample household surveys aimed at measuring several different aspects of the levels-of-living conditions of the population. This publication was intended to indicate to persons undertaking household surveys, especially in developing countries, the basic types of questions and methods which were both practical and useful for obtaining broad statistical assessments of certain aspects of levels-of-living conditions.

The publication entitled Current Economic Indicators: a Quarterly Statistical Review of Developments in the World Economy was discontinued, the last issue being Volume 4, No. 4 (covering the fourth quarter of 1963).

A second publication, Direction of International Trade, formerly issued by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development jointly, was taken over by the

Fund and Bank in 1964 and was in future to be issued by the Fund under the title of Direction of Trade: Supplement to Interna-

tional Financial Statistics. The last United Nations issue was Volume XIII, No. 1 (January 1963).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- Statistical Yearbook, 1964. U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.XVII.1.
 Demographic Yearbook, 1964. U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.XIII.1.
 Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1964. U.N.P. Sales No.:65.XVII.2.
 Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1963 (ST/STAT/SER.G/14). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.XVII.12.
 Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D. Vol. XII (1962 data), No. 1-24. Vol. XIII (1963 data), Nos. 1-7 to 1-25. Vol. XIV (1964 data), Nos. 1-1 to 1-18.
 Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A. Vol. XVI, Nos. 1-4 (data available as of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October 1964).
 Monthly Bulletin for Statistics. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1-12 (January-December 1964).
 Statistical Notes (ST/STAT/SER.B/28), 31 July 1964.
 Recommendations for Preparation of Sample Survey Reports (provisional issue) (ST/STAT/SER.C/1, Rev.2). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.7.
 Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: International Analyses and Tables (ST/STAT/SER.P/3). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.8.
 National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries; Supplement to Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics (provisional issue) (ST/STAT/SER.F/II). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.9.
 Sample Surveys of Current Interest (ST/STAT/SER.C/II). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.11.
 Handbook of Household Surveys; Practical Guide for Inquiries on Levels of Living (provisional edition) (ST/STAT/SER.F/10). Joint United Nations/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO publication. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.13.
 Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics (ST/STAT/SER.M/36/Rev.2). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.XVII.3.
 World Energy Supplies, 1960-1963 (ST/STAT/SER.J/8). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.XVII.5.

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council considered notes by the Secretary-General on: (a) steps taken to implement a General Assembly resolution of 5 December 1963¹ on social targets and social planning for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade; (b) a Council resolution of 2 August 1962 on methods of determining the appropriate allocations of resources to the various social sectors.

Upon the recommendation of its Social Committee, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone further action on these questions to a later session after they had been considered by the Social Commission at its 1965 session.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

On 1 July 1964, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development started operations under the directorship of Dr. J. F. de Jongh of the Netherlands, who had been appointed by the Secretary-General.

The Institute, made possible with a special contribution from the Netherlands Government, was created for an initial period of three to five years, to further the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade by conducting research into the problems and policies of social development and the relationships be-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 286-87.

tween various types of social and economic development during the different phases of economic growth.

In 1964, the Institute's Board adopted a programme of work, in which three main areas of research were designated: the inter-relationship between economic and social development; social planning at the national level; and social development and planning at the local level.

The Institute began work on a preliminary study of the changes in social and economic indicators in 18 developing countries and a

composite index of levels of living in order to measure and compare social progress in different countries.

In response to a request from the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs for information on methods used by experts in the field to induce social and economic change at the local level, the Institute undertook a survey of methods used by experts who had worked in the fields of agricultural extension, health education, community development, adult education and literacy campaigns.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 503, 504.
Plenary Meeting 1345.

E/3915. General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII).

World social situation. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3920. Social development. Report on methods of determining social allocations. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3964. Report of Social Committee, recommendation A.

E/3970. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council thirty-seventh session, p. 31: Other decisions of Council.

A/5803. Report by Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section II.

Planning for Balanced Social and Economic Development. Six Country Case Studies (ST/SOA/56) (E/CN.5/346/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.8.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1964

During 1964, the United Nations provided technical assistance on population matters by supporting regional demographic training and research centres, providing regional advisory services to Governments on matters related to analytical studies of population census results and other demographic data and providing experts to assist Governments in the analysis and use of recent census results and in the institutionalization of demographic research.

The regional demographic training and research centre established in March 1963 in Cairo, United Arab Republic, to serve North Africa, began its second full-year training cycle in October 1964. Fourteen United Nations fellowships were awarded to first-year candidates from North African and Middle Eastern countries. Preliminary plans were drawn up for the early establishment of a regional demographic centre in West Africa to provide regional demographic training and research facilities in demography for all areas of Africa.

During the 1963-1964 academic year, 15

United Nations fellowship holders completed their training at the Demographic Training and Research Centre for Asia and the Far East, in Chembur, Bombay, India. They came from China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Technical assistance was also provided for the Centre in the form of equipment, research and travel funds, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the Centre.

At the request of Iran, the services of a demographer were provided to assist in the establishment of a demographic training and research unit at the Social Studies and Research Institute in Teheran. One fellowship for study in demography outside the region was also granted in 1964.

Five full-time United Nations experts continued to serve on the staff of the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America, in Santiago, Chile; one short-term United Nations consultant was also present during 1964. The work of the Centre, as the principal agency for United Nations demo-

graphic activities in the region, was being closely co-ordinated with that of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

Expert assistance was provided for demographic work in the Central American sub-region. Demographic advisory services were given to Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay through the technical assistance programme.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A report by the Secretary-General summarizing the replies of Governments to an inquiry concerning the problems arising as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes was considered by the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. The inquiry had been requested by a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1962² which had also called on the Council to intensify its studies on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development.

In addition to the Secretary-General's report, the Council also had before it the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference held in December 1963 and a resolution adopted on 17 March 1964 by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) which urged that increased attention be paid to the problem of population growth and economic and social development, and that technical assistance in this field be expanded.

The Secretary-General's report indicated serious concern on the part of a number of Governments, particularly of developing countries, about the slow rate of economic growth in relation to the high rate of population growth. The responses cited problems created by a rapid rate of population growth, among them insufficient food supply, poor nutrition, low levels of productivity, a shortage of capital for investment, unemployment and underemployment, short-comings in educational and health facilities and deficiencies in housing. The report also contained the views of some other developing countries which did not feel that population growth was hampering their eco-

nomic and social development; still others expressed concern over the problem of population distribution and urbanization.

On 15 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1048(XXXVII)) by which it: (1) invited the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's inquiry and to make recommendations for intensifying United Nations assistance to interested developing countries in dealing with population problems confronting them; (2) requested the Secretary-General to circulate the findings of the inquiry to the World Population Conference (scheduled to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1965) and to the specialized agencies concerned, with the suggestion that the findings of the inquiry be taken into account in formulation of programmes; (3) requested the Secretary-General to undertake similar inquiries at appropriate intervals in the future; (4) drew the General Assembly's attention to the ECAFE recommendation for expanded technical assistance in the development of statistics, research experimentation and action programmes related to population; (5) recommended that the Economic Commissions for Latin America and for Africa organize regional conferences and study population trends in connection with economic trends, subsequently providing their findings to the Council and the Population Commission for appropriate action; and (6) urged the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to explore ways of strengthening and expanding work in the field of population, including the possibilities of obtaining voluntary contributions. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's resolution was adopted on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which had unanimously approved the text on 13 August 1964 on the basis of a proposal sponsored by India, Iran, Japan, Mexico and Yugoslavia, as revised during the course of discussion.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 300-1, text of resolution 1838(XVII).

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 355-358.

Plenary Meeting 1351.

E/3895/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1, Rev.1/Add.1. Inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from interaction of economic development and population changes. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3876/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 19 March 1963-17 March 1964, Part III, resolution 54(XX).

E/3866. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development. Report of first session, 25 February-6 March 1964, paragraph 77 and Annex III.

E/AC.6/L.309 and Rev.1. India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, as further orally revised, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 13 August 1964, meeting 358.

E/3986. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1048(XXXVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3986, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 B (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on the World Population Conference to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1965 and 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 concerning the intensification of demographic studies, research and training,

"Having considered with appreciation the inquiry conducted by the Secretary-General as requested by the General Assembly among Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes,

"Having noted in particular the serious concern expressed in reply to the inquiry by many Governments of developing countries about the slow rate of economic growth of their countries in relation to the high rate of their population growth,

"Having further noted the high priority given by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology, inter alia, to 'the objective of a more complete understanding of population problems,'

"Commending the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for organizing the Asian Population Conference held in 1963,

"1. Invites the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies of the Governments to the inquiry and to make recommendations with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting the Governments of the interested developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the

findings of the inquiry to the World Population Conference and to the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, with the suggestion that they take the findings into account, as appropriate, in formulating their programmes;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake in the future, at appropriate intervals, similar inquiries on problems resulting from the relationship between economic development and population changes;

"4. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to resolution 54(XX) unanimously adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on 17 March 1964 which invites 'the United Nations and the specialized agencies to expand the scope of the technical assistance they are prepared to give, upon the request of Governments, in the development of statistics, research experimentation and action programmes related to population,'

"5. Recommends that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa organize regional conferences, study the population trends as well as the economic trends connected with them and their implications for economic and social development in the regions concerned, and to communicate their findings to the Council and to the Population Commission for appropriate action;

"6. Urges the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to explore ways and means of strengthening and expanding their work in the field of population, including the possibilities of obtaining voluntary contributions."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section III.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

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Guanabara Demographic Pilot Survey. Joint Project of United Nations and Government of Brazil. Report of field survey carried out in State of Guanabara, Brazil. Prepared by United Nations Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America (CELADE), Santiago, Chile. (Population Studies, No. 35) (ST/SOA/SER.A/35). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XIII.3.

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Provisional Report on World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1963. (ST/SOA/SER.R/7).

World Population Conference, 1965. Information Bulletin No. 1. (E/CONF.41/INF.1/Corr.1-3). Information Bulletin No. 2 (E/CONF.41/INF.2).

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL AID IN 1964

The services of 106 experts were provided through the United Nations during 1964 to advise the following countries and territories on various aspects of housing, building, planning and urbanization: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, China, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Three regional advisers were assigned to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), three to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and one to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

Forty-nine fellowships were awarded in 1964 to nationals of the following 26 countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

Fifty-nine fellowships were awarded for participation in: (a) a workshop on the role of physical planning and urbanization policies in development, held in Ghana from 28 September to 5 October 1964; (b) a study tour and workshop for Latin American housing and housing bank administrators, conducted in Scandinavian countries from 30 August to 19 September 1964 (see below); (c) a training course in sociological problems in the field of housing, held in Bangalore, India, from 27 April to 24 June 1964; and (d) a training course on building materials in Budapest, Hungary, which began in October 1964 and was scheduled to end in June 1965.

The United Nations also provided assistance for the following United Nations Special Fund

projects, for which the United Nations was the executing agency: (1) the National Institute of Physical Planning and Construction, in Ireland; (2) the Building Materials Development Laboratory, Indonesia; and (3) planning for the rebuilding of Skopje, Yugoslavia.

A symposium on the planning and development of new towns, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of the USSR and the interested specialized agencies, was held in Moscow, USSR, from 24 August to 7 September 1964. The conclusions and recommendations of the symposium were intended to act as a guide to the developing countries in dealing with urbanization problems.

A study tour and workshop on the organization of national housing agencies for the implementation of housing programmes was conducted by the United Nations (in collaboration with the Government of Denmark) in the Scandinavian countries from 30 August to 19 September 1964. Housing and housing bank administrators from 18 Latin American countries took part.

CONSIDERATION BY
COMMITTEE ON HOUSING,
BUILDING AND PLANNING

Among the matters discussed by the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in 1964—at its second session which was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 January to 4 February 1964—were the following: housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade; the financing of housing and community facilities; the planning and implementation of pilot projects; the industrialization of building; guides to urban and regional development; methods of research, training and information in housing, building and planning; social aspects of housing and urban development; rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters; priorities in housing, building and planning; goals and standards for housing and environmental development; and the international programmes in housing, building and planning and the co-ordination and or-

ganization of existing and increased international assistance in this field.

DECISIONS BY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the Economic and Social Council adopted three resolutions on the basis of recommendations by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

One resolution dealt with the question of housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade. The second dealt with the industrialization of building and the third with co-ordination and organization of existing housing, building and planning programmes.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

On 11 August 1964, acting on the basis of a proposal by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, as amended in its Social Committee, the Economic and Social Council unanimously approved a draft resolution for adoption at the General Assembly's nineteenth session, whereby the Assembly would note the importance and urgency of the housing problem throughout the world, which could be successfully solved only by mobilizing national efforts and resources, and would recognize that social reforms aimed at hastening economic and social development had an important part to play in successfully solving housing problems.

The Assembly would recommend that United Nations Member States should: (a) assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and provide for the necessary activities and resources in their national development plans; (b) establish for this purpose central and other housing organizations or bodies endowed with the necessary authority; (c) take all measures necessary to develop a building material industry, making the maximum use of local raw materials, and to promote or establish, as appropriate, building design and construction organizations which would bring about greater efficiency, lower costs and standards of design suited to relevant cultural, social

and economic requirements; (d) prepare and implement training programmes for architects and construction engineers and workers in sufficient numbers to carry out national development programmes; and (e) bring about conditions in land ownership and use—by basic reforms, if such conditions had not already been achieved—to ensure a speedy and rational solution of housing and industrial construction problems, harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of land speculation and a more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population. In addition, the Assembly would recommend that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building or planning, whether bilateral or multilateral, should be directed towards: the financing of housing; the establishment of a national, or, if necessary, state building materials and components industry and of national, or, if necessary, state building design, construction and financing organizations; the training of national cadres of architects and construction engineers and workers; the establishment of national bodies in charge of housing construction and town-building; and the planning and execution of pilot projects.

Further, the Assembly would invite the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, on the basis of biennial progress reports prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, to work out additional practical and effective measures for carrying out the resolution and for solving the housing problem.

The Council's resolution to this effect (1024 A (XXXVII)) was approved by the Council after the text recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had been unanimously approved in the Council's Social Committee on 3 August 1964, as amended by the United Kingdom, the United States and, orally, by Argentina.

By the text forwarded by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Assembly would, among other things, emphasize that a successful solution to housing problems was not possible without basic social reforms aimed at accelerating social and economic advance through the mobilization of national efforts and

resources. By a vote of 12 to 10, with 3 abstentions, the Council's Social Committee adopted a United Kingdom amendment whereby the Assembly would instead recognize the important part played by social reforms in solving the housing problem successfully.

By another clause in the text proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Assembly would recommend that Member States take all necessary measures to develop a building materials and components industry and to establish large state building design and construction organizations. The Council's Social Committee amended this, on the proposal of the United States, so that the Assembly would recommend that Member States promote or establish, as appropriate, building design and construction organizations. The amendment was adopted by 14 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

By the text proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Assembly would also recommend that United Nations Members bring about basic reforms in the sphere of land ownership and land use that would ensure a speedy and rational solution of housing and industrial construction problems, harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of speculation in plots of land, and a more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population. By a vote of 13 to 8, with 3 abstentions, the Council's Social Committee adopted a United Kingdom amendment, incorporating an oral suggestion by the USSR, to recommend instead that United Nations Members bring about conditions in land ownership and land use "by basic reforms, if such conditions have not already been achieved."

By the text proposed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Assembly would also recommend that international aid to developing countries be directed towards the financing of a "state and/or national" building materials or components industry and of "state" construction, financing and designing organizations, the training of national cadres of architects, engineers and workers, and the realization of pilot projects. Instead of this, the Council's Social Committee accepted by 15 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, an Argentinian amendment whereby the Assembly would recommend that

international aid to developing countries be directed towards the establishment of a national "or, if necessary," state building materials or components industry and of national, "or, if necessary," state building design, construction and financing organizations. (The effect of the Argentinian amendment was to add the phrase "or, if necessary," as indicated above.)

A United States amendment to the recommendation on international aid was rejected in the Social Committee by a vote of 11 to 11, with 3 abstentions. The amendment was intended, among other things, to delete the reference to "state and/or national" building materials and components industries and to "state" building design, construction and financing organizations and to recommend instead that international assistance be directed towards the development of an appropriate building materials industry and the promotion of building design and constructions organizations. (For full text of resolution 1024 A (XXXVII), on Housing, Building and Planning in the United Nations Development Decade, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing at the first part of its nineteenth session (which recessed on 18 February 1965), the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to act on the Council's resolution or to deal with other aspects of the item on its provisional agenda concerning housing, building and planning.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

On the basis of a recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Council unanimously adopted another resolution (1024 B (XXXVII)) on 11 August 1964 by which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate: (1) a study of the achievements, possibilities and current programmes in the field of industrialization of housing in developing countries; and (2) an extensive international exchange of experience through the proposed Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commissions and other bodies.

In carrying out this programme, the Secretary-General was asked to make the maximum use of available studies, information, experience and facilities and to concentrate particularly on

those aspects which remained unexplored or could profitably be developed. This latter provision of the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Council's Social Committee on the proposal of the United States.

(For full text of resolution 1024 B (XXX-VII), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF EXISTING PROGRAMMES IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

On 11 August 1964, the Council, acting on the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted a resolution whereby: (1) it recognized that housing, building and planning represented an important element of economic development with a potential for raising productivity and assisting economic growth which warranted greater emphasis; and (2) it approved, in effect, the establishment, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and within the limit of the current United Nations budget, of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, which it regarded as an important step towards developing an integrated and comprehensive United Nations programme in the field of housing, building and planning.

It also urged: (a) that housing, building and planning efforts receive a proper share of total United Nations funds, which would be available each year and which would reflect the relative importance of this sector of human action to the other sectors; and (b) that the Secretary-General should provide for recommended specialist teams to aid developing nations, at their request, in establishing basic housing, building and planning programmes and housing industries, drawing as appropriate on the resources of the United Nations programme of technical assistance; and (c) that the regional economic commissions activate their work in housing, building and planning.

The resolution to this effect (1024 C (XXXVII)) was adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was previously adopted by the Council's Social Committee on 3 August 1964 by 23 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, following the rejection, by 2 votes in favour to 11 against, with 6 abstentions, of a USSR proposal to delete the provisions calling for the establishment of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 502, 503.
Plenary Meetings 1337, 1339, 1345.

E/3858. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Report of Second Session, 22 January—4 February 1964. (For list of documents before Committee, see Annex III of report.)

E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3912. Report of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3918. Co-ordination and organization of existing programmes in housing, building and planning. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3962. Report of Social Committee.

E/L.1061. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 31 July 1964, meeting 1339.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

E/3858, Chapter XI. Draft resolution I, submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC.7/L.444, by United States, E/AC.7/L.441, and by Argentina

orally, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 3 August 1964, meeting 503.

E/AC.7/L.441. United States: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by Committee (E/3858, Chapter XI).

E/AC.7/L.444. United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution I on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3858, Chapter XI).

E/3942. Report by Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1024 A (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3962, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recommends to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that in countries throughout the world the housing problem is one of the most important problems calling for solution without delay,

"Recognizing that the housing problem can be successfully solved only by mobilizing the efforts and resources of the nations,

"Recognizing further that social reforms aimed at accelerating social and economic development have

an important part to play in the successful solution of housing problems,

"1. Recommends that Member States should:

" '(a) Assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and to this end make provision in their national development planning for the necessary activities and resources;

" '(b) Establish for this purpose central and other organizations or bodies in charge of housing and town and country planning, and sufficiently empowered with the necessary authority;

" '(c) Take all necessary measures to develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials to the maximum and to promote or establish as appropriate building design and construction organizations which will improve efficiency, lower costs and will establish designs and standards that are appropriate to relevant cultural, social and economic requirements;

" '(d) Prepare and implement programmes for training architects, and construction engineers and workers in sufficient numbers to carry out national development programmes;

" '(e) Bring about conditions in the spheres of land ownership and land use, by basic reforms if such conditions have not already been achieved, that will ensure a speedy and rational solution of housing and industrial construction problems, harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of speculation in plots of land, and a more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population;

" 2. Recommends that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning, whether multilateral or bilateral, be directed towards the financing of housing, the establishment of a national or, if necessary, state building materials and components industry and of national or, if necessary, state building design, construction and financing organizations, the training of national cadres of architects and construction engineers and workers, the establishment of national bodies in charge of housing construction and town-building, and the planning and execution of pilot projects contributing to the earliest possible solution of the housing problem;

" 3. Suggests that the Secretary-General prepare biennial progress reports on the application of this resolution in close co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

" 4. Invites the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, on the basis of those reports, to work out additional practical and effective measures for the implementation of the above recommendations and the solution of the housing problem.' "

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

E/3858, Chapter XI. Draft resolution II, submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, as amended by United States, E/AC.7/L.442, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 3 August 1964, meeting 503.

E/AC.7/L.442. United States: amendment to draft resolution II (E/3858, Chapter XI).

E/3962. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1024 B (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3962, adopted by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate:

"(a) The elaboration of a study on achievements, possibilities and existing programmes in the field of industrialization of housing in the developing countries in keeping with the stages of economic and technical development;

"(b) An extensive international exchange of experience in this field, through the proposed Housing, Building and Planning Centre and the regional economic commissions and other international bodies;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General in taking the steps called for in paragraph 1 (a) to make necessary efforts to the end that maximum use is made of studies, information, experience and facilities as may already be available, including those developed by the Economic Commission for Europe and its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and that work in this field be concentrated on those aspects which remain unexplored or are profitable for further development;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF EXISTING PROGRAMMES IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

E/3858, Chapter XI. Draft resolution III, submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, as amended by United States, E/AC.7/L.443 and orally, adopted by Social Committee on 3 August 1964, meeting 503, by 23 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.443. United States: amendment to draft resolution III (E/3858, Chapter XI).

E/3962. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1024 c (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3962, adopted by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the contribution which international assistance for housing, building and planning could make to the most effective use of international and domestic resources directed towards economic and social development,

"Believing that the contribution of the United Nations in this field requires the most effective arrangements for conducting housing, building and planning activities within the United Nations Secretariat and for co-ordinating these activities with the work of other agencies bent to the common task of increasing world productivity and living standards,

"Acknowledging the report on organizational arrangements in the field of housing, building and planning,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the early implementation and possible methods of effecting the organizational changes requested by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

"1. Recognizes that housing, building and planning represent an important element of economic development whose full potential in raising productivity and assisting economic growth warrants greater emphasis;

"2. Approves the proposals contained in the report on organizational arrangements in the field of housing, building and planning, communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, concerning the reorganization of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch through the establishment, within the limits of the present United Nations budget, of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; this Centre to be considered an important step forward in the development of an integrated and comprehensive United Nations programme in the field of housing, building and planning;

"3. Urges that:

"(a) Housing, building and planning efforts receive the proper share of the total United Nations funds which are available every financial year, a share which will reflect the relative importance of this sector of human action to the others;

"(b) The Secretary-General provide within the limits of the present budget of the United Nations the additional posts and resources which he has estimated would be required to implement the recom-

mendations of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

"(c) The Secretary-General make the necessary reorganization of existing work and facilities to implement these recommendations;

"(d) The Secretary-General provide for specialist teams in housing, building and planning to assist developing nations, at their request, in the establishment of basic housing, building and planning programmes and housing industries, drawing as appropriate on the resources of the United Nations programme of technical assistance;

"(e) The regional economic commissions activate their work in housing, building and planning."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5828. Housing, building and planning. Implementation of resolution 1917 (XVIII) of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Soil-Cement. Its Use in Building (ST/SOA/54). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.6.

ST/TAO/SER.C/65. Report of study tour of building technologists from Latin America, Africa, Asia and Middle East to USSR, 3-31 July 1963.

ST/TAO/SER.C/72. Report of United Nations Seminar on Financing of Housing and Related Community Facilities for Arab States, Cairo, United Arab Republic, 14-23 December 1963.

E/3888 and Add.1-3. Election of 7 members of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Note by Secretary-General.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL AID IN 1964

During 1964, the following 31 countries received expert assistance in the field of community development: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, British Guiana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Israel, Jamaica, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Venezuela.

Twenty-six fellowships were awarded to nationals of the following countries and territories: Bechuanaland, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Turkey and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Yap Island).

In addition, regional advisers were assigned to the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, Lebanon.

Assistance from the World Food Programme was made available to more than 16 projects in community development during the year. Such food aid took the form of incentive awards to local groups in order to stimulate participation in self-help community projects. (See also table, pp. 260-62.)

Assistance from UNICEF was made available to eight community development programmes, mostly to provide training facilities for child care.

At the request of the Governments concerned, a joint rural development mission was sent by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture

Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana between April and June 1964. The mission drew up recommendations on future

rural development policies and programmes.

In June 1964, a seminar on the role of community development in the acceleration of economic and social development was held in Santiago, Chile.

SOCIAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STUDIES IN 1964

The main objectives of the assistance provided through the United Nations in 1964 for social services programmes were to help further the development and mobilization of human resources, to promote the social welfare of the younger generation, to assist communities and families in coping with the social adjustments necessitated by the processes of urbanization, industrialization and rural development, and to help in the establishment and development of training programmes and facilities for social welfare personnel at different educational levels.

PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The services of 15 advisers on the organization and administration of social services were provided during 1964 to the following 13 countries: Algeria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Togo and Turkey. Twenty fellowships were awarded to nationals from the following countries: Chile, China, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland and Turkey.

Four meetings on social services were organized by the United Nations, within the framework of the European Social Welfare Programme. The first, a European seminar on social welfare programmes for migrants, was held in Madrid, Spain, from 2 to 10 April 1964.

The second, an expert group meeting on the methodology of national social service surveys, was held in Unkel, Federal Republic of Germany from 7 to 13 June 1964. The third meeting, a European seminar on the problems and methods of social planning, was held in Kallvik, Finland, from 2 to 12 August 1964. The fourth meeting, a European seminar on the social aspects of regional development, was held in

Toulouse, France, from 2 to 11 September 1964, with the collaboration of the French Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Institute of International Studies and Developing Countries.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Twelve advisers on family and child welfare were assigned in 1964 to the following countries: China, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Eleven fellowships were awarded to nationals of Ceylon, Greece, the Philippines and Thailand.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued its assistance to Governments in the field of family and child welfare services. Ten new country projects were started during the year and 30 United Nations technical assistance advisers aided projects in 25 of the countries receiving UNICEF aid. The projects dealt with such matters as social welfare services for children and youth, training and home improvement courses, community development and other programmes related to urban development.

In co-operation with UNICEF, a seminar on social welfare for Central America and Panama was convened in San José, Costa Rica, from 25 to 30 May 1964.

In Brussels, Belgium, the Special European Advisory Social Welfare Programme organized a study group in October 1964 on the leisure-time activities of young and adult workers and their families.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The services of 13 advisers on training for social work were provided during 1964 to the following nine countries: Bolivia, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Pakistan and Turkey. Fellowships were awarded to 13 na-

tionals from the following countries: Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and Togo.

A United Nations workshop on training for administration of social services was held in Geneva between 17 and 26 August 1964.

A second workshop was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 2 to 12 September, on the development of indigenous teaching material for social work.

REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The services of eight experts on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped were provided in 1964 to the following countries: the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia,

Iran, Israel, Laos, Malawi, and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Eighteen fellowships were awarded during the year to nationals from the Dominican Republic, India, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

An inter-regional course on prostheses and braces, attended by 32 representatives from African, Asian and Latin American countries, was held in Denmark from 5 July to 15 August 1964.

Publications issued during 1964 included Part III of a monograph on Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres dealing with occupational therapy (issued in collaboration with the World Federation of Occupational Therapists).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ST/SOA/55. Basic equipment for rehabilitation centres. Part III: Occupational therapy. Study on Legislative and Administrative Aspects of

Rehabilitation of Disabled in Selected Countries (ST/SOA/51). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.2.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

During 1964, three international training courses in social defence matters were held at the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)—in Fuchu, Japan—which was established by an agreement signed in 1961 between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Seven experts were made available to the Institute under the United Nations technical co-operation programme, and 19 United Nations technical assistance fellowships were awarded for study to officials from the following 14 countries and territories: Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. (Forty-two trainees under other auspices participated in the courses.)

A training course on the institutional treatment of juvenile offenders was held from 1 September to 10 October 1964 at the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research, in Cairo, United Arab Republic. This course was sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the National Centre.

A seminar for the Asia and the Far East region on the prevention of juvenile delinquency

was held from 3 to 13 March 1964 at the Asia and Far East Institute. A meeting of an expert group on social defence was held for the Africa region in Monrovia, Liberia, from 18 to 31 August; a seminar for Arab States on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders was convened in Damascus, Syria, from 27 September to 5 October 1964.

In addition, four experts were assigned by the United Nations to advise the Governments of China, Dahomey, Turkey and the United Arab Republic, respectively, on various aspects of social defence, and a total of 20 fellowships was awarded to nationals of British Guiana, Cameroon, Colombia, Dahomey, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Issue No. 21 of the International Review of Criminal Policy, published in 1964, was devoted to the evaluation of methods used for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Also published in 1964, as a separate supplement to the Review, was a subject bibliography of current literature in the social defence field, containing more than 1,300 items.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the Economic and Social Council had before it: a consultant's report on the assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; comments by the Secretary-General on the consultant's report; and a summary of written comments by

Social Commission members on the report.

Considering the wide implications of the proposal put forward by the consultant and the fact that most of the Commission's members had not yet transmitted their comments, the Council decided to defer action on the item until its mid-1965 session so that it might have the benefit of the views of the Social Commission, which was scheduled to meet in the early part of 1965.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Social Committee, meeting 504.
Plenary Meeting 1345.

E/CN.5/383 and Add.1. Assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Note by Secretary-General and annexed proposal for maintaining United Nations leadership in that field submitted by special consultant, Torsten Eriksson, Director-General of Swedish National Prisons Board.

E/3945. Assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3964. Report of Social Committee, recommendation B (adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August

1964, meeting 1345).

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

International Review of Criminal Policy, 1964, no. 22. (ST/SOA/SER.M./22.) U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.IV.1.

International Review of Criminal Policy 1963, Bibliography (Topical bibliography of current technical literature). (ST/SOA/SER.M/21/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.IV.5.

TAO/AFE/14. The Open Correctional Institution in Asia and Far East. Prepared by United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders established by United Nations and Government of Japan.

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

During 1964, the United Nations, under its advisory social welfare services programme, granted assistance to 84 countries and territories. A total of 210 experts was sent out to various countries, and 196 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 62 countries and territories for study and observation in the fields of social policy and development, population, housing, building and planning, community development, the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the rehabilitation of the physically disabled, and social services. In addition, 125 advisers served on a regional basis and were assigned as follows: 25 to Africa, 22 to Asia and the Far East, 21 to the Americas, 38 to Europe, 16 to the Middle East and 3 on an inter-regional basis.

The countries and territories aided are listed below (* indicates those which received expert assistance and † indicates those which received fellowships):

Afghanistan*†	Guatemala*
Algeria*†	Guinea*
Argentina*†	Haiti!
Barbados*	Honduras*
Bechuanaland†	Indonesia*†
Bolivia*†	India*†
Brazil†	Iran*†
British Guiana*†	Iraq*
Burundi*	Ireland*
Cambodia*†	Israel*
Cameroon*†	Ivory Coast*†
Ceylon*†	Jamaica*
Chile*†	Japan*†
China*†	Jordan*†
Colombia*†	Korea, Republic of*
Congo, Democratic Republic of*†	Kuwait*†
Costa Rica*†	Laos*
Cyprus*†	Lebanon*†
Dahomey*†	Liberia*
Denmark†	Libya*
Dominican Republic*†	Malawi*†
Ecuador*†	Malta†
El Salvador*†	Mexico*†
Ghana*†	Morocco*
Greece!	Nepal*†
	Netherlands†

Nicaragua*	Spain!
Niger*†	Sudan*†
Nigeria*	Syria*†
Norway†	Thailand*†
Pakistan*†	Togo*†
Panama*†	Trinidad and Tobago*
Paraguay*†	Tunisia*
Peru*†	Turkey*†
Philippines*†	Uganda*†
Poland†	United Arab Republic*†
Portugal†	United Republic of
Rwanda*	Tanzania*†
Saudi Arabia*†	Uruguay*
Senegal*	Venezuela*
Sierra Leone*†	Viet-Nam, Republic of*
Somalia*†	Yugoslavia*†
Southern Rhodesia†	Zambia*

Seminars, study tours, workshops and meetings of groups of experts were organized under the programme of advisory social welfare services in 1964, as follows:

INTER-REGIONAL

Seminar on prosthesis for the handicapped (held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 5 July to 15 August).

Seminar on social aspects of industrialization (held in Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, from 11 to 25 August).

Workshop on training for the administration of social services (held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 to 26 August).

Round-table conference on the planning and development of new towns (held in Moscow, USSR, from 24 August to 7 September).

Seminar for the Arab States on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (held in Damascus, Syria, from 27 September to 5 October).

AFRICA

Meeting of experts on the development of national programmes for the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency (held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 18 to 31 August).

Training course on institutional treatment of juvenile offenders (held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 1 September to 10 October).

Workshop on the role of physical planning and urbanization policies in development (held in Accra, Ghana, from 29 September to 5 October).

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Meeting of experts on social defence (held in Fuchu, Japan, from 15 February to 13 March).

Workshop on professional education for urban community development (held in Hong Kong, from 8 to 12 June).

Meeting of working group on the development of

local teaching material for social work (held in Bangkok, Thailand, 2 to 12 September).

LATIN AMERICA

Seminar on social welfare for Central America and Panama (held in San José, Costa Rica, from 25 to 30 May).

Regional seminar on community development (held in Santiago, Chile, June and July).

Study tour and workshop on the organization and functions of national housing agencies for the implementation of housing programmes (conducted in the Scandinavian countries from 30 August to 19 September).

MIDDLE EAST

Expert meeting on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders (held in Damascus, Syria, from 26 September to 5 October).

EUROPEAN SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

During 1964, financial aid to the European Social Welfare Programme³ was continued.

The following seminars and expert groups were organized under the Programme in 1964:

(a) a seminar on social welfare programmes for migrant workers, held in Madrid, Spain, from 2 to 10 April; (b) an expert meeting on the methodology of national social service surveys, held in Unkel, Federal Republic of Germany, from 7 to 13 June; (c) a seminar on the problems and methods of social planning, held in Kallvik, Finland, from 2 to 12 August; (d) a seminar on the social aspects of regional development held in Toulouse, France, from 2 to 11 September; and (e) a study group on leisure-time activities for adults and young workers and their families, conducted in Brussels, Belgium, from 19 to 27 October.

³ This programme, started in 1950, has been administered since 1960 by the United Nations Office of Social Affairs in Geneva in co-operation with national committees and liaison officials appointed for this by participating countries. The Programme is mainly a regional mutual assistance endeavour in the social field and supplements technical assistance operations. The Programme covers four main fields of activity: (a) the organization of seminars, study groups and meetings of specialists; (b) an exchange plan for social welfare (or labour) personnel; (c) the provision of short-term experts; and (d) a film library that collects and makes available the best documentary films on social welfare subjects.

CHAPTER XI

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

During 1964, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was called upon to deal with a series of requests for assistance in a growing number of geographical areas.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The international protection of refugees was continued and extended as the geographical scope of the activities of the High Commissioner's Office expanded. The Office was called upon in particular to increase its protection activities in various African countries.

Another five Governments became parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, namely, Gabon, Jamaica, Liberia, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania, thus bringing the total number of parties to 47.¹ The Office of the High Commissioner was invited by the secretariat of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) to co-operate in the drawing up of a convention relating to the status of refugees in Africa.

Switzerland signed an agreement with the Benelux countries extending the exemption from the requirement of visas for short-term travel to refugees.

The Office continued to seek the extension to refugees of rights similar to those of the nationals of their country of residence and further progress was achieved with regard to access to employment, exercise of the medical profession, naturalization and facilitation of travel for refugees. There was also progress in extending the benefits of regional legal instruments to refugees.

By 31 December 1964, there were 11,781 victims of Nazi persecution who had been indemnified under the terms of the agreement of October 1960 between UNHCR and the Federal Republic of Germany;² the major part of the fund administered by the High Commissioner, amounting to \$12,281,680, had been disbursed to them. The High Commissioner continued to co-operate with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany on the application of the

Agreement to those refugees victims of persecution who had suffered permanent damage to health. The Office of the High Commissioner also maintained contact with the Government of the Federal Republic in order to safeguard the interests of refugees in the final indemnification legislation.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

During 1964, the main programmes of the Office were the "major aid" programme for "old" European refugees and the 1964 "current" programme for assistance to new groups of refugees, which was designed to enable the High Commissioner to adapt the work of international assistance for refugees to the requirements of the new problems of refugees which emerged in different parts of the world.

A total amount of \$5 million was committed or spent in 1964 under these two programmes. A sum of \$225,000 was also spent from the Emergency Fund. The catalytic effect was such as to attract: (i) supporting contributions in an amount of \$2.5 million from within the countries where projects were put into effect; and (ii) contributions in an amount of some \$1,366,000 for operations outside the programme which, in turn, attracted additional supporting contributions amounting to \$2.2 million.

Out of several thousand refugees who opted for voluntary repatriation, 184 were, at their request, assisted under the UNHCR programme in returning to their country of origin. Several thousand more were resettled through migra-

¹ Also parties to the Convention at the end of 1964 were: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Brazil, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, **Yugoslavia**.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 362.

tion to other countries, but the great majority were assisted in their local integration.

"MAJOR AID" PROGRAMMES

Of the original number of about 270,000 refugees qualifying for assistance under the "major aid" programmes for non-settled "old" European refugees, there were 20,000, it was estimated, who, at the beginning of 1964, were still in need of assistance. New cases came to light, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, bringing this figure to over 30,000. In France, the additional number of non-settled refugees requiring assistance proved larger than had been originally anticipated. During 1964, a total of some 28,000 refugees were assisted under the "major aid" programmes.

Among important developments in 1964 were: the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide housing for a substantial number of refugees living outside camps; and the solutions achieved for several hundred very difficult cases, some of whom benefited from special rehabilitation projects in their countries of asylum. Others were resettled.

Over 480 refugees of European origin in the Far East were resettled in other countries via Hong Kong during 1964, leaving a further 1,440 refugees of European origin in the Far East who were covered by resettlement projects which could be put into effect as soon as the refugees reached Hong Kong from the mainland of China.

There remained a certain number of "old" non-settled European refugees in Greece, Latin America and North Africa for whom solutions were still needed. In Greece, efforts were being made to complete local integration projects. In Latin America it was hoped, in co-operative projects with local voluntary agencies, to assist the refugees to consolidate their often precarious position. Several hundred European refugees in North Africa asked to be resettled because of increasing difficulties in finding gainful employment there.

ASSISTANCE UNDER "CURRENT" PROGRAMME

A financial target of \$3,050,080 was set by the Executive Committee for the 1964 "current" programme.

EUROPEAN REFUGEES

Within the UNHCR "current" programme for 1964, an amount close to \$1.2 million was allocated to deal with the current problems of European refugees. The number of new European refugees recognized as being within the High Commissioner's mandate was approximately 10,000 in 1964. Nearly 5,000, including some 100 handicapped cases, were able to migrate for permanent settlement in another country, with the assistance of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Most of the other new refugees were on the way to establishing themselves in their country of first asylum. Integration projects were put into effect to meet the newly emerging needs of some 3,500 refugees in Greece, Austria, Germany, Latin America and France, most of whom benefited from housing, establishment assistance or professional training and rehabilitation.

In addition some 2,300 refugees, mainly in Greece and Italy, received supplementary aid, pending a permanent solution to their problems, while individual legal assistance was given to some 7,500 refugees, mostly in Germany and Latin America.

CUBAN REFUGEES

Cuban refugees continued to arrive in Spain at a steadily increasing rate exceeding that of their migration to other countries. By the end of 1964, UNHCR had made arrangements with voluntary agencies for projects totalling some \$155,000, providing counselling, assistance towards integration, educational facilities and temporary accommodation for 10,000 Cuban refugees in Spain. Efforts were also made to promote their resettlement in other countries and their admission as workers to other European countries.

REFUGEES IN SENEGAL

At the request of the Government of Senegal, the High Commissioner acted to assist some 30,000 refugees from Portuguese Guinea, at present in the Casamance region of Senegal. An emergency operation was launched by the Government with the aid of \$60,000 from the High Commissioner's Emergency Fund, pending more permanent measures.

REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

The problem of refugees from Rwanda remained a crucial one in scope and complexity. Under the 1964 programme, over \$1 million was committed by the High Commissioner's Office for assistance to refugees from Rwanda; this amount included \$190,000 for refugees in Burundi; \$230,000 for those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, \$240,000 for those in the United Republic of Tanzania and \$407,000 for those in Uganda.

At the beginning of 1964, there were 75,000 Rwandese refugees (out of a total of 130,000) who continued to need assistance in order to become self-supporting. During 1964, the number increased to 94,000, with 10,000-13,000 new arrivals in Burundi and some 7,000 in Uganda. Following an offer from the United Republic of Tanzania, a plan was made to settle some 10,000 Rwandese refugees living in Burundi in the Mwesi Highlands of the United Republic of Tanzania. The refugees, however, decided not to avail themselves of this opportunity, and assistance had to be continued for a number of them. Meanwhile, a regional development plan to benefit the refugee and local population alike was put into effect under the auspices of the International Labour Office (ILO), with the participation of the High Commissioner's Office and various specialized agencies of the United Nations.

In the Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the work of assistance to Rwandese refugees was hampered by the troubles which broke out in mid-1964. It was not possible, consequently, to put the regional development plan into effect in this area and further financial allocations were required to assist refugees in this area in the second part of 1964.

Over 1,300 of the refugees in the Kivu Province were able to take advantage of the offer of resettlement in the United Republic of Tanzania which had originally been made to 10,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi. By 31 December 1964, 1,312 of the refugees had been moved by air from the Kivu Province to the Mwesi Highlands of the United Republic of Tanzania, where they were settled in agriculture under projects put into effect by the authorities of the host country and the Lutheran World

Federation, with financial support from the High Commissioner's Office.

In the meantime, local settlement projects initiated in 1963 for the refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania made good progress, most of them being completed in the course of 1964.

The work of assistance was continued, but rendered more difficult in Uganda as a result of the influx in 1964 of Sudanese refugees, of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of an additional 7,000 Rwandese refugees.

REFUGEES FROM THE SUDAN

During 1964, several thousand refugees from Sudan arrived in the Central African Republic and Uganda. The sum of \$9,000 was allocated under the UNHCR programme towards the local settlement of several hundred Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic.

In order to assist the Uganda Government in a programme for the permanent settlement of 12,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived in the country in the course of 1964, \$234,080 was allocated under the 1964 programme, in addition to \$100,000 from the Emergency Fund.

CHINESE REFUGEES

IN MACAO

Integration projects in an amount of \$45,000 were put into effect to assist a limited number of refugees among the total of some 75,000 Chinese refugees in Macao. These projects included the provision of fishing boats and the expansion of a social rehabilitation centre.

TIBETAN REFUGEES

At the request of Nepal, the High Commissioner participated in the assistance work of the Swiss Red Cross for Tibetan refugees, some 12,000 of whom were in Nepal; a sum of \$31,370 was allocated from the Emergency Fund towards the cost of providing medical assistance, food and clothing for some 1,300 of these refugees.

In India, approximately \$100,000 was contributed from the proceeds of the sale of the Office's recording, "All-Star Festival," to help integration projects for Tibetan refugees of whom there were an estimated 35,000 in India. These projects primarily concerned agricultural development.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONS
OUTSIDE THE PROGRAMME

In addition to the sum of approximately \$1,365,000 made available through UNHCR for projects additional to and outside the current programme, large-scale assistance was provided on a bilateral basis to several countries of asylum.

DECISIONS BY
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 11 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1022 (XXXVII)) taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees prepared for transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the High Commissioner's report was not discussed. However, the President noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

As at 17 February 1965, 37 Governments had paid, pledged or promised the equivalent of \$2,631,092 to finance the programmes of the High Commissioner's Office during 1965. (For details, see table below.)

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED
OR PROMISED TO PROGRAMMES OF UNITED
NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES FOR 1965

(As at 17 February 1965; in U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

	1965 Programme	Other Programmes	Total
GOVERNMENTS			
Austria	30,000	—	30,000
Belgium	150,000	50,000	200,000
Canada	268,519	—	268,519
Chile	10,000	—	10,000
China	5,000	—	5,000
Cyprus	500	—	500
Denmark	72,390	57,912	130,302
France	129,621	—	129,621
Gabon	1,000	—	1,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	301,887	—	301,887
Ghana	3,000	—	3,000
Holy See	1,000	—	1,000
Iceland	5,750	—	5,750
Iran	2,000	—	2,000
Ireland	5,000	—	5,000
Israel	5,000	—	5,000
Italy	3,000	—	3,000
Kuwait	5,000	—	5,000
Lebanon	1,000	—	1,000
Liberia	5,000	—	5,000
Madagascar	612	—	612
Malaysia	1,000	—	1,000
Morocco	9,960	—	9,960
Nigeria	5,000	—	5,000
Netherlands	146,944	—	146,944
Norway	112,000	—	112,000
Peru	1,000	—	1,000
Philippines	1,250	—	1,250
Sweden	200,000	—	200,000
Switzerland	115,740	—	115,740
Togo	2,040	—	2,040
Tunisia	2,000	—	2,000
Turkey	2,667	—	2,667
United Kingdom	310,800	—	310,800
United States	600,000	—	600,000
Viet-Nam, Republic of	2,500	—	2,500
Yugoslavia	5,000	—	5,000
Total	2,523,180	107,912	2,631,092

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORT
OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1344, 1345.

E/3935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), including reports of second special and eleventh sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

RESOLUTION 1022 (XXXVII), as proposed by Council President, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the annexed reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its second special session and of the eleventh session,

"Takes note with appreciation of the report pre-

pared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session." E/3991. Thirtieth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section I.
A/5811/Rev.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Report of UNHCR, including reports of second special, eleventh and twelfth sessions of Executive Committee of United Nations High Commissioner's Programme.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, 17 February 1965.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.96/224, 251 and 272. Lists of documents issued at 2nd special, 11th and 12th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

CHAPTER XII

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) met twice in 1964. Its first session for the year, held in January, in Bangkok, Thailand, had been deferred from December, 1963; and the policy decisions and allocations approved at that session were summarized in the United Nations Yearbook for 1963.¹ The discussion below refers in large part to the decisions taken by the Executive Board in June 1964. The annexes give information for the calendar year as a whole.

At its June 1964 session, the Executive Board dealt mainly with allocations. The 30 governmental representatives on the Board approved allocations of over \$37 million to aid 207 projects.

At the close of the June 1964 session, UNICEF was aiding 112 countries and territories and 556 projects. In Africa, 178 projects were being aided; 117 in Asia; 64 in the Eastern Mediterranean; 17 in Europe and 170 in the Americas. Ten inter-regional projects were also receiving aid. (For a table showing countries and projects currently assisted, see pp. 333-35 below.)

PROGRAMME TRENDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1964

Health programmes continued to command the largest share of UNICEF's resources in 1964. As in the past they were directed mainly to: (a) strengthening permanent health services for mothers and children, and (b) aiding mass

disease control campaigns, mainly directed against malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and trachoma. Nutrition projects were again the second main area of emphasis.

A review of programme actions taken by the Board in 1964 showed a further increase in the number of projects of a comprehensive nature, combining several related activities, such as health, nutrition and family and child welfare projects which required joint planning by several ministries or departments. Some form of training continued to be an element of nearly all UNICEF-aided projects, with about one third of the aid projects approved at the June 1964 session of the Board being entirely devoted to training personnel in health, disease control, nutrition, education and teaching. The Board agreed on a programme for more systematic evaluations of major categories and individual projects aided by UNICEF. In accordance with an Executive Board directive of January 1964, an effort was made to secure the co-operation of multi-national and bilateral agencies for projects aiding children.

HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Allocations for health projects approved in June 1964 represented about 67 per cent of all programme allocations. A total of \$18.2 million was approved for such programmes.

¹See Y.U.N., 1963., p. 373.

The main field of aid—accounting for about one third of the annual programme allocations—continued to be the establishment or improvement of the basic permanent health structures. At the close of 1964, UNICEF was assisting 165 health service projects in 96 countries, including 98 projects for the establishment or strengthening of basic maternal and child health services; 49 projects for the improvement of environmental sanitation and related health education; 8 programmes for the rehabilitation of handicapped children; 1 for the care of infants of low birth weight; and 9 for immunization and vaccine production.

More than one fourth of the programme allocations were for UNICEF aid for the control of the diseases taking a heavy toll in child sickness and mortality. Of 148 disease control projects assisted by UNICEF in 83 countries, 33 were for malaria eradication, 43 were for tuberculosis control, including BCG vaccination, 18 were for control of treponemal diseases (yaws and syphilis), 12 were for trachoma control, 37 for leprosy control, 2 for mycosis control and 1 each for penicillin production, the control of bilharziasis, and control of filariasis, respectively.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

Almost 17 per cent (\$4.5 million) of the programme allocations approved by the Executive Board in June 1964 were for nutrition projects, including aid for increasing family production of protective foods, milk conservation and the development of other low-cost protein-rich foods, child feeding schemes and education in better nutrition practices. Skim milk powder, donated by the Governments of the United States and Switzerland with UNICEF paying freight costs, was sent to 57 countries for distribution through schools and maternal and child health centres, or in connexion with applied nutrition or emergency feeding operations. At the end of 1964, UNICEF was aiding 123 nutrition projects in 74 countries, including 15 child and maternal feeding projects; 70 projects in applied nutrition coupled with nutrition education; 26 milk conservation projects; 7 projects for the development, testing and processing of protein-rich foods other than milk; and 5 goitre control projects involving the iodization of salt.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Over \$800,000 (3 per cent of all programme allocations) was allocated to assist family and child welfare projects. These projects were directed to the improvement of family life and the care of children outside their homes through child welfare and youth-serving agencies and community development projects. At the close of 1964, UNICEF was aiding: 37 social service projects; 14 mothercraft/homecraft projects to educate young women and mothers in improved methods of home-making and rearing of children and also in playing a constructive part in community life; 8 community development projects; and 2 projects aimed at helping children in urban slums.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

By June 1964, UNICEF was helping education projects in 44 countries. Allocations totalled over \$3 million, 11 per cent of programme allocations. Teacher training was a predominant element in virtually all the projects; some included aid for the local production of teaching materials, while in most there was an emphasis on bringing the curricula into closer relationship with the needs of everyday life.

At the end of the June 1964 Board session, UNICEF was helping nine countries in vocational training projects offering school children practical training in manual work along with academic education or providing such training to early school drop-outs. The UNICEF Executive Board allocated \$276,200 for such projects in June.

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR CHILDREN'S NEEDS

UNICEF initiated the first international conference on the need for national planning to meet children's needs, gathering planners and economists at Bellagio, Italy, in April 1964. While the conference agreed that there need be no separate sector for children in national development plans, it felt the inter-action of measures taken in the different sectors was important. The conference suggested that, in addition to the constant review of policy approaches in the various sectors affecting children, planning for children's needs should be co-ordinated at the inter-ministerial level

and in the planning commissions of each Government.

To aid Governments in planning policies to improve the conditions of their children, the Executive Board approved plans for two regional conferences to be held in the latter part of 1965, one in Asia, the other in Latin America.

EMERGENCY AID

UNICEF aid in emergency situations totalled \$844,500, 1.64 per cent of total programme assistance in 1964. This included post-hurricane aid to Cuba, to Haiti and to Trinidad, aid to Costa Rica, where a volcano's disastrous eruptions for over a year jeopardized a UNICEF-equipped milk plant, and to the Republic of Viet-Nam following typhoons and floods.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

INCOME IN 1964

The income from all sources in 1964 amounted to the equivalent of \$32.9 million, an increase of \$752,000 over the income for 1963. Of the total, \$25.6 million (77.8 per cent) was contributed by 121 Governments, as compared with \$24.6 million (76.5 per cent) contributed by 118 Governments in 1963. (For a table showing Government contributions to UNICEF in 1964 see pp. 335-36 below.)

EXPENDITURES IN 1964

Expenditures in 1964 totalled \$39.8 million, exceeding income by \$6.9 million. The excess of expenditures over income reflected the new financial procedure approved by the Board in 1963, which was designed to reduce the operating fund of UNICEF to a level of approximately \$25 million. During 1964, this reduction of UNICEF's resources to the minimum safe level was completed, bringing the operating fund to the target level laid down by the Executive Board.

INCOME FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Income from private sources in 1964, including the sale of greeting cards, totalled \$5.8 million, approximately the same as for 1963. The bulk of the private contributions came from three main sources: Hallowe'en collections

in the United States, Canada, the Philippines, and India; Freedom from Hunger campaigns in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; special fund-raising projects in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway; and milk fund drives in Austria and Ireland. The largest single source was the United States Committee for UNICEF, which gave \$2.15 million to UNICEF, mainly from its Hallowe'en collection. Receipts from a similar collection sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada totalled \$335,235. The remainder of income from private sources came from individuals, churches, women's groups, schools and other organizations in 28 countries.

Over 32 million greeting cards were sold in the 1964 season—bringing an estimated net income of \$2.3 million—compared with \$1.7 million in 1963. The highest sales were in the United States (16.5 million cards); Canada (4.5 million cards); and the United Kingdom (3.4 million cards). Cards were sold in more than 100 countries.

Following the Board's approval, in January 1964, of the adoption of specific UNICEF projects by national committees, the Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF earmarked \$71,000 for an education project in Colombia.

DECISIONS BY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 13 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1023(XXXVII)) taking note of the reports of the Executive Board on its June 1963, January 1964, and June 1964 sessions and of the annual report of the Executive Director of UNICEF to the Council. By this resolution, the Council also noted the growth of UNICEF's activities in response to increased requests from countries for assistance and reaffirmed its recommendation that Governments should take full advantage of the aid UNICEF could offer. It urged, too, that Governments give priority to children's needs in their national development plans, and it expressed the hope that Governments and private groups would intensify their efforts to increase the resources of the Children's Fund.

The resolution to this effect was sponsored

by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, India, (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES Senegal, the United States and Yugoslavia, below.)

PROJECTS AIDED IN 1964 (BY REGION AND TYPE OF AID)

AREA	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AIDED	PROJECTS AIDED							Total
		Health Services	Disease Control	Nutri- tion	Family and Child Welfare Services	Training and Educa- tion	Planning	Emer- gency	
Africa	39	48	50	31	32	17	—	—	178
Asia	23	42	37	23	11	12	—	1	126
Eastern Mediterranean	14	15	18	12	9	9	—	1	64
Europe	6	5	2	7	—	2	—	1	17
The Americas	34	56	43	46	9	14	1	2	171
Inter-Regional	—	4	—	5	—	—	2	—	11
Total	116	170	150	124	61	54	3	5	567

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID
WAS APPROVED IN 1964^a

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Aden	x			x		105,000
Afghanistan	x	x		x		632,000
Algeria	x	x		x		627,000
Argentina	x	x				335,000
Basutoland		x	x			33,200
Bolivia		x				90,000
Brazil	x	x	x	x		4,195,700
British Caribbean Territories:						
Grenada	x					24,000
St. Kitts			x			4,800
St. Lucia	x					57,000
British Guiana		x	x			56,000
Burma	x	x				905,476
Burundi	x					50,000
Cambodia	x	x		x		185,974
Cameroon	x	x				94,000
Central African Republic	x	x	x			86,800
Ceylon	x	x	x			128,000
Chad	x	x	x			106,200
Chile	x		x			758,000
China	x	x	x	x		279,555
Colombia	x	x	x			851,400
Comoro Islands			x			34,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	x	x		x		375,600
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	x			x		549,000
Costa Rica	x	x		x		458,300
Cuba		x			x	267,000
Cyprus	x			x		172,000
Dahomey		x				58,000
Dominican Republic		x		x		197,000
Ecuador	x	x	x			381,200
El Salvador	x	x	x			560,000
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x		938,392

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
French Polynesia	x					4,000
Gabon		x	x	x		143,200
Gambia	x					15,000
Ghana	x	x	x	x		620,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	x					3,600
Greece	x		x			98,200
Guatemala	x	x		x		544,480
Haiti				x	x	132,000
Honduras		x		x		229,000
India	x	x	x			9,838,900
Indonesia	x	x	x	x		2,298,226
Iran	x	x				1,761,000
Iraq		x		x		707,000
Ivory Coast	x	x	x			167,332
Jamaica	x					208,000
Jordan	x	x			x	518,381
Kenya	x		x			171,100
Korea, Republic of	x	x			x	340,762
Laos	x					33,244
Lebanon	x					100,000
Libya	x			x		89,608
Liberia			x			18,600
Madagascar	x	x	x			277,000
Malaysia	x	x				446,000
Malawi			x			48,000
Mali	x			x		398,187
Malta				x		33,000
Mauritania	x		x			314,387
Mauritius	x		x			73,000
Mexico		x				2,380,000
Morocco	x		x	x		373,700
New Hebrides		x				6,500
Nepal	x					26,500
Nicaragua	x	x	x			670,000
Niger	x		x	x		159,407
Nigeria	x	x	x	x		2,740,800
Pakistan	x	x	x	x		2,030,161
Panama		x	x			212,800
Paraguay	x	x	x			190,600
Peru	x	x	x			376,000
Philippines	x	x	x	x		821,249
Poland			x			600,728
Rwanda	x	x				161,000
Senegal	x		x			189,000
Seychelles	x					11,000
Sierra Leone	x					48,000
Solomon Islands	x					26,100
Somalia	x	x		x		522,388
Spain			x			402,218
Sudan	x	x		x		384,000
Surinam		x				32,000
Swaziland			x			95,200
Syria		x				54,000
Thailand	x	x	x			585,161
Togo	x					35,542
Tonga	x					43,000
Trinidad and Tobago					x	28,800

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Tunisia	x			x		158,200
Turkey	x	x	x			867,650
Uganda	x	x				147,000
United Arab Republic	x	x	x			790,400
Upper Volta		x		x		76,506
Uruguay	x				x	154,200
United Republic of Tanzania						
Tanganyika	x		x			135,500
Zanzibar	x	x				107,000
Venezuela	x					^b
Viet-Nam, Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	676,032
Western Samoa		x				28,000
Yemen			x	x		43,407
Yugoslavia	x	x	x			177,430
Zambia			x			85,000

^aIncludes aid approved in January and June sessions of the Executive Board and mail polls. All figures exclude freight.

^bAllocation made against an outstanding commitment.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 1964

Contributing Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	Contributing Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	10,000	Costa Rica	30,000
Algeria	35,000	Cuba	70,000
Argentina	71,429	Cyprus	2,000
Australia	537,600	Czechoslovakia	52,083
Austria	96,154	Dahomey	5,000
Belgium	200,000	Denmark	202,720
Bolivia	5,000	Dominican Republic	40,000
Brazil	274,194	Ecuador	23,745
British Caribbean Territories		El Salvador	20,000
Antigua	175	Ethiopia	18,000
Bahamas	2,800	Finland	62,500
Barbados	2,000	France	1,109,184
Dominica	235	Gabon	13,300
Grenada	588	Gambia	1,120
St. Kitts	292	Germany, Federal Republic of	1,500,000
St. Lucia	875	Ghana	16,800
British Guiana	875	Greece	57,000
British Honduras	700	Guatemala	80,000
Brunei	3,267	Guinea	22,180
Bulgaria	4,273	Holy See	1,000
Burma	56,000	Honduras	30,000
Byelorussian SSR	62,500	Hong Kong	3,500
Cambodia	5,000	Hungary	6,388
Cameroon	13,300	Iceland	10,651
Canada	739,884	India	840,000
Central African Republic	4,275	Indonesia	110,000
Ceylon	14,700	Iran	275,000
Chad	6,122	Iraq	56,000
Chile	80,000	Ireland	12,042
China	15,025	Israel	40,000
Colombia	150,000	Italy	192,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	14,286	Ivory Coast	10,204
Congo, Democratic Republic of	18,000	Jamaica	8,400

Contributing Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	Contributing Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Japan	196,200	Senegal	20,408
Jordan	5,411	Sierra Leone	11,200
Kenya	2,801	Somalia	—
Korea, Republic of	30,000	South Africa	30,125
Kuwait	10,000	Spain	100,000
Laos	1,000	Sudan	13,076
Lebanon	14,516	Sweden	752,896
Liberia	—	Switzerland	441,861
Libya	12,600	Syria	12,500
Liechtenstein	1,504	Thailand	140,000
Luxembourg	6,000	Togo	8,163
Madagascar	10,204	Trinidad and Tobago	7,000
Malaysia	57,643	Tunisia	16,620
Mali	12,245	Turkey	194,444
Mauritania	4,082	Uganda	11,204
Mexico	580,000	Ukrainian SSR	125,000
Monaco	2,041	USSR	675,000
Morocco	25,137	United Arab Republic	114,800
Netherlands	138,122	United Republic of Tanzania	700 ^a
New Zealand	210,000	United Kingdom	938,000
Nicaragua	10,000	United States	12,000,000
Niger	8,163	Upper Volta	6,123
Nigeria	21,000	Venezuela	1,000
Norway	450,864	Viet-Nam, Republic of	20,000
Pakistan	136,434	Yemen	2,000
Panama	15,000	Yugoslavia	200,000
Paraguay	30,000		
Peru	89,552	Grand Total	25,598,005
Philippines	185,000		
Poland	100,000		
Romania	25,000		
Saudi Arabia	20,000		

^a From Tanganyika before the establishment of the United Republic of Tanzania.

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS APPROVED BY UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1964
(BY TYPE OF AID AND AREA)
(In U.S. Dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Health	2,946,329	6,191,599	4,625,100	4,397,376	118,376	11,737,480	68,000	30,084,260	57.49
Health services	2,102,329	4,398,529	2,788,700	1,068,079	95,158	5,907,800	68,000	16,428,595	31.40
Disease control	844,000	1,793,070	1,836,400	3,329,297	23,218	5,829,680	—	13,655,665	26.09
Malaria	71,000	500,000	148,000	2,587,000	—	5,426,000	—	8,732,000	16.69
Tuberculosis/ BCG	68,000	635,500	978,000	181,000	—	403,680	—	2,266,180	4.33
Yaws/Venereal Disease	41,000	10,000	—	—	218	—	—	51,218	0.10
Trachoma	45,000	37,000	523,000	139,297	—	—	—	744,297	1.42
Leprosy	565,900	582,000	180,600	29,000	—	—	—	1,357,500	2.59
Combined dis- ease control	53,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,100	0.10
Other ^a	—	28,570	6,800	393,000	23,000	—	—	451,370	0.86
Nutrition	1,701,750	432,179	5,792,300	275,850	1,160,200	976,100	673,000	11,011,379	21.04
Child feeding	—	10,879	—	—	—	—	—	10,879	0.02
Applied nutrition	1,605,150	341,300	4,315,300	233,050	—	799,100	283,000	7,576,900	14.48
Milk con- servation	31,600	—	1,257,000	42,800	1,008,200	75,000	—	2,414,600	4.61

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	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
High protein food development	65,000	—	120,000	—	152,000	82,000	390,000	809,000	1.55
Other nutrition	—	80,000	100,000	—	—	20,000	—	200,000	0.38
Family and Child welfare	376,132	223,700	—	185,000	—	261,000	—	1,045,832	2.00
Education	4,405,000	1,766,600	208,000	1,699,000	—	594,800	—	8,673,400	16.57
Vocational training	19,200	69,000	—	72,000	33,000	100,300	—	293,500	0.56
Other ^b	—	90,000	—	—	—	173,000	280,000	543,000	1.04
Total for long-range aid	9,448,411	8,773,078	10,625,400	6,629,226	1,311,576	13,842,680	1,021,000	51,651,371	98.70
Emergency Aid								844,500	1.30
Total								52,495,871	100.00
Freight								5,400,000	
Grand Total for Programme Aid								57,895,871	
Operational services for 1965								4,777,900	
Administrative costs for 1965								2,297,300	
Grand Total								64,971,071	

^aIncludes bilharziasis control, \$393,570; filariasis control, \$28,000; mycosis control, \$23,000; and small-pox vaccine production, \$6,800.

^b\$200,000 to assist in country planning and project preparation; \$283,000 for seminars in the Asia region

and at Bellagio on planning for children and youth and assistance to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; and \$60,000 to finance unforeseen technical assistance costs.

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN 1964
(BY TYPE OF AID AND AREA)

(In U.S. Dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Health	2,862,629	6,898,099	4,460,500	4,229,376	90,376	11,251,980	918,000	30,710,960	63.43
Health services	2,153,629	4,700,029	2,788,700	1,001,079	67,158	4,876,300	918,000	16,504,895	34.09
Disease control	709,000	2,198,070	1,671,800	3,228,297	23,218	6,375,680	—	14,206,065	29.34
Malaria	71,000	521,000	148,000	2,587,000	—	5,972,000	—	9,299,000	19.21
Tuberculosis/ BCG	169,000	570,500	878,000	199,000	—	403,680	—	2,220,180	4.59
Yaws/Venereal Disease	41,000	10,000	—	—	218	—	—	51,218	0.10
Trachoma	45,000	782,000	523,000	155,297	—	—	—	1,505,297	3.11
Leprosy	329,900	286,000	116,000	29,000	—	—	—	760,900	1.57
Combined disease control	53,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,100	0.11
Other ^a	—	28,570	6,800	258,000	23,000	—	—	316,370	0.65
Nutrition	1,869,750	615,179	3,651,200	275,850	634,200	1,067,300	670,000	8,783,479	18.14
Child feeding	—	10,879	—	—	—	—	—	10,879	0.02
Applied nutrition	1,480,650	341,300	2,530,200	233,050	—	890,300	380,000	5,855,500	12.09
Milk conservation	324,100	183,000	901,000	42,800	482,200	75,000	—	2,008,100	4.15

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Nutrition (cont.)									
High protein food development	65,000	—	120,000	—	152,000	82,000	290,000	709,000	1.47
Other nutrition	—	80,000	100,000	—	—	20,000	—	200,000	0.41
family and Child welfare	642,132	273,400	—	215,000	—	213,000	—	7,343,532	2.78
Education	2,001,000	1,507,600	770,500	952,000	—	786,800	—	5,417,900	11.19
Vocational training	320,200	69,000	178,000	72,000	33,000	100,300	—	772,500	1.60
Other ^b	—	90,000	—	—	—	173,000	280,000	543,000	1.12
Total for long-range aid	7,695,711	9,453,278	8,460,200	5,744,226	757,576	13,592,380	1,868,000	47,571,371	98.26
Emergency Aid								844,500	7.74
Total								48,415,871	100.00
Freight								3,000,000	
Grand Total for Programme Aid								51,415,781	
Estimated operational services	} (for 1964) } (first six months of 1965)							4,225,400	
Estimated administrative costs								2,321,400	
Estimated operational services								2,388,950	
Estimated administrative costs								1,148,650	
								61,500,271	

^a Includes bilharziasis control, \$258,570; filariasis control, \$28,000; mycosis control, \$23,000; and small-pox vaccine production, \$6,800.

^b \$200,000 to assist in country planning and project preparation; \$283,000 for seminars in the Asia region

and at Bellagio on planning for children and youth and assistance to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; and \$60,000 to finance unforeseen technical assistance costs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1347.

E/3821/Rev.1, E/3868, E/3931 and Corr.1. Reports of UNICEF Executive Board, sessions of 20-21 June 1963, 13-24 January 1964 and 23-24 June 1964.

E/L.1065. Algeria, Australia, Chile, India, Senegal, United States: draft resolution.

E/L.1065/Rev.1. Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, India, Senegal, United States, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1023 (XXXVII), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1065/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1347.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1963, January 1964 and June 1964 sessions,

"Noting also the growth of the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund in response to the

requests of countries for assistance directed towards meeting the needs of children,

"1. Reaffirms the recommendation to Governments contained in its resolution 918 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 to take full advantage of the aid which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer;

"2. Expresses the hope that Governments and private groups will intensify their efforts to increase the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund;

"3. Urges Governments to give appropriate priority to the needs of children in their national development plans and in their requests for assistance, taking advantage of all sources of aid available, both bilateral and multilateral;

"4. Invites the United Nations Children's Fund to continue its efforts to aid Governments to improve the lot of children and to prepare them for life."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/ICEF/496. Report of UNICEF Executive Board, meeting of 24 April 1964.

E/ICEF/501 and E/ICEF/501/Amendment 1. Countries and projects assisted by UNICEF. Count and listing of projects assisted at conclusion of June 1964 session of Executive Board including description of major programmes aided.
E/ICEF/504. Organization of Executive Board. Note

by Executive Director.
E/ICEF/507. Report of UNICEF Executive Board, meetings of 2 February 1965.
E/ICEF/INF.25/Rev.I. Checklist of documents for June 1964 session of UNICEF Executive Board.

CHAPTER XIII

NARCOTIC DRUGS

On 13 December 1964, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs came into force. This Convention was intended to replace gradually the existing treaty system, set out in nine former international narcotics instruments adopted between 1912 and 1953.

Narcotics control—national as well as international—aims at preventing the abuse of narcotic drugs. The Economic and Social Council is the chief policy-making body in the international control system; its responsible arm is the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Two additional and expert bodies, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, established by previous narcotic treaties, have been responsible, respectively, (1) for supervising the licit movement of narcotic drugs and (2) for determining the requirements of narcotic drugs in each country on the basis of estimates submitted by Governments, and they will continue to be responsible until the International Narcotics Control Board is constituted by virtue of the new instrument. The World Health Organization (WHO) will continue to be responsible for evaluating the dangerous properties of new drugs.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its nineteenth session from 4 to 9 May 1964 in Geneva, Switzerland. It considered principally those items which had a direct bearing on the implementation of treaties and international control, such as illicit traffic, scientific research, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Opium Protocol of 1953, and technical assistance. The Economic and Social

Council on 11 August 1964, at its thirty-seventh session, unanimously took note of the Commission's report in adopting resolution 1025 A (XXXVII). (For details about membership of the Commission, see APPENDIX III.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS TO AND ACCEPTANCES OF TREATIES

During 1964, the following States became parties to, or declared themselves bound by, the international narcotics treaties indicated below:

International Opium Convention, 1912: Rwanda.
International Opium Convention, 1925, as amended: Rwanda.
Convention of 13 July 1931 (for limiting the manufacture and regulating distribution of narcotic drugs), as amended: Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania.
1948 Protocol (bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 Convention), as amended: Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania.
1953 Opium Protocol: Niger.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

During 1964, there were 20 countries which acceded to or ratified the Convention, bringing the total to 43, as at 31 December 1964. The accession by Kenya on 13 November 1964, the fortieth State to become a party, brought the Convention into force on 13 December 1964.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Annual reports by Governments on the implementation of their obligations under the international narcotics treaties are submitted to the Secretary-General, and an analytical summary of them is considered by the Commission

each year. In 1964, the Commission examined the summaries of 151 annual reports of Governments relating to opium and other narcotic drugs for 1962.

Governments are bound by treaty to communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General, the texts of laws and regulations enacted by them in the field of narcotics control.

During the period 16 March 1963 to 15 March 1964, 69 such legislative texts were received from 36 Governments.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

The following drugs and their salts were placed under the system of control envisaged in the international treaties on narcotic drugs: -4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-hexanone (the proposed international non-proprietary name of which is norpipanone); -1-phenethyl-4-N-propionyl-nilinopiperidine (the proposed international non-proprietary name of which is fentanyl).

The World Health Organization (WHO) found that the following drugs were not capable of producing addiction nor of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction: 1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-4-phenyl-4-propionylpiperidine (the proposed international non-proprietary name of which is droxypropine); 1-dimethylamino-3-phenylindane.

Notifications from the Governments of France and Belgium were submitted for appropriate decision in accordance with the 1948 Protocol as to the regime of control applicable under the 1931 Convention, to the following substance: 1-(3-cyano-3,3 diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino) piperidine-4-carboxylic acideamide (this is also known under the designation Piramid and R.3365).

In accordance with Article 11 of the 1931 Convention, the Government of France submitted a request for the extension of international control to a new substance: 6-nicotinylidihydrocodeine.

The Government of Belgium requested, in pursuance of Article 8 of the 1925 Convention, exemption from international control of certain preparations containing the drug diphenoxylate.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

On 11 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council, in unanimously adopting resolution 1025 A (XXXVII), took note of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board. The report included figures of production and consumption not only of raw materials but also of manufactured drugs and their derivatives as well as synthetic drugs. The report indicated that the use of opium derivatives, particularly codeine, was expanding with the spread and improvement of modern medical services throughout the world.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY: ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

Estimates in respect of 127 countries and 55 non-metropolitan territories were shown in the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body for 1965. Direct estimates were furnished by 117 countries and 53 territories. Under the 1931 Convention, estimates for countries and territories for which no estimates have been furnished are established by the Drug Supervisory Body. In 1965, this was done for 10 countries and two non-metropolitan territories.

The Commission noted that the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body for 1965 would contain, for the first time, estimates of world requirements and production of opium, whereas previously it had only dealt with the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

RESEARCH ON OPIUM AND CANNABIS

During 1964, the United Nations Laboratory in Geneva continued its work on the development and application of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for determining the geographical origin of opium. Specialized training was also given at the Laboratory to recipients of fellowships.

The Commission recommended that a study be made of the possibilities of determining the origin of heroin. The Laboratory continued its programme of research on the improvement of methods for the identification of cannabis, although priority was again given to the work on opium.

As in previous years, cannabis—also known by such names as Indian hemp, hashish, kif, bhang, marijuana—continued to be the most widely abused drug. Sometimes cultivated, it also grows wild with relative ease. Large seizures were reported in many areas of the world as far apart as the United Arab Republic, Brazil, the West Indies and South Africa. A comprehensive bibliography on cannabis was under preparation for presentation at the 1965 meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

KHAT

Khat, a plant growing in parts of East Africa and western coastal areas of Arabia, was first brought to the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1956, and in 1957 the Commission recommended that the World Health Organization (WHO) study and report on the medical aspects of the habitual chewing of khat leaves. This report, submitted in 1964, found that the active principles of the leaves were (4)-norpseudoephedrine (cathine) and another closely related substance, both amphetamine-like in structure and pharmacodynamics, although less potent.

On 7 August, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of the Commission, unanimously adopted a resolution (1025 B (XXXVII)), drawing the attention of the Governments of countries concerned to the WHO report for any action they considered necessary. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DRUG ADDICTION

The subject of abuse of drugs (drug addiction) was not on the agenda of the 1964 session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. However, the Commission recalled that Governments had been asked to supply information on the results of research into the problems of drug addiction and illegal drug consumption, with special reference to the socio-economic and medical aspects. A report on this subject was requested for the 1965 session of the Commission. In another development during 1964, the WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs drew the Commission's attention to the need for immediate national control measures for certain drugs not under international

control because the preferred drug for abuse among certain population groups could change.

ILLCIT TRAFFIC

At its 1964 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concentrated on three aspects of the illicit traffic situation: the traffic in opium and opiates in the Far East and the Middle East; the traffic in cannabis, particularly in the Middle East; and the traffic in cocaine.

The Commission emphasized that efforts should be increasingly directed towards strengthening control over raw materials, such as the opium poppy, the coca bush and the cannabis plant. Stressing the need for severe penalties as a deterrent to drug trafficking, the Commission urged close international co-operation and prompt exchange of information pertinent to investigations.

It was observed that there had been no abatement in the heavy traffic in opium in the Far East, where large seizures had been reported by several countries of the region. A new development was the transport by aircraft, from the growing areas, of large consignments of opium which were dropped over the South China Sea and picked up by waiting boats. The traffic in morphine had increased considerably in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand. Canada, Mexico and the United States continued to be the target of much of the highly organized international traffic in heroin. The illicit traffic in cocaine was increasing. Significant seizures had been made in Brazil and the United States, and 18 clandestine laboratories were discovered in Bolivia.

Traffic in cannabis was carried on in almost every region in the world, particularly in the Middle East, where very large seizures were reported.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

On 20 November 1959, the General Assembly decided to establish a continuing programme of technical assistance for narcotics control.¹ There were two major regional technical aid projects in 1964. The first took the form of a meeting of a Consultative Group on Narcotics Problems in Asia and the Far East, held in Tokyo, Japan,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 265.

from 3 to 12 February 1964. It was attended by representatives or observers from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States. The Group concentrated its attention on the large regional opium production which was at the base of the expanding morphine heroin traffic in the region and elsewhere, and made a number of recommendations for dealing with the situation. It emphasized the need to adopt an integrated health and social welfare approach to the problem of addiction and stressed the importance of the health education of the public as a preventive measure.

The second major project of the year was the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems, held in Lima, Peru, from 14 to 21 December 1964. It was attended by representatives or observers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Venezuela. This Group studied the situation in the countries concerned with the coca leaf problems and the illicit traffic in coca leaf and cocaine. It recommended particularly socio-economic measures to alleviate the ills caused to the Andean Indian population by the chewing of the coca leaf, and means to curb the illicit traffic in coca leaf and cocaine.

In February-March 1964, a preliminary survey of the social and economic aspects of opium

production and consumption in Burma was carried out jointly by the United Nations, WHO and the Government of Burma at the request of the latter. The Mission visited the major opium-producing regions of Burma and made recommendations to the Government. Fellowships were awarded during 1964 to nationals of India, Iran, Rwanda and Thailand, on various aspects of narcotics control. The appointment of an expert in Iran under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was continued.

At its session in May 1964, the Commission, after considering a request by Thailand, recommended that a survey should be made of the economic and social requirements of the opium-producing regions in Thailand as a preliminary step towards the eradication of opium poppy cultivation, the creation of alternative means of livelihood for the communities affected, and the suppression of addiction.

On 11 August 1964, acting on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1025 C (XXXVII))—by vote of 15 to 0, with 2 abstentions—inviting the Secretary-General, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the technical co-operation authorities of the United Nations family to give favourable consideration to a request by Thailand for the survey. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 506.
Plenary Meeting 1345.

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 4-9 May 1964 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/3893, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution A, as submitted by Commission, and as revised, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 506.

E/3968. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1025 A (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3968, taking note of report of Commission, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II.

Summary of Annual Reports of Governments relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs, 1962 (E/NR.1962/Summary and Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.XI.2 and 64.XI.6.

E/NA.1963/1/Add.2. National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs. Note by Secretary-General.

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PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
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Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1963 (E/OB/19 and Addendum). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.11 and Addendum.

Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1964 (E/OB/20). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.XI.9.

E/3968. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A, adopted unanimously by Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 506.

RESOLUTION 1025 A (XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee E/3968, taking note of report of Permanent Central Opium Board, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IX.

United Nations Conference for Adoption of Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. New York, 24 January-25 March 1961. Official Records. Vol. I. Summary Records of Plenary Meetings. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.4.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF
NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM AND CANNABIS

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter V.

COCA LEAF

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VI.

CANNABIS

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VII.

OTHER SUBSTANCES

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII.

QUESTION OF KHAT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 506.
Plenary Meeting 1345.

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII, paras. 138-149.

E/3893, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution B, as proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 506.

E/3968. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1025 B (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3968, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 667 D (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, by which it invited the World Health Organization to study the medical aspects of the habitual chewing of khat leaves and to submit a report thereon to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"Being informed that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its nineteenth session, studied this report,

"Noting that medical and social problems connected with the habitual and excessive chewing of khat leaves are confined at present to a limited number of countries in one geographical area,

"1. Thanks the World Health Organization for its important contribution to the study of the medical aspects of khat-leaf chewing;

"2. Draws the attention of Governments of countries concerned to the report of the World Health Organization for any action they may consider necessary."

UNITED NATIONS OPIUM PROTOCOL 1953

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter X.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IV.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III.

E/NS.1964/Summaries 1-12. Summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures received by Secretary-General between 1 January and 31 December 1964.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF OPIUM-PRODUCING REGIONS IN THAILAND

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 506.
Plenary Meeting 1345.

E/3893. Report of 19th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XI.

E/3893, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution C, as proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, adopted by Social Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 506, by 24 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3933. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, para. 72.

E/3968. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1025 c (XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3968, adopted by Council on 11 August 1964, meeting 1345, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having been informed that the Government of Thailand intends to undertake, with the assistance of the United Nations and other international organizations, a survey of the economic and social needs of its opium-producing areas with a view to facilitating the abolition of poppy cultivation and addiction by measures of economic and social development offering the individuals affected alternative means of livelihood in industry, handicrafts and agriculture,

"Considering that such measures of economic and social development in Thailand would be beneficial not only to Thailand but also to many other countries which would profit from a resulting reduction of the illicit traffic in opiates,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and, in particular, the Technical Co-operation authorities of the organizations

of the United Nations family to give favourable consideration to a request of the Government of Thailand for assistance in such a survey;

"2. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that arrangements could be made for the conduct of a survey, if requested by the Government concerned, to take the place of a contemplated project under normal re-programming procedures of the Expanded Programme, or by assignment to category II for implementation when possible."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs, 13th report. WHO Tech. Rept. Ser. 1964, 273.

Bulletin on Narcotics. Quarterly. Vol. XVI, 1964, Nos. 1-4.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section VII.

CHAPTER XIV

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The draft text of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination was submitted to the General Assembly in 1964. Prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, with the help of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the draft convention was examined by the Economic and Social Council before the Council transmitted it to the Assembly.

In another step designed to secure the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution calling on States to take urgent steps to implement the 1963 Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and requesting them

to prosecute or outlaw organizations which promoted or incited to racial discrimination.

Progress was also made in drafting a United Nations declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. Following preparation by the Commission and its sub-Commission, the first six articles of the declaration were submitted by the Council to the Assembly with a request that the Assembly decide on a further course of action.

In view of the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, which adjourned on 18 February 1965, no action was taken on these matters.

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its 1964 session, the Commission on Human Rights approved the text of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The Commission's text, containing a preamble and seven articles, was based on a preliminary draft prepared by the

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its sixteenth session in 1964 in response to General Assembly resolutions of 7 December 1962¹ and of 20 No-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 340, text of resolution 1780 (XVII).

vember 1963.² (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the preamble of the proposed convention, signatory States would express their conviction that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation was scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous and that there was no justification for racial discrimination in theory or in practice anywhere. They would reaffirm that discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin was an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and was capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples as evil racial doctrines and practices had done in the past.

The preamble would also express the concern of the signatory States over manifestations of discrimination still in evidence in the world and over governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of apartheid, segregation or separation. The preamble would also express the resolve of the signatories to adopt all measures necessary to eliminate speedily all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination and to combat racist doctrines and practices in order to build an international community free from racial segregation and discrimination.

The first article of the draft text adopted by the Commission defined the term "racial discrimination" as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, national or ethnic origin, the purpose of which was to nullify or impair the recognition, enjoyment or exercise on an equal footing of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field. The article also stated that special measures to obtain adequate development or protection of under-developed racial groups, or the individuals belonging to them, in order to ensure equal enjoyment or exercise of the basic rights and freedoms, should not be considered racial discrimination, provided such measures did not lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and were not continued once the objectives of the measures taken were achieved.

Article 2 dealt with the obligation of signatory States to condemn racial discrimination

and to undertake its elimination in all its forms. A series of provisions for attaining this objective was set forth. By this article, States would also take "special concrete measures" in appropriate circumstances solely to secure adequate development or protection of "certain under-developed racial groups," with the provision that these measures be discontinued once their objectives were achieved.

Article 3 would require the signatories to the Convention to condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prohibit all such practices in territories subject to their jurisdiction.

By article 4, signatory States would condemn all propaganda and organizations which were based on theories of racial superiority or which justified or promoted racial hatred and discrimination in any form. States would also undertake measures to eradicate all incitement to racial discrimination resulting in acts of violence.

Article 5 dealt with the undertaking by the signatory States to eliminate racial discrimination in compliance with the obligations laid down in article 2 and to guarantee the right of everyone to equality before the law, notably, the enjoyment of the right to equal treatment before tribunals and other organs of justice, to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, to participation in elections through universal and equal suffrage, and to participation in government and public affairs with equal access to public service. The article also listed specific civil, economic, social and cultural rights to be guaranteed to everyone without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

By article 6, States would assure effective protection and remedies through national tribunals against any acts of racial discrimination which violated fundamental rights and freedoms contrary to the Convention and would assure the right to seek just and adequate reparation for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

By article 7, States would undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education and informa-

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 346-47, text of resolution 1906 (XVIII).

tion, in order to combat prejudices leading to racial discrimination and to promote understanding and tolerance among nations and racial or ethnic groups.

The Commission on Human Rights rejected an article of the Sub-Commission's preliminary draft which stated that nothing in the Convention might be interpreted as "implicitly recognizing or denying political or other rights to non-nationals nor to groups of persons of a common race, colour, ethnic or national origin which exist or may exist as distinct groups within a State Party."

It also rejected an article which would have required signatory States as far as appropriate to include in their constitutions or fundamental laws provisions prohibiting all forms of racial discrimination.

The Commission was unable, owing to lack of time, to complete consideration of an article on the obligation of the signatory States to report to the United Nations on legislative or other measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

By resolution 1015 B (XXXVII), approved unanimously by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1964, the Council submitted to the General Assembly, for consideration at its nineteenth session, in 1964, the substantive articles approved by the Commission.

It also transmitted to the Assembly: a proposal for an additional article on anti-Semitism submitted by the United States and the sub-amendment to it submitted by the USSR; draft texts prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities dealing with measures of implementation; the working paper prepared by the Secretary-General for the final clauses of the draft convention; and the records of the discussion of the item by the Commission on Human Rights.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 24 July 1964. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the special circumstances which prevailed during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully when the session was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

E/CN.4/873. Report of 16th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter II and Annexes II and III.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee meetings, 490-497.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter II, Annex I and Annex III A.

E/3873, Chapter XI. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, with annexed text of draft convention as formulated by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 22 July 1964, meeting 493.

E/3952. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1015 B (XXXVII) as recommended by

Social Committee, E/3952, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 1780(XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 1906(XVIII) of 20 November 1963, requested the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

"Noting that the Commission on Human Rights has adopted at its twentieth session, in pursuance of the General Assembly's request, the substantive articles of a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, on the basis of a preliminary draft prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

"Submits to the General Assembly, for its consideration at its nineteenth session, the substantive articles prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, which are annexed to the present resolution, as well as the following documents which have not been voted upon by the Commission:

"(a) The proposal for an additional article submitted by the United States of America and the sub-amendment submitted thereto by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as the records of the discussion thereon in the Commission;

"(b) Article X of the draft convention transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights by resolution I(XVI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which deals with measures of implementation as well as the records of the discussion thereon in the Commission;

"(c) The preliminary draft on additional measures of implementation transmitted to the Commission by resolution 2 (XVI) of the Sub-Commission as well as the record of the discussion thereon in the Commission;

"(d) The working paper prepared by the Secretary-General for the final clauses of the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

"(e) The records of the discussion of this item by the Commission on Human Rights."

ANNEX

Provisions of the Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Adopted by the Commission at its Twentieth Session

"The States Parties to this Convention,

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principle of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all States Members have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations, which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

"Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

"Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 solemnly affirmed the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations,

"Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination in theory or in practice anywhere,

"Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples as evil racial doctrines and practices have done in the past,

"Concerned by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of apartheid, segregation or separation,

"Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for eliminating speedily racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

"Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

"Have agreed as follows:

Article I

"1. In this Convention the expression 'racial discrimination' shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, [national] or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. [In this paragraph the expression 'national origin' does not cover the status of any person as a citizen of a given State.]

"2. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate development or protection of certain under-developed racial groups or individuals belonging to them in order to ensure to such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article II

"1. States parties to the present Convention condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms, and to this end:

"(a) Each State party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that

all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

"(b) Each State party shall take effective measures to review governmental and other public policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

"(c) Each State party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation if necessary, racial discrimination by any person, group or national organization.

"2. States parties shall take special concrete measures in appropriate circumstances for the sole purpose of securing adequate development or protection of certain under-developed racial groups or individuals belonging to them in order to ensure to such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article III

"States parties particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid, and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate, in territories subject to their jurisdiction, all practices of this nature.

Article IV

"States parties condemn all propaganda and organizations which are based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to such discrimination, and to this end, inter alia:

"(a) Shall declare an offense punishable by law all incitement to racial discrimination resulting in acts of violence, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin;

"(6) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations or the activities of organizations, as appropriate, and also organized propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination;

"(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article V

"In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article II, States parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

"(a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;

"(b) The right to security of person and protection

by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;

"(c) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;

"(d) Other civil rights, in particular:

"(i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;

"(ii) The right to leave any country including his own, and to return to his country;

"(iii) The right to nationality;

"(iv) The right to marriage;

"(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

"(vi) The right to inherit;

"(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

"(viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;

"(ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

"(e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:

"(i) The right to work, free choice of employment, just and favourable conditions of work, protection against unemployment, equal pay for equal work, just and favourable remuneration;

"(ii) The right to form and join trade unions;

"(iii) Housing;

"(iv) Public health, medical care and social security and social services;

"(v) Education and training;

"(vi) Equal participation in cultural activities;

"(f) Access to any place or service intended for use by the general public such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres, parks.

Article VI

"States parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies through the competent national tribunals against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article VII

"States parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5701 and Corr.1 Note by Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the question of measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. It did so on the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General in response to a General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1963³ on publicity to be given the Declaration.

The report taken up by the Council summarized the information received by the Secretary-General up to 1 June 1964 from Argentina, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United States and Venezuela, as well as from eight inter-governmental agencies and 55 non-governmental organizations.

On 30 July 1964, the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1016(XXXVII) recommending that the General Assembly adopt a resolution by which it would: (1) call upon all States in which racial discrimination was practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration; and (2) request the States where organizations were promoting, or inciting to, racial dis-

crimination to take all necessary measures to prosecute or outlaw such organizations. The Assembly would further decide to include in the agenda of its twentieth session the question of measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and request a progress report from the Secretary-General.

The Council also decided that it would take up the question at its thirty-ninth session in 1965. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This text was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, where it was adopted unanimously by roll-call vote on 24 July 1964 on the basis of a proposal by Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Senegal, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia.

In the special circumstances which prevailed during the first part of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly the President noted, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of specific resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of its twentieth session.

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 346, text of resolution 1905(XVIII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 497,499,500.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

A/5698. Report of Secretary-General.
E/3916. Progress report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.439. Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, sponsored orally by Iraq, and as orally revised, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 24 July 1964, meeting 500, by roll-call vote.

E/3953. Report of Social Committee.
RESOLUTION 1016(XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3953, and as orally amended by Senegal, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures for implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Believing that the principles contained in this Declaration should be put into effect as completely and speedily as possible,

"Noting that some countries have taken positive steps towards eliminating all forms of racial discrimination,

"Recalling that the Declaration called for the prosecution and/or outlawing of organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination,

I

"Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Noting that racial discrimination still continues to exist in some countries in spite of the decisive condemnation of it by the United Nations,

"Recognizing that in order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin,

"1. Calls upon all States in which racial discrimination is practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration;

"2. Requests the States where organizations are promoting, or inciting to, racial discrimination to take all necessary measures to prosecute and/or outlaw such organizations;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twentieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"4. Decides to include the question 'Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination' in the agenda of its twentieth session;'

II

"Decides to include the question 'Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination' in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5698 and Corr.1, Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2-4. Report of Secretary-General (summarizing action taken by Governments in compliance with Declaration and with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII) and by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in compliance with that resolution).

A/5722. Note by Secretary-General transmitting text of Council resolution 1016(XXXVII).

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section VII.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

In 1964, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in accordance with a General Assembly request of 7 December 1962,⁴ transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights a preliminary draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.

The draft declaration, representing the general views of the Sub-Commission, consisted of a preamble and 14 articles. The articles proclaimed that discrimination on grounds of religion or belief was an offence against human dignity, that no State had the right to discriminate on such grounds, that everyone had the right to adhere or not to adhere to a religion

or belief and change either in accord with the dictates of his conscience, and that parents had the right to decide upon the religion or belief in which a child should be brought up.

The draft also provided for the right of individual or group worship, the creation of religious communities, the teaching of religion or belief, the publication of religious books, the observance of dietary practices and the right to make pilgrimages. It declared that where a State controlled the means of production, it should help provide the necessary religious articles or the materials and means necessary for their production.

Still other provisions dealt with the legal protection of forms, places and objects of worship,

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 340, text of resolution 1781 (XVII).

marriage rites and burial customs, equality in the granting of subsidies and in taxation and prohibition of acts intended to prevent or restrict the freedom of the religion or cult.

On the basis of the Sub-Commission's preliminary draft and other relevant documentation, the Commission on Human Rights, at its twentieth session in 1964, set up a Working Group to prepare a draft text. Owing to lack of time, the Working Group was able to consider only the first six articles of the text. As submitted to the Commission, these were the following: (The square brackets indicate wording on which no agreement was reached in the Working Group.)

Article I

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to adhere or not to adhere to any religion or [to any religious or non-religious] belief and to change his religion or belief in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, without being subjected to any coercion likely to impair his freedom of choice or decision in the matter.

Article II

Discrimination between human beings on the ground of religion or belief is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations.

Article III

1. No individual or group shall be subjected by any State, institution, group or individual on the ground of religion or belief to any discrimination in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. Everyone has the right to effective remedial relief by the competent national tribunals against any acts violating the rights set forth in this Declaration or any acts of discrimination he may suffer on the grounds of religion or belief [with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms] [as defined by the Constitution or by law].

Article IV

1. All States shall take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on religion or belief, in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of civil, political, economic, social and cultural life. They should enact or rescind legislation where necessary to prohibit such discrimination and take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to religious intolerance.

[2. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on religion or belief, especially

in the fields of civil rights, [access to] citizenship and the enjoyment of political rights, such as the right to participate in elections, to hold public office, or in other ways to take part in the government of the country as well as in the field of labour and employment.]

Article V

1. Parents or legal guardians have the right to decide upon the religion or belief in which a child should be brought up. In the case of a child who has been deprived of its parents, their expressed [or presumed] wish shall be duly taken into account, the best interests of the child being the guiding principle. [If the child has reached a sufficient degree of understanding, his wish shall be taken into account.]

[2. The decision concerning the religion or belief in which a child should be brought up must not be injurious to its interest or health, and must not do him physical or moral harm. The child must be guarded against practices which might inculcate in him any discrimination on account of religion or belief.]

Article VI

Every person and every group or community has the right to manifest their religion or belief in public or in private, without being subjected to any discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief; this includes in particular:

(a) freedom to worship, to assemble and to establish and maintain places of worship or assembly;

(b) freedom to teach, to disseminate [at home and abroad], and to learn their religion or belief, and also its sacred languages or traditions;

(c) freedom to practise their religion or belief by establishing and maintaining charitable and educational institutions and by expressing the implications of religion or belief in public life;

(d) freedom to observe the rites or customs of their religion or belief.

The Commission discussed the report by the Working Group and decided to request the Secretary-General to transmit the report along with the preliminary draft of the declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission to Member Governments for comment, and to transmit the draft declaration and the report along with Governments' comments to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session. The Commission also recommended that the Council give such further consideration as it might deem practicable to the drafting of a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance in the light of the comments of Governments and to transmit the relevant documents to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964.

On 30 July 1964, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, adopted by 9 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, resolution 1015 C (XXXVII) whereby the Council: (1) expressed its high appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for the work it had been able to achieve, although the difficulties encountered had not enabled it to complete the work within the time-limit as proposed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1781 (XVIII); (2) decided to transmit the relevant documents to the General Assembly; and (3) suggested that the Assembly should take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed on the matter. (For full text of the resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's decision to refer the partially drafted declaration to the General Assembly for a decision on a further course of action followed a debate over procedure. Those supporting the view that a decision on the next step should be taken by the Assembly included the sponsors of the Council resolution—Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Others, including Australia and Austria, felt that the Council's Social Committee should complete drafting of the declaration, while the USSR felt that the question of a draft declaration on religious intolerance had not been studied sufficiently by subordinate organs to warrant transmission to the General Assembly. An amendment to the

draft resolution, submitted in the Social Committee by the United States, which requested the General Assembly to give high priority to completing the draft declaration, was not adopted. The Social Committee approved the draft resolution on 22 July 1964 by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully when the nineteenth session was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

At its 1964 session, the Commission on Human Rights decided that at its 1965 session it would prepare the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance which had been called for by a General Assembly resolution of 7 December 1962.⁵ The Commission therefore requested its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draft the preliminary text of such a convention.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 340.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

E/CN.4/873. Report of 16th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter III and Annex II.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 490-497.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter III.

E/3925 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5. Note by Secretary-General on Draft Declaration on Elimination of

All Forms of Religious Intolerance and comments of Governments.

E/AC.7/L.436. Note by Secretariat on financial implications of various alternatives under discussion in Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.437. Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution, adopted by Social Committee on 22 July 1964, meeting 496, by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.438. United States: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.437.

E/3952. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1015 c (XXXVII) as recommended by

Social Committee, E/3952, adopted by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338, by 9 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution 2 (XX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

"Having noted the report of the working party set up by the Commission on Human Rights for the purpose of preparing a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

"Noting that the Commission, in the terms of preambular paragraph 5 of its resolution 2 (XX), could not study and approve a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance for lack of time,

"Recalling the terms of General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 by which the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare the above-mentioned draft,

"Having considered the various opinions expressed on this matter at the Council during its thirty-seventh session,

"1. Expresses its high appreciation to the Com-

mission on Human Rights for the work it has been able to achieve, although the difficulties encountered have not enabled it to complete this work within the term given in resolution 1781 (XVII) of the General Assembly;

"2. Decides to refer to the General Assembly resolution 2 (XX) of the Commission on Human Rights, together with the documents therein mentioned, as well as the records of the debate held on this subject at the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Suggests to the General Assembly that it take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed on this matter."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5723. Note by Secretary-General on Draft Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section II.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

Studies on Discrimination

STUDY ON DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY INCLUDING HIS OWN AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

Acting on the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted, on 30 July 1964, a resolution (1015D (XXXVII)) concerning the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. By this resolution, the Council asked that arrangements be made for José D. Ingles, Special Rapporteur, to attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights when it undertook the consideration of his study.

The Council's resolution was adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, following its approval by the Social Committee on 21 July 1964 by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. (For

full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

On 14 March 1964, the Commission on Human Rights decided, owing to lack of time, to postpone to its twenty-first session, in 1965, consideration of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

On 14 March 1964, the Commission on Human Rights decided, owing to lack of time, to postpone to its twenty-first session, in 1965, consideration of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

A progress report on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock prepared by the Special Rapporteur, V. V. Saario, was examined in 1964 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to submit a draft report approximating, as far as possible, the final report on the study for its 1965 session.

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In 1964, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined the preliminary report prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat, on the Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice. The Sub-Commission asked him to continue his study and to present a progress report to the Sub-Commission in 1965.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY INCLUDING HIS OWN AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 490-497.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3873. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 20th session, Chapter V, Section C and Annex III C.
E/3873, Chapter XI. Draft resolution II submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 21 July 1964, meeting 495, by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/3952. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1015D(XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3952, adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution 4(XX) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session,

"Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for Mr. José D. Ingles, Special Rapporteur for the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, to attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights when it undertakes the consideration of his report."

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

E/3873. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 20th session, Chapter V, Section A.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/3873. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 20th session, Chapter V, Section B.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

E/CN.4/873. Report of 16th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter IV.

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

E/CN.4/873. Report of 16th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter V.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IV. Study of Discrimination in Respect of Right of Everyone to Leave Any Country, Including His Own, and to Return to His Country (E/CN.4/Sub.2/220/Rev.1 and Corr.1-3). Study by José D. Ingles, Special Rapporteur of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XIV.2.

Manifestations of Racial Prejudice and National and Religious Intolerance

By a resolution of 7 December 1962, the General Assembly asked for sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. It also called upon Governments to take steps to rescind discriminatory

laws and to take appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance.⁶

By the end of 1964, some 54 Governments and a number of specialized agencies and non-gov-

⁶See ~~YUN~~ 1962, p. 339, text of resolution 1779 (XVII).

emmental organizations had informed the Secretary-General of action taken in compliance with the resolution.

At its eighteenth session in 1963, the Assembly had postponed consideration of the item entitled "Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance." However, in the special circumstances prevailing at the Assembly's nineteenth session, no discussion of the

item took place. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, at the close of the first part of the session, the Assembly President noted that items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully when that session was reconvened would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5703 and Add.1-2. Note by Secretary-General.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights provides for assistance, at the request of Governments, in the form of advisory services of experts, seminars and fellowships.

In 1964, three regional seminars were held under this programme.

A seminar on freedom of information, held in Rome, Italy, from 7 to 20 April 1964, was attended by participants from the following 25 European States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The main topics discussed were: the role of government; press laws; the role of the publisher and proprietor; the role of the professional journalist; standards of journalism; and the role of the reader.

A seminar on human rights in developing countries was held in Kabul, Afghanistan, from 12 to 25 May 1964, and was attended by participants from the following 16 countries and territories within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE): Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal,

New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The seminar discussed topics relating to economic, social, cultural and political rights, as well as the problems and obstacles of developing countries in promoting such rights, and suggestions for overcoming the obstacles.

Participants from the following 23 members of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) attended a seminar on the status of women in family law held in Lomé, Togo, from 18 to 31 August 1964: Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

The topics discussed at the Lomé seminar were: marriage; parental rights and duties; the legal status of unmarried women; inheritance rights; and social factors affecting the status of women in the family.

The seminars were also attended by representatives of specialized agencies and by observers from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Forty-five human rights fellowships were awarded in 1964 under the advisory services programme. The 1964 fellowship holders came from the following 26 countries and territories:

Afghanistan, Bolivia, British Guiana, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Togo, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United Arab Republic, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia.

The programmes of study included the following: problems of human rights in the formulation of government legislation, decrees and regulations; legal provisions relating to human rights and their implementation; protection of human rights in a multi-national society; advancement of human rights in the formulation and implementation of economic and social legislation; legislation, decrees and regulations concerning human rights in relation to the implementation of national development plans; judicial organization and administration in relation to the protection of human rights; protection of human rights in the administration of justice; measures designed to advance observance of the human rights of the indigenous population; measures designed to advance observance of the rights of minorities, with special emphasis on countries with federal constitutions; and protection of human rights of juvenile delinquents in the administration of justice in children's courts.

The programmes of study also included: the role of the police in the protection of human rights; legal aid systems and treatment of offenders; judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority; protection of the human rights of persons in military service; the role of the public prosecutor in the protection of human rights; protection of human rights in criminal procedure; protection of human rights in preliminary investigations and pre-trial proceedings; the use of writs of habeas corpus in the protection of human rights; methods of ensuring the right of arrested persons to communicate with those

whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests; the right of the accused to a speedy trial; protection of human rights in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners; drafting and implementation of legislation related to the protection of the rights of children placed for adoption and of children born out of wedlock; the status of women in family law; civic activities of women; participation of women in public life; equal employment opportunities for women; legal aid and assistance, with particular reference to the application of these techniques to the improvement of the status of women; and problems of ensuring freedom of information through laws, regulations and press codes.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The advisory services programme was considered at the Economic and Social Council's thirty-seventh session in mid-1964.

On the recommendation of its Social Committee, the Council, on 30 July 1964, adopted, by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, resolution 1017(XXXVII) recommending that: (1) the proposed seminar in Mongolia on the participation of women in public life and the proposed seminar in Yugoslavia on the multi-national society should be held in 1965 as a matter of priority; (2) as an exceptional measure, the programme of fellowships would be adjusted within the allocations made for the programme, taking into account the need to hold the seminars in Mongolia and in Yugoslavia; and (3) a proposed seminar in Africa should be held at an early date.

The Social Committee adopted the resolution on 23 July 1964 by 18 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by India and the United Arab Republic, as amended by Argentina, Austria and Indonesia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 498, 499.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/CN.4/863. Report of Secretary-General.
E/3882 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.
E/3941. Financial implications of actions of Council.

Provisional summary, paras. 34-37.
E/AC.7/L.440. India, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina, Austria and Indonesia, adopted by Social Committee on 23 July 1964, meeting 499, by 18 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.
E/3954. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 1017 (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3954, adopted by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338, by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the note submitted by the Secretary-General,

"1. Recommends that the proposed seminars in Mongolia and Yugoslavia during the year 1965 should be held as a matter of priority;

"2. Recommends further, as an exceptional measure, that the programme of fellowships should be adjusted within the allocations made for the programme, taking into account the need to hold the aforesaid seminars;

"3. Recommends strongly that the proposed seminar in Africa should be held at an early date."

E/3984. Financial implications of actions of Council. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section VIII.

REPORTS OF SEMINARS

ST/TAO/HR/18. 1963 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Bogota, Colombia, 3-16 December 1963, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Colombia.

ST/TAO/HR/20. Seminar on Freedom of Information, Rome, Italy, 7-20 April 1964, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Italy.

ST/TAO/HR/21. Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries, Kabul, Afghanistan, 12-25 May 1964, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Afghanistan.

ST/TAO/HR/22. 1964 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Lomé, Togo, 18-31 August 1964, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Togo.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

ST/TAO/HR/19. Remedies against abuse of administrative authority. Selected studies.

OPI/167. United Nations programme of advisory services in field of human rights.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 1964 session, the Commission on Human Rights discussed proposals concerning the International Year for Human Rights. The General Assembly, it will be recalled, had, on 12 December 1963, so designated the year 1968 for the purpose of commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁷

The Commission decided to establish a Committee on the International Year for Human Rights composed of 34 States, including all members of the Commission and co-sponsors of the Assembly resolution designating Human Rights Year. (See APPENDIX m for membership.)

It directed the Committee to recommend a programme for 1968 to be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations and the specialized agencies in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also asked the Committee to give special thought to the possibility of holding an international Conference in 1968: (i) to review progress in human rights since the adoption of the Declaration; (ii) to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and techniques used by the United Nations in that field; and (iii) to prepare a programme of further measures which could be taken after 1968.

At its ninth meeting on 22 October 1964, the Committee set up a Working Group to examine and report on the suggestions it had received. Committee members appointed by the Chairman to the Working Group were Costa Rica, Jamaica, the Philippines, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Working Group held several meetings during 1964.

In another action, the Commission prepared a draft resolution which it asked the Economic and Social Council to transmit to the General Assembly. By the terms of resolution 1015E (XXXVII), which the Council adopted unanimously on 30 July 1964, the Commission's draft resolution was recommended to the Assembly for adoption at its nineteenth session. This draft text would have the General Assembly: (1) invite all Member States to ratify before 1968 the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights and, in particular, the following: Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; ILO Convention on Discrimination in

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 327, text of resolution 1961 (XVIII).

Respect of Employment and Occupation; ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and Convention on the Political Rights of Women; (2) decide to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they might be open for ratification and accession before 1968: draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; and draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

and (3) decide to complete by 1968 the consideration of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights; the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination in Relation to Women; the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum; and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's action was taken following unanimous approval of the draft recommendation by its Social Committee on 22 July 1964.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not consider the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, Meetings 490-497.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VII, and Annex III D. E/3873, Chapter XI. Draft resolution III, as proposed by Commission on Human Rights, adopted unanimously by Social Committee, by roll-call vote, on 22 July 1964, meeting 497.

E/3952. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1015 E (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3952, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered chapter VII of the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session,

"Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for adoption at its nineteenth session:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

"Recognizing the need for effective measures to be taken at both the international and the national levels to encourage the further development of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Reaffirming the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and under-

takings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

"Convinced that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

"1. Recommends that all Member States be invited to ratify before 1968 the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights, and in particular the following: Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery; International Labour Organisation Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; International Labour Organisation Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention Against Discrimination in Education; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

"2. Decides to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they may be open for ratification and accession before 1968: Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

"3. Decides to complete by 1968 the consideration and preparation of the following draft declarations: Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination in the matter of political rights; Draft

declaration on the elimination of discrimination in relation to women; Draft declaration on the right of asylum; Draft declaration on freedom of information.' "

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section VI.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twentieth session in 1964, the Commission on Human Rights considered the third series of triennial reports on developments in the field of human rights, covering the years 1960-62. The reports had been submitted in response to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 24 July 1962.⁸ The Commission had before it the Secretary-General's summaries of the reports received from Governments (by the end of 1964 the total number of the reports received was 65), reports submitted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and a note by the Secretary-General on the comments and observations of non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

The Commission appointed a Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, consisting of Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, the Philippines, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, instructing it: (1) to examine the summaries of periodic reports for 1960-62; (2) to prepare a general survey of the developments in human rights during those years on the basis of the Secretary-General's summary and the reports of the specialized agencies; (3) to prepare conclusions and recommendations of an objective and general character based on the summaries, for consideration by the Commission; and (4) to make recommendations to the Commission on the procedure to be followed by the Secretary-General in relation to the comments and observations received from non-governmental organizations and on the procedure to be followed with respect to future

periodic reports. (The Committee was also instructed to review the reports on freedom of information. See below.)

The Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights held 16 meetings during 1964 and on 4 December, by a vote of 4 to 0, with 3 abstentions, adopted its report for submission to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-first session in 1965.

In addition to a survey of developments in human rights during 1961-62 and an account of the Committee's review of the reports on freedom of information, the report contained a draft resolution for transmission to the Economic and Social Council embodying the Committee's recommendations. This draft text would have the Council, among other things: (1) invite Member States of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a three-year cycle, scheduled as follows: in the first year, on civil and political rights; in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights; and, in the third year, on freedom of information; (2) invite the specialized agencies to continue their contributions and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue to submit information; and (3) request the Secretary-General to forward the information received to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the last named to make an initial study and report to the Commission on Human Rights.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 321, resolution 888 B (XXXIV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/3873. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 20th session, Chapter IV and Annex III B.
E/CN.4/860 and Add.1-7. Periodic reports on human rights covering period 1960-1962. Summary pre-

pared by Secretary-General of reports received from Governments.

E/CN.4/861 and Add.1-3. Reports submitted by ITU, WHO, ILO and UNESCO.

E/CN.4/872 and Add.1.2. Note by Secretary-General on comments and observations from non-governmental organizations in consultative status.
E/CN.4/876. Report of Committee on Periodic Re-

ports on Human Rights.
A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section III.

STUDIES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS OR GROUPS OF RIGHTS

STUDY ON THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

In 1962, the Commission on Human Rights had considered the report of its four-member Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, including draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, and had decided to request comments of Governments on the draft principles before discussing the question further.⁹

By its 1964 session, the Commission had received replies from 48 Governments. Owing to lack of time for adequate consideration, however, the Commission decided to postpone this item to its 1965 session.

STUDY ON RIGHT OF ARRESTED PERSONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

In 1961, the Commission on Human Rights had requested its four-member Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile to undertake a study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests.¹⁰

A preliminary report was made to the 1963 session of the Commission outlining the procedure which the Committee would follow in preparing the study.¹¹

The Commission received a progress report at its 1964 session, but owing to lack of time it decided to postpone discussion to its 1965 session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

STUDY ON THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

Study of Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile (including draft Principles on Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention) (E/CN.4/826/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.XIV.2.

E/CN.4/835 and Add.1-10, Add.6/Corr.1. Comments of Governments on study and on draft principles. E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, para. 8.

STUDY ON THE RIGHT OF ARRESTED PERSONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

E/CN.4/871. Right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests. Progress report submitted by Committee on Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile. E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, para. 8.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ANNUAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION; REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1954

At its twentieth session in 1964, the Commission on Human Rights had before it three annual reports on freedom of information covering the periods 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, as well as a consultant's report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954, issued in 1961. Although the Commission lacked the time to consider these reports, it as-

signed to a Committee set up to deal with the question of "Periodic Reports on Human Rights" the task of examining the reports on freedom of information. (See above, p. 359.) The Committee was asked to recommend steps which should be taken by the United Nations in co-operation with the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational,

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 322.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 306.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 358.

Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with respect to problems of freedom of information.

In the report subsequently submitted to the Commission, the Committee recommended that a study be undertaken of long-term trends in radio and television and of the means of promoting their effective use for the free flow of information and mutual understanding between peoples.

With regard to promotion of national standards of conduct for information personnel, the Committee thought that the Commission might take into consideration the suggestion of the seminar on freedom of information held in Rome, Italy, in April 1964 to the effect that "a fresh study might now be made of the problem of codes of ethics for information personnel," taking into account recent significant developments in mass communication. The preparation of such a study, it felt, might stimulate the adoption and wider application of national standards of conduct for information personnel.

The Committee, while drawing attention to the difficulties inherent in the present procedure for dealing with reports on freedom of information, recalled the recommendation of the Rome seminar that the Commission might study the possibility of re-establishing international machinery to deal with problems of freedom of information.

The Committee also felt the United Nations

should select specific problems in the field of freedom of information for international action, noting that the annual review which the Commission carried out on problems of freedom of information made it possible for diverse issues to be dealt with at successive sessions.

The annual report on freedom of information for the period 1963-64 was prepared by the Secretary-General in 1964 for submission to the Commission's twenty-first session in 1965.

DRAFT CONVENTION AND DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, had before it the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.¹²

In the special circumstances prevailing at the first part of its nineteenth session the Assembly was not able to consider these items. The President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that items included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or decisions which the Assembly might not be able to consider at the nineteenth session, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 359-60.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION; REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1954

E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-3; E/CN.4/838 and Add.1-3;
E/CN.4/862 and Add.1-3; E/CN.4/878 and Add.1.
Annual reports of Secretary-General on freedom of
information 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, and
1963-1964 respectively.

E/CN.4/876. Report of Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, para. 257 and Part II.

E/3443. Official Records, Economic and Social Council, 31st session, Annexes, agenda item 10 (Part II). Report by Hilding Eek, special consultant, on developments in field of freedom of information since 1954.

E/3443/Add.1-2. Comments of Governments and specialized agencies.

E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, para. 328 and Chapter VI.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section V.

ST/TAO/20. Seminar on Freedom of Information, Rome, Italy. 7-20 April 1964.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, Annex. Official Records, General Assembly, 7th session, Annexes, Agenda Item 29. Text of draft Convention on Freedom of Information formulated by ad hoc committee established by Assembly resolution 426(V) of 14 December 1950.

A/4341, A/4636, A/5041. Reports of Third Committee containing text of preamble and articles

1-4, adopted by Third Committee. Official Records, General Assembly, 14th session, annexes, agenda item 35; 15th session, annexes, agenda item 35; 16th session, annexes, agenda item 36.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5696. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5697. Note by Secretary-General containing texts of Economic and Social Council resolution 756 (XXIX) and of Draft Declaration annexed thereto as adopted by Council at its 29th session in 1960.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

For the first time since its establishment in 1946, the Commission on the Status of Women held no session in 1964, following the decision to that effect of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in August 1963. The Council, however, decided at its thirty-seventh session in August 1964 to continue to convene the Commission on an annual basis.

Several reports were prepared during 1964 for the Commission's eighteenth (March 1965) session.

The annual memorandum on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women prepared by the Secretary-General for the General Assembly showed, among other things, that, by 1 September 1964, women could vote in all elections and were eligible for election on an equal basis with men in 106 countries, that these rights were subject to limitations not imposed on men in six countries, and that women had no voting rights and were not eligible for election in nine countries.

Early in 1964, a revised pamphlet on Civic and Political Education of Women was issued in English, French and Spanish. A revised edi-

tion of the publication *Nationality of Married Women* was also issued in these three languages during the year.

In August 1964, a seminar on the status of women in family law was organized under the advisory services programme in the field of human rights and held in Lomé, Togo, for participants from African countries. This was the fourth of a series of regional seminars on this topic.

On 9 December 1964, there entered into force the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which had been adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1962.¹³ By 31 December 1964, the following 11 States were parties to the Convention: Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Mali, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sweden, Upper Volta, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia.

At the end of 1964, there were 44 parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and 30 parties to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 323.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/5735. Memorandum by Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women.

ST/TAO/HR/22. 1964 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Lomé, Togo, 18-31 August 1964. *Nationality of Married Women* (E/CN.6/254/Rev.1).

U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.1.

Civic and Political Education of Women (E/CN.6/405/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.7.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1351.

OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1963, the General Assembly had decided to make every effort to complete, at its nineteenth session, the adoption of the entire text of the

draft Covenants on Human Rights.¹⁴ Owing to the special circumstances prevailing at the first

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 323, resolution 1960 (XVIII).

part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to deal with the matter. The position, therefore, remained the same as at the end of 1963: the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had by then adopted the preambles and all the general and substantive articles of the draft Covenants, but proposals for the final clauses and measures of implementation still had to be approved.

In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the President of the General Assembly noted that those items which had been placed on the provisional agenda for the Assembly's nineteenth session in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM

The draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, as prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its fifteenth (1960) session. At the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, texts for the preamble and article 1 of the draft Declaration were approved by the Third Committee.¹⁵

At its eighteenth session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, decided to postpone consideration of the item to its nineteenth session.

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing at the first part of the nineteenth session, no discussion of the item took place. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly President noted that items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully when the nineteenth session was reconvened would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Under a procedure laid down by the Economic and Social Council,¹⁶ communications addressed to the United Nations concerning the

principles involved in promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights are summarized in a non-confidential list submitted every year to the Council's Commission on Human Rights. Other communications concerning human rights (in practice, largely complaints alleging denial or violation of such rights) are summarized in a confidential list furnished to the members of the Commission every year at private meetings; the identity of the writers is not disclosed unless they have indicated that there is no objection to disclosure. Copies of the communications summarized in the confidential list are sent to any United Nations Member State specifically referred to in the communications, and any reply which a Government might send is submitted to the Commission together with the confidential list.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission's twentieth (1964) session both a non-confidential list and a confidential list of communications, together with a confidential document of a statistical nature prepared on the basis of the communications in the confidential list.

The Commission also had before it a note from the Secretary-General indicating certain difficulties which had arisen in applying the procedure established by the Economic and Social Council in 1959¹⁷ for handling communications on human rights, and suggesting certain changes. The Commission decided to consider the question at its next session.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

In accordance with a procedure established by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General forwarded to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) all allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights received from Governments or trade union and employer's organizations which related to ILO member States. Allegations concerning States which were not members of ILO were brought to the attention of the Council. In 1964, the Secretary-General received 47 allegations concerning infringements of trade union rights.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 347-48.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 219-22.

¹⁷ Ibid.

SLAVERY

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council was informed by the Secretary-General that 55 States had become parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Six of these States had ratified or acceded to the Convention since 1963.

In accordance with Article 8(2) of the Convention, 45 States (seven of them since June 1963) had either communicated to the Secretary-General copies of laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the provisions of the Convention or had informed him that, in view of existing laws, regulations and administrative measures, new ones had not been found necessary.

The Council was also informed that the Secretary-General had appointed Mohammed Awad of the United Arab Republic as Special Rapporteur on Slavery and, in consultation with him, was preparing a questionnaire on slavery for circulation to States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

The Special Rapporteur was to prepare for the Council's mid-1965 session a study on the extent to which slavery, the slave trade and institutions similar to slavery still persisted and to bring up to date an earlier study of the subject prepared in 1955 by Hans Engen of Norway. (The appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Slavery had been authorized by the Council by a resolution of 12 July 1963.)¹⁸

MEASURES TO PROMOTE
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

It will be recalled that on 12 July 1963 the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution¹⁹ by which it recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution urging Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, inviting them to include measures to this end in economic and social development programmes and calling upon United Nations and specialized agency technical assistance au-

thorities to give all possible aid to help achieve progress in human rights. The Council also: expressed the hope that the maximum possible time would be given to completion of the draft Covenants at the eighteenth and subsequent sessions of the Assembly; invited educational bodies, trade unions and other organizations to contribute to the advancement of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to collect documentation on new ideas and recent experiments concerning the protection of human rights.

At its eighteenth (1963) session, the Assembly decided, as recommended by its Third Committee, to postpone consideration of the subject to its nineteenth session. However, owing to the special circumstances prevailing at the Assembly's nineteenth session, no discussion of the item took place. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, when the Assembly recessed, the President noted that items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully when the session was reconvened would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTS
IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 15 September 1951,²⁰ the Secretary-General has continued forwarding information to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany about persons who claim to have been the victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps. On 26 July 1951, the Federal Republic had decided, under certain conditions, to give assistance to such victims even when they were ineligible for reparation under the compensation laws in force in the Republic.

As at 31 December 1964, the Secretary-General had forwarded to the Federal Government 596 requests for assistance from persons claiming to have been the victims of such experiments, as well as additional information submitted by a number of claimants.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 364, resolution 960(XXVI).

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 363, 364, text of resolution 958 D I, II(XXXVI).

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1951, p. 507.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL
COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5702 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting observations of Member States on draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

A/5705. Note by Secretary-General, containing as Annex text of articles of draft International Covenants on Human Rights adopted by Third Committee from 10th to 18th sessions of General Assembly.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5704. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/3873. Report of 20th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VIII.

SLAVERY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee meeting 499.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3885. Note by Secretary-General on Implementation of Supplementary Convention of 1956 on Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

E/3897. Note by Secretary-General on appointment of Special Rapporteur on Slavery.

E/3955. Report of Social Committee.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IX.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5695. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

REPORT OF
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 490-497.
Plenary Meeting 1338.

E/3873. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 20th session, 17 February-18 March 1964 (for list of documents before Commission, see Annex II).

E/3952. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V, (adopted by Committee, at suggestion of Chairman, on 22 July 1964, meeting 497).

RESOLUTION 1015 A (XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3952, taking note of Commission's report, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1964, meeting 1338.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Yearbook on Human Rights for 1961. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XIV.1.

OBSERVANCE OF 15TH ANNIVERSARY

A/INF.106 and Add.1,2. Human Rights Day. Observance of 15th Anniversary of Adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTS

IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

E/1915, E/2087, E/2259, E/2378, E/3069, E/3640 and Add.1. First to sixth progress reports submitted to Economic and Social Council by Secretary-General, 1950-1962.

CHAPTER XV

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

The customary annual review of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations family of organizations was made by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, with particular attention being paid to specific problems of co-ordination.

As the basis for its discussion, the Council had before it the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the second report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, a report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and a report by the President of the

Council on the meeting of the Council's officers and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee with ACC.

Resolutions were adopted on the question of future meetings between ACC and the Council's officers and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, on the preparation and submission of specialized agency budgets, on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, on relationships among development planning institutes and on the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The questions of undertaking a review and reappraisal of the Coun-

cil's role and its functions, as well as co-ordination aspects of a functional classification of activities in the context of the United Nations Development Decade, multiplicity of resolutions and the pattern of meetings were also discussed. (For further details see immediately below.)

Other aspects of co-ordination were also taken up in connection with the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes (see p. 24-3 above), the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (see pp. 265-67 above) and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (see pp. 374-75 below).

DEVELOPMENT, CO-ORDINATION AND CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ASPECTS

At the Economic and Social Council's thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the Secretary-General, in an opening address in the discussions on a general review of the Council's programmes and activities, stressed the need for further development of the system of co-operation and co-ordination among members of the United Nations family. The need for this, he explained, was occasioned by the structural changes recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the rapid increase in the membership of the United Nations, the diversification and growth of its activities and strong tendencies towards decentralization. The Secretary-General emphasized the functions of the Council as a governing body in relation to the economic and social activities of the United Nations and as a Co-ordinator of the activities of the United Nations family as a whole.

In the course of the debate, in which the heads of the specialized agencies took part, broad agreement with the Secretary-General's view was expressed.

On the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, the Council on 15 August unanimously adopted two resolutions (1040 (XXXVII) and 1041 (XXXVII)), by which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. (For texts of the resolutions, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

MEETINGS BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION, COUNCIL'S OFFICERS AND CHAIRMAN OF CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

The Council considered a report by its President on a meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) with the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee which had been held on 20 July 1964 in response to a Council resolution of 2 August 1963.¹ (This resolution had called for closer consultation between ACC and the Council.) The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1043 (XXXVII)), on 15 August 1964, by which it welcomed the general agreement that there should be further informal meetings and that the next meeting should be held in the early part of 1965. The Council also agreed to a number of suggestions put forward by the President on the organizational aspects of conducting such meetings in the future (for text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, which approved it unanimously on 7 August 1964, on a proposal by Algeria, Australia, Japan and Mexico, as orally amended by France.

REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF COUNCIL'S ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

A review and reappraisal of the functions and

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 390, 392.

machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social field and, in particular, of the Economic and Social Council was advocated by the Secretary-General in statements made at the Council's mid-1964 session. He stressed the great impulse given to the United Nations as an international economic agency by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and called for a re-examination, in the light of the United Nations Charter, of the Council's mission and mandate, as well as of its functioning and effectiveness.

Two draft resolutions were subsequently introduced in the Council's Co-ordination Committee. By the first, sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States, the Council would decide to conduct the suggested review and reappraisal at its thirty-ninth (mid-1965) session. In the conduct of such a review, special attention would be given to: the structure and functions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies; their relationships with the new machinery for trade; the interrelationship among United Nations bodies, specialized and related agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system; the adequacy of financial and human resources of the United Nations Secretariat and its effectiveness; and possible steps to strengthen ACC.

By the second draft resolution—sponsored by Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia—the Council would recommend that the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session (scheduled to be held later in 1964), should undertake a review and reappraisal of the Economic and Social Council, giving attention to its structure and functions, its subsidiary bodies and the relationships with the organs recommended by the Trade Conference and the interrelationships of all United Nations bodies with the specialized and related agencies.

Following discussion of these two texts, the Co-ordination Committee unanimously decided to close debate and to recommend that the Council place the subject on the agenda of its thirty-eighth session (scheduled for March 1965). The Council agreed to this on 12 August 1964, without adopting a formal resolution to this effect.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

In response to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 2 August 1963,² the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session a draft framework of functional classifications of the activities of the United Nations and the agencies during the Development Decade. This classification was suggested as a guide for reporting on the activities of the United Nations family; it had been used in the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields (see below), as directed by the Council in another Council resolution of 2 August 1963.³

During the Council discussion, the hope was expressed by Australia, France and Luxembourg that this classification might in future be linked to the budgetary implications of the work programmes of the United Nations family. Without adopting a formal resolution on the matter, the Council endorsed the draft framework in principle, taking into account certain changes in the section relating to the promotion and protection of human rights.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGETS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Also discussed at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session—as one aspect of the task of achieving more effective co-ordination—was the form of presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies. On 15 August 1964, the Council approved, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, a resolution (1044 (XXXVII)) which suggested that ACC consider, in consultation with the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to what extent the specialized agencies and IAEA could be requested to use a uniform lay-out for preparation and submission of their respective budgets. Such a step, it considered, would permit comparative appraisals with a view to determining main

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 217-19, text of resolution 984 II (XXXVI).

³ Ibid., p. 418, text of resolution 990 (XXXVI).

trends in the activities of the agencies. An initial report on the question was requested for submission to the thirty-ninth (mid-1965) session of the Council. The Council adopted the resolution on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which approved it on 10 August by 17 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, on the proposal of Argentina, Australia, Austria, France and Japan. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

At its mid-1964 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields. The report was prepared in response to a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1962 concerning an integrated programme and budget policy,⁴ and a Council resolution of 2 August 1963.⁵

This report had been drawn up in the framework of the draft functional classification for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields during the United Nations Development Decade, developed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the Council's request (see above).

The work programme had been presented in this framework in a manner designed to facilitate the identification of individual projects and their relationships to other activities or projects within the same functional sector, but not including a budgetary breakdown. The report indicated that the Secretary-General expected to provide in 1966 a breakdown of the budget by fields of activity adjusted to the existing organizational pattern for the Secretariat.

On 15 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution 1046(XXXVII), noting that, though the new presentation of the United Nations work programme was an improvement over that made in 1963, it remained far from providing the tool envisaged in its resolution of 2 August 1963. It expressed the conviction that it should be systematically provided with budgetary information related to the work pro-

grammes and endorsed the conclusion of its Special Committee on Co-ordination that a procedure should be established for screening the United Nations work programme.

The Council underlined the necessity for proceeding each year to a careful analysis of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social, and human rights fields in relation to budgetary implications, and requested the Secretary-General to present a work programme to the Council's mid-1965 session with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work, together with the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on such a procedure.

This resolution was previously approved unanimously by the Council's Co-ordination Committee on the basis of a proposal by France, Luxembourg and the United States.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PLANNING INSTITUTES

Also considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session was a report by the Secretary-General reviewing the interrelationships and co-ordination between the various development planning institutes established or planned under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The report stressed the importance, for co-ordination of the work of the institutes, of the well-established relationships obtaining among their parent organizations, and it noted that, however important co-ordination might be, the effectiveness of the institutes was contingent upon the relationship which each would be able to develop with national planning organizations.

On 15 August 1964, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1036(XXXVII)) thereby requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a paper for its mid-1965 session containing a description of the terms of reference and spheres of activities of the various institutes in question, with a commentary on those aspects of their

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 555, text of resolution 1797 (XVII).

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 418, text of resolution 990 (XXXVI).

work which might give rise to special problems of co-ordination or might lend themselves to concerted activity. The Council also asked ACC to include in its annual report to the Council a section on co-ordination and co-operation between planning development institutes. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) This resolution was approved on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, where it was unanimously adopted on 7 August, on the proposal of Austria, India and the United States, as orally amended by Indonesia and Senegal.

MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

Yet another report by the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session outlined methods of dealing with the problems arising from the multiplicity of resolutions on economic and social subjects. This report was prepared in response to a Council resolution of 2 August 1963.⁶

The Council was also informed at its 1964 session that arrangements would be made by the Secretary-General for preparation of an annotated index of Council resolutions. The index would include a check list of resolutions, with an analytical subject-index.

These arrangements were approved by the Council's Co-ordination Committee on 6 August 1964 on the understanding that the index would be prepared in 1966 for publication in 1967 and that there would be no additional financial implications.

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

The Council also examined the pattern of meetings for its own sessions and for those of its subsidiary bodies, as requested by the General Assembly in a resolution of 17 December 1963.⁷ The Council decided, among other things: (a) to convene its first session in each year in January or early February, beginning in 1966; (b) to convene its second session in the last week of June in Geneva, Switzerland; (c) as a general rule, to discontinue its resumed session in December (this arrangement was to begin in 1965); (d) to continue to convene on an annual basis the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-

Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; (e) to continue to convene on a biennial basis the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission; and (f) to continue to convene on an annual basis the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Committee for Industrial Development. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to undertake a study of measures which could be taken to alleviate the problems occasioned by the increasing number of meetings held each year.

Background material for the Council's decision to this effect included: a report by the Secretary-General and excerpts from a report by the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Assembly's nineteenth (1964) session.

The Secretary-General's report urged on the Council the desirability of self-restraint in respect to the annual calendar of its meetings, particularly since the establishment of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, as a result of expected General Assembly action on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, would make it imperative that the Council's calendar of meetings should be rationalized.

The Advisory Committee stated its concern that the total conference programme of the United Nations seemed to have reached such proportions that its effectiveness was open to serious doubt; it considered that well-established programmes in certain fields did not call for annual review by policy-making bodies, and suggested that repeated changes in basic policies might well inhibit the actual execution of the work. It pointed out, among other things, that the preparation and servicing of annual sessions of functional commissions and other subsidiary organs occupied a large number of staff who could have undertaken tasks in furtherance of the programmes of work established by the organs themselves.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 417-19 text of resolution 988(XXXVI).

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 416-17, 583-85, resolution 1987 (XVIII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASPECTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination (second session, Geneva, 9-13 July 1964).

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

E/AC.24/L.232 and Corr.1, E/AC.24/L.238. Notes by Chairman on organization of work of Co-ordination Committee.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A, adopted by Committee on suggestion of Chairman, on 12 August 1964, meeting 268.

RESOLUTION 1040(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the twenty-ninth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination."

REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

E/3867. Report of Universal Postal Union.

E/3872 and Add.1,2. Report of World Health Organization.

E/3874. Report of World Meteorological Organization.

E/3877. Report of International Labour Organisation.

E/3878. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency.

E/3890 and Add.1. Report of International Telecommunication Union.

E/3891. Report of International Civil Aviation Organization.

E/3892. Report of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

E/3896. Report of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

E/3909 and Add.1,2. Report of Food and Agriculture Organization.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution B, adopted by Committee on suggestion of Chairman, on 12 August 1964, meeting 268.

RESOLUTION 1041(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964 meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the annual reports of the

specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Takes note with appreciation of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency."

MEETINGS BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION, COUNCIL'S OFFICERS AND CHAIRMAN OF CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3957. Report on meeting of Council's Officers and Chairman of Co-ordination Committee with Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held on 20 July 1964. Statement by President of Council on 25 July 1964, meeting 1332.

E/AC.24/L.242. Algeria, Australia, Japan, Mexico: draft resolution, as orally amended by France, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 263.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 1043(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to arrange for a meeting between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee to discuss practical and effective means to bring about a closer relationship between the two bodies:

"1. Notes with satisfaction:

"(a) The arrangements which were made for an informal meeting between the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee on 20 July 1964;

"(b) The report of the President of the Council on this meeting and the comments in the report that the meeting was useful as an exploratory talk and that there was a consensus regarding the desirability of closer co-operation between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Council;

"2. Welcomes the general agreement at the meeting that there should be further informal meetings between the Administrative Committee on Co-

ordination, the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Committee on Co-ordination in the future; that the next meeting should be held in the Spring of 1965, and meetings thereafter as may be mutually agreed;

"3. Agrees with the suggestions of the President that:

"(a) The informal atmosphere of the first meeting should be retained;

"(b) Such meetings, while not a substitute for the Council's existing machinery and procedures for co-ordination, may supplement this machinery and procedures and, through informal discussion, help them to work more smoothly and more effectively;

"(c) If such meetings are to be held in future on a regular basis, this should be taken into account when considering the calendar of conferences for 1965 so that the officers of the Council can be elected and have time to make full preparation in advance of the next meeting;

"(d) It would be useful if the Co-ordination Committee, other Committees of the Council and, where appropriate, the Special Committee on Co-ordination would draw attention to any major issues of co-ordination that they would like to be given a priority in such informal discussion with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at such meetings."

REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF COUNCIL'S ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/AC.24/L.240 and Add.1. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 4 August 1964, meeting 258, and explanatory note.

E/AC.24/L.249. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.252. Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3928. Work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3946. Report of second session of Special Committee on Co-ordination, paragraph 9.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section IV.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGETS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/AC.24/L.245, Argentina, Australia, Austria, France, Japan: draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 10 August 1964, meeting 264, by 17 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 1044(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, adopted by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Conscious of its responsibilities in the field of co-ordination under Article 63 of the Charter,

"Noting the steady and at times empirical increase in the activities of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Considering that it would be highly desirable, in order to permit of more effective co-ordination between the specialized agencies and in the interest of those agencies themselves, if comparative appraisals could be made between their respective budgets, particularly with a view to determining the main trends in the activities of the specialized agencies and setting forth certain common principles,

"Noting that at the present time the breakdown of expenditure and appropriations in those various budgets differs from one agency to another, thus rendering the desirable comparisons difficult,

"1. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to what extent the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency could be requested to use a uniform lay-out for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets;

"2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to it an initial report on this question at its thirty-ninth session."

UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME
IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3928. Work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.247. France, Luxembourg, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 11 August 1964, meeting 266.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 1046(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee E/3979, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 in which it was recognized that the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade require the maximum concentration of efforts and resources in selected areas where there are the greatest needs and opportunities for United Nations action,

"Recalling further its own resolution 990(XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on this work programme which, although constituting an improvement upon last year's submission, remains far from providing the tool envisaged in resolution 990(XXXVI),

"Convinced that in the interest of clearly defining the United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields the Council should be provided more systematically and at a timely stage of the calendar year with the budgetary implications of such programmes, closely related to each of the major areas of work,

"1. Endorses the conclusion of the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its report that a procedure should be established for screening the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields in relation to its budgetary implications;

"2. Welcomes the statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs before the Co-ordination Committee on 4 August 1964, referring inter alia to the intention of the Secretary-General to present to the Council in due course a model of a work programme of the United Nations together with its budgetary implications in each major area of work;

"3. Underlines the necessity for the Council, in order to ensure the maximum of efficacy in the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, to proceed each year to a careful analysis of the United Nations work programme in relation to its budgetary implications;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made towards the presentation to the Council at its thirty-ninth session of a work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields together with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work, together with the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on such a procedure;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to ensure the flexibility necessitated by the existing divergency between the programme and budget calendars, to study, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the possibility of presenting the work programme on a biennial basis, and to report on the results of that study to the Council at its thirty-eighth session."

RELATIONS BETWEEN
PLANNING INSTITUTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3923. United Nations Development Decade. Relationships among planning institutes. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.233. Austria, India, United States: draft resolution, as amended orally by Indonesia and Senegal, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 263.

E/3976. Report of Co-ordination Committee on United Nations Development Decade, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1036(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3976, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on relationships among planning institutes,

"Considering that the planning and development institutes established under the United Nations assist Governments of Member States, in particular those of the developing countries, in the preparation of their development plans,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the initial steps already taken to establish close inter-relationships among the various world-wide and regional planning institutes;

"2. Stresses the importance of establishing close working relationships between the various regional planning institutes of the United Nations and specialized agencies and national planning organizations for their mutual benefit;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the thirty-ninth session of the Council, a paper containing a clear and concise description of the terms of reference and of the spheres of activities of the various institutes established or to be established in the near future by the United Nations or related agencies, including a commentary on those aspects of their respective work which, in his view, might lend themselves to concerted activity or give rise to special problems of co-ordination;

"4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in its annual report to the Council a section on co-ordination and co-operation between the various institutes concerned with planning and research."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Sections I, II, V and VI.

MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250, 257-266, 268.

Plenary Meetings 1320, 1326-1329, 1332, 1350, 1351.

E/3886 and Add.1. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/3946. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3880. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3941. Financial implications of actions of Council. Provisional summary, paras. 29-33.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para. 8.

E/3984. Report by Secretary-General on financial implications of actions of Council, Section 8.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section IX.

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 266, 267.
Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, meeting 47.

Economic Committee, meetings 345, 346.

Plenary Meeting 1351.

E/3834 and Add.1-4. Calendar of conferences for 1964.

E/3939 and Add.1. Review of pattern of conferences and establishment of calendar of conferences for 1965. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3941. Financial implications of actions of Council (provisional summary), paras. 14-18.

E/3944. Extracts from 7th report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 19th session of General Assembly (A/5807).

E/3950 and Add.1. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

E/3959. Report of Economic Committee on question of session of Commission on International Commodity Trade in autumn of 1964 and of extension of terms of office of members of Commission.

E/3980. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

E/3982. Report by Secretary-General on meeting and recommendations of Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

E/3987. Review of pattern of conferences and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1965. (Calendar adopted by Council on 15 August 1965, meeting 1351.)

E/3997. Consequential amendments to rules of procedure of Council. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3970. Resolutions of 37th session of Council, p. 35.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIV, Section II.

A/5867, and Corr.1, A/5889. Pattern of conferences. Budget estimates for financial year 1965. Review of pattern and programme of conferences and of related financial implications. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENTS

E/3926. Draft agreement between UNESCO and European Economic Community.

CENTENARY OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

On 15 August 1964 the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1045 (XXXVII)) by which it offered its heartiest congratulations to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on the occasion of its centenary, to be celebrated in 1965. The Council invited the members of the United Nations family to participate to the fullest possible

extent in those celebrations which, it considered, should constitute an important contribution to the International Co-operation Year. This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee which approved it unanimously on 7 August on the basis of a proposal by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Italy and Mexico.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 263.
Plenary Meeting 1351.

E/AC.24/L.246. Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Italy, Mexico: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 263.

E/3979. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 1045 (XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3979, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with keen interest that the International Telecommunication Union, which was founded consequent to the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention at Paris on 17 May 1865, is

to celebrate its centenary in 1965, International Co-operation Year, thus providing an example of a century of uninterrupted international co-operation,

"Considering that it would be desirable to associate the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency with the celebration of this centenary,

"1. Offers its heartiest congratulations to the International Telecommunication Union on the occasion of its centenary;

"2. Invites the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate to the fullest possible extent in the celebrations which will mark the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union, and should constitute an important contribution to International Co-operation Year."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section X.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Secretary-General presented to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session a report on the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. This report had been requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963 when it had approved the proposal for studying the feasibility of such a campaign.⁸ Council discussion of the Secretary-General's report also gave rise to discussion on the relationship between the proposed campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The report pointed out that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign had been authorized to continue beyond 1965 and that relationships between the FFHC and the proposed campaign should be clarified before any final decisions were taken on the latter.

On 15 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1039 (XXXVII)) expressing its satisfaction with the results so far achieved by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and urging Governments, interna-

tional organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts against hunger. The Council also invited the Director-General of FAO to continue to keep it informed of the progress achieved in developing further the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, where it was approved on 7 August by 20 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia and India, as orally amended by France and Italy.

(For Council action on the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, see pp. 265-67 above. See also p. 498 below for additional information on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.)

⁸ Resolution 1943 (XVIII). For text see Y.U.N., 1963, p. 220.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 263.
Plenary Meetings 1326, 1327, 1329, 1332, 1351.

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter III (d).

E/3911 and Add.1,2. United Nations Development Decade: World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. Report of Secretary-General and comments of Governments.

E/AC.24/L.243. Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, India: draft resolution, as amended orally by

France and Italy, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 263, by 20 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3976. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 1039(XXXVII), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3976, adopted by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 743 C (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 on a freedom from hunger campaign,

"Noting with satisfaction the success so far achieved by the Campaign and the contribution it is making towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade by stimulating public and private action in the developed and developing countries towards solving the pressing problems of hunger and mal-

nutrition,

"Realizing the magnitude and long-term nature of the task of securing adequate nutrition for all people in all lands,

"1. Urges that Governments of Member States of the United Nations, or member states of the specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies participating in the Campaign intensify their efforts against hunger in order to promote all appropriate initiatives within the United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Invites the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to continue to keep the Council informed of the progress achieved in developing further the Freedom from Hunger Campaign."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section VIII.

CHAPTER XVI

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the end of 1964 there were 355 non-governmental organizations (NGO's) which the Economic and Social Council could consult on questions with which they are concerned.

These organizations are divided into three groups: those in Category A, which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council; those in Category B, which have a special competence but are concerned with only a few of the Council's activities; and those with a significant contribution to make to the Council's work which are placed on a Register for ad hoc consultations. At the end of 1964, there were 10 NGO's with Category A status, 131 with Category B status and 214 on the Register of the Secretary-General.

All these organizations may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its Commissions. Those in Categories A and B may submit written statements for circulation. The Secretary-General may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. Category A organizations may present their views orally and may also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals must first be submitted for a decision to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Category A organizations may, however, propose items directly for the

provisional agenda of the Council's commissions.

In addition, all three groups of non-governmental organizations may consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Twelve applications and re-applications for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were considered in 1964 at the Council's thirty-seventh session held in Geneva, Switzerland, between 13 July and 15 August. On the recommendation of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council decided on 13 August 1964, in unanimously adopting resolution 1031 (XXXVII), after a paragraph vote, to grant the request for Category B consultative status made by the following NGO's: All African Women's Conference; American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute; Amnesty International; International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped; International Information Centre for Local Credit; International Prisoners' Aid Association; and Latin American Iron and Steel Institute.

The Council also approved the re-application

of the International Council of Jewish Women for Category B consultative status. In addition, it decided to place the two following organizations on the Register of the Secretary-General: International Planned Parenthood Federation; and International Public Relations Association.

By the same resolution, the Council decided to grant the request of the International Astronautical Federation for reclassification from the Register to Category B; it decided, too, that the International Union Against Alcoholism should retain its status on the Register of the Secretary-General.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Forty-three written statements by 33 individual NGO's were submitted during 1964, under the arrangements for consultation, and one joint statement was submitted by three NGO's in Category A status. One statement was also submitted by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF. Written statements were sent not only to the Council but to the following: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); the Commission on Human Rights; the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During the Council's thirty-seventh session in mid-1964, the following five NGO's in Category A consultative status made statements on the agenda as follows:

The International Chamber of Commerce, on: the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The International Confederation on Free Trade Unions, on: the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries; the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; and the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on: activities in the field of industrial development; and the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries.

The World Federation of the United Nations Associations, on: the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, on: the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; world economic trends; the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament; activities in the field of industrial development; the reports of the regional economic commissions.

One organization in Category A and 10 organizations in Category B were heard in the course of the Council's mid-1964 session by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, as follows:

The World Federation of United Nations Associations, on: United Nations Development Decade—world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

The Catholic International Union for Social Service, on: the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on: world economic trends.

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, on: United Nations Development Decade—world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

The International Council of Women, on: Slavery.

The International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services, on: the United Nations Development Decade—world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students,

on: the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The United Towns Organization, on: Town twinning—means of international co-operation.

The World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

The World Young Women's Christian Association, on: United Nations Development Decade—world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

During the Council's mid-1964 session, the League of Red Cross Societies, an organization in Category B, was heard by the Co-ordination

Committee on the question of United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster.

The Council's Committee on NGO's also heard brief statements by representatives of the following organizations in Category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council or its other committees: the International Chamber of Commerce; the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

(As at 31 December 1964)

With the exception of the organizations which are followed by the name of a country, the non-governmental organizations listed below are international:

CATEGORY A

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
International Organizations of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All African Women's Conference
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
Battelle Memorial Institute
CARE (Co-operative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.) (USA)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (USA)
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Chamber of Commerce of the United States (USA)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
The

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)
European Alliance of Press Agencies
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
Industrial Co-ordination Bureau
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
Inter-American Planning Society
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
International Association for Social Progress
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of Youth Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
International Automobile Federation
International Bar Association
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Catholic Press Union
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices
International Commission of Jurists
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Conference of Social Work
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation

International Council for Scientific Management
 International Council of Jewish Women, The
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
 International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL
 International Federation for Housing and Planning
 International Federation for the Rights of Man, The
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Information Centre for Local Credit
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Law Association
 International League for the Rights of Man, The
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Prisoners' Aid Association, The
 International Recreation Association
 International Road Federation
 International Road Transport Union
 International Social Service
 International Society for Criminology
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
 International Society of Social Defence
 International Statistical Institute
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Local Authorities
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 Junior Chamber International
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)

Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—International Union of Christian Democrats
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Research Group for Social and Visual Relationships (CIAM)
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association
 Union of International Fairs
 United Towns Organization
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism, The
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers

REGISTER

Aerospace Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (USA)
 Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 Central Council for Health Education (United Kingdom)
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Committee for Economic Development (USA)
 Confederation internationale du crédit populaire
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences

- Council on World Tensions
 Econometric Society, The
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Association for Animal Production
 European Broadcasting Union
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood
 European Confederation of Agriculture
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 European Society of Culture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 European Writers' Community
 Experiment in International Living, The
 Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains
 du tourisme
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés
 de la Résistance
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, The
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Legal Medicine and of
 Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and
 Allied Professions
 International Association for Educational and Voca-
 tional Guidance
 International Association for Educational and Voca-
 tional Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and
 Religious Freedom
 International Association for Mass Communication
 Research
 International Association for the Prevention of
 Blindness
 International Association for Research in Income and
 Wealth
 International Association for the Advancement of
 Educational Research
 International Association for the Exchange of Students
 for Technical Experience (IAESTE)
 International Association of Art (Painting, Sculpture,
 Graphic Art)
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Hydatidology
 International Association of Legal Science
 International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
 International Association of Logopedics and
 Phoniatrics
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Students in Economics
 and Commercial Sciences (IAESEC)
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and
 Lecturers
 International Association of Wholesale Newspaper,
 Periodical and Book Distributors
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted
 Children
 International Astronomical Union
 International Brain Research Organization
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Associa-
 tion
 International Catholic Association for Radio and
 Television (UNDA)
 International Catholic Youth Federation
 International Center for Wholesale Trade
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Commission on Radiological Units and
 Measurements
 International Committee for Social Sciences Docu-
 mentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Confederation of Professional and Intel-
 lectual Workers
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors
 and Composers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Congress of University Adult Education
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic
 Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses, The
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
 International Council of Societies of Pathology
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation for Information Processing
 International Federation for Medical Electronics and
 Biological Engineering
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
 International Federation of Building and Public Works
 International Federation of Children's Communities
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile
 Industries
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions
 International Federation of Gynaecology and
 Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport

- International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
 International Federation of Olive Growers
 International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Sportive Medicine
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Fertility Association
 International Film and Television Council
 International Fiscal Association
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League for Children's and Adults' Education
 International League of Dermatological Societies, The
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Literary and Artistic Education
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Organization of Consumers Unions
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Publishers' Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Savings Bank Institute
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society of Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Cardiology
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Alcoholism
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union for Health Education
 International Union of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 International Union of Scientific Psychology
 International Voluntary Service
 International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Christian Students
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Ducts
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Education Fellowship (International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 Prevention routière internationale, La
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Society of African Culture
 Soroptimist International Association
 Space Research Committee
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Christian Broadcasting
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association
 Zonta International

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 200-203.

Plenary Meeting 1348.

E/3865. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications and re-applications for consultative status.

RESOLUTION 1031 (XXXVII), as recommended by Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, E/3865, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

"1. Decides to grant the request for Category B consultative status of the following organizations:

All African Women's Conference,

American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute,

Amnesty International,

International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped,

International Information Centre for Local Credit, International Prisoners' Aid Association, The, Latin American Iron and Steel Institute;

"2. Decides to approve the re-application of the International Council of Jewish Women for Category B consultative status;

"3. Decides that the following organizations be placed on the Register of the Secretary-General:

International Planned Parenthood Federation,

International Public Relations Association;

"4. Decides to grant the request of the International Astronautical Federation for re-classification from the Register to Category B;

"5. Decides that the International Union Against Alcoholism should retain its consultative status on the Register of the Secretary-General."

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

E/C.2/619-626, 627 and Corr.1, 628-631. Statements submitted to Economic and Social Council.

E/C.6/NGO.2. Statement submitted to Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/CN.4/NGO/113-124. Statements submitted to Commission on Human Rights.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/32-39. Statements submitted to Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

E/CONF.46/NGO/1-5. Statements submitted to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

E/CONF.46/PC/NGO/1. Statement submitted to Preparatory Committee of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

E/ICEF/NGO/85 and Corr.1, and 86. Statements submitted to UNICEF: Role of NGO's in planning for children and youth in national development. Report of seminar sponsored by International Council of Women in co-operation with UNICEF, Bangkok, Thailand, 10-12 January 1964.

HEARINGS OF

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 200-203.

Social Committee, meetings 488, 497.

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 268.

Plenary Meetings 1316, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1331, 1334, 1339, 1340, 1342.

E/3942, E/3943, E/3956, E/3961. Reports of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings and on hearings.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XII.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION AMONG YOUTH
OF THE IDEALS OF PEACE, MUTUAL RESPECT AND
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PEOPLES

It will be recalled that on 13 December 1963 the General Assembly adopted a resolution¹ by which it requested the Secretary-General to circulate among Member States a draft declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals

of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. The Assembly also invited the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 415-16, text of resolution 1965(XVIII).

views of Member States on the draft declaration and invited the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to secure comments from UNESCO national commissions and from youth organizations. The Secretary-General was further asked, in consultation with UNESCO, to study the desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions whose purpose would be to train young people in a greater understanding of their common ideals.

At its nineteenth session in 1964, the Assembly had before it two reports by the Secretary-General, the first summarizing the comments of Member States on the draft declaration and information received from the Director-General of

UNESCO, and the other dealing with the desirability of establishing the regional documentation and study institutions envisaged in the Assembly's 1963 resolution.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the Assembly's nineteenth session, no discussion of the item took place. The Assembly President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider when the nineteenth session was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5738 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General (containing text of draft declaration, amendments thereto, views of Member States and comments

submitted by UNESCO).

A/5789. Report of Secretary-General on his study of desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

By the end of 1964, plans were under way for launching the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) early in 1965, as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. Contributions, either paid in or pledged for the Institute, came to nearly \$2.5 million. Towards the end of 1964, the Institute had acquired a building of its own, through a donation by the Rockefeller Foundation, on United Nations Plaza opposite United Nations Headquarters. In addition, the Secretary-General had consulted with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the appointment of the members of the Board of Trustees. The Board, the membership of which was to include persons of international reputation and leadership in fields of interest to the United Nations, was to be consulted on the nomination of an Executive Director, to be appointed by the Secretary-General.

It will be recalled that on 11 December 1963² the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to es-

tablish the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and to continue to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to it.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General wrote to Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, drawing their attention to the General Assembly's decision and requesting that urgent consideration be given to the possibility of contributing to the Institute. The Secretary-General also appointed a personal representative to seek financial contributions for the Institute from governmental and non-governmental sources.

In a second communication—a note dated February 1964—sent to Governments, specialized agencies, certain foundations and other non-governmental organizations, the Secretary-General restated the purpose, character and general functions of the Institute, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in a resolution of 2 August 1963³ and by the General

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 239.

³ Ibid., p. 238.

Assembly in the resolution of 11 December 1963.

The purpose of the Institute, the Secretary-General indicated, was to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in pursuing its two overriding objectives—the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The Institute would provide facilities for certain types of training and study of high priority in advancing towards those objectives and which could not be carried out effectively by other institutions, national or international.

As an instrument of the Organization, he added, the Institute's research work would be undertaken primarily at the instance of the Secretary-General. Its training operations would be aimed at building up the staff resources of the United Nations and—at the request of the Governments concerned—those areas of national administration, especially in the newly independent countries, which were directly related to the work of the United Nations system.

The Secretary-General emphasized that there would be no duplication with other training and research institutions and that it would be the constant aim of the Institute to draw on the wealth of documentation available in other institutions, especially those of the United Nations family. Thus, the Institute's programme would be planned and executed in close consultation and co-operation with such institutions.

The Secretary-General also outlined the Institute's possible role in research and study on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. As for training, he recalled that the General Assembly in a resolution of 18 December 1962⁴ had suggested that the Institute's frame of reference include: training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and in field operations, and for national service; advanced training for persons now serving in such posts; seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

As to the organization of the Institute, the Secretary-General's note stated that it would be an autonomous part of the United Nations,

with its own Board of Trustees and an Executive Director to be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with members of the Board.

It was also envisaged that a limited number of distinguished persons be designated each year as "Fellows" of the Institute to participate in its work. The Institute might also invite other scholars and statesmen for special periods of service as associates, consultants and correspondents.

The Secretary-General also pointed out that, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1962, finances for the Institute were to be sought in the form of voluntary contributions from Governments and from foundations and other private sources, with every effort being made to ensure a wide geographical spread in those contributions. Initial resources of \$10 million over a five-to-six year period were envisaged, with firm pledges of not less than \$5 million before operations began.

The headquarters of the Institute were to be located in New York, the Headquarters of the United Nations.

Reporting to the mid-1964 session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General noted that consultations had been held to ensure co-ordination of the Institute's work with existing programmes. He looked forward to contributions or pledges within the next few months not far short of the amount considered necessary to bring the Institute into being.

On 15 August 1964, the Council adopted a resolution welcoming the pledges already made and appealing for further pledges at an early date, and asking the Secretary-General to seek further financial support for the Institute and to report the results of his efforts to the Council's mid-1965 session. The resolution (1037 (XXXVII)) was adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which on 27 July approved it by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal by India, Senegal and Yugoslavia (who were later joined by the United Kingdom), as orally amended by Iran.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 233, 237.

(The Council also discussed relationships among institutes concerned with planning and research. See pp. 368-69 above.)

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session (which ended on 18 February 1965), there was no opportunity for the Assembly to consider matters pertaining to the Institute.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(As formally pledged and/or paid in as at 31 December 1964)

By Governments	(In U.S. Dollars)
Belgium	250,000
Cameroon	2,000
Canada	279,000
Central African Republic	40
Ceylon	1,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	30,000
China	5,000
Cyprus	100
Denmark	100,000
Dominican Republic	2,000
Ghana	42,000
Holy See	1,000
India	50,000
Jamaica	2,500
Jordan	10,000
Kuwait	50,000

By Governments	(In U.S. Dollars)
Liberia	7,500
Libya	15,000
Liechtenstein	2,200
Luxembourg	10,000
Nepal	1,000
Netherlands*	101,100
Nigeria	28,000
Norway	56,000
Pakistan	20,000
Philippines	40,000
Senegal	1,224
Sudan	20,000
Sweden	100,000
Thailand	20,000
Trinidad and Tobago	2,000
Tunisia	5,000
Uganda	20,000
United Arab Republic	20,000
United Kingdom	500,000
Venezuela	5,000
Yugoslavia	20,000
By Foundations	
Anonymous donor	42,000
Compton Trust	10,000
Rockefeller Foundation†	450,000
By Individuals	50,200
Total	\$2,370,874

* Calculated on the basis of payment over five years.

† Building for the Institute.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 249, 250.
Plenary Meetings 1326-1329, 1332, 1351.

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter III (c).

E/3924. Progress report by Secretary-General.

E/3946. Report of second session of Special Committee on Co-ordination, paragraph 11.

E/L.1060. India, Senegal, United Kingdom (orally), Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Iran, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1964, meeting 250, by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3976. Report of Co-ordination Committee on United Nations Development Decade, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1037(XXXVII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3976, adopted by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of General As-

sembly resolution 1934(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 in which the Secretary-General was requested, inter alia, to take the necessary steps to establish the United Nations training and research institute and to continue to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute with a view towards its establishment during the first half of 1964, if feasible,

"1. Notes with appreciation the progress report by the Secretary-General;

"2. Welcomes the pledges already made by some Governments and private sources towards the financing of the Institute;

"3. Appeals to Governments and private sources that have not yet made pledges to the Institute to do so at an early date;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek further financial support for the Institute and to report the results of his efforts to the Council at its thirty-ninth session;

"5. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will be in a position to establish the Institute before the end of 1964."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5778. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5801 and Add.1. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, Chapter V (C).
A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section II,

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, paragraph 3.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

UNITAR/BT/2. United Nations Training and Research Institute. Note by Secretary-General of United Nations, February 1964.

TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1964

Among countries and territories receiving United Nations assistance in the transport field during 1964 were Bechuanaland, Bolivia, British Guiana, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, West Irian, and Western Samoa.

Training courses for 27 participants from 24 countries were provided in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 12 May to 10 June 1964 at the fourth United Nations Ports and Shipping Training Seminar, which was followed by a two-week tour, by the seminar participants, of shipping facilities in the United Kingdom.

REVISION OF CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

The need to revise the 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Geneva Protocol on Road Signs and Signals was again considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session.

Various efforts made to amend the Convention since the Council had last dealt with this question in mid-1963⁵ did not succeed. Endeavours to change the Protocol did, however, meet with success.

On 14 August 1964, the Council decided that the Convention, which needed revision to achieve greater uniformity of national regulations, could not be effectively amended or replaced except by the convening of a conference, which should be held as soon as feasible. The Conference, however, should be preceded by detailed technical studies.

In the Council's view, the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals also needed more radical re-

vision than would result from adoption of the amendments currently under consideration. This was necessary to take account of new needs arising because of the increase in road traffic. A new effort should therefore be made, when the Convention was revised, to reconcile the several systems of road signs and signals to achieve a better and as uniform as possible system of road signs and signals.

The Council accordingly asked the Secretary-General to prepare the drafts for a revised Convention on standard road traffic rules and a new instrument on road signs and signals and on road markings which would be designed to replace the existing Protocol. These drafts, together with comments from Governments and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, were to be submitted to the Council's mid-1965 session.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1034(XXXVII), which it adopted unanimously on 14 August 1964 on the recommendation of its Economic Committee where it was unanimously approved on 12 August 1964 on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the end of 1964 there were 73 Parties to the Convention and 31 Parties to the Protocol.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

In response to a Council resolution of 16 December 1963⁶ the Group of Experts on Explosives of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods continued its work during 1964 on the preparation of a classification of explosives and prepared a list of explo-

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 403.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 405.

sive substances and articles for inclusion in the revised version of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts. This revised version was completed in January 1965 for circulation to United Nations Members, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned.

TRAVEL, TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Since the 1963 United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism,⁷ there

has been growing interest among Governments in tourism as a means of economic development. As requested by an Economic and Social Council resolution of 16 December 1963,⁸ the Secretary-General gave assistance, as appropriate, during 1964, in implementing the Conference recommendations. Advice was also given in the formulation of technical assistance projects, in co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 400.

⁸ Ibid., p. 402.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REVISION OF GENEVA CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 355, 356.
Plenary Meeting 1350.

E/3883. Report by Secretary-General on desirability of further action to revise or replace Convention on Road Traffic (Geneva, 19 September 1949) and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (Geneva, 19 September 1949).

E/L.1058. Questions of procedures for revision of Convention and Protocol. Communication from Czechoslovakia transmitting statement by German Democratic Republic.

E/AC.6/L.306. Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, United Kingdom: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Australia and Italy, and revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 12 August 1964, meeting 356.

E/AC.6/L.307. Australia: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.306.

E/3977. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1034(XXXVII), as proposed by Economic Committee, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1964, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 967(XXXVI) of 25 July 1963 on the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949,

"Having noted that the procedure for revision of the aforesaid two instruments has been instituted again in accordance with that resolution, pursuant to a proposal by France, and that:

" 'So far as concerns the Convention the procedure has failed,

" 'So far as concerns the Protocol, two-thirds of the Contracting Parties have informed the Secretary-General that they are of the opinion that the amendments should be adopted without a conference being convened, with the result that the proposed amend-

ments will shortly enter into force in conformity with article 60, paragraph 5 of the Protocol, save with respect to such Contracting Parties as may notify the Secretary-General that they object thereto,'

"Having noted the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 967(XXXVI),

"Considering that the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic should be amended in order to bring about greater uniformity of national regulations governing road traffic and national regulations on the equipment of motor vehicles and any other road vehicles, to facilitate international traffic and to develop an optimum system of road signs and signals and road markings,

"Considering further that, in order to take account of the new needs which have arisen through the increase in road traffic, the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals should be amended much more radically than it would be through the adoption of the amendments now under consideration, and that these amendments should be included in a new effort, to be undertaken when the Convention is revised, to reconcile the several systems of road signs and signals, to achieve a better and as uniform as possible system of road signs and signals,

"Being of the opinion, in the light of the unsuccessful attempts recently made to amend the Convention without the convening of a conference, that the 1949 Convention cannot be effectively amended or replaced otherwise than through the convening of a conference, and that this conference should take place as soon as feasible,

"Taking the view, however, that the convening of such a conference should be preceded by detailed technical studies, in particular at the regional level.,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare on the basis of the 1949 Convention and the draft supplementary European Convention, the draft of a revised Convention on standard rules for road traffic and draft standard technical specifications for vehicles, and their equipment, and to communicate them to Member Governments and to the regional economic commissions for consideration;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with such experts as he may consider appropriate, taking into account the 1952 draft Convention and the various systems of signs and signals at present in existence, the draft of a new instrument on road signs and signals and on road marking; this text, which would be designed to replace finally the existing Protocol should lay down an optimum system based on symbolic signs; it might in addition be prefaced by certain principles to be universally applied;

"3. Invites:

"(a) The regional economic commissions to consider what could be done to bring the systems of road signs and signals in use in the countries of their regions closer to the 1952 draft convention and the 1949 Protocol;

"(b) The Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to secure, for the purpose of the aforesaid tasks, the co-operation of the international organizations, gov-

ernmental and non-governmental, which are competent in this field;

"(c) The Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination of the work of the regional economic commissions referred to above and to submit to the Council at its thirty-ninth session, a report on progress achieved which should include the draft instruments and any comments then received, with a view to a conference being convened as soon thereafter as may be feasible so as to minimize the delay in bringing new world-wide instruments into force."

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

ST/ECA/81 (E/CN.2/CONF.5/10). Transport of Dangerous Goods (1964).

Extracts from recommendations prepared by United Nations Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods, as amended by United Nations Committee of Experts for Further Work on Transport of Dangerous Goods. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.VIII.1.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1964

Technical assistance was provided in 1964 in such branches of cartography as geodesy, photogrammetry, thematic cartography, cadastral surveying, and topographic surveying to 20 countries and territories. Among them were Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and the Republic of Viet-Nam. In addition, two United Nations Special Fund projects were initiated, in India and in Pakistan. Aid was given to the Survey Department of India in the establishment of a pilot map production centre for special-purpose surveying and high-priority mapping, and support was given for a training programme for surveying technicians. In Pakistan, the Dacca Branch of the Survey of that country was strengthened through the provision of modern basic equipment and expert services.

1964 CONFERENCES

The fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East was held in Manila, Philippines, from 21 November to 5 December 1964. It was attended by 150 participants from 30 countries.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, a

meeting was held on 5-6 August 1964, in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the subject of hypsometric tints for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW). The participants were the representatives of the six nations—Brazil, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States—that had been conducting experiments pertaining to this matter pursuant to a recommendation of the United Nations Technical Conference on the IMW held in Bonn in 1962.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL

CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

A report on the United Nations Conference for Africa held in 1963 was prepared by the Secretary-General for the Economic and Social Council's mid-1964 session. On 6 August, the Council took note of the report without adopting a formal resolution on the matter.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Another report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council summed up the views of Governments on the desirability of convening an international conference on the standardiza-

tion of geographical names and on the date and tentative agenda for such a conference. The report was submitted in response to a Council request of 3 April 1963. On 6 August 1964, the

Council, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of the report and decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1967.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1343.

E/3906. United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3907. International co-operation in standardization of geographical names. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3970. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 37th session, 13 July-15 August 1964, page 31: Other decisions taken by Council during its 37th session.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to

General Assembly, Chapter III, Section VI.

United Nations Technical Conference on International Map of World on Millionth Scale, Vol. 1. Report and Proceedings of Conference, Bonn, 3-22 August 1962 (E/CONF.40/8). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.I.4.

International Map of World on Millionth Scale. Report for 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.I.21.

Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and Far East, 21 November—5 December 1964, Manila, Philippines. Vol. I: Report of Conference (E/CONF.50/4). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.I.16.

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

BUDGET MANAGEMENT

An inter-regional workshop on problems of budget classification and management in developing countries—the ninth in a series of United Nations budget workshops—was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 31 August to 11 September 1964. Budget specialists from 28 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America participated. The discussions focused principally on the relationship between economic development planning and government budgeting. Budget developments of the last decade or so were also reviewed, particularly from the standpoint of progress made in implementing recommendations of earlier workshops. This review indicated that recommended techniques were now being applied in many countries.

The report of the 1964 Workshop session included recommendations that there should be a very close relationship between planning activities and budget activities in developing countries; that these countries apply programme and performance budgeting, but on a cautious and selective basis; and that the United Nations Draft Manual for Programme and Performance Budgeting be published as soon as possible. It emphasized the need to strengthen the basic system of accounting in order to make it a more effective tool of financing management and a source of basic information for planning and budgetary purposes, and it recommended study at future workshops of the problem of revenue

forecasting in the wider context of estimating all financial resources.

A regional working party on budgeting and accounting was held in Santiago, Chile, from 23 to 28 November 1964. Attended by 24 specialists from nine Latin American countries, its aim was to facilitate the development of a uniform system of government accounting for the countries of the region, which would serve planning as well as budgetary purposes.

The urgent need for budgetary reforms to strengthen financial management and to provide for a closer co-ordination with economic development planning was reflected in a number of requests for technical assistance.

An inter-regional adviser on budgetary and accounting matters served in 1964 on short-term technical assistance missions to Trinidad and Tobago and Argentina. Budget experts were provided by the United Nations to Algeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

TAX AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

During 1964, the efforts of Governments in developing countries to reorient their tax systems to the needs and conditions of economic development planning resulted in a growing demand for assistance in the tax field. The aid varied from giving advice on the over-all reform of the tax system to advising on the reform of the individual taxes.

With a view to facilitating such assistance, a regional fiscal adviser was appointed at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa and an inter-regional adviser was appointed at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Research was intensified with the aim of making information available to developing countries to facilitate their access to foreign sources of development capital. The fourth report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital, submitted to the mid-1964 session of the Economic and Social Council, surveyed international and national financial institutions (public, mixed and private) in the major capital-supplying countries, with emphasis on the forms of assistance they provided and their lending policies and operating procedures (see pp. 272-73 above). A preliminary report on export credits analyzing the nature, significance and limitations of export credits was also prepared.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1964, training in various fiscal and financial subjects was provided for 117 officials from various countries and territories; 42 of them came from Africa, 35 from Asia, 31 from Latin America and 9 from Europe and the Middle East. Twenty officials from 20 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America attended the special programme in financing of development conducted at United Nations Headquarters, New York, for officials concerned with development financing in their countries. The central banking programme organized by the Banque de France at the request of the United Nations was attended by 15 officials from eight countries in Africa and Asia. A similar group programme offered for Latin American countries at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios para Latinoamérica (CEMLA), in Mexico City,

was attended by 12 fellowship holders from five countries. Also awarded in 1964 were fellowships for participation in the semi-annual in-service training course on tariffs and trade policies at the headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, of the secretariat for the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Twelve United Nations fellowship holders were enabled to participate in the annual training course for government officials offered by the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation, in the United States, and three fellowship holders participated in the programme provided by the British Council, in the United Kingdom. Other holders of United Nations fellowships received training under individual programmes arranged in the various fields of public finance, development financing, financial and credit management and insurance.

Advisory services in budgeting, taxation and finance were provided to more than 35 countries and territories by some 100 experts from over 30 countries and by inter-regional and regional advisers appointed to serve at United Nations Headquarters and with the regional economic commissions for Africa and for Latin America.

FISCAL INFORMATION

The United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1964, published in 1965, contained information on public debt and on major components of government expenditures and receipts for 68 countries. The substantial progress in many countries in reclassifying government transactions according to economic and functional categories made it possible to include new revised tables for 37 of these countries in the Statistical Yearbook.

A supplement to Volume IX of International Tax Agreements was published in 1964.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ST/TAO/SER.C/70. Report of Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries, Copenhagen, Denmark, 31 August-11 September 1964.
E/3905 and Add.1. Promotion of international flow of private capital. Fourth report of Secretary-General.

International Tax Agreements. Vol. IX, Supplement 9 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl.9). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.XVI.1; Vol. IX, Supplement 10 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl.10). U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.XVI.1.

MEASURES CONCERNING NATURAL DISASTERS

EMERGENCY AID TO COSTA RICA

Measures to help Costa Rica overcome the consequences of eruption of the Irazú volcano which, since 20 March 1963, has been pouring ash and sand over the central plateau of Costa Rica were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session.

Acting on a proposal by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1014(XXXVII)) on 28 July deeming it urgent that all possible assistance be given to Costa Rica. Noting the aid which it had already been possible to give Costa Rica, within the budgetary limitations of the United Nations, through technical assistance, the United Nations Special Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, it commended the Secretary-General for setting up a voluntary emergency trust fund for that purpose. The Council invited Members of the United Nations to contribute to that fund or to consider what further assistance they could offer. The specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations were also invited to contribute to that fund. The Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and its Chairman were asked to take into account the special needs of Costa Rica in considering technical assistance for Costa Rica, while the Governing Council of the Special Fund and its Managing Director were requested to give sympathetic consideration to requests which Costa Rica might submit in connexion with the reconstruction work. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The emergency trust fund referred to in the resolution was established by the Secretary-General as a "Fund for Emergency Assistance for Costa Rica" on 27 April 1964 at the request of the Government of Costa Rica in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations.

GENERAL QUESTION OF AID IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

On 15 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution

(1049(XXXVII)) whereby, among other things, it asked the Secretary-General to submit a report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly on the types of assistance which it might be appropriate for the United Nations to provide in cases of natural disaster, the order of magnitude of the resources he might require for that purpose and alternative methods of providing such resources, including the establishment of a special United Nations disaster fund, financed through voluntary contributions.

This resolution was adopted on the proposal of the Council's Co-ordination Committee which had unanimously approved it on 12 August on the basis of a draft text put forward by Algeria, Chile, Iraq and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

In accordance with the Council's request, the Secretary-General submitted a report for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, in which it was pointed out that, although the United Nations family could provide substantial assistance at the reconstruction and rehabilitation stages following a disaster, virtually no resources were available to give aid during the rescue stages, immediately following a disaster. The Secretary-General therefore recommended that he should be authorized to draw from the Working Capital Fund up to \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. The Secretary-General considered such an approach more appropriate than setting up a United Nations disaster fund. The importance of pre-disaster planning was also stressed and the Secretary-General proposed that the United Nations, in collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies, should produce a manual on pre-disaster planning and also, when appropriate, provide technical assistance in this field. In addition the report recommended that rosters should be established of experts in relevant fields who could be called upon when needed after a disaster.

This report was not discussed by the General Assembly in the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's

nineteenth session, but the President noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session in pursuance of specific Assembly resolutions or deci-

sions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

EMERGENCY AID TO COSTA RICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1335.

E/3940. Communication of 10 July 1964 from Chile requesting inclusion in agenda of supplementary item entitled: "Emergency Aid to Costa Rica."

E/L.1057. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1014(XXXVII), as proposed by 6 powers, E/L.1057, and as orally amended, adopted by acclamation by Council on 28 July 1964, meeting 1335.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering with concern the disastrous consequences of the eruption of the Irazú volcano which since 20 March 1963 has been continuously pouring over the central plateau of Costa Rica—the most thickly inhabited area and the one with the greatest productive activity—clouds of ash and sand that have altered the course of several rivers and thereby produced floods which have led to considerable loss of life and have caused very serious damage to the agriculture and the cities of Costa Rica, threatening to entail unforeseeable consequences for that country,

"1. Deplores the tragic consequences which these unfortunate events are having for the population of Costa Rica;

"2. Expresses its deep concern about the results connected with the continued activity of the Irazú volcano and accordingly deems it urgent that all possible assistance should be given to that country;

"3. Takes note of the aid which it has been possible to give Costa Rica, within the narrow budgetary limitations of the United Nations, through technical assistance, the Special Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in particular commends the Secretary-General of the United Nations for setting up a voluntary emergency trust fund for that purpose;

"4. Invites States Members of the United Nations which have not yet done so to join those which have contributed to that fund or to consider what further assistance they can offer to Costa Rica;

"5. Invites also the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations to show their solidarity with the people of Costa Rica by contributing to the above-mentioned assistance fund;

"6. Recommends that the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and the Executive Chairman of the Board should take account

of the special needs of Costa Rica when considering their programmes for the biennium 1965-1966 and do as much as possible to meet them, without prejudice to the general level of the programmes envisaged for other countries;

"7. Requests the Managing Director and the Governing Council of the Special Fund to give sympathetic consideration to requests which may be submitted by Costa Rica in connexion with the work of reconstruction and which can be adequately handled by the Special Fund."

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section III.

GENERAL QUESTION OF AID IN
CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 267, 268.
Plenary Meetings 1314, 1351.

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter XIII.

E/3938. United Nations Disaster Fund. Communication from Algeria, Chile and Iraq requesting inclusion in agenda of supplementary item entitled "United Nations Disaster Fund."

E/3948. Note by Secretary-General circulating text of letter of 11 March 1964 to Secretary-General from Secretary-General of League of Red Cross Societies.

E/AC.24/L.250. Algeria, Chile, Iraq: draft resolution sponsored in addition by Yugoslavia, and amended orally by Italy, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 12 August 1964, meeting 268.

E/3983. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1049(XXXVII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3983, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 August 1964, meeting 1351.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that, as a result of natural disasters that have occurred during recent years in developing countries, the United Nations has received numerous appeals for assistance,

"Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, especially General Assembly resolutions 1882 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963 and 1888(XVIII) of 1 November 1963 and Council resolutions 930(XXXV) of 3 April 1963, 970(XXXVI) of 29 July 1963 and 1014(XXXVII) of 28 July 1964 calling inter alia

on the Secretary-General to provide assistance to the stricken countries,

"Recognizing that, while limited resources are available for such assistance to certain specialized agencies and operating programmes, the Secretary-General has no funds at his disposal to offer assistance in case of natural disaster,

"Recalling its request, at its thirty-sixth session, that the Secretary-General should take the lead in establishing in conjunction with the specialized agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, appropriate arrangements for assistance in rapid and concerted relief and construction in cases of natural disaster, and noting with approval the arrangements for inter-agency co-ordination in this field set out in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Taking note of the letter to the Secretary-General from the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to study in consultation with the international organizations concerned:

"(a) The types of assistance which it might be appropriate for the United Nations to provide;

"(6) The order of magnitude of the resources that the Secretary-General might require for this purpose;

"(c) Alternative methods of providing such resources, including the establishment of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster, financed through voluntary contributions;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his report for consideration by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance and to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section IV.

A/5845, A/5883. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on assistance in cases of natural disaster.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS RELATED AGENCIES

The importance of teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies was once again emphasized by the Economic and Social Council in 1964, at its thirty-seventh session (held at Geneva, Switzerland, between 13 July and 15 August).

Background material before the Council included a report prepared jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This report, the fifth in a series of periodic reports and covering the period from January 1960 to December 1963, summarized information provided by 76 Governments, including 73 United Nations Member States and three which were members of UNESCO but not of the United Nations. It also reviewed the programmes and services in this field provided by the United Nations and UNESCO, and by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Tele-

communication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The report indicated that there had been a considerable development of effort in many countries to extend and improve teaching about the United Nations as a part of the regular school curriculum in secondary schools and, in more and more countries, also at the primary school level. Nevertheless, much still remained to be done. In particular, attention needed to be focused on improving the training of prospective teachers in this field and providing short courses and seminars for teachers already in service. This problem, which had been stressed in the 1960 report to the Council on this subject,⁹ had yet to be overcome in many Member States. The supply of suitable teaching materials produced in the language of the pupils and adapted to various age levels was not yet adequate. The need for such materials was particularly acute in the developing countries. Further steps were also needed to include teach-

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 432-35.

ing about the United Nations in programmes of study and research in universities and other institutions of higher education, and to expand facilities for the education of adults and out-of-school youth in that field.

In the debate on the subject, members of the Social Committee reviewed the progress made in this field in their respective countries, and emphasized the need for greater efforts in the future, particularly in respect of teacher-training and the supply of teaching materials in various languages. The role played by the non-governmental organizations in teaching about the United Nations was widely commended.

On 17 July 1964, the Council's Social Committee unanimously approved a resolution proposed by Argentina, Luxembourg and the United States, as revised by the sponsors and amended during the debate by the USSR, Mexico and the United Arab Republic. This was later adopted, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the Council on 27 July 1964 as resolution 1012 (XXXVII).

By this text, the Council affirmed its belief that special attention should be given, in teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies, to the contributions being made by them to international peace and understanding and international co-operation, and particularly

to their achievements in the fields of economic and social development. It expressed its appreciation also of the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations, which, it was hoped, would continue their efforts in this field.

The Council invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO to consider, within existing programmes and budgets and without detriment to normal programmes, the provision of study grants to textbook authors and to persons responsible for educational television and radio, and for school curriculum development, for the purpose of spending time at the Headquarters of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to become better informed about the achievements and activities of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies were asked to give due importance, within existing budgets, to the preparation and distribution of materials concerning their structure, goals and achievements in as many languages as possible. In addition, a further report on the subject was requested, to be based on inquiries to Governments, for consideration by the Council in 1970. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 488-492.
Plenary Meeting 1334.

E/3875 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Teaching of purposes and principles, structure and activities of United Nations and specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States. Report by Secretary-General of United Nations and Director-General of UNESCO.

E/C.2/619. Statement submitted by World Federation of United Nations Associations.

E/C.2/620. Statement submitted by World Conference of Organizations of Teaching Profession.

E/AC.7/L.434 and Rev.1. Argentina, Luxembourg, United States: draft resolution and revision, as amended by Mexico and United Arab Republic, E/AC.7/L.435, and orally by USSR, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 17 July 1964, meeting 492.

E/AC.7/L.435. Mexico and United Arab Republic: amendment to 3-power revised draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.434/Rev.1.

E/3951. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 1012 (XXXVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3951, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 July 1964, meeting 1334.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 137(II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 which recommended to Member States that measures be taken to encourage the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in schools,

"Recalling also its previous resolutions on this subject and, in particular, resolution 748 (XXIX) of 6 April 1960,

"Having considered the report prepared jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in accordance with Council resolution 748 (XXIX),

"Noting with satisfaction that progress continues to be made in many Member States in developing facilities for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies,

"1. Believes that special attention should be given in teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies to the contributions being made by them to international peace and understanding and international co-operation and particularly to their achievements in the fields of economic and social development;

"2. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations in consultative status in helping to disseminate information about the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and expresses the hope that they will continue their efforts in this field;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give appropriate consideration, within existing programmes and budgets and without detriment to normal programmes, to providing study grants to textbook authors, persons responsible for educational television and radio, and persons responsible for school curriculum development, for the purpose of spending time in the Headquarters of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to become better informed concerning the achievements and activities of the United Nations, as well as its structure and principles;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and

the executive heads of other interested specialized agencies to compile a further report on teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools, educational institutions and adult education programmes, on the basis of inquiries to Governments of Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, for consideration by the Council in 1970;

"5. Emphasizes the importance of further efforts in the field of the production of teaching materials and audio-visual aids and assisting countries in this respect;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to give a relevant importance within the existing budgets to the preparation and distribution of materials in as many different languages as possible about the structure, goals and achievements of the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

"7. Urges Governments of Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to furnish, in response to the inquiries addressed to them, full information in their respective countries, in the public and private sectors as appropriate, particularly as regards teaching about the role of the United Nations and its related agencies in furthering social and economic development for the benefit of mankind during the United Nations Development Decade."

TOWN-TWINNING

Town-twinning as a means of international co-operation, the Economic and Social Council considered in a resolution it adopted on 13 August 1964, should be encouraged both in connexion with International Co-operation Year and on a permanent basis. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), it recommended, should encourage, within the limits of their resources, the largest possible number of town-twinnings in 1965, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

The Council also invited its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the request for category A consultative status made by the United Towns Organization (which currently had category B status). Many town-twinnings, it was noted, had been arranged under the auspices of this organization and other similar bodies.

In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit its resolution on town-twinning to the General Assembly's Committee on International Co-operation Year (ICY).

(For further details about ICY see pp. 90-91 above.)

The resolution to this effect (1028(XXX-VII)) was adopted by the Council by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Social Committee which had approved the text on 7 August 1964 by a roll-call vote of 20 to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia.

Support for town-twinning as a means of increasing international co-operation between peoples was expressed by all speakers during the Council discussion. It was pointed out that town-twinning encouraged the exchanges of persons and techniques and was particularly valuable in the case of the twinning of towns at different levels of development. Several Council members, including the sponsors of the Council's resolution and the USSR, regarded the United Towns Organization, a non-governmental organization currently in category B consultative status, as playing a leading role in town-twinning and consequently entitled to claim category

A status. Other delegations, such as Austria and the United Kingdom, noted that there were other non-governmental organizations also active in this field, such as the International Union of Local Authorities; they did not feel that one particular organization should be

singled out by the Council. The United States felt that the purpose of granting consultative status to a non-governmental organization was to enable it to assist the United Nations rather than to provide for assistance to the non-governmental organization in its activities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 505-507.
Plenary Meeting 1348.

E/3879. Town-twinning: means of international co-operation. Memorandum from Senegal.

E/L.1058. Communication from Czechoslovakia transmitting statement from German Democratic Republic.

E/AC.7/L.445. Algeria, Cameroon, Iraq, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.445/Rev.1 Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, Iraq, Senegal, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Social Committee on 7 August 1964, meeting 507, by roll-call vote of 20 to 0, with 3 abstentions as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Senegal, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

Against:

None.

Abstentions:

France, Japan, Luxembourg.

E/AC.7/L.446. United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.445.

E/AC.7/L.447. United States amendments to draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.445.

E/AC.7/L.448. Senegal: sub-amendment to United Kingdom amendments, E/AC.7/L.446.

E/3969. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 1028(XXXVII) as recommended by Social Committee, adopted by Council on 13 August 1964, meeting 1348, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that experience in recent years has shown the great value of town-twinning practised without any discrimination and especially between States Members of the United Nations,

"Considering that many town-twinning arrangements

under the auspices of the United Towns Organization and other similar organizations promote the realization of the lofty ideals enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the resolutions of the great international conferences,

"Considering that the first African Conference of World-Wide Inter-community Co-operation, meeting at Dakar on 1, 2 and 3 April 1964 and attended by 148 participants from 41 countries, laid special emphasis on 'town-twinning co-operation' as a means of establishing positive mutual assistance between equal partners, permitting vocational and domestic training, the training of key municipal administrative personnel and skilled workers and adapting vocational and domestic training to local needs through appropriate periods of instruction,

"Considering that the General Assembly decided in its resolution 1907 (XVIII), dated 21 November 1963, to designate 1965 as International Co-operation Year,

"Considering therefore that it is desirable that such a direct form of co-operation as town-twinning should be put into practice,

"1. Considers town-twinning as one of the means of co-operation that should be encouraged by the international Organization both in connexion with International Co-operation Year and on a permanent basis;

"2. Recommends the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to encourage during 1965, within the limits of their resources, the largest possible number of town-twinning with the collaboration of competent non-governmental organizations;

"3. Invites the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to give all due consideration, as soon as possible and in accordance with established procedures, to the request that the United Towns Organization should be given category A consultative status;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the General Assembly committee responsible for the preparation of International Co-operation Year."

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

Measures to support a world campaign for universal literacy were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1964 session.

A study of ways to support national efforts to end illiteracy by means of a world-wide cam-

paign, it will be recalled, was requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963¹⁰ when

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 246-47, resolution 1937 (XVII).

it invited United Nations Members to accord appropriate priority to eradicating illiteracy in such of their territories where it was still widespread. The Secretary-General was invited to explore ways of supporting national anti-illiteracy efforts through a world campaign and to do so in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A memorandum on the matter was submitted to the Council in 1964 by the Director-General of UNESCO. The memorandum referred, among other things, to the increasing evidence of widespread popular interest in the idea of a world literacy programme and in particular to the resolutions on the subject adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)—on 2 and 17 March 1964, respectively—inviting Governments to make provision for adult literacy and adult education programmes in their national education plans and within the framework of their over-all development plans.

In the light of inter-agency discussions in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the Director-General put forward a set of conclusions, which the Executive Board of UNESCO had endorsed and instructed him to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. In these conclusions, the Director-General set out the main lines for an experimental mass literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual launching of a world campaign as already approved in principle by the General Assembly. The programme, to cover not more than eight countries, would begin in 1966 and last until 1968 and would be followed by a two-year phase of analysis and appraisal. The plan resulting from the appraisal would be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference in 1970. The international aid re-

quired during the initial three-year programme was estimated at up to \$11 million annually, and would be supplied through the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular budget of UNESCO.

On 14 August, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1032(XXXVII)) welcoming the main lines proposed for the world literacy programme and recommending that the General Assembly should give sympathetic consideration to these proposals and should entrust UNESCO with the task of promoting the experimental programme and assisting in its execution. The Council also expressed the hope that the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Special Fund, the World Food Programme and other competent international institutions would give every possible support to the programme.

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee which approved it on 6 August 1964—also unanimously—on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Senegal, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session, describing the experimental programme in greater detail. He expressed warm support for the programme which he characterized as realistic and likely to lead to effective results.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, the President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 262.
Plenary Meetings 1326-1329, 1332, 1350.

E/3886. Twenty-ninth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 20-24.
E/3896. Annual report of UNESCO to Economic and Social Council for 1963-1964, paras. 19-22.

E/3927. Communication from Director-General of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

E/AC.24/L.239. Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 6 August 1964, meeting 262.

E/3973. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1032 (XXXVII), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3973, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 August 1965, meeting 1350.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report submitted to it by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization pursuant to the instructions of the Executive Board of that Organization, and having studied with particular interest the world literacy programme outlined in annex VI of the report,

"Noting further the resolutions adopted unanimously by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its twentieth session (at Teheran) and by the Economic Commission for Africa at its sixth session (at Addis Ababa) inviting member States to make provision in their national plans of education and within the framework of their over-all development plans for adult literacy and adult education programmes,

"Recognizing that programmes for the eradication of illiteracy should be accorded appropriate priority within over-all national education and development programmes,

"Welcoming the main lines proposed for the world literacy programme, which would include an experimental phase during which pilot projects would

be carried out in a small number of countries, where literacy programmes would be applied in close liaison with economic development programmes and carefully appraised with a view to determining the feasibility and possible efficacy of a world campaign for the elimination of mass adult illiteracy;

"1. Recommends that, in the light of the recommendations which the Secretary-General will be presenting in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1937(XVIII), of 11 December 1963, the General Assembly should give sympathetic consideration to this proposal and entrust the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the task of promoting the programme and assisting in its execution;

"2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the World Food Programme and the other competent international institutions will give every possible support to the programme in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1240(XIII) of 14 October 1958 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 and 735(XXVIII) of 30 July 1959."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5764. Note verbale of 28 October 1964 from Iran transmitting text of message from Shah of Iran to Heads of State relating to world campaign for universal literacy.

A/5776. Note by Secretary-General.

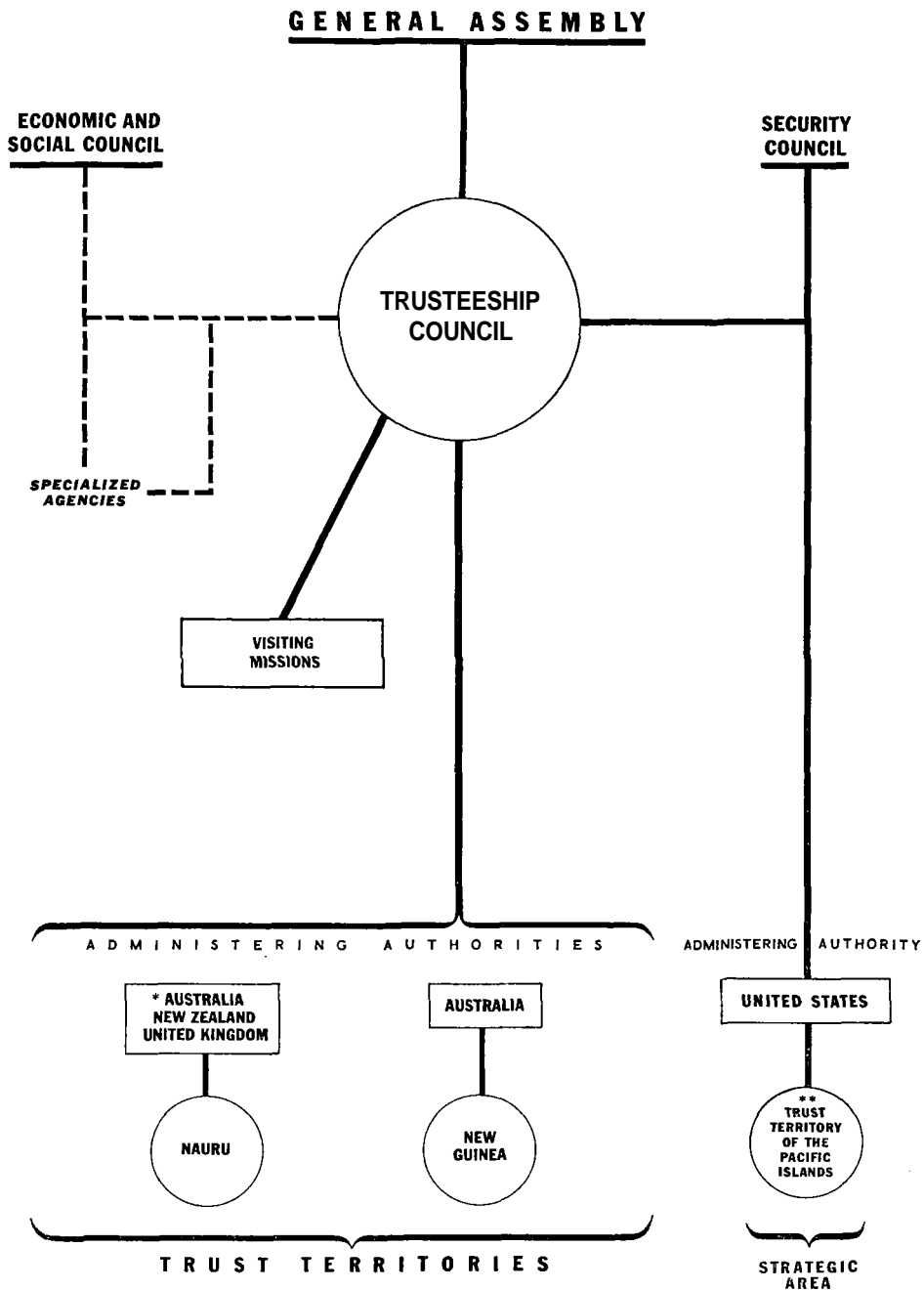
A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section IV.

A/5830. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of Assembly on status of agenda items, para. 6.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

(As at 1 January 1965)



*Australia exercises full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction on behalf of the three Governments which jointly constitute the Administering Authority.

**Marshall, the Carolines, and the Marianas (with the exception of Guam).

Questions Relating To Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Declaration on Granting Independence

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

GENERAL ASPECTS

TERRITORIES UNDER THE SYSTEM

At the end of 1964, there remained only three of the 11 Trust Territories originally placed under the International Trusteeship System. These Territories, all situated in the Pacific, were: Nauru, administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; New Guinea, administered by Australia; and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter),¹ administered by the United States.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

The United Nations Trusteeship Council, in supervising the administration of the Trust Territories on behalf of the General Assembly, examines the annual reports submitted by the various Administering Authorities. It also examines, among other things: petitions affecting the Territory concerned; the report of a Visiting Mission if any is pending; and observations which might have been submitted by specialized agencies on conditions in the Territory which are within their sphere of competence.

Under the procedures followed, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority makes an opening statement in which he brings the Trusteeship Council up to date on events in the Territory concerned. He then replies to

questions put to him by members of the Council. After a general debate in which each Council member gives his opinion on conditions in the particular Territory, a draft report (drawn up by a drafting committee) is presented to the Council, which then votes on its various conclusions and recommendations. The final report on each Territory consists of a brief account of conditions, with the Council's conclusions and recommendations thereon, followed by a summary of observations of members, representing their individual opinions which have not been reflected in the Council's conclusions and recommendations. This report forms part of the Council's general report to the General Assembly (or to the Security Council in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

The Trusteeship Council held its thirty-first session between 20 May and 29 June 1964. At this session the Council examined the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities on the three Trust Territories and adopted conclusions and recommendations on each of them.

In accordance with its normal practice, the Council adopted two reports: one to the General Assembly, which included chapters on conditions in the Trust Territories of Nauru and New

¹ For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Guinea; and one to the Security Council which contained a chapter on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965, without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, the annual report of the Trusteeship Council.

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derives from Article 87 of the United Nations Charter, which provides, among other things, that the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, may accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority.

Under the Council's rules of procedure, petitions are classified into two main categories: petitions concerning specific complaints, and petitions and communications which relate to general questions pertaining to a Trust Territory, or to the operation of the International Trusteeship System. The Council examines both categories of petitions in the course of its examination of the annual report on the particular Trust Territory concerned.

Hearings are granted to petitioners by both the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. The procedures governing such hearings before the Trusteeship Council are set out in the Council's rules of procedure, while, in the case of the General Assembly, it has become the practice of the Assembly's Fourth Committee to grant such requests if it considers it appropriate to do so.

In 1964, at its thirty-first session, the Council considered three petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There were no petitions concerning New Guinea or Nauru and no oral hearings were requested.

Of the three petitions from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,² two were from the Saipan Municipality and transmitted nine resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Saipan Legislature concerning the Trust Territory. The third petition was from the Net Municipality and concerned its dispute with Kolonia Town in Ponape.

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1964

On 24 June 1963, the Trusteeship Council decided, in resolution 2138 (XXX), to dispatch a Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.³ The Mission, which was composed of Frank H. Corner (New Zealand) Chairman, Chiping H. C. Kiang (China), Miss Angie Brooks (Liberia) and Cecil E. King (United Kingdom), visited the Territory from 10 February to 13 March 1964. Before its departure, it had preliminary discussions in Washington, D.C., with representatives of the United States Departments of State and of the Interior.

The Mission's report, unanimously adopted on 15 May 1964, was examined by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-first session in May-June, in conjunction with the annual report of the Administering Authority. On 23 June, the Council adopted resolution 2141 (XXXI) by 6 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, by which it drew attention to the fact that, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory concerned, it had taken into account the suggestions, observations and recommendations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon. The Council also, among other things, invited the Administering Authority to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission, as well as the comments made thereon by Council members.

VISITING MISSION TO NAURU AND NEW GUINEA, 1965

On 24 June 1964, the Trusteeship Council decided that the periodic Visiting Mission to be sent to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1965 should be composed of persons nominated by France, Liberia, the United Kingdom and the United States. On 29 June, the Council approved the nominations of Jacques Tiné (France) and Cecil E. King (United Kingdom) and decided that the nominations to be

² For a brief account of the subject matter of these petitions and the action taken on them, see: Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council (S/5783), Part I, paras. 5-8.

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 423-24.

submitted by Liberia and the United States after the session would automatically be approved. The Council also elected Jacques Tiné as Chairman of the Mission.

By resolution 2142 (XXXI) adopted on 24 June 1964, the Council defined the terms of reference of the Visiting Mission. Among other things, the Mission was directed to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the United Nations Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II), and to pay special attention to the question of the future of the two Territories, in the light of the relevant sections of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions.

In place of these terms of reference, the USSR proposed, prior to the adoption of the resolution, that the Mission be directed to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the two Territories towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Council rejected this proposal by 7 votes to 1.

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

When it examined conditions in the three Trust Territories during its thirty-first session (20 May-29 June 1964), the Trusteeship Council paid particular attention to the measures being taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence or self-government within the shortest time practicable. The Council's conclusions and recommendations in this connexion are set out in the separate sections on each Territory below.

It may be recalled that in 1961 and 1962 the General Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its work. In

accordance with this request, the President of the Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that at its thirty-first session the Council had examined conditions in the three Trust Territories and that its conclusions and recommendations were contained in its reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council. He also expressed his willingness to discuss with the Chairman of the Special Committee any further assistance which the Committee might desire from the Council.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

The programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated by a General Assembly resolution of 18 January 1952. Under the procedure approved by the Council for the administration of the programme, the Secretary-General submits an annual report to the Council, giving appropriate details of the programme. In his report to the thirty-first session, he indicated that no applications for scholarships being offered by 13 Member States had been received from any of the three Trust Territories.

The representative of the USSR expressed dissatisfaction that, despite the desire of the indigenous inhabitants to obtain knowledge and despite the need of the Trust Territories for trained personnel, no scholarships offered under the programme had been used in the past 12 years by inhabitants from any of the three Trust Territories in the Pacific. The Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General and drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the observations made.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

In accordance with decisions by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submits an annual report to the Trusteeship Council on the arrangements undertaken in co-operation with the Administering Authorities for distributing official records of the United Nations and disseminating information about the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories. The report submit-

ted by the Secretary-General to the Council's thirty-first session covered the period from 1 June 1963 to 31 May 1964.

Among other things, the report showed that, during the period under review, 27,760 copies of publications, consisting of 55 different titles in English, were distributed to the Trust Territories. In addition, radio programmes on major United Nations themes and three new educational films were supplied.

The representative of the USSR expressed the view that particular attention should be paid to the distribution of material on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the work of the 24-member Special Committee on the

situation with regard to the implementation of that Declaration. The representative of the United States pointed out that his Government had distributed some 5,000 copies of the above-mentioned Declaration in English and 3,000 copies each in six indigenous languages. The Australian representative said that the entire population of Nauru had been informed of the Declaration and that copies of it had been distributed to every post in New Guinea. The Australian Government had also provided assistance to the United Nations Information Centre at Port Moresby, New Guinea, for the purpose of informing the people in New Guinea about the work of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter II; Part II, Chapters I and II.

S/5783. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, pp. 410-11, etc.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1240, 1243.

T/L.1087. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, adopted by Council on 29 June 1964, meeting 1243, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, 27 June 1963-29 June 1964.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1242.

T/1618/Add.1, 2. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Chapter III.

S/5783. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Part I, paras. 5-9.

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1230, 1231, 1233-1236, 1241-1243.

VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1964

T/1628. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1964 (T/1620) together with relevant resolution of Trusteeship Council.

T/L.1078. Australia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2141(XXXI), as proposed by Australia, T/L.1078, adopted by Council on 23 June 1965, meeting 1241, by 6 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its thirty-first session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964,

"Having heard the oral observations made by the representatives of the United States of America concerning the report,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. Draws attention to the fact that, at its thirty-first session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory concerned, the Council took into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

"4. Decides that it will continue to take these recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territory concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Authority concerned to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission, as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Council;

"6. Decides, in accordance with rule 98 of its rules of procedure, that the report of the Visiting Mission and the text of the present resolution shall be printed."

S/5783. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Part I, paras. 9-13.

VISITING MISSION TO

NAURU AND NEW GUINEA, 1965

T/L.1082. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

T/L.1086. USSR: amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution, T/L.1082.

RESOLUTION 2142(XXXI), as submitted by United Kingdom, T/L.1082, adopted by Council on 24 June 1964, meeting 1242, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having decided to dispatch a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1965,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Jacques Tiné (France) as Chairman, Mr. (Liberia), Mr. Cecil E. King (United Kingdom) and Mr. (United States of America),

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should visit the two Trust Territories early in 1965,

"1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, and to pay special attention to the question of the future of the two Territories, including the wishes of the Nauruan community regarding its future, in the light of the relevant sections of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions, including General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960;

"2. Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and of resolutions adopted by it, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Terri-

tories, in the petitions received by the Council concerning Nauru and New Guinea, in the reports of previous visiting missions and the Administering Authority's observations on those reports;

"3. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, and to investigate on the spot such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

"4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Council as soon as practicable separate reports on the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea containing its findings, with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make."

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter IV.

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1242.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V.

S/5783. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Part II, Chapter VI.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1237.

T/1622. Report of Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI A.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1237.

T/1623. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on United Nations and International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI B.

CONDITIONS IN INDIVIDUAL TRUST TERRITORIES

New Guinea

The total land area of 93,000 square miles of the Trust Territory of New Guinea comprises the north-eastern part of the island of New

Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago (of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest) and the two northernmost

islands of the Solomon Group, namely, Buka and Bougainville.

On 30 June 1963, the indigenous population was estimated to exceed 1.5 million, made up of an enumerated population of 1,447,717 and an estimated one of 22,940. At the census of 30 June 1961, the non-indigenous population numbered 15,536.

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered at the thirty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 20 May and 29 June 1964.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua are administered jointly by an Administrator, who is assisted by an Administrator's Council. Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, 1963, this Council was enlarged from 7 to 11 members by increasing the number of non-official members from 3 to 7, all of whom had to be elected members of the legislature. In 1963, 5 of the 7 non-official members were New Guineans.

The 1963 Act further provided for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council of 37 members into a House of Assembly of 64 members, 54 of whom would be elected on a common roll by adult suffrage, while the remaining 10 would be official members. Of the elective seats, 44 would be open to candidates of all races and 10 would be special seats reserved to non-indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

Elections to the House of Assembly took place in February and March 1964. Voting was by secret ballot and on an optional preferential system. Out of a common roll of 1,029,192 electors, 69.8 per cent went to the polls. In the 44 open electorates, 38 seats were won by indigenous candidates and 6 by non-indigenous candidates.

The Trusteeship Council noted the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council with satisfaction and hoped that the changes would pave the way to the introduction of ministerial government and, finally, to the creation of an executive government responsible to the legislature.

The Council noted with approval the establishment of the House of Assembly but recom-

mended that the Administering Authority consider, in conjunction with the Assembly, eliminating official and special seats and providing instead for the election of all candidates from a common roll. It suggested that the Assembly be encouraged to create a system of parliamentary committees to aid its members in the study of problems and to prepare legislation relating to matters affecting the Territory.

The Council was informed that, since 30 June 1963, seven new local government councils had been proclaimed and that the 54 existing councils covered a total population of 610,819. The Council expressed the hope that early consideration would be given by the House of Assembly to legislative measures which would increase the powers and functions of local government councils, as well as the resources available to them, so as to give the indigenous population an effective voice in local affairs.

The Council further hoped that a system of representative municipal councils would be introduced without delay and that the entire population of Papua and New Guinea would, in the near future, be represented at both the local and central government levels.

The Council was also informed of a new Public Service Ordinance which provided for the integration of the Public Service, gave opportunities for indigenous persons to advance to positions of responsibility, provided for the establishment of an Administrative College for the training of local officials, and established a new policy whereby the majority of overseas officials would be engaged only for fixed terms of service. The Council noted the enactment of this legislation with satisfaction and urged the Administering Authority to devote even greater efforts to the drawing up of a programme of higher education and special training to prepare New Guineans for key posts in the Public Service.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

During 1962-63, the economy of the Territory continued to a large extent to be dependent on the production of copra and copra products. Increasing diversification was apparent from the higher production of cocoa and coffee, the expansion of the cattle industry, the growing volume of manufactured products, and the de-

velopments in building and construction, commerce, communications, transport and financial services.

The Council was informed that, in order to meet the greatly increased expenditures for basic economic facilities, the annual grant from the Australian Government to Papua and New Guinea amounted in 1963-64 to £25.25 million, an increase of £5.25 million over the preceding year.

The Council noted with appreciation the increased grant and the efforts to diversify the cash economy and develop the Territory's economic infrastructure. The Council hoped, however, that the Administering Authority would consider the possibility of further increasing its grants and would investigate ways of ensuring that a fair share of the income from foreign private investments would be "ploughed back" into the Territory.

The Council hoped that the survey undertaken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1962-63 would enable a comprehensive development plan to be prepared and that the pace of economic development would be greatly speeded up. It also hoped that the Administering Authority would encourage effective participation by the indigenous population in the economic development of the Territory.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Most of the indigenous population of New Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture and, to an increasing extent, in the production of cash crops. In recent years, however, the number of wage-earners has risen and as of 31 March 1963 there were 51,243 indigenous people in paid employment.

During 1962-63, expenditure on health services increased from £1.8 million to £2.1 million and expenditure on capital works amounted to £401,648. With the completion of three hospitals, there were 70 Administration hospitals in the Territory as of April 1964, including five fully equipped modern general hospitals. The Council commended the Administering Authority on this progress and hoped that the questions of dietary deficiency and education in nutrition would continue to occupy a prominent place in the health programme of the Territory. It also

hoped that the day would not be far off when the Territory would possess fully trained indigenous doctors.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

During the period under review, the number of Administration schools increased from 284 to 294 and pupil enrolment rose from 26,593 to 30,139. Administration teachers increased from 886 to 980. Expenditure by the Administration on educational services rose from £2.03 million to £2.99 million. Financial aid to mission schools increased from £238,340 to £307,941.

The Council was informed that the Administering Authority proposed to place much more emphasis on the development of technical education in future years and that planning for higher technical education was well in hand.

The Council believed that more intensive efforts were required both to expand primary and secondary education and to ensure that a sufficient number of students acquired the professional, administrative and technical qualifications essential to the Territory at its present stage of advancement. The Council reiterated its recommendation concerning the immediate need to provide a substantially increased number of New Guinean students with university training and considered that such expansion was urgent not merely for its own sake but also to sustain the tempo of political, administrative and economic development.

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted the advances made in the political development of the Territory and urged the Administering Authority to continue to implement, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) (containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), and in consultation with the newly-created House of Assembly, realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

The USSR representative submitted a draft resolution which, he said, had as its purpose the implementation of the Assembly's Declaration

in Papua and New Guinea. By it, the Council would, among other things: (1) reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Papua and New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration; (2) invite the Administering Authority to implement the provisions of the Declaration in Papua and New Guinea as soon as possible and in any case not later than the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations; (3) call upon the Administering Authority, in particular, to take urgent steps to transfer all legislative powers in the Territory to the House of Assembly and to abolish the discriminatory clauses of the electoral ordinances which provided for official and special seats in the House of Assembly for Australians; and (4) invite the Secretary-General to have the United Nations Information Centre at Port Moresby bring the resolution to the attention of the people of Papua and New Guinea and to employ all mass media to that end.

After having been amended orally by Liberia, the draft resolution was rejected by the Council,

on 17 June, by a vote of 2 in favour, 5 against, with 1 abstention.

The representative of Australia said he saw no reason to change the procedure whereby the Council adopted conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Administering Authority concerned. His Government respected this procedure, which had produced an identity of thinking and effort between the Council and the Administering Authority with marked results in the past. New Zealand's representative drew attention to substantial variation between the text of the draft resolution and the conclusions and recommendations about the Territory which had already been adopted by the Council.

Various aspects of the situation in the Trust Territory were also discussed in 1964 by the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (For further details, see pp. 430-31.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1225-1228, 1230, 1231, 1238-1240, 1243.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. 2798/64.

T/1621. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of New Guinea for period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

T/L.1071 and Add.1. Conditions in Territory. Secretariat working paper.

T/L.1074. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted

by Council on 17 June 1964, meeting 1239.

T/L.1075. USSR: amendments to report of Drafting Committee, T/L.1074.

T/L.1076. USSR: draft resolution, as amended orally by Liberia, rejected by Council on 17 June 1964, meeting 1239, by 2 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5734. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Trust Territory of New Guinea for period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, III, IV B, V, VI; Part II, Chapter I.

Nauru

The Trust Territory of Nauru is a small island situated in the Central Pacific, with an area of 5,263 acres, of which 3,658 acres are classified as phosphate-bearing. The total population of Nauru at 30 June 1963 was 4,801, consisting of 2,558 Nauruans, 1,077 other Pacific Islanders, 697 Chinese and 469 Europeans.

At its thirty-first session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 20 May and 29 June 1964, the Trusteeship Council reaffirmed that the provisions of the United Na-

tions Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV)) and General Assembly resolution 1541(XV) should be fully applied to the Trust Territory of Nauru.

FUTURE OF THE NAURUANS

The revenues of Nauru and the livelihood of its inhabitants depend almost entirely on the Territory's deposits of phosphates (now being

mined by the British Phosphate Commission), which are its sole export. It has been estimated that these deposits will be exhausted within 40 years. Since they are Nauru's only natural resource, the future of the Nauruan community has been of special concern to the Trusteeship Council in past years. The Council has urged the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Nauruans, to formulate plans for resettlement.

At its thirty-first session, the Trusteeship Council was informed that, in August and September 1963, the Director of Nauruan Resettlement had explained in detail to the Nauru Local Government Council the Australian Government's proposals regarding the acquisition of Curtis Island and the vesting of it in the Nauruan people, who would be granted Australian citizenship. A Nauruan Council would be established with wide powers of local government, within the jurisdiction of the Queensland Government. The Australian Government, however, could not relinquish sovereignty over Curtis Island since it formed an integral part of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Head Chief of Nauru, on behalf of the Nauru Local Government Council, had informed the Director of Nauruan Resettlement that the Australian Government's proposals were in some respects unacceptable to the Nauru Local Government Council, which would make counter proposals.

The Trusteeship Council noted that, pending final decision by the Nauruan people, the Administering Authority had acquired certain parts of Curtis Island to ensure its continuing availability for Nauruan settlement. The Council, noting that consultations were in progress between the Australian Government and the Nauru Local Government Council and appreciating the difficulties involved, urged the Nauruan leaders and the Australian Government to continue their consultations, bearing in mind the legitimate desire of the Nauruan people to preserve their national identity.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted that the powers of the Nauru Local Government Council had been widened. It considered that an Advisory Committee, which might be composed of all members of the present Local Government

Council, should be set up to formulate constitutional plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of Nauru.

The Council noted with approval that the review of the organization and classification of the Public Service had been carried out and that the posts of Official Secretary, Government Surveyor, and Mothercraft Nurse had been filled by Nauruans. It recommended that the Administering Authority continue to make available all positions in the Public Service to Nauruans possessing the appropriate qualifications and urged it to continue to intensify special training facilities in order to enable Nauruans to obtain these qualifications.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The economy of Nauru is entirely dependent on phosphates. At 30 June 1963, the British Phosphate Commissioners estimated that 3,541 acres of the Island contained phosphates totaling 65,792,639 wet tons. In 1962-63, 1,608,750 tons of phosphate, valued at £3,981,656, were exported as compared with 1,541,642 tons, valued at £3,391,634, in 1961-62.

At its thirty-first session, the Trusteeship Council was pleased to note that the first annual meeting between representatives of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruan elected representatives, as suggested by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Nauru, 1962, had taken place. The Council was confident that this initial contact would lead to a mutual understanding and a better and closer co-operation between the parties concerned. The Council also noted that the British Phosphate Commissioners had offered to increase royalty payments and that these offers would be discussed in meetings between the representatives of the Nauru Local Government Council and the Administering Authority scheduled to meet in July 1964. It reiterated its belief that further consultations would ensure the equitable sharing of the proceeds of phosphate mining.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted with approval the inauguration of a campaign on nutrition in schools and expressed the hope that the Ad-

ministering Authority would continue to assist the Nauruan people to improve their standard of nutrition.

The Council was pleased to note that provisions had been made by the Administering Authority to increase considerably the water supply available to Nauruans and that this water would be made available free of charge.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted that the task of bringing all Administration primary schools under one integrated system had been completed. It also noted the increase in the number of Administration scholarships awarded to Nauruans and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would pay particular attention to encouraging young Nauruans to

take advantage of the availability of scholarships under the United Nations programme and in Australia. The Council also expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to give its special attention to the training of Nauruan teachers at the professional level. Finally, the Council noted the proposal of the British Phosphate Commissioners to extend their present trade-training facilities by establishing an apprenticeship school for Nauruans.

Various aspects of the situation in the Trust Territory were also discussed in 1964 by the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (For further details, see pp. 430-31.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1232-1238, 1242, 1243.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of Nauru from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, 1124/62.

T/1619. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of Nauru for period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

T/L.1072 and Rev.1. Conditions in Territory. Secretariat working paper.

T/L.1079. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by

Council on 24 June 1964, meeting 1242.

T/L.1084. Liberia: amendment to report of Drafting Committee, T/L.1079.

T/L.1085. USSR: amendments to report of Drafting Committee, T/L.1079.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5733. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Trust Territory of Nauru for period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, IV B, V, VI B; Part II, Chapter II.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, comprises some 2,100 islands, with a combined land area of 700 square miles spread over 3 million square miles of ocean in the Western Pacific. The population was reported in June 1963 to total 84,777.

The question of settlement of claims for compensation for war damage suffered by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory has given rise to numerous recommendations by the Trusteeship Council and its Visiting Missions. At its thirty-first session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 May to 30 June 1964, the Trusteeship Council, noting the concern expressed by the 1964 Visiting Mission (see above, p. 400) at the continued delay in

achieving a settlement of Micronesian claims against Japan, endorsed the Mission's recommendation that the Administering Authority should renew its representations to the Japanese Government with increased vigour, and the Mission's suggestion that the Administering Authority might enlist the help of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Concerning war damage claims against the United States Government, the Visiting Mission was informed by the Administering Authority that in its view there were no legitimate claims against the United States. Taking note of the position of the Administering Authority, the Council recommended that it draw to the attention of the people of Micronesia, through the

future Congress of Micronesia, its views on the subject in order to clear up any misunderstanding.

With regard to the claims for compensation as a result of fall-out from nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands, the Council, noting that non-settlement of claims for financial compensation had caused the Rongelapese to suffer from a strong sense of grievance, stressed again the need for the most expeditious settlement of these claims. The Council expressed the hope that the legislation dealing with the matter—passed by the United States House of Representatives and pending before the United States Senate—would soon be completed.

At previous sessions, the Council has made recommendations about the settlement of land claims. The 1964 Visiting Mission learned that in March 1964 an agreement had been signed with the land-owners providing for a 99-year lease of Kwajalein Island and the airfield lands on Dalap from 9 February 1944, with payments totalling \$750,000, computed on the basis of 750 acres at \$1,000 per acre. The Council welcomed this successful completion of negotiations.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The 1964 Visiting Mission made the following suggestions: (1) the Administering Authority should urgently review its proposed Executive Order, establishing the Congress of Micronesia, to ensure that the capacities of the Congress of Micronesia would be adequate to fulfil the hopes placed in it; (2) provision should be made for the establishment of select committees of the Congress with power to inquire into, and report upon, all important matters of policy and administration; and (3) provision should also be made for the enlargement of the financial responsibility of the Congress. The Trusteeship Council urged the speedy creation of a strong Micronesian Legislature and an Executive controlled and, so far as possible, staffed by Micronesians. The Council also endorsed the suggestions made by the Visiting Mission.

The Trusteeship Council was informed that in three of the six districts, the second senior administrative posts were now held by Micronesians, and that plans were being formulated to fill similar posts in the other districts with

qualified Micronesians. The 1964 Visiting Mission noted that both the United States Government and the Government of the Trust Territory maintained civil services in the Territory and urged the creation of a united Micronesian Civil Service. This suggestion was commended by the Council, which also endorsed the view of the Mission that every effort should be made to expand Micronesian control over, and participation in, the Executive, and that emergency measures should therefore be taken to provide intensive training and accelerated promotion for Micronesian civil servants.

With regard to the future of the Territory, the 1964 Visiting Mission reported that, while Micronesia, once literally a geographical expression, was welding itself into a unified people, no fully matured opinions on the subject had yet emerged among Micronesians. Noting with satisfaction that the policies of the Administering Authority rested on a firm commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Micronesia, the Council expressed the hope that the future Congress of Micronesia would direct its attention to all the possibilities—from independence to all other options—which lay open for the future of the Territory.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The 1964 Visiting Mission observed that, while the Territory was moving irreversibly into the world money economy, the life of most Micronesians was still based largely on agriculture and fishing and that there had been little increase in production by Micronesians. The Trusteeship Council commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the following suggestions of the 1964 Visiting Mission: (1) immediate steps should be taken to formulate an over-all and long-term economic development plan and to establish machinery to execute the plan; (2) the people of Micronesia should participate in the planning process at every stage; (3) a Development Commission or Board, composed of members of the Congress of Micronesia and civil servants, should be established; and (4) similar bodies, linked to the main Commission, should be established at the District level. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would, without prejudice

to the programmes of education and health, provide the necessary funds to make possible this increased economic development.

The Visiting Mission was informed that expenditure for the year ending June 1964 was estimated at \$15.9 million. Estimated local revenue would amount to \$900,000, while the remaining \$15 million would be made up by the Administering Authority.

The Council was informed of the construction of a plant needed to begin commercial fishing operations in the Palau District and of the proposal to establish a pilot fisheries project in the Truk District. The Council drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the views of the 1964 Visiting Mission that the Territory's fisheries, as yet virtually untapped, had an economic potential which might equal or prove even greater than agriculture, and that more money would be needed to develop this.

Commending the Administration for the work it had done in the field of communications, the Council shared the view of the 1964 Visiting Mission that the Administering Authority should continue to encourage by every possible means, including subsidies, the establishment of frequent and regular shipping services in order to encourage and enable the inhabitants of the more remote areas to develop their islands to their ultimate economic potential.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Expenditure on public health increased from \$933,526 in 1963 to \$1,350,000 in 1964. Two new hospitals were built and work on another was begun. The Council noted with satisfaction the energy and skill with which the Administration's programme for the improvement of public health was being carried out.

The Council drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the following suggestions of the 1964 Visiting Mission: (1) steps

should be taken to encourage a wider understanding of the need for the educational and social advancement of women to keep pace with men; (2) the inter-connexion between housing and social advancement should be given more positive recognition; and (3) the broadcasting system should be developed urgently and imaginatively.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The adoption and implementation of a new educational policy providing a universal, free public school system from elementary through high school, with advanced training in the trades and professions for those who could profit by further schooling was noted with approval by the Trusteeship Council.

Commending the Administration for its bold educational programme, the Trusteeship Council recommended the lowering of the compulsory school entrance age to six, increased attention to adult education and vocational and technical training, and renewed consideration of the establishment of a Junior College of Micronesia.

PROPOSAL CONCERNING EXAMINATION OF REPORT BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 23 June 1964, the Trusteeship Council rejected by a roll-call vote of 5 to 1, with 0 abstentions, a USSR proposal whereby the Trusteeship Council would recommend that the Security Council should examine the question of conditions in the Territory before the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

Various aspects of the situation in the Trust Territory were also discussed in 1964 by the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (For further details, see pp. 429-30.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—31ST SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1230-1236, 1240-1243.

Sixteenth Annual Report to United Nations on Administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963. Transmitted by United States of America to United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of Charter of United Nations.

Department of State Publication 7676. International Organization and Conference Series 53. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
T/1624 (S/5712). Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United States on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

T/1628. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1964, (T/1620) together with relevant resolution of Trusteeship Council.

T/L.1073 and Add.1. Conditions in Territory. Secretariat working paper.

T/L.1077. Report of Drafting Committee.

T/L.1080 and Corr.1. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 23 June 1964, meeting 1241, by roll-call vote of 1 to 5, with no abstentions, as follows:

In favour: USSR.

Against: Australia, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

T/L.1083. USSR: amendments to report of Drafting Committee, T/L.1077.

T/L.1081. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to

Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands (Part I) adopted by Council on 29 June 1964, meeting 1243, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.1088. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands (Parts I and II). Secretariat working paper issued 16 July 1964.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5783. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period from 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Section 23.

A/5804. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters I E, II-VI.

CHAPTER

THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

In 1964, the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration¹ on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued its work in accordance with the renewed mandate given it by the Assembly on 10 December 1963.²

Apart from the Trusteeship Council, which is responsible for the three remaining Trust Territories, the Special Committee in 1964 was the only body responsible for matters relating to dependent territories. This was in consequence of the Assembly's decision in 1963 to discontinue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer its functions to the Special Committee.³

The Special Committee met almost continuously from February to December 1964 and examined and made recommendations on the implementation of the Declaration with respect

to 55 territories. It also completed a study called for by the Assembly on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa. (See below, pp. 438-40.)

In the pages that follow, an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1964. Following that, details are given of its consideration of, and recommendations on, individual territories. With respect to South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration, details of the action taken in 1964 by the Special Committee and other bodies will be found under separate sections below, namely, those dealing with the question of South West Africa (pp. 435-41), the question of Southern Rhodesia (pp. 441-45), and territories under Portuguese administration (pp. 445-49).

GENERAL ASPECTS

SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implemen-

tation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to use the methods of work

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 446-47, text of resolution 1956(XVIII).

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970(XVIII).

developed in preceding years and endorsed by the General Assembly. Under this procedure, it examined the implementation of the Declaration in individual territories, the order of priority being decided on the basis of recommendations made by its Working Group (composed of the officers of the Committee and four other members).

To assist in its examination of each territory, the Special Committee normally has before it an information paper prepared by the Secretariat describing recent political and constitutional developments as well as current economic, social and educational conditions. This information is derived from published sources and, in relevant cases, from the information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73e of the Charter. (See APPENDIX II for text of Article 73e.)

In addition, the Special Committee requests administering powers to submit information on political and constitutional development. The Committee hears statements from administering powers, inviting those which are not members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories they administer. Petitions are circulated and the Committee may decide to hear petitioners at its meetings. (Reservations concerning these proceedings have been expressed by Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.) At the conclusion of its examination of a territory, the Committee adopts its recommendations in the form of a consensus formulated by the Chairman or by means of a resolution which is adopted by vote. The Committee is empowered by the General Assembly to send out visiting groups to territories in co-operation with administering powers. (This procedure has also been the subject of reservations expressed in the Committee by Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.)

The Committee has established Sub-Committees whenever it considers them necessary.

REVIEW OF WORK IN 1964

In 1964, the Special Committee established three Sub-Committees to assist it in examining and reporting on the implementation of the Declaration, as requested by the Assembly.

The preparation of a complete list of terri-

tories to which the Declaration applied was assigned to the Special Committee's Working Group which, although devoting a number of meetings to the question, was not able to make recommendations on specific territories to be added to the preliminary list approved by the Special Committee in 1963.⁴ The Special Committee agreed that the Working Group should continue its consideration of this question.

The situation in various territories already examined in detail by the Special Committee in 1962 and 1963 were considered at plenary meetings in 1964. These territories were: Southern Rhodesia, Aden, South West Africa, territories under Portuguese administration, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, British Guiana, The Gambia, Gibraltar, Fernando Poo, Ifni, Rio Muni and Spanish Sahara.⁵

The remaining territories on the Committee's preliminary list were divided into three groups, and three Sub-Committees were to consider and report to the Special Committee on the situation in these territories as follows:

Sub-Committee I: Mauritius, the Seychelles, St. Helena.

Sub-Committee II: The Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue, the Tokelau Islands, the New Hebrides, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn Island, the Solomon Islands, Brunei, Hong Kong.

Sub-Committee III: British Honduras, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, the United States Virgin Islands.

The Sub-Committees reported on the situation in all these territories with the exception of Brunei, Hong Kong and British Honduras which, because of lack of time, they were unable to consider. The recommendations made by the Sub-Committees were the basis of the recommendations adopted by the Special Committee.

The Special Committee also continued its Sub-Committee on Petitions which, in 1964,

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 443.

⁵ Of these territories the following became independent in 1964: Malta, Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia), Nyasaland (as Malawi) and The Gambia.

distributed more than 200 petitions which it had received. On the recommendation of this Sub-Committee the following petitioners appeared before the Special Committee:

Aden

Shaikh A. Alhabshi, representing the South Arabian League
 Mohamed Saleh Basendwah, representative of the Peoples Socialist Party and the Aden Trades Union Congress

Bermuda

W. G. Brown, General Secretary of the Bermuda Constitutional Conference
 B. B. Ball, Secretary-General of the Bermuda Industrial Union

British Guiana

Mrs. Janet Jagan, Minister of Home Affairs, British Guiana
 Felix Cummings, personal representative of the Premier of British Guiana
 Jainaraine Singh, National Peace Committee of British Guiana
 Richard Ishmael, President, British Guiana Trades Union Council
 Ivan A. Marks

Gibraltar

Pedro Hidalgo, Mayor of San Roque
 Cano Villalta
 Barcia Trelles
 Sir Joshua Hassan, Chief Minister, Gibraltar
 P. Isola, Member of the Legislative Council

Malta

Anton Buttigieg, Deputy Leader of the Malta Labour Party

Territories under Portuguese Administration

F. Ian Gilchrist
 Carlos Gonçalves Cambando, on behalf of the Gouvernement révolutionnaire d'Angola en Exil (GRAE)
 Alberto Bokoko Nank

Southern Rhodesia

G. B. Nyandoro, Secretary-General, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
 Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

South West Africa

Brian Bassingthwaite
 Mathanael Mbaeva, representing the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) and the South West Africa National Liberation Front (SWANLIF)
 Markus Kooper, representing the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO)
 Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO)

The Special Committee again set up Sub-Committees on Southern Rhodesia and Aden and established a Sub-Committee of Good

Offices on British Guiana. The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia visited London in June 1964 and held meetings with the United Kingdom Government. The Sub-Committee on Aden, which again was refused permission to visit the territory, visited Cairo in July 1964 where it interviewed petitioners from the territory. The Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana was also refused permission to visit the territory and carried out its work at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The recommendations made by these Sub-Committees were endorsed by the Special Committee; it directed these Sub-Committees, along with the Sub-Committee on Petitions to continue their work after the closing of the Special Committee's sessions in 1964.

In the course of examining and reporting on the situation in 55 territories, the Special Committee took into account, in relevant territories, the information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73e of the Charter. This was a task of the former Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which had been assigned to the Special Committee by an Assembly decision of 16 December 1963 when the Assembly dissolved the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.⁶

As requested by the Assembly on 13 November 1963,⁷ the Special Committee submitted a report on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies in South West Africa. (For details, see pp. 438-40 below.) It also initiated a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which "are impeding the application of the Declaration" in the territories under Portuguese administration.

In its 1964 report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee noted with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Nyasaland (Malawi), Malta, and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). It also drew attention to the extensive consideration it had given to the remaining territories in Africa, Aden and British Guiana and pointed out that it had considered

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970(XVIII).

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 466-67, text of resolution 1899(XVIII).

for the first time the smaller island territories. It was convinced that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable to these territories and that appropriate measures to this end should be taken without delay. The Special Committee laid particular stress on the importance of sending out visiting groups as means of assistance in obtaining first-hand information, in ascertaining the views of the people and, where necessary, in bringing different political elements together through the use of good offices. It recommended that the administering powers should again be requested to facilitate such visits.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a suggestion by its President, took note on 18 February 1965,

without objection, of the fact that it had received, among other things, a report from the Special Committee in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and indicated its wish that the Special Committee, as in the case of other bodies with continuing responsibility, would continue its work.

Following a request by New Zealand, the Special Committee's recommendation concerning the Cook Islands was acted upon by the Assembly, which, on 18 February 1965, agreed to make arrangements for the supervision of elections in that territory by a team of observers led by a United Nations representative. (See below, pp. 426-28.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 219-319.

Sub-Committee on Petitions, meetings 27-41.

A/AC.109/L.100 and Corr.1, L.101, L.109, L.110, L.112, L.113, L.115, L.116, L.121, L.127, L.130 and Corr.1, L.134, L.147, L.157 and Corr.1.2, L.165 and Corr.1. Forty-first to fifty-fifth reports

of Sub-Committee on Petitions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5800/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering period 25 February-15 December 1964, meetings 219-319).

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 3.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

The following pages give a brief account of decisions concerning various individual territories taken in 1964 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In the special circumstances prevailing at its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not consider the Special

Committee's reports and recommendations on these territories; however, it did authorize the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations representative to supervise the elections scheduled to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965. (See also pp. 435-41, 441-45 and 445-49 for details on questions concerning South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese administration.)

Aden

The territory of Aden consists of the Colony of Aden, now known as Aden State, and 20 Protectorates (Sultanates and Sheikdoms), now known as the Protectorate of South Arabia. Thirteen of these Protectorates and Aden State form the Federation of South Arabia.

Aden State acceded to the Federation at the beginning of 1963. Elections to its Legislative

Council were due to take place under a new franchise in 1964. Constitutional talks with Ministers of Aden and of the Federation which were due to take place in December 1963 were postponed following a bombing incident on 10 December 1963 at Aden airport. At the same time, a state of emergency was declared.

In 1963, it will be recalled, the Special Com-

mittee had established a Sub-Committee on Aden, whose recommendations were approved in a resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 19 July 1963. The provisions of this resolution were embodied in General Assembly resolution 1949(XVIII),⁸ adopted on 11 December 1963, by the terms of which the Assembly, among other things: expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the territory, the continuation of which, it felt, was likely to lead to serious unrest and to threaten international peace and security; considered that the maintenance of the military base in Aden was prejudicial to the security of the region and that its early removal was therefore desirable; recommended that the people of Aden should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination with regard to their future, the exercise of that right to take the form of a consultation of the whole population to be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal adult suffrage; called upon the administering power to repeal all laws which restricted public freedoms, to release all political prisoners, to allow the return of persons exiled because of political activities, and to cease forthwith all repressive action against the people of the territory, in particular military expeditions and the bombing of villages; and called upon the administering power to make the necessary constitutional changes with a view to setting up a provisional government for the whole of the territory in accordance with the wishes of the population.

In a second resolution (1972(XVIII))⁹ adopted on 16 December 1963, the Assembly, among other things, expressed deep concern at the "critical and explosive situation" obtaining in Aden as the result of the state of emergency and at the arrest and detention of nationalist leaders and trade-unionists and called for the immediate release of nationalist leaders and trade unionists and an end to acts of deportation of residents of the territory.

The Special Committee considered Aden on three occasions in 1964: in March and April, in May, and again in November.

During its consideration in March and April, the Special Committee heard two petitioners: Shaikhan A. Alhabshi, Secretary-General of the South Arabian League, and Mohamed Salem

Basendwah, representative of the Peoples Socialist Party and the Aden Trades Union Congress. During the debate, the representative of the United Kingdom, after reviewing constitutional development in the territory, said that Britain's aim was to promote development in the Federation and bring it to independence without delay. The reason why progress had not been more rapid was that the Federation had been the target of a campaign of intimidation and violence from Yemen with the avowed objective of overthrowing the Federation and incorporating it within Yemen.

The representative of Yemen, who had asked to participate in the debate, said that Southern Yemen, or Aden and the Protectorates, was illegally occupied by the British who were now planning further aggression in the area. However, his Government would accept a peaceful solution in keeping with the principle of self-determination and with the resolutions of the United Nations.

Many speakers, including the representatives of Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia, said that the United Kingdom had done little or nothing to implement the Declaration or the Assembly's resolutions of 11 and 16 December 1963 on Aden but was attempting to divert attention from its failure by blaming the Government of Yemen for the slow progress in the territory and for the deterioration of the situation there. Iraq, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika and the USSR added that the United Kingdom was encouraging separatist tendencies through its support of the Federation of South Arabia and was ignoring the people's desire for unity, while the representatives of Iraq, Syria and the USSR, among others, drew attention to the United Kingdom's failure to remove its military base at Aden, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly. The representatives of India, Iran and Venezuela, along with the speakers referred to above, believed that the best solution lay in the implementation of the procedures outlined in Assembly resolution 1949(XVIII) on Aden.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 454-55, text of resolution 1949 (XVIII).

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 455, text of resolution 1972 (XVIII).

On 9 April, the Special Committee adopted a resolution—by 19 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions—by which it deplored the refusal of the United Kingdom to implement the Assembly's resolutions concerning Aden, namely, the resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples¹⁰ and resolution 1949(XVIII) which had called upon the administering power to make constitutional changes leading to elections and self-determination for the whole territory. The Special Committee urged the administering power to lift the state of emergency, to repeal the laws restricting public freedoms, to release political detainees, to allow the return of political exiles and to cease forthwith military expeditions and the bombing of villages. At the same time, it decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Aden to study and keep under constant review the situation in the territory, to establish contacts with the administering power with a view to implementing the relevant Assembly resolutions and to arrange for visits to the territory and make such other visits as necessary.

On 7 May, the Special Committee gave further consideration to the question of Aden. Iraq said that the recent actions of the United Kingdom in sending reinforcements to Aden and conducting military operations against the people of the territory demanded the urgent attention of the Special Committee. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the disturbances in the territory, which were the result of subversive activities from outside, were not new, and, in point of fact, had been described by the United Kingdom delegation in its statement to the Committee on 26 March. The Government of the Federation of South Arabia had requested military assistance in restoring law and order and he saw no reason for a further discussion in the Special Committee.

On 8 May, by a roll-call vote of 18 to 3, with 2 abstentions, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which it deprecated the military action undertaken by the British authorities in Aden, urged the United Kingdom to cease forthwith all military measures against the people of the territory and called the attention of the Security Council "to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area" as a result of those actions.

This resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council.

The Sub-Committee on Aden, as appointed by the Chairman of the Special Committee, consisted of Cambodia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Its report, submitted on 6 November 1964, dealt with the evolution of the situation in Aden until 20 October 1964, as well as with a visit it had made to Cairo, United Arab Republic, in July in order to hear petitioners from the territory, after its request to visit Aden had been rejected by the administering power.

In its report, the Sub-Committee stated that the maintenance of a state of emergency and the restriction of public freedoms were prejudicial to the holding of free elections and to the introduction of a democratic system of government and that the continuation of military operations in some areas was contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Should this "critical and explosive" situation continue, the Sub-Committee felt, it should again be drawn to the attention of the Security Council.

The Sub-Committee considered that the Constitutional Conference held in London in June 1964 in which only Ministers and representatives of the States took part, could not be regarded as a valid consultation of the population. Consequently, the United Kingdom should be asked not to give effect to the conclusions of the Conference. The Sub-Committee noted that the elections held in Aden State in October had been criticized because of the restrictive electoral law. The Sub-Committee recommended that the United Kingdom should implement the Assembly's resolution 1949(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and reiterated that a United Nations presence was required in the territory before and during the general elections envisaged in that resolution.

After considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Special Committee on 17 November 1964, by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, adopted a further resolution on Aden whereby it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee and regretted the refusal

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

of the United Kingdom to co-operate with the Sub-Committee. The Special Committee also decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Aden with the same terms of reference. The representative of the United Kingdom said that

he had abstained on the vote because the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations did not take the real facts into consideration, and his Government found it necessary to reserve its freedom of action.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 234-243, 253, 254, 256, 258, 303, 312, 314.

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter

VI: Aden (containing as appendix report of Sub-Committee on Aden).

S/5693. Letter of 11 May 1964 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting text of resolution on question of Aden, adopted by Special Committee on 11 May 1964, meeting 256.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

The three British-administered territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland are situated in southern Africa. Basutoland is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa; Bechuanaland is bounded by South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and Swaziland is bordered by South Africa and Mozambique. The population is predominantly African, though there are some Europeans, mainly in Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The situation in these three territories was considered between 6 October and 2 November 1964 by the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In May 1964, at the close of a constitutional conference held in London from 20 April to 15 May, agreement was reached on a pre-independence constitution for Basutoland under which the Paramount Chief would become a constitutional monarch acting on ministerial advice, and which would provide for a parliament consisting of a Senate with appointed members and a National Assembly with elected members.

In the pre-independence period, the United Kingdom representative informed the Special Committee, the United Kingdom would retain responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and public service, and would keep special powers to ensure proper financial administration. The United Kingdom Government undertook to hold elections before the end of 1964; if at any time, not earlier than one

year after the new elections, the people concerned should ask for independence, the United Kingdom would seek to give effect to their wishes as soon as possible.

In June 1964, agreement was also reached on constitutional changes for Bechuanaland, providing for a ministerial form of government, drawn from and responsible to a legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage with no separate racial representation in the legislature, a Legislative Assembly with a majority of elected members, and a House of Chiefs. Responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and public service would be retained by the Resident Commissioner, whose title had been changed to Her Majesty's Commissioner. Elections under the new constitution were to be held on 1 March 1965.

In the 1964 constitution for Swaziland, provision was made for a purely advisory Executive Council and for separate racial representation in a partially elected Legislative Council. At the elections in June 1964, all elected seats in the Legislature were won by supporters of the Paramount Chief.

The representative of the United Kingdom also informed the Special Committee that as of 1 August 1964 the post of High Commissioner for the High Commission Territories in South Africa—a post previously held by the British Ambassador in the Republic of South Africa—had been abolished. The Resident Commissioner in Basutoland and Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swazi-

land were now directly responsible to the United Kingdom Government.

Thus, the United Kingdom representative stated that, within the preceding 18 months, major steps had been taken in consultation with representative opinion, to transfer power progressively to local hands in the three territories.

Other representatives—including those of Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Poland, Syria, Tunisia and the USSR—considered, however, that much remained to be done despite the constitutional developments which had taken place. Important powers were still in the hands of the British authorities and the General Assembly's resolutions had not been fully implemented. The representative of India was among those who felt that there was a tendency to safeguard feudal interests. The constitutional reforms did not give the inhabitants of the three territories full control over their destinies, even in internal matters. Iran's representative felt it was regrettable that the people of the territories had not been consulted regarding the new constitutions on which their political future depended.

According to the USSR, it was clear that the United Kingdom was doing everything it could to oppose the transfer of the attributes of independence to the peoples of the three territories and that Assembly resolutions bearing on the situation in the three territories remained a dead letter there.

The representative of Mali drew attention to South Africa's ambitions with regard to the territories and to their present economic dependence on South Africa and stressed the need to guarantee their territorial integrity. This view was supported by many representatives, including many of those referred to above, as well as those of Bulgaria, Iran, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

In Mali's opinion, the attitude of the United Kingdom towards the controlling economic interests also had serious political repercussions in that it favoured the spread of apartheid.

The representative of Denmark believed the constitutional changes represented important steps towards full independence, but he stressed that one of the prerequisites for any real independence was a sound economic structure. He expressed concern about the danger arising from

the geographical position of the three territories and their economic dependence on South Africa.

In Italy's opinion, the situation in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland should be assessed within the context of the general situation in southern Africa. Referring to the economic position of the three territories and the factors endangering their future, he deemed it inadvisable to seek independence for them at the present stage. Indeed, independence might isolate them precisely at a time when their future was uncertain.

In reply to statements concerning relations between the territories and South Africa, the United Kingdom representative said that successive United Kingdom Governments had resisted efforts of South Africa to annex the territories and had pledged themselves to consult the people before any transfer of power took place. He also pointed out that the United Kingdom had never allowed apartheid to be practised or tolerated in the three territories it administered. All forms of racial discrimination were prohibited by law and were being systematically eliminated in practice.

Another point raised by several Committee members, including the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, was that the administering power had failed to comply with the Assembly's request to take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them.

Many representatives referred to the importance of United Nations technical assistance and the need to increase such assistance in the three territories.

On 2 November 1964, by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby it: (1) reaffirmed the right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to self-determination and independence; (2) invited the administering power to take immediate steps for the transfer of powers to freely elected representatives of these three territories, in accordance with provisions of the Assembly's resolutions; (3) reiterated its requests that the administering power return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them; (4) declared again that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial in-

tegrity of these three territories would constitute an act of aggression; (5) asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering power, to undertake a study on the ways and means of ensuring the economic independence of these territories vis-à-vis the Republic of South Africa and to submit a report to the Special Committee and the Assembly; and (6) requested the Secretary-General to intensify, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, programmes of economic, technical and financial assistance to these territories.

The resolution was proposed by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

The representative of the United Kingdom

said he could not support the resolution because it was unbalanced and unrealistic, reflecting neither recent events nor the basic geographical, demographic and economic realities of the situation in the three territories. Moreover, the United Kingdom could not subscribe in advance to the definition of a hypothetical situation of aggression which would be for the Security Council, not the Special Committee, to consider.

The representatives of Australia, Denmark, Italy and the United States abstained because they felt that the resolution did not fully reflect all aspects of the situation in the territories. Australia, Italy and the United States also had reservations about the reference in the Special Committee's resolution to aggression.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 287, 292-294, 296-299.

A/AC.109/98. Report of Secretary-General (on provision of aid through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation).

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter VIII.

British Guiana

British Guiana is situated on the north-east coast of the South American continent. Its estimated population in 1962 was 600,000 of whom 289,790 were East Indians, 192,660 were of African descent, 68,420 were of mixed descent, 23,600 were Amerindians, 12,150 were Europeans; and 3,520 were Chinese.

During 1964, the 1961 constitution, which provided for internal self-government and a bicameral legislature comprising a wholly elected Legislative Assembly and an appointed Senate, remained in effect. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the leader of the Peoples Progressive Party which had won the majority of seats in the elections held in August 1961, continued in office as Premier. The other main political parties were: the Peoples National Congress, led by L.F.S. Burnham; and the United Force, led by S. D'Aguiar.

Provision was made during the year to replace the bicameral legislature by a House of Assembly consisting of 53 members, and the Governor was empowered to dissolve the existing legislature (about a year earlier than its expiration date) to make way for new elections

under a system of proportional representation. These changes were made in implementation of the decisions made by the United Kingdom Government at the conclusion of a Constitutional Conference held in London in October 1963. At this Conference, the leaders of the main parties had been unable to resolve their differences on constitutional issues and had requested the United Kingdom Government to impose a solution.

The question of British Guiana was considered in May, June, October and November 1964 by the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

During its discussions on the territory, the Special Committee heard petitioners Mrs. Janet Jagan, then Minister of Home Affairs of British Guiana; Felix Cummings, personal representative of Dr. Jagan; Jainaraine Singh, of the National Peace Committee of British Guiana; Richard A. Ishmael, President of the British

Guiana Trades Union Council; and Ivan A. Marks.

A description of the decisions taken by the United Kingdom Government following the Constitutional Conference in October 1963 was given to the Special Committee by the United Kingdom representative. The Secretary of State for Colonies, he said, had stated that the root cause of British Guiana's troubles was the development of politics along racial lines; the Colonial Secretary had therefore decided that the system of proportional representation, which would encourage coalition between parties and the emergence of multiracial groupings, should be introduced. Elections under this system would take place towards the end of the year. After the election, the United Kingdom Government would convene a conference to fix a date for independence.

The Special Committee was also informed that an inter-union dispute which had begun in mid-February had led to a renewal of inter-racial violence and that a state of emergency had been declared in May 1964 by the Governor on the advice of Dr. Jagan.

In the ensuing discussion in the Special Committee, Bulgaria, Cambodia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia were among those members which criticized the administering power for not having set a date for the independence of British Guiana as recommended by the Special Committee and the Assembly. Tunisia stated that by delaying the territory's accession to independence the United Kingdom had provoked the racial clashes and encouraged fresh disorders.

The USSR representative considered that the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor and the imprisonment of the Deputy Premier, members of the Senate and of the Legislature was an attempt to discredit the present British Guiana Government and then to overthrow it. He also considered that the introduction of an electoral system which divided people along racial lines would inevitably intensify, rather than lessen, racial strife.

Some members—among them Cambodia, Iraq, Syria, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia—stressed the

need for the responsible political leaders to prevent their differences from deepening into a rift between the communities. Unless they did so, the Yugoslavian representative thought, their country's freedom would remain at the mercy of various outside interests.

While associating themselves with the efforts to help British Guiana to accede to independence without delay, the representatives of Chile, Iran and Uruguay considered that the delay in granting independence was only one of the causes of the present situation. The representative of Iran stated that the dissensions between the two main Guianese political parties were fundamental elements of the situation and that responsibility for the incidents lay mainly with the Guianese political leaders.

The representative of Denmark also thought that the Guianese political leaders bore a heavy share of responsibility for the situation existing in British Guiana. The Italian representative considered that the delay in granting independence was a consequence of the present situation and not its cause.

Australia could not agree that the situation was due to the administering power's delay in granting independence and considered that the authorities in British Guiana had done their best in a manner which respected human rights and consequently deserved the Special Committee's support.

On 23 June 1964, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby the Committee expressed its deep distress at the grave and tragic situation prevailing in the territory and considered that the delay in the granting of independence by the administering power was the main cause for the situation. Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of British Guiana, the Special Committee: called upon the United Kingdom Government to fix without delay the date for the independence of British Guiana; appealed to all political leaders and to all others concerned to take immediate steps to restore harmony and peaceful conditions; requested the administering power to release all political prisoners and detainees, to create conditions of peace and tranquillity and to end the state of emergency; and called upon the administering power to refrain from taking any action which would aggravate the situation and

to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution and other resolutions of the Committee and of the Assembly.

The Special Committee also decided to establish a Sub-Committee of Good Offices of three members to be appointed by the Chairman to visit British Guiana and to take any other necessary measures for the implementation of the resolutions on British Guiana of the Assembly and the Special Committee and to report to the Committee as soon as possible.

The resolution of this effect was sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia. It was approved by a roll-call vote of 18 to 3 (Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States), with 3 abstentions (Denmark, Italy and Venezuela).

Prior to the vote on the resolution, the United Kingdom representative expressed his regret that the sponsors had not taken his statements into account. Repeated efforts to bring the two main parties together had been unfortunately unsuccessful, and it was the failure of the political parties to reach agreement, not the administering authority, that was delaying the attainment of independence by British Guiana.

The Chairman of the Good Offices Sub-Committee, which was composed of the representatives of Mali, Tunisia and Uruguay, presented an oral report to the Special Committee on 17 November 1964.

The Chairman stated that in reply to the Sub-Committee's request to visit the territory, the United Kingdom Government had stated that since its declared policy was to convene a Constitutional Conference after elections on 7 December 1964 to decide on a date for independence, there was no function or place for a Good Offices Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee deeply regretted this decision.

The Chairman also stated that as views and proposals from L. F. S. Burnham were not available, the Sub-Committee felt unable to pursue further preliminary talks it had had with Dr. Jagan. However, it considered that there might be scope for the use of its good offices after the December elections.

The Sub-Committee recommended that the Special Committee authorize it to keep the situation under review and again offer its good offices to the parties concerned, with a view to the implementation of the resolutions on British Guiana adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

The Sub-Committee further recommended that the Special Committee should reaffirm its resolution of 23 June 1964 and in particular renew its appeal to all political leaders and to all parties and interests in the territory to take immediate steps to restore harmony and peaceful conditions.

The Special Committee took note of the oral report of the Chairman and authorized the Sub-Committee to keep the situation under review.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

meetings 254, 256, 267-270.
A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter VII.

Fernando Póo, Río Muni, Ifni and Spanish Sahara

Fernando Póo and Río Muni, territories administered by Spain, are situated on the west coast of Africa. Their combined population, according to a 1960 census, was 246,000. Following a referendum held in December 1963, the two territories were joined to form Equatorial Guinea under a new constitution by which they ceased to be Spanish Provinces and were granted their own legislative and executive institutions.

Ifni, also administered by Spain, is a small territory on the north-west coast of Africa bordered by Morocco, and it has some 50,000 inhabitants. Spanish Sahara, with a population of about 24,000, is south of Ifni and is bordered by Morocco and Mauritania. Ifni is the subject of territorial claims by Morocco, and Spanish Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara-

tion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the situation in these territories in September and October 1964. At their request, representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania were invited by the Committee to attend the discussions.

The representative of Spain drew attention to the recent changes in Equatorial Guinea which, he said, enabled its inhabitants freely to determine their future. With regard to Ifni and Spanish Sahara, he informed the Committee of the direct negotiations planned between his Government and Morocco. The representative of Morocco asked the Committee to express the hope that the negotiations which would be taking place regarding Spanish Sahara and Ifni would be successful in settling the future of these two territories. The representative of Mauritania stated that his Government was hoping to re-establish its sovereignty over the "so-called 'Spanish Sahara' " through friendly negotiations with Spain.

The representatives of Iraq, Poland, Syria, and the USSR did not regard the recent changes in Equatorial Guinea as adequate steps in implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The representatives of Iraq and Syria hoped that Morocco would be able to negotiate

an early agreement with Spain with regard to the other two territories.

By terms of a resolution on Fernando Póo and Río Muni, adopted on 16 October 1964 by a vote of 20 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories to self-determination and independence and urged the administering power to take immediate steps to implement the Declaration in the territories. By another resolution on Ifni and Spanish Sahara, also adopted on 16 October by 20 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Special Committee regretted the delay by the administering power in implementing the provisions of the Declaration and in liberating the two territories from colonial rule. It urged Spain to take immediate measures towards implementing the provisions of the Declaration fully and unconditionally.

Both resolutions were proposed by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia.

The representatives of Australia and the United States abstained in the votes on the resolutions because, their spokesmen said, the resolutions did not recognize the steps taken by the administering power.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 284, 285, 289-291.

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter IX: Fernando Póo, Río Muni, Ifni and Spanish Sahara.

Fiji

Fiji, a group of islands in the South Pacific administered by the United Kingdom, had a population during the period under review estimated at about 441,000, which included some 183,000 Fijians, 220,000 persons of Indian origin, 10,400 Europeans, 9,400 Part-Europeans, 5,000 Chinese and 12,600 other Pacific Islanders. Fiji has a Legislative Council in which representation is on a communal basis. In July 1964, six members of the Legislative Council were appointed to the Executive Council and were given responsibilities for policy in certain fields.

The situation in Fiji was considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in October and November 1964.

Describing the constitutional changes introduced on 1 July 1964, the United Kingdom representative observed that with the appointment to the Executive Council of six elected members of the Legislative Council (two Fijians, two Indians and two Europeans), the Executive Council thus had a majority of

elected members. The aim of the new system, he added, was to allow the territory to make some advance towards self-government pending a constitutional conference to be held in 1965. At that Conference the British Government and leaders of representative opinion in Fiji would try to agree on concrete proposals for a constitutional framework under which further progress could be made in the direction of internal self-government, while still preserving, in accordance with Fijian wishes, continuing links with Britain.

A number of other representatives, including those of Cambodia, Ethiopia, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, the USSR and Yugoslavia regarded the recent constitutional changes in Fiji as inadequate. Nor was it thought that the forthcoming constitutional conference would be concerned with giving effect to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples or with giving effect to the Assembly resolutions on Fiji.

Cambodia and India also felt that more could be done by the administering power to try, in co-operation with the people of Fiji, to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities, as requested by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963.¹¹ India appealed to the administering power to convene a constitutional conference immediately, introduce a ministerial form of government and conduct future elections on the basis of a common electoral role.

Iraq expressed disappointment that the objective of the projected constitutional conference seemed to be, not independence, but further progress towards internal self-government.

The USSR representative did not regard the new constitutional changes of 1 July 1964 as important. Fiji, he thought, was just as much a colony as it had been earlier.

Denmark's representative considered that the territory had taken an important step towards internal self-government with the adoption of the system under which elected representatives of the population had been made responsible for certain matters in the Executive Council. In his view, the administering power should be asked to strengthen the territory's economy,

which was vulnerable because it was based on few products.

The representative of the United States welcomed the proposed constitutional conference and the constitutional changes which he believed would result in closer co-operation between the various ethnic communities. Chile hoped that, at the constitutional conference, the administering power would give due regard to the Assembly's resolutions on Fiji.

Australia's spokesman emphasized the need for cohesion between the various communities before the aims set forth in the Assembly's resolutions could be attained. The United Nations, he said, should not regard itself as a super-entity which always knew what was best for a particular people and could therefore apply pressure to drive them willy-nilly in a particular direction. Although the constitutional development of Fiji still fell short of the recommendations of the Assembly's 1963 resolution, it should nevertheless be acknowledged that political progress was taking place, as was economic and social development.

On 5 November 1964, acting on a proposal sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby it: (1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to self-determination and national independence; (2) asked the administering power to implement without delay the provisions of the General Assembly's resolutions and in particular the provision in the Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1963 on Fiji, inviting the administering power: (a) to work out, together with the representatives of the people of Fiji, a new constitution providing for free elections conducted on the principle of "one man, one vote" and the creation of representative institutions; (b) to take immediate steps for the transfer of all power to the people in accordance with their freely expressed will; and (c) to endeavour to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 456, text of resolution 1951 (XVIII).

In addition, the Special Committee asked the Secretary-General to provide economic, financial and technical assistance commensurate with the territory's urgent and special needs,

through the United Nations technical co-operation programmes and the specialized agencies.

The Special Committee approved this resolution by 21 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

meetings 293, 297-303.

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter XIII.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is administered by the United Kingdom; it had a population of about 24,000 in the period under review.

Spain has claimed that Gibraltar was ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 for use as a military base but that the United Kingdom expelled the original inhabitants and converted it into a colony of British subjects. This action, Spain has claimed, was in violation of paragraph 6 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which concerns attempts to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of a country.¹² The United Kingdom has denied this claim and has stated that it has no doubts as to its rights in Gibraltar.

In April 1964, agreement was reached between the United Kingdom Government and members of the Legislative Council of Gibraltar on constitutional changes which would give the people of Gibraltar greater control of internal affairs and would increase the membership of the Legislative Council. These changes came into effect following elections which were held on 10 September 1964.

At meetings in September and October 1964, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the situation in Gibraltar. The representative of Spain, at the invitation of the Committee, attended these meetings. The Committee also heard five petitioners: Pedro Hidalgo, Mayor of San Roque; Cano Villalta; Barcia Trelles; Sir Joshua Hassan, Chief Minister, Gibraltar; and P. Isola, Member of the Legislative Council.

While all Committee members who participated in the discussion felt that Gibraltar was

a colonial problem and therefore within the competence of the Special Committee, some, such as Tunisia, believed that the principle of self-determination could not be applied to Gibraltar as it was an enclave inhabited by an imported population whose interests were linked with the occupying power. Other Committee members, such as Australia, stressed the importance of the principle of self-determination in relation to the people of Gibraltar.

Uruguay and Venezuela emphasized the importance of paragraph 6 of the Declaration in this case. Along with Chile, Iraq, Mali and Syria, they urged that the question be resolved by negotiation between Spain and the United Kingdom, bearing in mind the interests of the population.

On 16 October, the Chairman stated the consensus of the Committee. By this, the Committee reaffirmed that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable to Gibraltar and, having noted that there was a disagreement or dispute between the United Kingdom and Spain regarding the status and the situation of Gibraltar, invited the two Governments to begin talks without delay, in order to reach a negotiated solution in conformity with the provisions of the Declaration, bearing in mind the interests of the people of the Territory.

At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom objected, saying that the Committee had exceeded its terms of reference since it was not competent to consider or discuss any dispute concerning sovereignty or territorial claims nor to make recommendations concern-

¹² Paragraph 6 of the Declaration reads : "Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

ing a dispute. On the future of Gibraltar, his Government would be guided, as required by the United Nations Charter, by the paramount interests of the people of Gibraltar. He stated further that his Government was not prepared to discuss with Spain the question of sovereignty over Gibraltar; however, it was always willing to discuss the maintenance of good relations between the two countries and the elimination of any causes of friction.

On 21 January 1965, the representative of Spain stated at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly that his Government had informed the United Kingdom Government that it was prepared to begin the negotiations referred to in the consensus of the Special Committee. In the absence of a negotiated solution, he added, Spain would find itself compelled to revise, in defence of its interests, its policy in relation to

Gibraltar.

In a reply dated 22 January 1965, the United Kingdom requested the Secretary-General to circulate to United Nations Members a note of 11 January in which the United Kingdom had protested to Spain against restrictions recently imposed on the freedom of movement between Gibraltar and Spain and had requested that they be lifted forthwith. The British Government, the note said, could not regard the question of sovereignty as a matter for negotiation. It would normally have been willing to consider proposals by the Spanish Government for discussions of ways in which good relations could be maintained and any causes of friction eliminated. It could not, however, entertain any proposals for such conversations so long as "the present abnormal situation at the frontier continued."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 280-288, 291.
A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter X.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1318.

A/5860. Letter of 22 January 1965 from United Kingdom.

Malta, Northern Rhodesia and The Gambia

The situations in the three former non-self-governing territories of Malta, Northern Rhodesia and The Gambia were considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1964, before they attained their independence. (For dates on which they became independent, see following paragraphs.)

The Special Committee considered the situation in Malta in April 1964, at which time it heard A. Buttigieg as a petitioner. In a consensus stated by the Chairman on 30 April 1964, the Committee observed that there were controversies between the political parties concerning the constitution and, while noting with satisfaction that the Territory was expected to become independent on 31 May 1964, appealed

to the administering power to ensure the transfer of power to the people of Malta in conformity with their freely expressed will. On 21 September 1964, Malta attained its independence.

The situations in Northern Rhodesia and The Gambia were considered in October 1964. After a number of representatives had made statements, the Chairman, on behalf of the members of the Committee, expressed satisfaction that they would soon be able to welcome these two territories as Members of the United Nations.

On 24 October, 1964, Northern Rhodesia attained its independence as the Republic of Zambia.

The Gambia attained its independence on 18 February 1965.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 246, 250-252 (Malta); 293 (Northern

Rhodesia and The Gambia).
A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter XI (Malta) and Chapter XII (Northern Rhodesia and The Gambia).

Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands

CONSIDERATION BY
SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands, administered by New Zealand, are situated in the South Pacific Ocean. The Cook Islands have an area of about 93 square miles and a population which in 1961 amounted to 18,378. Niue Island has an area of about 100 square miles and in 1963 its population numbered 4,885. The Tokelau Islands have an area of about 4 square miles and a population of 1,860.

The Cook Islands had a Legislative Assembly in which 21 of the 26 members were elected by universal adult suffrage. Seven elected members were members of the Executive Committee. In 1963 a Cabinet was formed with a leader of the Government and four members.

In Niue, there was an Assembly consisting of 14 members elected by universal adult suffrage. Three of these elected members were members of the Executive Committee. There was no legislative body in the Tokelau Islands, which were governed by New Zealand through an Administrator, based in Western Samoa.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples welcomed a statement by New Zealand on 15 April 1964 that the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 expressed the goals of its policy towards its territories. The Special Committee noted with satisfaction: New Zealand's efforts in carrying out its obligations as an administering power; its co-operation with the Special Committee; and the relations that existed between the administering power and people of the territories. It also noted New Zealand's statement that any changes in constitutional status would be decided freely by the people of the Islands themselves.

With regard to the Cook Islands, the Special Committee noted the statements of the Government of New Zealand that, according to plans drawn up by the Legislative Assembly, the Cook

Islands would achieve full self-government together with a freely chosen association with New Zealand; that the future status of the territory would be the chief issue at the general elections to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage early in 1965; and that the new constitution would be brought into effect if the newly elected Legislative Assembly so decided.

The Special Committee noted further that while constitutional progress in the Cook Islands had been substantial, progress towards self-government in Niue, and particularly in the Tokelau Islands, had not always kept pace with the changing times. It was gratified to hear that a constitutional mission was being sent to Niue to help prepare a plan of constitutional development similar to that of the Cook Islands.

The Committee recommended that the people of these territories should be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples through well-established democratic processes under United Nations supervision. The administering power should also have regard to the nature of the aid and assistance which could be rendered by the United Nations in this regard and make this known to the population of the territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION
ON COOK ISLANDS

In a letter dated 2 February 1965 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand referred to his Government's plans for self-determination in the Cook Islands and stated that his Government welcomed the recommendation of the Special Committee that the people of the Cook Islands be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 through well-established democratic processes under United Nations supervision. New Zealand was prepared to make the necessary arrangements for facilitating such supervision and requested that the Secretary-General nominate an appropriate person or persons to be present in the Cook

Islands on behalf of the United Nations for the election campaign and the election in the latter part of April 1965 and for the debate and decision upon the constitution by the newly elected Legislative Assembly in late May 1965.

On 9 February 1965, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the General Assembly to this letter and to the Special Committee's recommendation and suggested that, in view of the urgency and importance of the matter, the Assembly should authorize the supervision by the United Nations of these elections.

On 15 February 1965, the Secretary-General submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would authorize him to appoint a United Nations representative to supervise these elections with the assistance of the necessary observers and staff, observe the proceedings concerning the constitution in the newly elected Legislative Assembly and report to the Special Committee.

Before the Assembly agreed to the resolution, the representative of the USSR, in a written statement dated 16 February addressed to the President of the Assembly, declared that the question of the future status of the Cook Islands was one of those questions of principle to be decided only after the situation in those Islands was carefully examined in the Assembly with the participation of representatives of the indigenous population and after conditions were worked out that would ensure a genuine expression of the will of the population

of the Cook Islands. It would be wrong automatically to adopt a decision to send a United Nations observer without due consideration in the Assembly. Therefore, his delegation did not consider it possible to support the suggestion that a United Nations observer be sent to the Cook Islands.

On 18 February 1965, the Assembly agreed to the text proposed by the Secretary-General without objection and without formal vote. It was approved as resolution 2005 (XIX). (See also p. 47.) (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Subsequent to the adoption of this resolution, Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and France addressed written reservations to the President of the General Assembly stating that, although they did not raise any objection to the adoption of this resolution, they wished to make it quite clear, in case there should be any doubt, now or in the future, that in their Governments' views the circumstances of this case could not constitute a precedent and that other Member States with similar responsibilities were not obliged, as a result of the Assembly's adoption of the resolution, to adopt the same procedure in relation to the territories for which they were responsible. The representative of France, additionally, noted that in the view of his Government the resolution could not create for other administering powers obligations other than those imposed on them by the Charter.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 244, 304.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1328, 1330.

A/5800/Rev.1. Report by Special Committee, Chapter XV: Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands.

COOK ISLANDS ELECTIONS

A/5880. Note by Secretary-General containing letter of 2 February 1965 from New Zealand.

A/5882. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5885. Letter of 16 February 1965 from USSR.

A/5893. Letter of 18 February 1965 from Australia.

A/5894. Letter of 18 February 1965 from United Kingdom.

A/5895. Letter of 18 February 1965 from United States.

A/5907. Letter of 5 March 1965 from France.

A/L.460. Draft resolution submitted by Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 2005(XIX), as submitted by Secretary-General, A/L.460, adopted without objection by Assembly on 18 February 1965, meeting 1330.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking into account the recommendation on the future of the Cook Islands contained in the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"Noting the communication dated 2 February 1965 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations and the comments thereon by the Secretary-General,

"1. Authorizes supervision by the United Nations of the elections to be held in the Cook Islands in the latter part of April 1965;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General:

"(a) To appoint a United Nations representative who will supervise these elections with the assistance of the necessary observers and staff, observe the proceedings concerning the Constitution in the newly elected Legislative Assembly and report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the General Assembly;

"(b) To meet initially the necessary related expenditures, estimated tentatively at \$40,000, under the authority to be granted to the Secretary-General in respect of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in 1965."

Other Territories

The situations in the other territories considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1964 were first examined by a Sub-Committee which prepared reports containing conclusions and recommendations on each territory or group of territories. These reports were then considered by the Special Committee, which amended the conclusions and recommendations, as it deemed necessary, and adopted them as its own.

In the case of each of these territories, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee stated the desirability and usefulness of sending a visiting mission to the territories in consultation with the administering powers, in order to obtain first hand information. The Committee also recommended that steps be taken to diversify and strengthen the various economies and to strengthen the indigenous public services. Other decisions taken by the Committee on these territories are set out in the sections below.

MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

The three island territories of Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena are administered by the United Kingdom. Mauritius and the Seychelles are situated in the Indian Ocean; St. Helena is in the South Atlantic. Mauritius, in the period under review, had a population of about 700,000; that of the Seychelles was about 44,000; and that of St. Helena was about 5,000.

In Mauritius, the Executive Council, in the period under review, consisted of a Chief Minister, nine Ministers from the Legislative Council and four officials. The Legislative

Council consisted of a Speaker and 55 members—40 elected by universal adult suffrage, three ex officio (Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary), and 12 nominated by the Governor. These arrangements were introduced following a Constitutional Conference in 1961.

The executive and legislative bodies in the Seychelles in the period under review had a majority of official and appointed members. The right to vote was subject to a property and literacy qualification.

In St. Helena during the period under review, there was an Advisory Council, composed of a majority of members elected by universal adult suffrage, to which the Governor submitted drafts of legislation for consideration.

In its conclusions and recommendations on these territories, and on which the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations, the Special Committee stated that the constitution of Mauritius, and to an even greater extent the constitutions of the Seychelles and St. Helena, did not allow the representatives of the people to exercise real legislative or executive powers and that progress towards self-government was too slow.

The Special Committee recommended that the peoples of these territories should be given the opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination without delay under United Nations supervision and that concrete steps should be taken for the final transfer of powers to the democratically elected representatives of the inhabitants. Bearing in mind that an all-party government had been formed in Mauritius, it recommended that a constitutional conference on this territory should be convened immediately, with the participation of all the political parties, in order to draw up a constitution and to fix an early date for independence.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa, which comprises the eastern islands of the Samoan group in the South Pacific, with a land area of 76 square miles, had a population of 20,000 in 1960. Under the constitution introduced in 1960, the legislature was a bicameral one and consisted of a Senate composed of elected matais (chiefs) and a House of Representatives elected by universal adult suffrage. The constitution was subject to revision in 1965.

The Special Committee concluded that while constitutional progress had been recorded in the territory, and opportunities for such progress were provided for under the 1960 constitution, the territory was still far from the goal of self-government and independence as set forth in the Declaration. Executive powers were still exercised by the administering power with whom the final authority in legislative matters also rested. The Special Committee took note that a constitutional committee had been established to review the present constitution and that the administering power was at present giving important assistance and aid towards the economic and social development of the territory.

The Special Committee requested the administering power to take immediate steps to implement the Declaration. It also recommended that the people should be given the earliest possible opportunity to express fully their wishes with regard to their future status and stated that the assistance of the United Nations could be made available in this regard, if required.

The United States representative said that the conclusions did not reflect accurately either the situation in the territory or the aspirations of the people.

GUAM

Guam, administered by the United States, is the southernmost of the Mariana Islands in the western Pacific. Its population was estimated in 1961 at 41,247. Under the constitution introduced in 1950, the legislature was empowered to pass laws on local matters and was wholly elected by universal adult suffrage.

In its conclusions and recommendations, on which the representative of the United States reserved his Government's position, the Special

Committee noted that the people of Guam were enjoying an appreciable degree of self-government but that progress towards full self-government and independence was not adequate, the administering power retaining large powers of control in the executive and legislative spheres. Notwithstanding a statement by the administering power that the next step to full self-government would be the direct election of the Governor by the inhabitants of Guam and that a proposal to that effect had been submitted to the United States Congress, the Special Committee noted that there was no time-table of effective measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

The Special Committee requested the administering power to take urgent and adequate measures for the application of the Declaration and stated that the assistance of the United Nations could be made available for this purpose, if required.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

The situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is described in further detail on pp. 408-11, where there is also given an account of the Trusteeship Council's consideration of conditions in the Territory and the report of the Council's 1964 Visiting Mission to the Territory.

In the Special Committee's debate on the report of the Sub-Committee which examined the situation in this territory, the United States expressed disagreement with some of the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations. A United States proposal to delete from the Sub-Committee's report a proposal for a visit by the Sub-Committee to the Territory was rejected by a roll-call vote of 16 to 5, with 2 abstentions. The United States representative stated that the proposal was in direct contravention of the Charter. He pointed out that the Trust Territory had been designated a strategic area under Article 82 of the Charter and that Article 83 provided that all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas should be exercised by the Security Council which should avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those func-

tions.¹³ The Security Council had, among other things, requested the Trusteeship Council to assist it in providing for periodic visits to the Trust Territory. The Trusteeship Council had sent six Visiting Missions to the Territory since the establishment of the United Nations, most recently in 1964. The Sub-Committee had examined the report of the 1964 Visiting Mission. Other Committee members did not consider that the proposal contravened the Charter. Yugoslavia's spokesman observed that the proposal in question was put in general terms, and he pointed out that the Assembly would decide the details, in accordance with the terms of the Charter and the Assembly's resolution containing the Declaration.

In its conclusions, the Committee noted the constitutional changes introduced, including the setting up of the Congress of Micronesia which it felt was a helpful step in the political development and unification of the Trust Territory. It was, however, of the opinion that these changes did not fully meet the requirements of Article 76¹⁴ of the Charter and of the Declaration, and recommended that the Congress of Micronesia should be provided with all powers necessary to pave the way for the speedy implementation of the Declaration. It further recommended that the people of the Territory should be enabled to express their wishes in regard to their future status in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration through well-established democratic processes and under United Nations supervision. The Committee also stated that a visiting mission to the Trust Territory would be useful and that steps might, therefore, be taken to arrange such a visit, in consultation with the administering power.

TRUST TERRITORY OF NAURU; PAPUA;
TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA;
AND COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Australia administers the Trust Territory of Nauru (on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom), Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Further details about conditions in the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru may be found on pp. 403-6 and 406-8 in the section on the International Trusteeship System. The territory of Papua is administered

with the Trust Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union. The combined population of these two territories was estimated at 1,976,000, of whom some 25,000 were non-indigenous. The population of Nauru was about 4,800, of whom approximately 2,500 were Nauruans.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands situated in the Indian Ocean have a total area of five square miles, with a population of 612 in the period under review, of whom 176 are Europeans.

The Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea was replaced in 1964 by a larger House of Assembly consisting of 64 members, 54 of whom were elected by universal adult suffrage. Ten of the 54 elective seats were reserved for non-indigenous members. The Administrator's Council was also enlarged from seven to 11 members, seven of whom were elected members of the House of Assembly.

Legislative and executive functions in Nauru during the period under review were exercised by the Administrator who was advised by the Nauru Local Government Council on matters affecting Nauruans. In the Cocos (Keeling) Islands these functions were exercised directly by the administering power.

During the debate on the report of the Sub-Committee that considered the conditions in these territories, the representative of Australia stated that the report did not reflect the efforts made by the administering power or the degree of freedom prevailing in the territories.

With regard to the territories in general, the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that it was the declared policy of Australia to work for the social, educational, economic and political advancement of the people but also noted that it had yet to declare that the implementation of the Declaration was its objective. Progress towards that end had been slow and adequate steps had not yet been taken. The people should be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration through well-established democratic processes, under United Nations supervision.

¹³For texts of Articles 82 and 83 of the United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II, below.

¹⁴For text of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II, below.

With regard to Papua and New Guinea, the Committee recommended that the administering power should be requested, in consultation with the House of Assembly, to take further constitutional steps aimed at the abolition of reserved seats and the implementation of the Declaration.

The Committee noted that the Nauruan people had expressed through their elected leaders their desire to attain their independence in January 1967. The implementation of the Declaration and the resettlement of the Nauruans were two distinct problems and should be settled independently, precedence being given to the former, as desired by the Nauruans themselves. The Nauruans should also be given full control over their natural resources.

NEW HEBRIDES; GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS; PITCAIRN ISLAND; AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

The New Hebrides, an irregular chain of islands in the southwestern Pacific, form a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom and had a population of about 60,000 in the period considered.

The Government of the territory during the period under review was carried out jointly by the British and French High Commissioners (resident in Fiji and New Caledonia respectively) through their local Resident Commissioners. It also had an Advisory Council consisting of a majority of nominated members.

The other territories, administered by the United Kingdom, are situated in the South Pacific.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands had a population of 47,000 during the period under review. Executive and legislative powers were exercised by the High Commissioner, resident at Honiara in the Solomon Islands, through a Resident Commissioner. An Executive and an Advisory Council consisting of a majority of official and nominated members were established in 1963. Island councils were consulted on laws affecting the local population.

In the period under consideration, Pitcairn Island had 126 inhabitants. The Governor of Fiji had executive and legislative authority, but the islanders largely managed their own affairs through an elected council.

The Solomon Islands had a population of about 130,000 in the period under review. Executive and legislative powers were exercised by the High Commissioner through a nominated Executive Council and with the advice and consent of a nominated Legislative Council consisting of 11 official and ten unofficial members.

The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee of an announcement in October 1964 that eight of the ten unofficial members of the Legislative Council in the Solomon Islands would henceforth be elected, one by direct election, the remainder by indirect election through the local authorities.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee, while stating its awareness of the peculiar problems of these small and isolated islands, felt that no significant progress had been recorded towards the implementation of the Declaration. While noting the constitutional changes recently introduced in these territories, it was also of the opinion that the political institutions and the executive machinery were not fully representative of the people of these territories.

It recommended that the administering power should take urgent measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and stated that the people should be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration through well-established democratic processes based on the principle of universal adult suffrage.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

The Falkland Islands (Malvinas), situated in the South Atlantic, lie some 480 miles off Cape Horn and are administered by the United Kingdom. In March 1962, the population, mainly of British origin, numbered 2,172.

The Government of Argentina has at successive sessions of the Assembly expressed its reservations regarding sovereignty over the territory, claiming that the islands are an integral part of Argentine national territory. Similar statements were made by the representative of Argentina, who was invited to participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the territory in 1964.

The United Kingdom Government has consistently maintained in the past that it has no

doubts concerning its sovereignty over the Islands. This position was reaffirmed by the representative of the United Kingdom during the discussion on the territory in 1964. He also stated that his Government was always ready to consider any proposals for constitutional change which the Islanders might advance but that it was clear from the petitions submitted that they wished to retain and strengthen their link with the United Kingdom.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Special Committee confirmed that the provisions of the Declaration applied to the territory. Having noted the existence of a dispute between the United Kingdom Government and the Government of Argentina concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Committee invited the Governments to enter into negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem, bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the United Nations Charter, and of the Declaration, the interests of the population, and the opinions expressed during the general debate. The Committee invited the two Governments to inform the Committee or the Assembly of the results of their negotiations.

BERMUDA; BAHAMAS; TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS; AND CAYMAN ISLANDS

The territories of Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands are situated in the Caribbean and are administered by the United Kingdom. Bermuda had a population of about 46,000 during the period under review, 29,000 of whom were of African or mixed origin. It had a nominated executive council and a legislature consisting of a nominated Legislative Council and a wholly elected House of Assembly.

The Bahamas had a population of about 110,000, 87 per cent of whom were of African or mixed origin. Its constitution, introduced following a constitutional conference in 1963, provided for a Cabinet, presided over by a Premier, and a legislature made up of a Senate whose members were appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Premier, and a House of Assembly, to be elected by universal adult suffrage.

The populations of the Turks and Caicos Islands and of the Cayman Islands in the period under consideration amounted to about 6,100 and 9,000, respectively. Both territories have partially elective Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Special Committee heard W. G. Brown, General Secretary of the Bermuda Constitutional Conference, and B. B. Ball, Secretary-General of the Bermuda Industrial Union, as petitioners in connexion with its consideration of Bermuda.

In its conclusions and recommendations on these territories, the Committee expressed the view that the provisions of the Declaration should be applied in the territories and invited the United Kingdom to take concrete measures without delay to enable the people freely to express their views on the political future. The Committee considered, in particular, that representative bodies should be established in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS; BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS; ANTIGUA; DOMINICA; GRENADA; MONTSERRAT; ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA; ST. LUCIA; ST. VINCENT; AND BARBADOS

The territories of the United States Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados are situated in the Caribbean. Apart from the United States Virgin Islands, all are administered by the United Kingdom. The estimated populations of each of these territories in the period under review were as follows: the United States Virgin Islands, 32,000; the British Virgin Islands, 7,500; Antigua, 54,500; Dominica, 60,000; Grenada, 89,000; Montserrat, 12,000; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, 57,000; St. Lucia, 86,000; St. Vincent, 80,000; and Barbados, 242,000. Most of the populations were of African or mixed descent.

In the United States Virgin Islands, executive power in the period considered was exercised by a Governor, who was a Virgin Islander appointed by the administering power. Legislative power was exercised by an elected Senate.

In the British Virgin Islands there were

Executive and Legislative Councils which were partially elected. Each of the remaining territories had an Executive Council presided over by the Administrator and consisting of the Chief Minister, the principal law officer (and in some cases the senior finance officer) and other Ministers chosen from the majority party in the Legislative Council. The Legislative Councils consisted of a majority of elected members.

Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados are known as the "little seven."

In October 1964, a Council of Ministers Conference was held in Barbados, attended by Ministers from that Territory and from the Leeward and Windward Islands, with the exception of Grenada, following which the intention was announced of forming the "little seven" into an independent federation.

THE TERRITORIES IN GENERAL

On 16 November, the Special Committee adopted by a vote of 13 to 0, with 7 abstentions, its conclusions in general on the United States Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Barbados. This vote followed the rejection by the Committee of a proposal by Italy to delete the whole section as redundant and a proposal by Poland to delete as irrelevant the reference to a General Assembly resolution (1541(XV)) of 15 December 1960¹⁵ setting forth principles to guide United Nations Members in determining whether an obligation existed to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter. (See APPENDIX II for text of Article 73e.)

In its general conclusions, the Committee emphasized that the provisions of the Declaration applied to all dependent territories, irrespective of their size, population or other factors and that it was for the people of the territories and for them alone to express themselves freely on the form they wished to adopt to achieve the objectives of the Declaration. In this regard, it might be desirable for them to bear in mind the forms mentioned in the Assembly's resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960. The United Nations, the Com-

mittee asserted, must be satisfied that the exercise of self-determination was undertaken in complete freedom and should seek ways and means authorized towards this end.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

On 16 November, the Special Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands by a vote of 14 to 5, with 3 abstentions. The Special Committee recommended that the provisions of the Declaration be fully applied to the territory. Having noted that a constitutional convention was to be convened in December 1964, it invited the administering power to ensure that the people be enabled, in complete freedom and without any restrictions, to express their wishes on the territory's future political status. It also invited the administering power to transmit to the Assembly information concerning this convention, including information on its election and the recommendations made by it.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, ANTIGUA,
DOMINICA, GRENADA, MONTSERRAT,
ST. KITTs-NEVIS-ANGUILLA,
ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT AND BARBADOS

The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados were adopted without objection.

The Committee noted that the people of the British West Indies, although scattered over various islands and islets, formed a homogeneous demographic unit, were of the same ethnic origin and had a common language and culture. They had similar political institutions and administrative systems and the economic system in all the islands was basically the same, having its origin, the Committee stated, in the cultivation of sugar-cane in the interests of the administering power. It should therefore be possible to form a union among some of them, with a view to establishing an economic and administratively viable State.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 509-10, for text of resolution 1541(XV).

With regard to the possibility of a federation of the "little seven," the Committee pointed out that a more thorough investigation of facts and opinions, particularly the opinion of the leaders of the territories, was needed. It also stated that the islands would need economic aid and technical assistance once independence was achieved, and considered that a thorough study should be made of this question. The Committee requested the administering power to fulfil its obligations in accordance with the Declaration and to facilitate the fulfilment of the freely expressed wishes of the peoples and the constitutional solutions they would choose.

In respect of the British Virgin Islands, the Committee noted that there seemed to be movements in favour of remaining outside the

federation of the "little seven" and investigating instead the possibility of association with neighbouring territories. The Committee invited the United Kingdom to take immediate steps to accelerate the constitutional process, so that the people might decide the future of the territory in accordance with their own wishes and within the framework of the Declaration.

Noting that negotiations were in progress between Grenada, on the one hand, and Trinidad and Tobago, on the other, with a view to possible association, the Committee invited the United Kingdom to take appropriate steps to facilitate the achievement of any solution freely chosen by the people.

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BERMUDA; BAHAMAS; TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS; CAYMAN ISLANDS

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UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS;
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS; ANTIGUA;
DOMINICA; GRENADA; MONTSERRAT;
ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA;
ST. LUCIA; ST. VINCENT; BARBADOS

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CHAPTER III

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The status of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and the policies pursued by the Mandatory Power, South Africa, have been in dispute between the United Nations and South Africa since 1946. At its eighteenth session, the Assembly, after considering the report on the situation in the Territory prepared by its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, had once more condemned the South African Government for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in applying the principles of the Charter and for its non-compliance with Assembly resolutions.¹

The Assembly had asked the Special Committee to continue to examine the situation in the Territory and to carry out a special study of the influence of foreign companies. The Assembly had also asked the Secretary-General to continue to try to establish a United Nations presence in South West Africa and had requested Member States to cease supplying arms and equipment and petroleum supplies to South Africa.²

The Special Committee considered these questions during 1964 and submitted reports to

the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. Reports were also submitted, as requested, by the Secretary-General. However, in the special circumstances prevailing during the nineteenth session, the General Assembly was not able to consider these reports. The President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

(The Economic and Social Council, in 1964, considered the question of the participation of representatives of South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).) (See pp. 308-10 above for details.)

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY

The Special Committee examined the situa-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 466-68, text of resolutions 1899(XVIII) and 1979(XVIII).

² Ibid., resolution 1899(XVIII).

tion in South West Africa over the period from April to July 1964.

By a letter dated 13 April 1964, the Chairman of the Special Committee invited the Government of South Africa to designate a representative to attend the Committee's meetings during the consideration of the question and to participate in the debate. By a letter of 17 April, South Africa rejected the invitation, stating that, as was explained in reply to a similar invitation in 1963, South Africa, apart from its attitude on the constitutional position, felt it was incumbent not only on the parties to the proceedings in the case concerning South West Africa before the International Court of Justice, but also upon the United Nations to comply with the *sub judice* principle. (See below, p. 457, for status of case.)

The main new information before the Committee concerned the report of the five-member Odendaal Commission, which had been appointed by the South African Government to investigate the progress of the inhabitants of South West Africa and to make recommendations on a comprehensive five-year plan for the accelerated development of the "various Non-White groups of South West Africa, inside, as well as outside, their own territories."

The report, which was published on 27 January 1964, contained recommendations for the partitioning of South West Africa into ten separate "homelands" for Non-Europeans, covering an aggregate area of some 33 million, out of the Territory's 82 million, hectares, a Coloured rural irrigation settlement of some 92,000 hectares, and a "White area." Each of the ten Non-European ethnic groups, ranging in size from the Ovambo—numbering some 240,000—to the Tswana—numbering 2,632—were to be provided with a "homeland." In the larger "homelands," there would be established legislative councils consisting of chiefs and headmen and a minority of members elected by all members of the "homeland" group over 18 years of age, living both within and outside the "homeland" area. The legislative councils and their executive committees were gradually to take over legislative and administrative functions other than defence, foreign affairs, internal security, water and power, and transport. The

smaller "homelands" were to be provided with simpler governmental machinery.

Many of the functions of the existing administrative and legislative organs of South West Africa would be taken over by the South African Government, and the remaining functions would be exercised only in respect of the "White area." The "White area" would constitute the greater part of South West Africa and would have an initial population of some 73,000 Europeans, some 116,000 Non-Europeans, and 29,000 Non-European migrant laborers recruited from the "homelands" on the northern border.

The Odendaal Commission recommended a five-year development plan for South West Africa at an estimated cost of some 115 million Rands (one Rand = \$US1.40) to be followed by a second five-year plan involving an estimated expenditure of some 60 million Rands, and a third plan for which no estimate was given. Of the total in the first five-year plan, 72 million Rands would be spent for water and power, mainly for the further development of the "White area," but including approximately 16 million Rands for water supplies in Non-White "homelands." The Commission recommended a total of 18.7 million Rands for other development projects for Non-Europeans. The Commission also proposed that 20.9 million Rands should be spent in buying out 3.4 million hectares of European farm land which it proposed be added to Non-White "homelands" and 1.3 million hectares of land in "Native Reserves," which would then become Government land.

On 29 April 1964, the South African Government issued a white paper, later approved by the South African Parliament, in which it agreed with the Commission's findings that the aim should be, as far as practicable, to develop for each population group its own "homeland," in which it could attain self-determination and self-realization, and not to promote the establishment of a single multi-racial central authority. Nevertheless, the Government announced that no decisions were being taken on any of the recommendations concerning the constitution of "homelands," pointing out that those recommendations were affected by considera-

tions pertaining to the case pending before the International Court of Justice. Meanwhile, the Government planned to proceed immediately with the implementation of the major portion of the first five-year development plan.

When the Special Committee considered conditions in South West Africa, it had before it 28 documents containing written petitions concerning South West Africa; it also heard four petitioners, namely: Brian Bassingthwaite; Nathanael Mbaeva, on behalf of the South West African National Union and the South West Africa National Liberation Front; the Reverend Markus Kooper, on behalf of the South West Africa United National Independence Organization; and Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa Peoples Organization. These persons stated that the proposals of the Odendaal Commission were a means of partitioning the Territory and annexing it to South Africa. The proposals for the "homelands," they said, would create a top-heavy administrative structure and would forever deny Africans a share in the major economic resources of the Territory. They also declared that South Africa was preparing to create the necessary machinery to implement the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, despite the fact that the plan had been temporarily shelved. The petitioners called on the United Nations to reject the plan, to warn the South African Government against implementing it and to call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

In the general debate which followed, members of the Special Committee who participated expressed dissatisfaction at the continued refusal of the South African Government to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and condemned the proposals of the Odendaal Commission.

A draft resolution was submitted by Cambodia, Chile, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and was adopted on 21 May 1964 by the Special Committee by a roll-call vote of 21 to 0, with 3 abstentions. By the preamble to the resolution, the Committee deplored and

noted with deep concern the continued deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the intensification of the policy of apartheid and of the purpose of the South African Government to implement the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission. It noted with concern that the implementation of those recommendations would result in the partition and disintegration of the Territory and its absorption into South Africa, a process which, the General Assembly had declared, was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination, national unity, territorial integrity and independence, the Special Committee: called upon the South African Government to desist from implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission; expressed the view that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of South West Africa constituted an act contrary to international law and a clear violation of the Mandate and the United Nations Charter which would endanger international peace and security; condemned the South African Government for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to establish the office of a United Nations technical assistance representative in South West Africa. Finally, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which, it said, constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Prior to voting on the resolution as a whole, the Committee voted separately on the paragraph by which it would draw the attention of the Security Council to the situation in South West Africa. The paragraph was approved by 19 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Committee members who abstained—Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—said that they did so primarily in relation to the paragraphs which described the current situation in the Territory or an attempt

to annex it as endangering international peace and security. They expressed the view that while the situation was serious and a source of international friction, it could not, at present, be described as a threat to international peace and security. They believed, moreover, that the Committee should have taken note that the South African Government had not yet taken a decision on a number of recommendations contained in the report of the Odendaal Commission. They made clear their opposition to the policies of apartheid, however, and their belief that any attempt by the South African Government to annex South West Africa would be contrary to South African obligations under the Mandate.

Denmark and Italy explained that they would have preferred a less categorical statement on those points but had voted for the draft resolution to show their solidarity with the inhabitants of South West Africa. Other members of the Committee felt that the resolution had been drafted in very moderate terms considering the extremely critical nature of the current situation in South West Africa.

IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIVITIES

OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

By its resolution of 13 November 1963 the General Assembly had also requested the Special Committee to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operations.

The Special Committee requested its Sub-Committee I to carry out such a study. In doing so the Sub-Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat at its request containing information on the activities of the companies concerned.

Data set out in the working paper indicated that the mining industry played the predominant part in the economic life of South West Africa, the largest mining corporations being the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd., a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated

Mines of South Africa, Ltd., and Tsumeb Corporation Ltd., the latter corporation working deposits of copper, lead and zinc. The working paper showed that De Beers was owned mainly by shareholders in South Africa, Europe and the United States, while the major shareholders in the Tsumeb Corporation were United States mining companies.

The fishing industry, the paper showed, was mainly owned by South West African and South African investors.

The mining and fishing industries together accounted for 75 per cent of all income taxes in South West Africa, as well as substantial amounts in other taxes.

Karakul farming on European-owned farms was also of importance.

The working paper described the conditions of employment of African workers, most of whom were recruited from the north of the Territory. The average annual wage paid to Africans by mining companies in 1962 was 202.9 Rands (food and lodging was normally supplied free of charge), compared to an average wage of 2,452 Rands for European employees. Some 9,000 Africans were employed in the mining industry, as of 1961, while a little over 2,000 were employed as factory workers in the fishing industry.

The report of the Sub-Committee contained, in addition to data from the Secretariat working paper, a number of conclusions and recommendations, which were adopted by the Special Committee, following a series of votes on proposed revisions, by a roll-call vote of 16 to 4, with 4 abstentions, on 10 November 1964.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee expressed the view that the main sectors of production in South West Africa were controlled by foreign enterprises or by settlers of European descent. The foreign companies operating in South West Africa had no interest in developing a balanced economy in the Territory but were interested in keeping it as a field for the investment of their capital and as a source of raw material and cheap labour. An extremely small proportion of the profits of the Territory's industries accrued to the Africans. Moreover, the Special Committee said, the Territory's mineral resources were

being rapidly depleted by foreign companies, who sent their surplus profits abroad and did not invest them in the Territory.

The policy of apartheid, the Special Committee continued, enabled the foreign companies and local European farmers to reap high profits, while it made any improvement in the living conditions of the Africans impossible. The work which the Africans performed for mining and other companies was basically forced labour, and the "Native Reserves" were regarded as a reservoir of unskilled migrant labour. The very low level of African wages, the lack of development of the "Native Reserves" and the evils of the migratory labour system resulted, the Committee pointed out, in serious and untold suffering on the part of the indigenous population.

The Special Committee considered that the foreign companies which had invested in South West Africa shared with the South African Government responsibility for the suffering of the people. It declared that it was precisely those Member States whose nationals had financial interest in the Territory that supported the Republic of South Africa and encouraged its continued non-compliance with the Charter and United Nations resolutions.

The activities of the international companies in South West Africa, it concluded, thus constituted one of the main obstacles to the country's development towards independence. There was an urgent need to grant independence to the Territory; only then would the people have the right to develop its resources in the interests of all its people.

The Special Committee recommended that the Assembly should condemn the Government of South Africa for giving concessions and rendering other assistance to the international companies in their exploitation of the material and human resources of South West Africa. The Assembly should also condemn the activities of the international companies themselves, which constituted obstacles to the progress of the country towards independence, and ran counter to the provisions of the Mandate and United Nations resolutions. The Assembly should call upon the South African Government to put an end to the activities of the in-

ternational companies in South West Africa and to the policy of apartheid, which created favourable conditions for such activities.

The Special Committee felt further that the General Assembly should call upon the powers whose nationals owned and operated international companies in South West Africa, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, to cease their support of South Africa, to implement General Assembly resolutions calling for measures against the Republic of South Africa, and to exert their influence to put an end to the activities of those companies. It also felt that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that the international companies concerned should be informed of the contents of the report.

When the report of the Sub-Committee was considered in the Special Committee, the United States expressed the view that the conclusions and recommendations constituted a largely unfounded series of condemnations and gratuitous calls for action which at times became undisguised propaganda attacks on the United States and the United Kingdom. The economic and political influence of the international companies had not been assessed or analysed. Among other things, the contribution of the companies to territorial revenue and their expenditures in wages and purchases as set forth in the Secretariat working paper had been omitted. There was nothing in the Sub-Committee report to support the Sub-Committee's contention that the activities of the mining companies were an obstacle in the way of the country to independence or ran counter to the provisions of the Mandate. Finally, the United States could not understand the Sub-Committee's recommendation calling upon the United States to put an end to its support of South Africa, since it had not given such support.

In the opinion of the United Kingdom the conclusions and recommendations gave undue prominence to a well-known minority view based on ideological considerations. The United Kingdom fully agreed with the African countries with regard to the whole problem presented by apartheid and racial discrimination

in South Africa, but it did not like to see legitimate concern for the welfare of the people of South West Africa used as a means of advancing certain political and economic theories. The United Kingdom had not supported the Republic of South Africa in the United Nations for several years. Moreover, the United Kingdom had no direct control over the various financial interests operating in the Territory.

Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States voted against the recommendations finally adopted by the Committee.

Chile, Denmark, Uruguay and Venezuela abstained on the ground that, while the information contained in the Secretariat paper showed a wholly unsatisfactory situation to exist in the Territory, some of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee did not flow from the material before it and, in particular, unfounded allegations were directed against certain Members of the United Nations.

The majority of the Committee, however, felt that the unfavourable judgement concerning foreign companies operating in the Territory was only too well founded. The USSR noted the meagre contribution paid in taxes by the mining companies and their high rate of dividends. The foreign companies were actively supporting the discriminatory system of legislation introduced by the South African Government. The situation in South West Africa was a conspicuous example of the exploitation of colonial countries by imperialist monopolies throughout the world.

Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania, among others, did not accept the United States view that the foreign companies had made a substantial contribution to the local economy. Their profits were not creating benefits for the majority of the people. The resources of South West Africa were being exploited for the exclusive benefit of the "White" population. Iraq noted that the South African Government was deriving great benefits from the operations of the companies and was therefore tempted to ignore the wishes of the international community. India, while noting that developing countries were eager for foreign

investment to promote their economic development, considered that foreign investment in South West Africa was bringing no benefits to its inhabitants, who were the victims of shameful exploitation. Similar views were expressed by the remaining members of the Committee.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REQUEST OF 13 NOVEMBER 1963

By its resolution of 13 November 1963 (1899 (XVIII)), the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to establish an effective United Nations presence in South West Africa and to appoint a United Nations technical assistance resident representative for the Territory. During the course of the 1963 Assembly session, the South African Government had advised the Secretary-General that it would not be ready to give its position on the matter until the report of the Odendaal Commission had been received and studied and it could decide whether outside expert advice was needed. On 30 June 1964, the Secretary-General again requested information concerning the position of the South African Government.

On 5 November 1964, the South African Government replied that it had come to the conclusion that it did not need outside expert advice to implement those recommendations of the Odendaal Commission which were acceptable to it. The South African letter also said that the United Nations Secretariat had adopted an entirely partisan and prejudiced attitude towards the report.

The Assembly had also urged Member States by the same resolution to refrain from supplying arms or military equipment or petroleum products to South Africa and to refrain from any action which might hamper the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa. As of 15 October 1964, the following 14 States had informed the Secretary-General that they were complying with the Assembly request: Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and the USSR.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL AND
TRAINING PROGRAMMES
FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

As of 6 October 1964, 35 scholarships had been granted to South West African students under the United Nations Training Programme, according to a report submitted to the General Assembly's nineteenth session by the Secretary-General. Nineteen students were studying in various African and European countries and in the United States at the beginning of the 1964-

1965 academic year, of whom 11 were receiving secondary education, three vocational training, and five higher education. Twenty-five Member States had made scholarships available for the use of South West Africans. In all but one case, the scholarships had not been used. Twelve South West Africans were receiving secondary education and six were receiving higher education under scholarships granted by the United States.

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IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIVITIES
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REQUEST OF 13 NOVEMBER 1963

QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING
A UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE
IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

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QUESTION OF SUPPLYING ARMS, MILITARY
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PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

A/5690 and Add.1-3. Note by Secretary-General and replies from Governments of Member States.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL AND
TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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CHAPTER IV

THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The question of Southern Rhodesia was considered in March, April, May, June and October of 1964 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

It will be recalled that on 23 February 1962, the General Assembly had asked the Special Committee to advise whether Southern Rhodesia had attained full self-government.¹

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 435-36, resolution 1745 (XVI).

As a result of the Special Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1747(XVI))² by which it affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory. The United Kingdom maintained that Southern Rhodesia was not a non-self-governing territory in the context of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter (for text of Article 73, see APPENDIX II), declaring, that since 1923 the United Kingdom had had no effective power to legislate for Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs. The United Kingdom further maintained that the United Nations had no right to intervene in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia and that the existence of a United Nations resolution which asserted that the United Nations had that right did not establish it. During 1963, the question of Southern Rhodesia remained before the United Nations and was considered by the Special Committee, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

On 1 January 1964, the Central African Federation, of which Southern Rhodesia had been a member, was dissolved and, following the failure of negotiations between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia concerning the terms for Southern Rhodesian independence, the question of a unilateral declaration of independence came increasingly to the fore.

In the Special Committee's general debate in March on the situation in the territory, the United Kingdom, while reiterating its position on the question, informed the Committee of recent negotiations with Southern Rhodesia and stated that there had been no change in the status of Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom spokesman also stated that the negotiations were difficult and delicate and that, if agreement was to be reached, great care and patience would be required. The aims of the United Kingdom were similar to those of the other members of the Committee, but they could not be achieved by precipitate action. The problem should be approached by all concerned with prudence, wisdom and restraint.

Other Committee members speaking in the general debate, including Bulgaria, India, Iraq, Yugoslavia and Venezuela, expressed disappointment and regret that the United Kingdom

had not implemented the United Nations resolutions on the territory, and most members reiterated that they could not accept the United Kingdom position that it had no power to intervene in the territory. Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Iraq, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed concern over the transfer of armed forces from the dissolved Federation to Southern Rhodesia, while Bulgaria and Syria, among others, considered that the passive attitude of the United Kingdom had encouraged what was described as the "minority settler government." The USSR said that the United Kingdom was making a determined effort to preserve its colonial rule over Southern Rhodesia.

Almost all Committee members believed that the United Kingdom should make a categorical statement that it would not grant independence to the "minority settler government" under the existing constitution. Concern was also expressed at the threat of a unilateral declaration of independence by the Southern Rhodesian authorities and many members, including Iran, Italy and the United States, believed that the United Kingdom should make clear to the Southern Rhodesian authorities the consequences of such a declaration.

The representatives of Cambodia, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika and the USSR drew attention to the discriminatory policies being pursued by the "minority settler government," as well as to the repression and the denial of basic human rights in the territory. A number of representatives, including those of Iraq, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia, believed that the situation was reaching the point where the Africans had no alternative but to resort to violence. The representative of Mali warned that the independent African States could not disregard the fate of other Africans. Ethiopia and Mali were among those which believed that the situation should be drawn to the attention of the Security Council.

Most Committee members, including Cambodia, Chile, Madagascar, Tunisia and Uruguay, called on the United Kingdom to implement the United Nations resolutions and in particular to call a representative constitutional

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 426.

conference. The United States, supported by Italy and Iran, suggested a preliminary conference between the parties concerned.

Denmark indicated that it had no doubt that the United Kingdom was fully aware of its responsibilities, while Italy and Uruguay saw some ground for guarded optimism in the recent statements of United Kingdom spokesmen. The representative of Australia stressed the delicacy of the political situation and the need for restraint and prudence.

The representative of the United Kingdom shared the desire for an early and an equitable solution but stressed that the situation called for negotiations and that unconsidered action could endanger progress.

On 23 March 1964, the Special Committee, by a roll-call vote of 18 to 0, with 5 abstentions, adopted a resolution which had been proposed by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. By this resolution it: deplored the continued refusal of the United Kingdom to implement the United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia; reiterated its previous recommendations; urged the United Kingdom Government to warn emphatically the "minority settler government" against the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence; and requested all States to refrain from supplying arms and ammunition in any form to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee also drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the explosive situation in the territory, which it termed a serious threat to international peace and security. Australia, Denmark, Italy, the United States and Venezuela abstained in the vote; the representative of Venezuela said he had abstained only because he had not been able to receive instructions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote.

On 24 March 1964, the Committee adopted a further resolution, by a roll-call vote of 21 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Australia and the United States). The Committee thereby requested the Government of the United Kingdom to use all its powers and prerogatives to save the lives of those condemned to death under

the amended Law and Order Maintenance Act and to ensure the release of all political prisoners. The Committee also asked the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Kingdom and to report on its implementation.

The United Kingdom stated it had no responsibility for Southern Rhodesian legislation under which the death sentences had been passed and had no powers in relation to it. The question of the use of the prerogative of mercy by the Governor would only arise if the appeals that had been made to the Privy Council were unsuccessful.

The Committee took up the question of Southern Rhodesia again at meetings held between 20 April and 22 May. It did so in the light of developments in the territory, which included the resignation of Winston Field as Prime Minister and his being succeeded on 17 April by Ian Smith; and the placing under restriction of Joshua Nkomo and other nationalist leaders.

In April it heard as petitioners G. B. Nyanzoro, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

On 27 April it adopted a resolution by a roll-call vote of 19 to 0, with 3 abstentions (Australia, Italy and the United States), by which it requested the United Kingdom to take the necessary steps with a view to the immediate release of Joshua Nkomo and other political prisoners and to hold immediately a constitutional conference as called for in previous resolutions.

On 18 and 22 May, the Committee adopted resolutions by which it decided to send a Sub-Committee of five members to London to discuss with the Government of the United Kingdom the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia. The Sub-Committee was composed of Mali (Chairman), Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria and Yugoslavia.

The Sub-Committee visited London where it had talks with United Kingdom Ministers concerned with Southern Rhodesia. The Sub-Committee was accompanied by the Under-Secretary of the Department of Trusteeship and

Non-Self-Governing Territories, who represented the Secretary-General.

In its report submitted on 17 June, the Sub-Committee noted that the United Kingdom Government had explained to the Southern Rhodesian Government that it was totally opposed to a unilateral declaration of independence, that as a condition of the granting of independence it expected a widening of the franchise, and that it believed a compromise solution was not impossible.

The Sub-Committee pointed out, however, that the United Kingdom had not indicated the measures which would be taken to oppose a unilateral declaration and that its impression was that the enlargement of the franchise contemplated would fall significantly short of universal adult suffrage. The Sub-Committee suggested various steps to eliminate the causes of the grave situation in the territory.

In a resolution, sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia, which was adopted on 26 June 1964, the Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations, deplored the persistent refusal of the administering power to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of its resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, and drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the Sub-Committee's report. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 20 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

From 26 to 28 October 1964, the Special Committee again considered the question of Southern Rhodesia, in view of recent developments in the territory, including the announcement by its Prime Minister of his Government's plans to test public opinion on the question of independence on the basis of the existing constitution. These plans included a consultation of the chiefs and headmen and a referendum of all registered voters.

During Committee discussion, the United Kingdom spokesman read a statement by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, issued on 27 October after an assurance sought from the Southern Rhodesian Government that no attempt would be made at a unilateral independence declaration had not been forthcoming.

This statement presenting the position of the United Kingdom on a unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia said, among other things:

"A mere declaration of independence would have no constitutional effect. The only way Southern Rhodesia can become a sovereign independent State is by an act of the British Parliament. A declaration of independence would be an open act of defiance and rebellion and it would be treasonable to take steps to give effect to it.... In short, an illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia would bring to an end relationships between her and Britain, would cut her off from the rest of the Commonwealth, from most foreign Governments and from international organizations, would inflict disastrous economic damage upon her and would leave her isolated and virtually friendless in a largely hostile continent."

The representative of the United Kingdom also informed the Committee that his Government's policy was to ensure a peaceful transition to African majority rule; it looked forward to the negotiation of a new constitution, but it must be satisfied that the terms on which independence would be granted were acceptable to the people as a whole. The reported pronouncement by the chiefs and headmen in favor of independence under the present constitution did not, in his Government's view, provide conclusive evidence that such was the case.

On 27 October, the Committee, by consensus, took note of this statement with great interest; once again drew the attention of the Security Council to the question; affirmed that any decision taken on the basis of what it described as the spurious consultation with the tribal chiefs or of consultations organized solely with the present electorate would be illegal; invited its Sub-Committee to establish renewed contacts with the United Kingdom in an endeavour to find a solution to the grave problems of Southern Rhodesia by inducing the present Government of the United Kingdom to implement the resolutions on Southern Rhodesia of the Assembly and the Special Committee.

The Committee's final action on Southern Rhodesia in 1964 was to take note on 19 November of a further report of its Sub-Committee. In this report, the Sub-Committee, while noting the steps taken by the United Kingdom to dis-

courage a unilateral declaration of independence, considered that whatever the effect of these steps, energetic measures should be taken urgently by the United Kingdom to implement the United Nations' resolutions on the territory. The Sub-Committee again stressed the urgent necessity of taking the measures outlined in its previous report which had been endorsed by the Committee on 26 June 1964.

In taking note of this report, the Committee authorized the Sub-Committee to continue to keep the situation under review and to maintain its contacts with the representative of the United Kingdom with a view to fulfilling its mandate.

Reports by the Special Committee on its consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia were submitted to the General Assembly's nineteenth session. In the special circumstances prevailing during the nineteenth session, however, the General Assembly was not able to consider these reports. The Assembly President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 223-233, 245-249, 252, 254, 255, 258, 259, 262, 263, 268, 269, 271-273, 277, 278, 286, 294-296, 315.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5691. Question of Southern Rhodesia. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5717. Letter of 7 May 1964 from USSR.

A/5800/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee, Chapter III.

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 4.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5626. Letter of 26 March 1964 from Chairman of Special Committee to President of Security Council transmitting text of resolution adopted by Special Committee on 23 March 1964.

S/5789. Letter of 29 June 1964 from Chairman of Special Committee to President of Security Council transmitting text of resolution adopted by Special Committee on 26 June 1964.

S/5856 and Add.1. Letters of 28 July and 22 December 1964 from Chairman of Special Committee to President of Security Council transmitting reports of Special Committee on Southern Rhodesia.

CHAPTER V

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

The situation in the Portuguese-administered territories of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, the Cape Verde Archipelago, São Tomé and Príncipe, Macau and Timor has been discussed in the General Assembly since 1960 and in the Security Council since 1961.

Since 1962, the situation in the territories has been examined each year by the Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Government of Portugal has continued to maintain that the territories, as "Overseas Provinces" of Portugal, are an integral part of its national territory and the discussion of their political status in the United Nations is an interference in the internal affairs of a Member State. With a view to seeking a peaceful solution to the situation developing in these territories, the Security Council in 1963, taking into consideration the recommendations of other United Nations organs, called upon Portugal to recognize the right of the peoples

of the territories under its administration to self-determination and independence and to take steps to enable the territories to attain that goal.¹

During 1964, the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration was examined by the Special Committee, which submitted a report thereon for the General Assembly's nineteenth session. In addition, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on his efforts to ensure the implementation of the previous Security Council resolutions. The Secretary-General also submitted a report to the Assembly on the United Nations special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration. (See also above, pp. 308-10, for an account of the debates and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the question of the participation of Angola and Mozambique in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa.)

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee considered the question of territories under Portuguese administration at meetings held between 9 June and 3 July and on 28 September, 2 October and 16 November 1964.

On 19 June 1964, the Special Committee decided to invite a representative of Portugal to participate in its discussions on the territories under Portuguese administration. By a letter of 23 June 1964, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, Portugal again declined the Special Committee's invitation for the same reason it had given in the previous year, namely, that it did not clearly understand how it could participate in the work of the Committee in a capacity which would necessarily be different from and inferior to that of Committee members and that no new circumstances had arisen to justify any change in its previously expressed opinion concerning the Committee.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee examined the effects of the limited participation of representatives of the territories in the central advisory bodies in Portugal as provided under the Overseas Organic Law of 1963. It also reported on the

results of the latest elections, on Portuguese military activities in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea and on economic measures for financing both defence and development projects in the territories.

The Committee had before it a number of written petitions, and it heard three petitioners: F. Ian Gilchrist, a medical doctor working among Angolan refugees; Carlos Gonçalves Cambando, on behalf of the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile; and Albeit Bokoko Nank, a refugee from Portuguese Guinea.

Discussions in the Committee revealed that many members took a very critical view of the situation in the territories and of the support which they claimed Portugal was receiving from its allies in suppressing popular movements there. Ethiopia, for example, commented that Portugal's tyranny had driven thousands of people into exile and felt that the situation should be drawn to the attention of the Security Council.

The USSR, supported by Poland, declared that Portugal was fighting colonial wars in Angola and Portuguese Guinea and was suppressing movements of national liberation in its other territories, primarily in the interests of international monopolies. The Special Committee should demand that the countries which were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should stop helping Portugal; it should again refer the situation in the territories to the Security Council. Measures to be adopted against Portugal should include economic, political and diplomatic sanctions. The Special Committee for its part should study the activities of the foreign monopolies having interests in Portuguese territories and should also study the relations that existed between the Portuguese territories in Southern Africa on the one hand and South Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the other.

The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar stated that the Portuguese were intensifying their campaign of genocide in their colonies and warned Portugal's NATO allies that they must reconsider their position on the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 483-85, 487-88.

question of the Portuguese colonies. Considering Portugal was pursuing a policy of mass repression more ruthlessly than ever, Tunisia said that the allies of the colonial powers must choose between the friendship of the African peoples and the support of the powers that were oppressing those peoples. Mali felt that the conflict was not only between the African peoples and the Portuguese Government but also between them and all those who helped that Government.

India maintained that the lenient attitude of Portugal's friends was, to some extent, responsible for that country's intransigence and considered that those countries should put pressure on Portugal to change its policies. Sierra Leone thought that Portugal, instead of recognizing the right of the people to self-determination, was using the largest foreign army on African soil to carry out operations against the people and had driven thousands of refugees into exile.

On 3 July 1964, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby, expressing its appreciation for the Secretary-General's continued efforts to establish contact between the parties concerned, it:

(1) deplored the fact that Portugal had not taken any effective steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

(2) condemned strongly the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contrary to its obligations under the United Nations Charter;

(3) reaffirmed that for a peaceful solution of the problem of the territories under Portuguese administration, which, as determined by the Security Council, was seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa, it was necessary that Portugal should implement the measures laid down in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly those contained in the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963, namely: (a) the immediate recognition of the rights of the peoples of the territories under its administration to self-determination and independence; (b) the

immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose; (c) the promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that would allow the free functioning of political parties; (d) negotiations, on the basis of the right to self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representatives of the peoples in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence; (e) the granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

(4) drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation in the territories under Portuguese administration with a view to its taking appropriate measures to secure compliance by Portugal with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

(5) requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution and the records of the debates to the Security Council;

(6) further requested the Secretary-General to invite the High Commissioner for Refugees and the specialized agencies concerned to consider the possibility of extending medical and other assistance to the increasing number of refugees from territories under Portuguese administration;

(7) requested Sub-Committee I of the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in the territories under Portuguese administration.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by a roll-call vote of 20 to 0, with 4 abstentions (Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States), on the basis of a proposal by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia.

Prior to voting on the resolution as a whole,

the Committee had voted separately on the paragraphs condemning the Portuguese Government, drawing the Security Council's attention to the situation and calling for a study of foreign economic interests in the territories.

The Committee members who abstained explained that they were in agreement with many of the provisions of the resolution. However, while they did not condone Portugal's failure to implement the Assembly resolution on the granting of independence to colonial peoples, they felt that the condemnation of the Portuguese Government itself, as distinct from the policies and action of the Government to which the Committee took exception, was unprecedented. Moreover, such a condemnation would hardly help the Secretary-General in his efforts to reconvene talks between Portuguese and African leaders. They also objected that the clause in the Committee's resolution to refer the question to the Security Council not only drew the Security Council's attention to the matter under discussion but virtually ordered it to take certain actions. Finally, they felt that the request in the resolution for a study of foreign interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration was tantamount to a statement that foreign economic activities in the Portuguese territories were prejudicial to the political interests of the people concerned. Denmark noted that, while feeling that some of the language used in the resolution was somewhat strong and while rejecting the critical remarks about NATO countries, it had voted for the draft resolution as a whole. Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela stated that, while abstaining on the earlier vote on the paragraph condemning the Portuguese Government, they had voted for the revised draft resolution as a whole because they believed that the Declaration should be implemented in all non-self-governing territories.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SECURITY COUNCIL

A report was submitted to the Security Council on 29 May 1964 by the Secretary-General on the question of territories under Portuguese administration, in accord with a Council resolution of 11 December 1963.² By that resolution, the Secretary-General had been requested to

continue with his efforts of the past year to ensure Portugal's compliance with an earlier Council resolution of 31 July 1963,³ calling on Portugal to recognize the right of self-determination of the peoples of the territories under its administration.

The Secretary-General advised the Council that since his previous report of 31 October 1963, he had not received any information from Portugal concerning any steps it had taken to implement the resolutions of the Security Council. It had been reported that the new electoral law for the Portuguese territories, which had been referred to by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs during the talks in 1963, had been published on 6 December 1963, and that the elections under it had been held in the latter part of March 1964. The Secretary-General was in consultation with the Government of Portugal and the representatives of the African States on the possibilities of the talks between them being continued. However, he was not in a position to report any positive developments.

SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS TRAINING PROGRAMME

On 11 November 1964, the Secretary-General submitted a report for the General Assembly's nineteenth session on the special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration. This programme, it may be recalled, was established by the Assembly in 1962 and was designed to meet the special need for education and training of indigenous inhabitants of territories under Portuguese administration.

The Secretary-General reported that during 1964 10 scholarships were awarded, six to students from Mozambique to attend secondary school in Tanganyika, three to Angolans to receive higher education in Europe and one to a student from Cape Verde to study law at the University of Dakar.

Placement of French-speaking students from Angola in secondary schools had been found difficult since most of them were much older than the average student attending secondary school. The education of many of them had often

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 492, for text of resolution.

³ Ibid., pp. 489, 490 for text of resolution.

been sporadic and irregular, as a result of which they required special attention in addition to language instruction. These difficulties had been discussed informally with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose advice was expected in the near future.

By 31 October 1964, a total of 27 Member States had made offers of scholarships for secondary and university education, and for vocational and technical education; 22 such offers had been made during 1963.

According to information received from

Member States, a total of 24 awards were made for the academic year 1963-64, 18 by the United States, three by Sweden, and three by Yugoslavia. Other countries (the Netherlands, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Sudan and the United Arab Republic) reported that their offers for 1964 had remained unused. The main reason for that had been that applicants were either not sufficiently qualified or did not understand the language of instruction. In a later report, the Secretary-General noted awards made by the Byelorussian SSR, Ghana and the USSR.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 264, 268, 272, 274-277, 283, 285, 313.

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter V.

S/5727. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution adopted by Security Council at its 1083rd meeting on 11 December 1963 (S/5481).

A/5802. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 2.

S/5803. Letter of 8 July 1964 from Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution adopted by Special Committee on 3 July 1964.

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

A/5783 and Add.I. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese Administration. Report of Secretary-General.

CHAPTER VI

QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION WAS TRANSMITTED IN 1964

Under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Members responsible for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount. (For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.)

In keeping with this principle, the administering Members undertake, among other obligations, to develop self-government in the territories, taking into account the political aspirations of the people. Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73e of the Charter they send information each year to the Secretary-General on the economic, social and educa-

tional conditions in the territories. Some administering Members also inform the 24-member Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of political and constitutional developments in the territories for which they are responsible. These, in 1964, included Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

During 1964, information relating to 1963 was transmitted to the Secretary-General with respect to the following territories:

Australia: The Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Papua.

France: The New Hebrides (Condominium with United Kingdom).

New Zealand: The Cook Islands; Niue Island; the Tokelau Islands.

Spain: Fernando Póo; Ifni; Rio Muni; Spanish Sahara.

United Kingdom: Aden; Antigua; Bahamas; Barbados; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; the British Virgin Islands; Brunei; the Cayman Islands; Dominica; the Falkland Islands; Fiji; The Gambia;* Gibraltar; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Grenada; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Montserrat; the New Hebrides (Condominium with France); Pitcairn Island; St. Helena; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; the Seychelles; the Solomon Islands; Swaziland; the Turks and Caicos Islands.

United States: American Samoa; Guam; the United States Virgin Islands.

* The Gambia attained its independence on 18 February 1965.

No information was transmitted on the territories under Portuguese administration, namely, Angola (including Cabinda), the Cape Verde Archipelago, Guinea (Portuguese), Macau and dependencies, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies, and Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies. By resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960,¹ the General Assembly considered that these were non-self-governing territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter. Nor has information been transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom on Southern Rhodesia, which, the General Assembly affirmed by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962,² was a non-self-governing territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

STUDY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY ADMINISTERING MEMBERS

Up to 1963, the information transmitted by administering Members on non-self-governing territories was studied by the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. When the General Assembly decided to discontinue this Committee in 1963,³ it requested its Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation in each of the non-self-governing territories.

In its report to the Assembly, the Special Committee pointed out that the information for the years 1962 and 1963, transmitted by administering Members during 1963 and 1964, had been used in the preparation of working

papers on each territory which, after Committee approval, became part of its report to the Assembly. (For consideration and decisions of Special Committee with regard to these territories, see pp. 411-35.)

The question of the transmission of information from non-self-governing territories also appeared on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, but in the special circumstances prevailing during the nineteenth session, the Assembly did not have the opportunity to consider the matter.

In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly's President noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations on sovereignty and on the transmission of information regarding certain territories were made during the meetings of the Special Committee in 1964 and in statements made during the general debate at the General Assembly's nineteenth session: by the United Kingdom and Yemen in respect of Aden; by the United Kingdom and Venezuela in respect of British Guiana; by Guatemala and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Uruguay and the United Kingdom in respect of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Spain and Uruguay in respect of Gibraltar; by Morocco and Spain in respect of Ifni; by Mauritania, Morocco and Spain in respect of Spanish Sahara; by Bulgaria, Cambodia, Poland and the USSR in respect of Hong Kong; by Bulgaria and the USSR in respect of Macau.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A report submitted to the General Assembly

¹ For text, see Y.U.N., 1960, p. 513.

² For text, see Y.U.N., 1962, p. 426.

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970(XVIII).

in 1964 by the Secretary-General showed that the following 22 Member States which had offered scholarships in 1963 continued their offers in 1964: Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition, Bulgaria and Pakistan had offered scholarships for university education, and Sierra Leone had offered scholarships for both secondary and university education.

The report also showed that a total of 168 scholarship students were pursuing courses of study at educational institutions of Member States during the academic year 1963-64. This figure did not include all the scholarships awarded directly by Governments under the provisions of General Assembly resolutions⁴ since, in some cases, these were not handled through the Secretariat of the United Nations. In addition, administering Members continued

to award scholarships through their own programmes.

Details concerning scholarship programmes for students from South West Africa and territories under Portuguese administration may be found on pp. 441 and 448-49.

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing at its nineteenth session the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to consider the matter of offers of study and training facilities which appeared on its provisional agenda. In a statement made on 18 February 1965, the Assembly's President noted that those items which had been included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session would be placed on the provisional agenda for the twentieth session.

⁴ See especially text of resolution 845(IX), Y.U.N., 1954, pp. 315-16.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION WAS TRANSMITTED

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1292, 1295, 1301, 1302, 1318, 1330.

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapters I, II, III, V-XVII, XIX-XXVI.

A/5843. Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of Charter. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on

status of agenda of 19th session.

RESERVATIONS

A/5800/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee, Chapters VI, IX, X, XXII, XXIII.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5784 and Add.I. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Report of Secretary-General.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (NEW APPLICATION: 1962) (BELGIUM vs. SPAIN)

On 24 July 1964, the International Court of Justice delivered its judgement on the preliminary objections raised by Spain in the case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, brought against it by Belgium.

These proceedings¹ were instituted by an Application of 19 June 1962 in which the Belgian Government sought reparation for damage claimed to have been caused to Belgian nationals, shareholders in the Canadian Barcelona Traction Company, by the conduct of various organs of the Spanish State. Within the time-limit fixed for the filing of the Counter-Memorial, which expired on 15 March 1963, the Spanish Government raised four preliminary objections. A written statement of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections was filed within the time-limit fixed, namely, 15 August 1963. Hearings on the preliminary objections were held from 11 March to 19 May 1964.

FIRST PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

In its judgement, the Court recalled that on 23 September 1958 Belgium had filed with the Court an earlier Application² against Spain in respect of the same facts, and Spain had then raised three preliminary objections. On 23 March 1961, the Applicant, availing itself of the right conferred upon it by Article 69, paragraph 2, of the Rules of the Court, had informed the Court that it was not going on with the proceedings; notification having been received from the Respondent that it had no ob-

jection, the Court had removed the case from its list on 10 April 1961. In its first preliminary objection, the Respondent contended that this discontinuance precluded the Applicant from bringing the present proceedings and advanced five arguments in support of its contention.

The Court accepted the first argument, to the effect that discontinuance was a purely procedural act, the real significance of which must be sought in the attendant circumstances.

On the other hand, the Court was unable to accept the second argument, namely, that a discontinuance must always be taken as signifying a renunciation of any further right of action unless the right to start new proceedings was expressly reserved. As the Applicant's notice of discontinuance contained no motivation and was very clearly confined to the proceedings instituted by the first Application, the Court considered that the onus of establishing that the discontinuance meant something more than a decision to terminate those proceedings was placed upon the Respondent.

The Respondent, in its third argument, asserted that there had been an understanding between the Parties; it recalled that the representatives of the private Belgian interests concerned had made an approach with a view to opening negotiations and that the representatives of the Spanish interests had laid down as a prior condition the final withdrawal of the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 473; Y.U.N., 1963, p. 513.

² See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 377; Y.U.N., 1959, p. 400; Y.U.N., 1960, p. 539; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 509.

claim. According to the Respondent, what was meant by this was that the discontinuance would put an end to any further right of action, but the Applicant denied that anything more was intended than the termination of the then current proceedings. The Court was unable to find at the governmental level any evidence of any such understanding as was alleged by the Respondent; it seemed that the problem had been deliberately avoided lest the foundation of the interchanges be shattered. Nor had the Respondent, on whom lay the onus of making its position clear, expressed any condition when it indicated that it did not object to the discontinuance.

The Respondent Government then advanced a fourth argument, having the character of a plea of estoppel, to the effect that, independently of the existence of any understanding, the Applicant had by its conduct misled the Respondent about the import of the discontinuance, but for which the Respondent would not have agreed to it, and would not thereby have suffered prejudice. The Court did not consider that the alleged misleading Belgian misrepresentations had been established and could not see what the Respondent stood to lose by agreeing to negotiate on the basis of a simple discontinuance; if it had not agreed to the discontinuance, the previous proceedings would simply have continued, whereas negotiations offered a possibility of finally settling the dispute. Moreover, if the negotiations were not successful and the case was to be started again, it would still be possible once more to put forward the previous preliminary objections. Certainly the Applicant had framed its second Application with a foreknowledge of the probable nature of the Respondent's reply and had taken it into account but, if the original proceedings had continued, the Applicant likewise always could have modified its submissions.

The final argument was of a different order. The Respondent alleged that the present proceedings were contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Belgium and Spain, signed on 19 July 1927, which, according to the Applicant, conferred competence on the Court. The preliminary stages provided for by the Treaty had already been gone through in connexion with

the original proceedings; therefore, the Treaty could not be invoked a second time to seize the Court of the same complaints. The Court: considered that the Treaty processes could not be regarded as having been exhausted so long as the right to bring new proceedings otherwise existed and until the case had been prosecuted, to judgement.

For these reasons, the Court rejected the first preliminary objection.

SECOND PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

To found the jurisdiction of the Court, the Applicant relied on the combined effect of Article 17(4) of the 1927 Treaty between Belgium and Spain—according to which if the other methods of settlement provided for in that Treaty failed, either party could bring any dispute of a legal nature before the Permanent Court of International Justice—and Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice—which states that "whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter ... to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice."

As the principal aspect of its objection, the Respondent maintained that although the 1927 Treaty might still be in force, Article 17(4) had lapsed in April 1946 on the dissolution of the Permanent Court, to which that article referred. No substitution of the present for the former Court had been effected in that article before the dissolution, Spain not being then a party to the Statute; in consequence, the 1927 Treaty had ceased to contain any valid jurisdictional clause when Spain was admitted to the United Nations in December 1955 and became *ipso facto* a party to the Statute. In other words, Article 37 applied only between States which had become parties to the Statute previous to the dissolution of the Permanent Court, and that dissolution had brought about the extinction of jurisdictional clauses providing for recourse to the Permanent Court unless they had previously been transformed by the operation of Article 37 into clauses providing for recourse to the present Court.

The Court found that this line of reasoning had first been advanced by the Respondent after

the decision given by the Court on 26 May 1959 in the case concerning the Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (Israel v. Bulgaria).³ But that case had been concerned with a unilateral declaration in acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court and not with a treaty. It thus had reference not to Article 37 but to Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute.⁴

As regards Article 37, the Court recalled that in 1945 its drafters had intended to preserve as many jurisdictional clauses as possible from becoming inoperative by reason of the prospective dissolution of the Permanent Court. It was thus difficult to suppose that they would willingly have contemplated that the nullification of the jurisdictional clauses whose continuation it was desired to preserve would be brought about by the very event the effects of which Article 37 was intended to parry.

Only three conditions were actually stated in Article 37. They were: that there should be a treaty in force; that it should contain a provision for the reference of a matter to the Permanent Court; and that the dispute should be between States parties to the Statute. In the present case, the conclusion must be that the 1927 Treaty being in force and containing a provision for reference to the Permanent Court, and the parties to the dispute being parties to the Statute, the matter was one to be referred to the International Court of Justice, which was the competent forum.

It was objected that this view led to a situation in which the jurisdictional clause concerned was inoperative and then after a gap of years became operative again, and it was asked whether in those circumstances any true consent to the Court's jurisdiction could have been given by the Respondent. The Court observed that the notion of rights and obligations that are in abeyance but not extinguished was common; States becoming parties to the Statute after the dissolution of the Permanent Court must be taken to have known that one of the results of their admission would be the reactivation by reason of Article 37 of certain jurisdictional clauses. The contrary position maintained by the Respondent would create discrimination between States according to whether they became parties to the Statute

before or after the dissolution of the Permanent Court.

As regards Article 17(4) more particularly, the Court considered that it was an integral part of the 1927 Treaty. It would be difficult to assert that the basic obligation to submit to compulsory adjudication provided for in the Treaty was exclusively dependent on the existence of a particular forum. If it happened that the forum went out of existence, the obligation became inoperative but remained substantively in existence and could be rendered operative once more if a new tribunal was supplied by the automatic operation of some other instrument. Article 37 of the Statute had precisely that effect. Accordingly, "International Court of Justice" must now be read for "Permanent Court of International Justice."

As a subsidiary plea, the Respondent contended that if Article 37 of the Statute operated to reactivate Article 17(4) of the Treaty in December 1955, what came into existence at that date was a new obligation between the Parties; and that just as the original applied only to disputes arising after the Treaty date, so the new obligation could apply only to disputes arising after December 1955. The dispute was accordingly not covered since it had arisen prior to December 1955. In the opinion of the Court, when the obligation to submit to compulsory adjudication was revived as to its operation, this obligation could only function in accordance with the Treaty providing for it and, consequently, it continued to relate to any disputes arising after the Treaty date.

For these reasons the Court rejected the second preliminary objection both in its principal and in its subsidiary aspects.

THIRD AND FOURTH PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS

The Respondent's third and fourth preliminary objections involved the question of whether the claim was admissible. The Appli-

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 394.

⁴ This paragraph states that: "Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms."

cant had submitted alternative pleas that these objections, unless rejected by the Court, should be joined to the merits.

By its third preliminary objection the Respondent denied the legal capacity of the Applicant to protect the Belgian interests on behalf of which it had submitted its claim. The acts complained of had taken place not in relation to any Belgian natural or juristic person but in relation to the Barcelona Traction Company, a juristic entity registered in Canada, the Belgian interests concerned being in the nature of shareholding interests in that company. The Respondent contended that international law does not recognize, in respect of injury caused by a State to the foreign company, any diplomatic protection of shareholders exercised by a State other than the national State of the company. The Applicant contested this view.

The Court found that the question of the *jus standi* of a Government to protect the interests of shareholders raised an antecedent question as to what the juridical situation was in respect of shareholding interests, as recognized by international law. The Applicant thus necessarily invoked rights which, so it contended, were conferred on it in respect of its nationals by the rules of international law concerning the treatment of foreigners. Hence a finding by the Court that it had no *jus standi* would be tantamount to a finding that those rights did not exist and that the claim was not well-founded in substance.

The third objection had certain aspects which were of a preliminary character, but involved a number of closely interwoven strands of mixed law, fact and status to a degree such that the Court could not pronounce upon it at the present stage in full confidence that it was in possession of all the elements that might have a bearing on its decisions. The proceedings on the

merits would thus place the Court in a better position to adjudicate with a full knowledge of the facts.

The foregoing considerations applied a *fortiori* to the fourth preliminary objection, wherein the Respondent alleged failure to exhaust local remedies. This allegation was in fact inextricably interwoven with the issues of denial of justice which constituted the major part of the merits of the case.

Accordingly, the Court joined the third and fourth preliminary objections to the merits.

The Court rejected the first preliminary objection by 12 votes to 4, and the second by 10 votes to 6. It joined the third objection to the merits by 9 votes to 7 and the fourth by 10 votes to 6.

The Court was composed as follows: President Sir Percy Spender; Vice-Président Wellington Koo; Judges Winiarski, Badawi, Spiropoulos, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Koretsky, Tanaka, Bustamante y Rivero, Jessup, Morelli, Padilla Nervo, Forster, Gros; and Judges *ad hoc* Enrique C. Armand-Ugon, former President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Uruguay and a former member of the International Court of Justice, and W. J. Ganshof van der Meersch, Professor at the Brussels Faculty of Law and Avocat general to the Belgian Court of Cassation, respectively chosen to sit in this case by the Spanish Government and the Belgian Government, in accordance with Article 31(3) of the Statute of the Court.

President Sir Percy Spender and Judges Spiropoulos, Koretsky and Jessup appended Declarations to the judgement.

Vice-Président Wellington Koo and Judges Tanaka and Bustamante y Rivero appended Separate Opinions.

Judge Morelli and Judge *ad hoc* Armand-Ugon appended Dissenting Opinions.

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CASES CONCERNING SOUTH WEST AFRICA (ETHIOPIA vs. SOUTH AFRICA; LIBERIA vs. SOUTH AFRICA)

The cases of Ethiopia vs. South Africa and Liberia vs. South Africa were referred to the International Court of Justice on 4 November 1960 by almost identical Applications of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia respectively. They related to a dispute between the Applicants and South Africa concerning the continued existence of the Mandate for South West Africa and the duties of South Africa, as Mandatory, thereunder.⁵

The Respondent, the South African Government, raised preliminary objections which were dismissed by the Court of Justice in its judgement of 21 December 1962. The proceedings on the merits being thereupon resumed, the Counter-Memorial of South Africa was filed within the time-limit as extended, (namely, by 10

January 1964) and the Reply was filed by the Applicants within the time-limit fixed by the President of the Court by Order of 20 January 1964, namely, on 20 June 1964. By the same Order, 20 November 1964 was fixed as the time-limit for the filing of the Rejoinder; at the request of South Africa and after consultation with the Applicants, the President of the Court, by Order of 20 October 1964, extended the last mentioned time-limit to 23 December 1964, on which date, the final pleading having been filed, the case became ready for hearing. The President fixed 15 March 1965 as the date for the opening of the public hearings.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 540; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 509; Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 469-72; Y.U.N., 1963, p. 498.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa). Orders of 20 January and 20 October 1964, I.C.J. Reports 1964, pp. 3 and 171.

CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission held its sixteenth session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 11 May to 24 July 1964. It devoted most of its meetings to the consideration of the law of treaties and the question of special missions. It also dealt with the question of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, and its future programme of work.

THE LAW OF TREATIES

At its fourteenth session, in 1962, the Commission had decided to give priority to the codification of the law of treaties, one of the major topics on the Commission's agenda since 1949. At its 1962 and 1963 sessions, the Commission

had provisionally adopted two parts (Parts I and II) of a set of draft articles on the law of treaties consisting, respectively, of 29 articles (on the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties)¹ and 25 articles (on the invalidity and termination of treaties).²

At its sixteenth session, in 1964, the Commission continued its study on the basis of a report submitted by its Special Rapporteur, Sir Humphrey Waldock, dealing with the questions of application, effects, revision and interpretation of treaties.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 480-83.

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 499-501, 503-4.

The Commission adopted a provisional draft of 19 articles (articles 55-73). The 19-article draft, constituting Part III (the final part) of the draft articles on the law of treaties, was divided into three sections covering: (i) the application and effects of treaties; (ii) the modification of treaties; and (iii) the interpretation of treaties. The draft articles were transmitted to Governments for comments and were included in the Commission's report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

As the Commission reported to the Assembly, the draft articles included a provision on the question of conflicts between treaties which was found to be closely connected with the rules concerning modification and interpretation of treaties. The Commission decided, however, to exclude from its draft articles the questions of legal liability arising from a failure to perform treaty obligations, and of succession of States and Governments in relation to the territorial scope of treaties and to their effects on third States. Since these were matters connected with two topics which were to be the subject of separate studies by the Commission, namely, State Responsibility and Succession of States and Governments, it was decided to take them up when dealing with those topics themselves.

The Commission likewise decided to exclude from its draft articles the question of the extension of a treaty to the territory of a third State with its authorization since, in its view, instances of these practices were rare and turned upon special circumstances.

There were divergent views in the Commission on the desirability of including in the draft articles provisions dealing with the question of the making of treaties by one State on behalf of another or by an international organization on behalf of a member State. The Commission considered that, in any event, the question referred to the conclusion rather than to the application of treaties and consequently postponed its decision whether or not to include an article on that question until its next session, when it intended to re-examine its draft of Part I dealing, among other things, with the subject of conclusion of treaties.

Different opinions were also expressed on the application of treaties providing for obligations or rights to be performed or enjoyed by indi-

viduals, and the division of opinion led the Special Rapporteur to withdraw his proposal in that respect.

Finally, with regard to the "most-favoured-nation clause,"³ the Commission considered that its operation was in no way affected by the draft articles relating to rights and obligations of third States and did not think it advisable to deal with the clause in the present codification of the general law of treaties.

The report added that, at a later stage, the Commission would consider whether the three parts on the law of treaties should be amalgamated to form a single draft convention or whether the codification of the law of treaties should take the form of a series of related conventions.

SPECIAL MISSIONS

During its fifteenth session, in 1963, the Commission appointed Milan Bartos as Special Rapporteur for the topic of special missions and decided that he should prepare a draft of articles based on the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), taking into account the differences that, by virtue of their nature and functions, exist between permanent and special missions. At that session, it was also agreed that the topic of special missions should cover itinerant envoys, in accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at its 1960 session; however, with respect to the question of delegates to congresses and conferences, the majority of members of the Commission were of opinion that it should not be included, for the time being, in the terms of reference of the Special Rapporteur.⁴

The Special Rapporteur's report was considered by the Commission at its seventeenth session in 1964. The Commission first held a brief general discussion, giving the Special Rapporteur instructions on continuing his study and submitting the rest of his report at the following session. It later examined a number of the

³ A provision, commonly used in treaties of commerce, navigation and consular affairs, whereby a State undertakes, with or without certain conditions, to extend any additional favour, privilege or the like, granted to a third State also to the other State party to the treaty concerned.

⁴ For further details, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 502-3.

36 draft articles submitted by the Special Rapporteur in his report and decided to adopt a provisional draft of 16 articles, to be supplemented if necessary at its seventeenth (1965) session.

The 16-article draft, constituting Section I (General Rules) of the draft articles on special missions, covered the following matters: the sending of special missions; their task; the appointment of the head and members of the special mission or of members of its staff; persons declared non grata or not acceptable; the sending of the same special mission to more than one State; the composition of the special mission; authority to act on its behalf; notification to the receiving State; general rules concerning precedence; precedence among special ceremonial and formal missions; the commencement and end of the functions of a special mission; its seat; nationality of the members of the special mission; right of special missions to use the flag and emblem of the sending State; and the activities of special missions in the territory of a third State.

The 16 draft articles adopted were submitted to the General Assembly and to the Governments of Members for their information.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

At its 1964 session, the International Law Commission continued the discussion of a first report submitted in 1963 by the Special Rapporteur, Abdullah El-Erian, in conjunction with a list of questions suggested by him in a working paper. The questions related to the scope of the subject and the approach to it, the mode of treatment, the order of priorities and the desirability of dealing not only with interna-

tional organizations of a universal character but with regional organizations as well. The suggestions made by members of the Commission during the two meetings devoted to the discussion of this topic were to be considered in the preparation of a second report by the Special Rapporteur.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Having regard to the fact that the term of office of its present members would expire in 1966 and the desirability of concluding before that date the study of the law of treaties and special missions, the Commission decided to complete its work on those subjects during 1965 and 1966. As to other subjects, priority was given to the question of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, leaving the questions of succession of States and Governments and State responsibility to be dealt with after completion of work on the subjects previously mentioned.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, there was no opportunity to consider an item on the Assembly's provisional agenda concerning the International Law Commission's report on its work during 1964. The President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

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CHAPTER III

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

It will be recalled that on 16 December 1963 the General Assembly decided, by its resolution 1966(XVIII),¹ to establish a Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States. The Assembly requested the Committee to prepare a report containing the conclusions of its study and its recommendations on four principles of international law for the purpose of their progressive development and codification so as to secure their more effective application.

The four principles concerned were as follows:

1. The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

2. The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

3. The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter.

4. The principle of sovereign equality of States.

Also on 16 December 1963, the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 1907(XVIII),² asked the Special Committee to include the question of methods of fact-finding in its deliberations, having in mind the question of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a special international body for fact-finding or of entrusting to an existing organization fact-finding responsibilities complementary to arrangements already in being.

At the invitation of the Mexican Government, the Special Committee met in Mexico City from 27 August to 2 October 1964 and adopted its report to the General Assembly at the conclusion of its session.

In the introduction to its report, the Special Committee said it had agreed to adopt a *seriatim* approach to the four principles and

other matters before it. Upon completion of discussion in the full committee of each principle, that principle and the proposals made regarding it would be referred to a Drafting Committee of 14 members with the task of preparing, without voting, a draft text formulating the points of consensus on each principle and a list itemizing the various proposals and views on which there was no consensus but for which there was support.

Written proposals and amendments regarding the prohibition of the threat or use of force were submitted to the Special Committee by Czechoslovakia, by Ghana, India and Yugoslavia, by Italy and by the United Kingdom. The full texts of these proposals and of others relating to the other matters before the Committee were contained in its report.

While the scope and content of the proposals on the prohibition of the threat or use of force differed widely, taken as a whole, they related to matters such as definitions of "force"; prohibition of the threat or use of force in territorial or border disputes; prohibition of the direct or indirect use of force, including the fomenting of civil strife and the organization of armed bands by one State for incursions into other States; prohibition of reprisals; wars of aggression; war propaganda; general and complete disarmament; economic, political or any other form of pressure against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State; non-recognition of situations brought about by the use of force; strengthening of the United Nations security system; and the legal uses of force. The report of the Committee revealed that there were wide areas of disagreement in the Committee as to which of the foregoing elements should be contained in a formulation of the principle concerned and as to their wording.

The Drafting Committee submitted two pa-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 518.

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 519.

pers to the Committee concerning the principle on the prohibition of the threat or use of force. The first of these papers, in order of submission, contained a draft text formulating certain points of consensus and a list itemizing the various proposals and views on which there was no consensus, but for which there was support. The second paper, on the other hand, stated that the Committee had been unable to reach any consensus on the scope and content of the principle concerned. By 13 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions, the Committee decided to put this second paper to the vote first, and it thereafter adopted this paper by 11 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions. In view of this adoption, the first paper submitted by the Drafting Committee was not put to a vote.

Written proposals and amendments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes were submitted to the Committee, among others, by Czechoslovakia, by Canada, by Ghana, India and Yugoslavia, by Japan, by the Netherlands and by the United Kingdom. These proposals and amendments related, in varying degrees, to matters such as the general obligation to settle international disputes by peaceful means; the means available for the pacific settlement of disputes, including direct negotiation, inquiry, mediation and conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to the United Nations and to regional agencies, advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice, good offices and legal consultation; the priority to be accorded to the foregoing methods of settlement; the duty to settle territorial and frontier disputes by peaceful means; the duty to refrain from aggravating the situation; the effect of resort to means of pacific settlement; the composition of the International Court of Justice; and the need for the codification and progressive development of international law and for the inclusion in treaties of clauses relating to the settlement of disputes arising out of their application and interpretation.

The main points of disagreement in the Committee on the above proposals and amendments related, among other things, to the priority to be given to various means of pacific settlement, and to the stress which should be put on negotiations and on judicial settlement.

In the outcome, the Committee, on the re-

commendation of the Drafting Committee, adopted a text stating that it was unable to reach any consensus on the scope or content of the principle of peaceful settlement.

Written proposals and amendments concerning the principle of non-intervention were submitted to the Committee by Czechoslovakia, by Ghana, India and Yugoslavia, by Guatemala, by Mexico, by the United Kingdom and by the United States. Mexico also submitted a working paper containing a number of texts in international treaties relating to non-intervention.

The proposals and amendments, in varying degrees, contained general statements on the principle of non-intervention and, in some instances, sought to define acts said to be prohibited under the principle, including acts against the political, economic and social system of a State; acts against the personality, sovereign equality and rights of States under international law; coercive measures to obtain advantages of any kind in another State; the threat to sever diplomatic relations to compel one State not to recognize another; making the recognition of Governments or the maintenance of diplomatic relations dependent on the receipt of special advantages; organization of armed forces for incursions into other States; subversive or terrorist activities or interference in civil strife in other States; contribution of war matériel for seditious movements in any State; interference with the promulgation and execution of laws in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; attempts to prevent a State from freely disposing of its national wealth and resources; attempts to impose on a State the concession of a privileged position to foreigners; the use of duress to obtain or maintain territorial agreements or special advantages and the recognition thereof; and prohibition of intervention by the United Nations.

According to its report, the Special Committee was unable to agree on, among other things, the scope of this principle under the Charter, or the desirability of attempting to enumerate the acts prohibited under the principle of non-intervention.

In the light of these disagreements, the Drafting Committee recommended a text, adopted

unanimously by the Committee, to the effect that it was unable to reach any consensus on the scope or content of the principle of non-intervention.

Proposals relating to the principle of sovereign equality were submitted to the Special Committee by Czechoslovakia, by Ghana, India, Mexico and Yugoslavia, and by the United Kingdom. While they were of varied content, these proposals, as a whole, covered such matters as juridical equality; enjoyment of the rights inherent in full sovereignty; respect for the personality of a State and for its jurisdiction within its territory; the duty to comply with international obligations and to live in peace with other States; the supremacy of international law; equality of rights and duties; the capacity of States to act or to assume obligations as equal members of the international community; the right of States to participate in international organizations and conferences and to become parties to multilateral treaties; sovereignty over natural resources; and the right of States to freely determine their own social, political and economic systems and to conduct their internal and external policies without intervention by any other State.

As in the case of the other principles, there was disagreement in the Special Committee regarding which of the foregoing elements should be included in a formulation of the principle of sovereign equality. In the outcome, nevertheless, the Committee unanimously adopted a text, proposed by the Drafting Committee, setting out certain points of consensus and containing a list itemizing various proposals and views on which there had been no consensus but for which there had been support. The text on points of consensus contained a statement that all States enjoy sovereign equality and, as subjects of international law, have equal rights and duties. It then listed the following elements as being included in the principle of sovereign equality: States enjoyed the rights inherent in full sovereignty; each State had the duty to respect the personality of other States; the territorial integrity and political independence of the State were inviolable; each State had the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems; and each State had the duty to comply fully and in good

faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

In their explanations of vote on the text submitted by the Drafting Committee, certain representatives, including those of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia, expressed the view that the points on which a consensus had been reached did not cover the entire content of the principle of sovereign equality, and they reserved the right to press for the inclusion of other elements at a later stage when the General Assembly took up the matter.

On the question of methods of fact-finding, no substantive proposals were introduced in the Committee, although a working paper was submitted by the Netherlands, and draft resolutions were introduced by the Netherlands, and by India, the United Arab Republic and Ghana. These resolutions were later withdrawn in favour of a draft resolution by Guatemala, which was adopted by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. That resolution noted that few Member States had responded to the invitation in General Assembly resolution 1967 (XVIII) to submit their views on the question of methods of fact-finding; it stated that, because of lack of time, the Committee had been unable to formulate conclusions on the question, and it recommended that the General Assembly take note of the section of the Committee's report dealing with the question, bring to the attention of Member States the report of the Secretary-General and the relevant documents on methods of fact-finding and request them to submit their comments in writing at an early date.

The Assembly did not consider the report of the Special Committee during its nineteenth session. In the special circumstances prevailing during the session, the President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, when the session recessed, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

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CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE TEACHING AND KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established by a General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1962,¹ held preparatory meetings at United Nations Headquarters to discuss the elements which might form a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law and which had been proposed up to that time by Member States and by the Secretary-General.

At its formal session, held in New York between 25 November 1964 and 29 January 1965, the Special Committee considered a preliminary draft report prepared by its Rapporteur, together with suggestions made by its Chairman on the plan of activities to be undertaken between 1965 and 1967 and on the machinery for implementing and supervising the programme.

In determining its recommendations to the General Assembly, the Special Committee took into account 63 replies from Governments of Member States and 16 replies from international organizations and institutions active in the field of international law, as well as additional suggestions made by representatives during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Assembly.

In its report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session in 1964-65, the Special Committee noted that in view of the general support

for the establishment of a United Nations programme as shown in the replies and suggestions, encouragement and co-ordination of existing programmes and activities by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) should be further promoted by all practical means. It considered that at least certain limited measures for direct assistance and exchange under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO should be initiated in the near future. The Committee recognized the discrepancy which existed between the needs for assistance of the developing countries and the limited resources available.

The Committee was also aware that financial and organizational reasons made it impossible for international organizations to undertake directly programmes for the training of personnel in international law, and the dissemination of information on the same large scale as certain Member States, and that it was necessary to avoid any duplication by the United Nations or UNESCO of programmes established and carried out by States or by other international and national institutions and bodies. The Committee, however, considered that even a limited programme, responsive to the most

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 536, text of resolution 1968 B (XVIII).

pressing existing needs, could contribute to the strengthening of the role of international law in promoting co-operation among States, furthering the objectives of the United Nations, and to the recognition of the part which international law should properly play in the present-day, interdependent world.

The programme proposed by the Committee, based on these considerations, consisted of two major parts:

The first part included steps to be taken by the United Nations and UNESCO to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and organizations and institutions. The measures proposed related to the preparation and publication of information on opportunities for study and training in international law; co-ordination and encouragement of fellowship programmes, including the possibility of working out an arrangement whereby States would be invited to send, at their own expense, persons for short-term study of legal questions at the headquarters of the United Nations or the specialized agency; exchange of experts, scholars and publications and greater use of legal libraries; co-operation with other organizations and institutions; co-sponsorship of meetings, seminars and training courses by the United Nations and UNESCO in co-operation with Member States and with other organizations and institutions; and the preparation of a model curriculum for university courses in international law oriented towards international legal questions of immediate concern to developing countries.

Other measures proposed by the Special Committee in this section of its report dealt with the place of international law in certain United Nations programmes, for example, the activities planned by the United Nations Training and Research Institute, those presently carried out within the framework of the United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from newly independent countries and dissemination of information about international law and activities in this field by the United Nations and UNESCO.

In the second part of its proposed programme, the Committee recommended the establishment of a United Nations—UNESCO programme of direct assistance and exchange consisting of: the

organization of seminars and training and refresher courses; and the provision of fellowships, experts, legal publications and libraries. The Committee also considered the question of subventions by UNESCO to international non-governmental institutions engaged in the teaching, study or dissemination of international law and made various suggestions for the expansion of United Nations information activities.

Should the General Assembly decide to adopt all or part of its recommendations, the Committee suggested, their full implementation should be regarded as a 10-year programme. To initiate the programme, however, the Committee submitted a plan of activities to be undertaken in 1965-67.

In addition to preparations to put into effect from 1965 onward, or not later than 1966, the measures for encouragement and co-ordination of existing programmes in the field of international law as described above, the Committee proposed for 1966, among other things, the organization of a regional training and refresher course in Africa, the award of 10 fellowships, the provision of up to three experts, and the provision of a set of United Nations legal publications to up to 15 institutions of developing countries. For 1967, the Committee recommended, among other things, organization of a seminar of high-level experts and the possible convening by UNESCO of a panel of experts for the purpose of preparation of a model curriculum for university teaching of international law.

The Committee noted the report of the Technical Assistance Committee submitted in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 1968 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963² concerning the financing of the programme. In this respect, the Special Committee proposed that the programme should be financed from the regular budget.

One Committee member, however, placed on record his view that the financing of the programme from 1965-1967 should be purely from voluntary contributions. Another Committee member felt that financing from the regular United Nations budget should be only for those measures which clearly did not duplicate exist-

² Ibid.

ing efforts and which were in the nature of technical assistance helping to meet immediate practical needs.

Also recommended was the adoption of a ceiling for expenditures for the programme. The Committee, noting from the report submitted by the Secretary-General that no voluntary contributions had been received by 15 November 1964, expressed the belief that the Secretary-General should be asked to renew his efforts to obtain voluntary contributions from Member States, international and national organizations and institutions or individuals. If voluntary contributions were forthcoming, the

Committee recommended, certain additional measures should be taken, such as the establishment of an international institute in Africa for nationals of developing countries under the aegis of the United Nations for post-graduate study in international law.

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, which recessed on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly was unable to take up the report of the Special Committee. It was expected that it would come before the Assembly's twentieth session for consideration and action.

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Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 322, 329.

E/TAC/138. Note by Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
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A/5744 and Add.1-4. Note by Secretary-General and comments received from governments of Member States and international organizations and institutions.

A/5790, A/5791. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/5887. Report of Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para. 6.

CHAPTER V

TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During 1964, three more Members of the United Nations acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. These States were: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Rwanda.

At the end of 1964, there were therefore 89 States which were parties to the Convention.

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In the course of 1964, three more States—Algeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda—acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. In addition, Cyprus notified the Sec-

retary-General that it considered itself bound by the same Convention, the application of which had been extended to its territory before it attained independence. Yugoslavia, which was already a party to the Convention, extended its application to additional specialized agencies.

At the end of 1964, there were there/ore 50 States which were parties to the Convention.

Algeria undertook to apply the Convention to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the Interna-

tional Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The Democratic Republic of the Congo undertook to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, WHO, ICAO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund, UPU, ITU and WMO.

Cyprus undertook to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO and IMCO.

Rwanda undertook, at the time of its accession, to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, UPU, ITU and WMO. By a subsequent notification, it extended the application of the Convention also to the International Bank, IDA and the International Monetary Fund.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

During 1964, a total of 683 treaties and agreements were registered with the United Nations Secretariat: 74 ex officio, 469 by 35 Governments and 140 by seven specialized agencies and five international organizations. Eight treaties were filed and recorded, 4 by the Secretariat, 1 by one Government and 3 by one specialized agency and one international organization.

This brought the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded to 11,115. In addition, 443 certified statements relating to these treaties and agreements were registered during 1964, and 1 certified statement was filed and recorded, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1964 to 3,976.

The texts of treaties registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, followed by translations in English and French. Twenty-eight volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1962 and 1963, were published in the course of the year 1964.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1964

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions stood at 168 by the end of 1964.

During the year, 18 signatures, including one definitive signature, were affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 290 instruments of ratification or accession or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received four communications from States expressing observations on declarations and reservations made by certain States at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral conventions came into force during 1964:

European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, done at Geneva on 21 April 1961 (came into force on 7 January 1964)

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (came into force on 24 April 1964)

Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (came into force on 24 April 1964)

Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (came into force on 24 April 1964)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, done at Rome on 26 October 1961 (came into force on 18 May 1964)

Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (came into force on 10 June 1964)

Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963 (came into force on 10 September 1964)

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (came into force on 10 September 1964)

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, signed at New York on 10 December 1962 (came into force on 9 December 1964)

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 30 March 1961 (came into force on 13 December 1964)

There were no new conventions concluded under United Nations auspices during 1964.

RATIFICATIONS OF AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER OF UNITED NATIONS

As at 31 December 1964, there were 47 United Nations Members which had deposited instruments of ratification of the amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the United Nations Charter, approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963.¹ In accordance with the provisions of Article 108 of the Charter, for the amendments to enter into force, ratifications were required from two thirds of the total num-

ber of United Nations Members, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

The following were the 47 Members which had deposited instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 87, 88.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 435-439, 442-463 and 465. Issued in 1964, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1962 and 1963. Statement of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with Secretariat during 1964. (ST/LEG/SER.A/203-214). Issued monthly.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1964

Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which Secretary-General Acts as Depositary (ST/LEG/3, Rev. 1). Signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. received by Secretary-General from 1 January to 31 December 1964. Reports Nos. 1-12.

CONVENTIONS WHICH CAME INTO FORCE IN 1964 E/ECE/423. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Vienna, 1961. Volume II,

containing Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality and Optional Protocol concerning Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.X.I.

United Nations Conference on Law of Sea, 1958, containing Convention on Continental Shelf and Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. U.N.P. Sales No.:58.V.4, Vol. II.

Agreement establishing the African Development Bank (E/CN.14/ADB/36). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.K.5.

A/5217. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 17th session, 18 September-20 December 1962. Resolution 1763(XVII) of 7 November 1962, Annex: Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, including Schedules, Final Act and Resolutions, as agreed by United Nations Conference for Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XI.I.

CHAPTER VI

PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL MULTILATERAL TREATIES CONCLUDED UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS AUSPICES

On 18 November 1963, it will be recalled, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1903 (XVIII))¹ concerning 21 general multilateral

treaties of a technical and non-political character concluded under the auspices of the League

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 504-10.

of Nations,² which by their terms authorized the Council of the League to invite additional States to become parties. Its purpose was to open those treaties for accession to new States which, because of the dissolution of the League, had been unable to become parties thereto through the lack of an invitation to accede.

By that resolution, the Assembly decided that it was the appropriate organ of the United Nations to invite States to accede to the treaties in question and requested the Secretary-General to invite each State which is a Member of the United Nations or a member of a specialized agency or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or has been designated for this purpose by the General Assembly, and which otherwise is not eligible to become a party to the treaties in question, to accede thereto by depositing an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General was further asked to consult, where necessary, with the States parties to the treaties referred to in the resolution and

with United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned as to whether any of those treaties had ceased to be in force, had been superseded by later treaties, had otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States, or required action to adapt them to contemporary conditions. The Secretary-General was also asked to report on these matters to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

The report of the Secretary-General embodying the outcome of the consultations undertaken was issued on 25 February 1965. Owing to the special circumstances prevailing during the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, the report was not discussed by the Assembly.

In respect of the following two treaties where sufficient evidence existed that they were still in operation, the Secretary-General reported that he had invited accessions from States which became eligible under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution: International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency and Optional Protocol concerning the Suppres-

² (i) International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, done at Geneva, Switzerland, 23 September 1936.

(ii) Declaration regarding the Teaching of History (Revision of School Text-books), done at Geneva, 2 October 1937.

(iii) Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness, done at The Hague, Netherlands, 12 April 1930.

(iv) Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws, done at The Hague, 12 April 1930.

(v) Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality, done at The Hague, 12 April 1930.

(vi) International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, done at Geneva, 20 April 1929.

(vii) Optional Protocol concerning the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, done at Geneva, 20 April 1929.

(viii) Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, done at Barcelona, Spain, 20 April 1921.

(ix) Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, done at Barcelona, 20 April 1921.

(x) Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, done at Barcelona, 20 April 1921.

(xi) Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva, 9 December 1923.

(xii) Convention and Statute on the International

Régime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva, 9 December 1923.

(xiii) Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol-Annex, done at Geneva, 30 March 1931.

(xiv) Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva, 9 December 1923.

(xv) Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva, 9 December 1923.

(xvi) International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, and Protocol to the International Convention, done at Geneva, 3 November 1923.

(xvii) International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones, done at Geneva, 11 July 1928.

(xviii) International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins, done at Geneva, 11 July 1928.

(xix) International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, and Declaration attached, done at Geneva, 20 February 1935.

(xx) International Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin, with Annex, done at Geneva, 20 February 1935.

(xxi) International Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products), with Annex, done at Geneva, 20 February 1935.

sion of Counterfeiting Currency, both done at Geneva, Switzerland, on 20 April 1929.

The remaining 19 treaties were grouped in the Secretary-General's report, according to the replies received, into five categories. (Roman numerals refer to footnote 2 on previous page.)

The first three categories consisted of treaties which were still in force, had not been superseded, were of interest for accession, and either did not require adaptation to contemporary conditions (two treaties: (iii) and (v)), or in the view of one party might require some adaptation (four treaties: (viii)-(xi)), or in the view of one or more parties clearly required such adaptation (three treaties: (i), (iv) and (xiv)).

The fourth category comprised treaties which were still in force, but which, in the view of one or more parties, had ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States (two treaties: (ii) and (xii)).

Finally, the fifth category consisted of treaties which had been replaced, or otherwise ceased

to be of interest for accession by additional States (eight treaties: (xiii)-(xv) and (xvii)-(xxi)).

The report concluded that, in spite of the scarcity of replies, there seemed to be good reason for believing that the treaties of the fifth category were not of current interest for additional accessions and that the interest in those of the fourth category was doubtful. However, the interest of the first three categories of treaties for additional accessions was not questioned, though views were expressed that several of them might require some degree of adaptation to contemporary conditions. The report further suggested that, if invitations were to be issued, this might be done at least in respect of treaties in the first three categories, and the question of their revision could be left either to a possibly expanded number of parties or to the international organizations within whose respective competence their subject matter fell.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meeting 1330.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1314, 1342.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section IX.

A/5759. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para.6.

E/3853. Note by Secretary-General on participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under auspices of League of Nations.

E/3970. Resolutions of 37th session of Economic and Social Council, pp. 31-32: Other decisions taken by Council.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The question of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources was again considered by the Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1964 session. The Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General.

In the course of the Council's discussion, several delegations stressed the importance of the subject for developing countries.

In the view of the representatives of Chile, India and the United Kingdom, the Secretary-General's report provided a great deal of useful information concerning international measures

affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or enterprises, as well as material of interest on international agreements and international adjudication and arbitration relating to the subject. Reference was also made to the value of data relating to non-self-governing and trust territories and of the economic data relating to the international flow of capital and various concession and development agreements.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were of the opinion that the report

of the Secretary-General should go beyond a factual and descriptive analysis and should have provided an evaluation of the various institutions, laws and treaties on the subject, as well as a political analysis of their implementation or any proposals for future action. The representative of the USSR considered that permanent sovereignty over natural resources should be strengthened to eliminate the economic remnants of colonialism and that cases of the violation of sovereignty over natural resources should in future be studied more carefully with a view to restricting foreign interference in the exploitation of those resources.

The representative of France considered that the material should have been examined from a more dynamic and philosophical point of view, and he looked forward to the emergence of the idea of the moral obligation to develop certain resources for the benefit of the international community. The representative of Chile, speaking in the Economic Committee of the Council, referred to the desirability of having

an international convention on the sovereignty of States over their natural wealth and resources.

On 6 August, the Council, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of the report of the Secretary-General and decided to submit it to the General Assembly together with the comments which had been made in the Council.

In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session, there was no opportunity to consider the item on the Assembly's provisional agenda concerning the permanent sovereignty over natural resources. The President of the Assembly, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, noted that those items which were included in the provisional agenda in pursuance of standing statutory requirements or specific Assembly resolutions or decisions and which the Assembly might not be able to consider fully at its nineteenth session, when it was reconvened, would be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—37TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 347, 348.
Plenary Meetings 1335-1337, 1343.

E/3840. Permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. Report of Secretary-General.
E/3960. Report of Economic Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5771. Note by Secretary-General.
A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section V.
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para.6.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1964 further consideration was given to the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space in the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met between 26 October and 6 November and the Committee's Legal Sub-Committee, which met twice during the year—from 9 to 26 March and from 5 to 23 October.

The General Assembly, it will be recalled, had recommended on 13 December 1963¹ that consideration should be given to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. The Assembly on that occasion also requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study and

report on legal problems which might arise in the exploration and use of outer space and, in particular, to arrange for the prompt preparation of draft international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and the return of astronauts and space vehicles.

Preparation of the draft international agreements constituted the major part of the Legal Sub-Committee's work in 1964.

(For a detailed account of the consideration of the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space and for DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, see pp. 73-80 above.)

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 102 for text of resolution 1963 I (XVIII).

PROPOSAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE

By a note verbale dated 8 September 1964, the Permanent Representative of Hungary requested the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly entitled: "Consideration of steps to be taken for progressive development in the field of private international law with a particular view to promoting international trade."

In the explanatory memorandum accompanying this request, it was stated that, while the United Nations had made great progress in the progressive development and codification of public international law, the progressive development of private international law had not yet been systematically handled by United Nations organs. In this latter field, unification of private law in the field of international trade, for example with respect to the international sale of goods or to the formation of contracts, was particularly desirable in view of the special efforts of the United Nations to develop international trade and to further the advancement of the developing countries. A thorough study

of the legal forms of international trade, with a view to their possible simplification, harmonization and unification would therefore be timely. While commendable work had been done in this field by Governments, learned societies and international organizations, such work had been mostly on a regional basis without the participation of Asian and African States. The matter should therefore be taken up in the broader framework of the United Nations. For those reasons the Hungarian Government was proposing the inclusion of the item concerned on the agenda of the nineteenth session.

No discussion of this item took place during the General Assembly's nineteenth session. In the special circumstances prevailing during the session, the Assembly's President, in a statement made on 18 February 1965, when the session recessed, noted that with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5728. Note verbale of 8 September 1964 from Hungary requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Consideration of steps to be taken for

progressive development in the field of private international law with a particular view to promoting international trade."

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda, para.7.

Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Developments for the year ending 31 August 1964 in regard to the recruitment policy and efforts to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of the United Nations Secretariat staff were described by the Secretary-General in his annual report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat.

As at 31 August 1964, there were 1,434 staff members occupying posts in the United Nations Secretariat which were subject to geographical distribution, as compared with 1,389 on 31 August 1963. They were drawn from 106 nationalities (as compared with 103 nationalities for the preceding year). The staff drawn from these 106 nationalities came from 101 United Nations Member States, as compared with 98 nationalities on 31 August 1963; the remaining five nationalities in both periods were those of staff from non-Member States. The three additional nationalities included in the staff during the 12 months ending 31 August 1964 were those of Kenya, Nicaragua and Yemen. Only 11 of the 112 Member States were thus "unrepresented" as at 31 August 1964 on the staff of the Secretariat. Nine of these 11 Members fell within the region of Africa, while of the other two, one was in Eastern Europe and one in the Middle East. In addition, there were 29 staff members of non-Member States from five different nationalities, and four stateless persons.

In the application of principles endorsed by the General Assembly on 15 December 1962,¹ the system for establishing "desirable ranges" of posts for each Member State was revised during 1963.² During the 12 months ending

31 August 1964, further efforts were undertaken to approximate the actual number of posts occupied by nationals of a Member State to the desirable range established.

By geographical region, the distribution of the staff as at 31 August 1964 was as follows: Africa—117 (as compared with 105 in 1963); Asia and the Far East—243 (as compared with 241 in 1963); Eastern Europe—157 (as compared with 164 in 1963); Western Europe—341 (as compared with 349 in 1963); Latin America—152 (as compared with 140 in 1963); Middle East—65 (as compared with 60 in 1963); North America and the Caribbean—330 (as compared with 299 in 1963). Twenty-nine staff members came from non-Member States, as compared with 31 in 1963.

Four of the seven regions came within the "desirable ranges" in varying degrees of proximity to the midpoint of the range; one (Western Europe) remained above the range; another (Latin America) slightly exceeded the range, while yet another (Eastern Europe) was significantly short of the range. As compared with 1963, the number of nationals from Eastern Europe in the Secretariat fell from 164 to 157, and those from Western Europe from 349 to 341, while there was an increase in the number of nationals from the other five regions on the staff.

The appointment figures, by region of recruitment, during the 12 months ending 31 August 1964 were as follows: 22 staff members were recruited from Africa, 8 on probationary

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 520, text of resolution 1852 (XVII).

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 531-32.

appointments and 14 on fixed-term appointments; 18 staff members were recruited from Asia and the Far East, 6 on probationary and 12 on fixed-term appointments; 25 staff members were recruited from Eastern Europe, all on fixed-term appointments; 28 staff members were recruited from Western Europe, 7 on probationary and 21 on fixed-term appointments; 20 staff members were recruited from Latin America, 11 on probationary and 9 on fixed-term appointments; 9 staff members came from the Middle East, 2 on probationary and 7 on fixed-term appointments; 30 staff members were drawn from North America and the Caribbean, 8 on probationary and 22 on fixed-term appointments. In addition, two staff members were appointed from non-Member States. Appointments during the period covered by the Secretary-General's 1964 report totalled 154, as compared with 176 for the preceding 12 months.

The results achieved by recruitment in the period under review were, in some cases, nullified by separations from service, the Secretary-General's report added. This affected the various regions differently. Thus, 28 staff members from Eastern Europe left the service (including 15 who resigned); this resulted in a small reduction in the total number of staff from Eastern European countries. For Western Europe, there were 25 separations from the service, including 12 resignations. These were augmented by a net loss of 11 from other causes. For North America and the Caribbean, the losses were, however, outnumbered by gains which included nine promotions from the General Service category to positions in the Professional category subject to geographical distribution. In the end, there was an increase in the number of staff from all regions but those of Eastern and Western Europe.

In his report to the General Assembly in 1963,³ the Secretary-General's 1964 report recalled, the intention was to maintain, for the time being, a proportion of about three to one between staff serving on probationary and permanent appointments, on the one hand, and staff on fixed-term appointments, on the other hand. This practice, the Secretary-General's report observed, was designed to balance considerations of efficiency of operation, in a Sec-

retariat which increasingly demanded a high degree of experience in the job before the staff member could make his contribution felt, with the achievement of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff and the use of very specialized skills for limited periods. Recent recruitment efforts had necessarily been directed in the main towards recruiting nationals from "under-represented" regions where, for one reason or another, recruits for the Secretariat were often available only for limited periods. As a result, the proportion of staff on fixed-term appointment had somewhat exceeded the set limit. The proportion at 31 August 1963 stood at 29.7 per cent, but it had fallen to 28.5 per cent at 31 August 1964.

The report gave the following percentages for fixed-term appointments for each region in relation to the total number of staff from the region concerned as at 31 August 1964: Africa—47 per cent, as compared with 50.5 per cent in 1963; Asia and the Far East—25.1 per cent, as compared with 29.5 per cent in 1963; Eastern Europe—82.2 per cent, as compared with 81.7 per cent in 1963; Western Europe—17 per cent, as compared with 16.3 per cent in 1963; Latin America—24.4 per cent, as compared with 29.9 per cent in 1963; Middle East—27.7 per cent, as compared with 33.3 per cent in 1963; North America and the Caribbean—13.9 per cent, as compared with 10.7 per cent in 1963; and non-Member States 17.2 per cent, as compared with 12.9 per cent in 1963.

These figures showed the results of the policy announced by the Secretary-General (in his report to the General Assembly in 1963)⁴ of converting fixed-term appointments to probationary appointments whenever such action was deemed to be in the interest of a better composition of the staff. Thus, the results were reflected in the rising number of members of the career staff from Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East.

The Secretary-General also reported that a better balance had been achieved during the year under review in the distribution of senior

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 532-33.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 532.

posts (at the D-1 and higher levels) among nationals of the various geographical regions.

A steady broadening of the geographical base in the composition of the Secretariat also took place in respect of the staff of the programmes financed from voluntary contributions, namely, those with the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The combined staff of TAB and the Special Fund as at 31 August 1964 was drawn from 61 nationalities, as compared with 58 the preceding year, and the number of nationalities from which the UNICEF staff was recruited rose from 43 to 47 in the same period.

During the period covered by the report, the total number of TAB/Special Fund staff increased from 205 to 251. UNICEF staff as at 31 August 1964 totalled 172, as compared with 161 the preceding year.

The report pointed out, too, that significant increases had occurred in TAB/Special Fund in respect of the number of staff from Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, while the main increase in regard to UNICEF occurred in the number of staff from Africa. Except for North America and the Caribbean and for the non-Member States, the proportion of TAB/Special Fund staff was higher in all regions than that of the regional contribution towards the expenditures of the programmes, while in UNICEF this proportion was higher for all regions except Eastern Europe and North America and the Caribbean.

Owing to the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to discuss the Secretary-General's report before it recessed on 18 February 1965.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5841. Composition of Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of nineteenth session, para.6.
A/C.5/L.831 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering note).

THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Eleven organizations are members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. They are the United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the World Meteorological Organization; the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Telecommunication Union.

OPERATION OF THE FUND

During the 12 months ending 30 September 1964, the number of participants in the Pension Fund increased from 13,688 to 14,589 and the

number of associate participants rose from 6,796 to 7,387.

The principal of the Fund increased during this period from \$165,464,039 to \$191,572,332. The effective yield on the investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 4.1 per cent, as against 4.04 per cent for the preceding year.

As at 30 September 1964, the Fund was paying 694 retirement benefits, 134 life annuities payable under withdrawal settlements, 303 widow's benefits, 67 disability benefits, 473 children's benefits and 14 secondary dependent's benefits.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held its twelfth session at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, from 13 to 24 July 1964. Its report to the General Assembly of the United Nations

contained: the audited accounts of the Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1963; a summary of the investments of the Fund as at that date; various statistical tables about the operation of the Fund during that year; and a summary of the Board's decisions and of its recommendations to the General Assembly. The decisions of the Board were related to the general administrative control which it is required to exercise, within its own competence, over the operations of the Fund. The recommendations made to the Assembly were concerned with matters constitutionally reserved to the authority of that body. (For further details on the main recommendations, see below.)

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN PENSION BENEFITS

LEVEL OF PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

The scale of remuneration treated as pensionable was, until 1961, the same as the net salary payable to an official after the deduction from his gross salary of the amount due for staff assessment. In 1961, the scale was raised so that it became the mid-point between net and gross salary.⁵ In 1964, the Pension Board recommended that it should be further raised so as to coincide fully with gross salary, and thus provide, in line with outside practice, pensions containing an element compensating for the incidence of national income tax after retirement. The effect of this was to extend also to staff already retired.

ADJUSTMENT OF PENSIONS IN PAYMENT

In 1962, the Assembly approved an interim system for the adjustment of pensions in payment to offset the effect of increased living costs after award.⁶ Since then, the Board had carried out a detailed study of the problem. In 1964, it recommended a permanent arrangement based on cost-of-living movements as reflected in the post adjustment element in the pensionable remuneration of serving staff in the professional and higher categories.

DEPENDENT WIDOWER'S BENEFITS

In the interests of consistency with the prac-

tice of the member organizations in recognizing male as well as female spouses for dependency allowance purposes, the Board recommended a change in the conditions under which the widower of a participant could qualify for a benefit from the Fund. In the past, the widower would have to be totally incapacitated to qualify for the widower's benefit. By the Pension Board's proposal of 1964, he would merely have to show that he had been dependent, both factually and prospectively, upon his wife during her life-time.

MINIMUM PENSIONS

The Regulations of the Fund contain a provision for adjusting pensions, at the time they are awarded, to certain minimum levels where for any reason they would otherwise be below these levels. In 1964, the Board, having regard to increases in the cost of living since these minima had been established, recommended a small increase in the amounts from which they are computed.

The General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report to the General Assembly's nineteenth session, supported the proposal for basing the pensionable remuneration on the gross salary-level, provided that gross salaries were kept under review to ensure that they remained in line with outside gross remuneration levels in the areas where the main headquarters of the member organizations were located. It also supported the recommendations relating to the adjustment of pensions and to minimum pensions but proposed that no change be made with regard to the situation of widowers until the Board had examined the possibility of adopting a single definition of dependency for all Pension Fund purposes.

The General Assembly endorsed the Pension Board's recommendations for the change in the level of pensionable remuneration. It did so with the adoption of resolution 2007 (XIX) of 10 and 18 February 1965. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 552-53, 554.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 521, 522.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1328, 1330.

A/5808. Annual report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/5819 and Corr.1, A/5820. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/1020. Note by Secretary-General.

A/L.457 and Corr.1. Draft resolution submitted by Secretary-General.

A/5884. Status of agenda of 19th session. Note by President of General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 2007 (XIX), as submitted by Secretary-General, A/L.457, adopted without objection by Assembly on 10 and 18 February, meetings 1328 and 1330.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the comments thereon by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the other member organizations,

"Having noted the statement of the Secretary-General at the 1327th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 8 February 1965,

"Recalling the terms of the authorization given to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, and under those same terms,

I

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF

"1. Decides that, for the purpose of article I.3 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the pensionable remuneration of United Nations staff shall, with effect from 1 March 1965, consist of the sum of:

"(a) The amount of the salary of the official established in accordance with regulation 3.1 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and adjusted, in the case of staff in the professional category and above who are subject to the post adjustment system under annex I of the Staff Regulations, in multiples of 5 per cent whenever the weighted average of the post adjustment classifications of the headquarters and regional offices of the member organizations varies by 5 per cent measured from 1 January 1962; such

adjustments shall be effective from the 1 January following the date on which each 5 per cent variation in the weighted average was accomplished;

"(b) The amount of any personal allowance to which the official may be entitled under staff rule 103.10;

"(c) The amount of any non-resident's and/or language allowance payable to the official after the deduction for staff assessment;

"2. Recommends that, in the interest of maintaining the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service, the other member organizations of the Fund should take appropriate action to ensure that the pensionable remuneration of their staff is brought into conformity with that of United Nations staff as of the same date;

APPLICATION OF PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION TO FUTURE AND CURRENT BENEFITS

"1. Decides that benefits which accrue on or after 1 March 1965 shall, subject to article X.4 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, be calculated as though the pensionable remuneration had at all times been established in accordance with section I above, save that:

"(a) In the case of staff in the professional and higher categories, between 1 January 1959 and 31 December 1961 pensionable remuneration shall, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1310 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, be deemed to have been increased during such period by an additional 5 per cent;

"(b) The language allowance shall be deemed to have been included in the pensionable remuneration before 1 March 1965 at the rate applicable before the deduction for staff assessment;

"2. Decides that benefits which accrued before 1 March 1965 shall be recalculated in accordance with paragraph 1 above and shall accrue in the recalculated amounts with effect from that date, save that no additional entitlement shall accrue in respect of any benefit of which payment was received as a lump sum except in so far as a part remains which is payable in the form of a periodic benefit, and in respect of that part in the proportion which it bears to the benefit as originally calculated."

CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

In the special circumstances which obtained during the initial part of its nineteenth session (1 December 1964-18 February 1965), the General Assembly met only in plenary session, and its proceedings were conducted on the

understanding that issues other than those that could be disposed of without objection would not be raised. (See also pp. 33-34.)

Of the items on the provisional agenda which would normally have been considered in the

first instance by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, only one could be considered as having been dealt with in its entirety, namely, the item relating to elections to fill vacancies in the membership of various subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly. Two other items were disposed of in part: the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (see p. 476) and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International School (see p. 480). All

other actions, including the formal appropriation of funds to meet the requirements of the Organization in 1965 and the establishment of the scale of assessments governing contributions to cover such expenses, were deferred (see also pp. 48-49).

Pending decisions to be taken under the latter headings at a later stage, the General Assembly approved, without objection, a resolution on interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965 (see below).

INTERIM FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 1965

At a plenary meeting held on 30 December 1964, the General Assembly decided, without objection, that, pending decisions to be taken later at its nineteenth session in 1965, the Secretary-General would be authorized to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed, subject to statutory requirements, the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964. Furthermore, pending such decisions, the Secretary-General was authorized to continue existing arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund. It was understood that these authorizations would be without prejudice to the basic positions and objections of certain countries with respect to certain sections of the budget and to the budget as a whole. (See also pp. 35-36 above, for further details.)

The representative of the USSR, while not objecting to the above-mentioned decision as a temporary measure, confirmed his delegation's position of principle on certain aspects of the United Nations budget as expressed at previous sessions of the General Assembly and reiterated the USSR's intention not to participate in the financing of certain items of expenditure which it deemed to have been unlawfully undertaken. (See pp. 35-36 above, for further details.)

At a plenary meeting held on 18 February 1965—the last meeting before it recessed until a date not later than 1 September 1965—the General Assembly adopted, without objection, a resolution, proposed by the President of the Assembly, on interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965, which, in effect,

confirmed the formula approved on 30 December 1964. (See also pp. 38-39 and 46-47 above.)

In addition, the Secretary-General was authorized, subject to statutory requirements and within the limits of the general authorization, to enter into commitments and make payments at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964, to transfer funds between categories of expense and to enter into such minimum commitments as might be required for the purpose of financing certain new priority programmes and supporting services in 1965, notably in the field of trade and industrial development. The Assembly also decided that, pending further decisions, the arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund, as approved for the financial year 1964, should be considered as continuing in force. Finally, in order to finance the expenditures so authorized, the Assembly asked Member States to make advance payments in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for the financial year 1964, pending decisions by the Assembly on the level of appropriations and the scale of assessments for 1965, and subject to such retroactive adjustments as might then be called for. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of the USSR again repeated the reservations he had made at the Assembly's plenary meeting on 30 December 1964 in respect to his delegation's position concerning various sections of the budget and the budget as a whole. The representative of Hun-

gary, speaking on behalf of his own delegation as well as the delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, and Poland, made a statement to a similar effect. (For further details, see p. 47 above.)

Subsequently, in letters dated 23 and 27 February 1965, respectively, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR expressed agreement with these reservations (see also p. 47 above).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1314, 1326-1328, 1330.

A/L.456. Draft resolution submitted by President of Assembly.

RESOLUTION 2004(XIX), as submitted by Assembly President, A/L.456, adopted by Assembly, without objection, on 18 February 1965, meeting 1330.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the statement of the Secretary-General at the 1327th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 8 February 1965,

"Noting the basic positions and objections of certain Member States with respect to certain sections of the budget and the budget as a whole,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, subject to statutory requirements, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General, within the over-all limits of the authorization in paragraph 1 above, to transfer funds between categories of expense and to enter into such minimum commitments as may be required for the purpose of financing cer-

tain new priority programmes and supporting services in 1965, notably in the field of trade and industrial development;

"3. Decides that, pending further decisions, the arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund, as approved for the financial year 1964, shall be considered as continuing in force;

"4. Requests Member States to make advance payments towards the expenses of the Organization in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for the financial year 1964, pending decisions by the General Assembly on the level of appropriations and the scale of assessments for 1965, and subject to such retroactive adjustments as may then be called for."

A/5737. United Nations Emergency Force. Cost Estimates for Maintenance of the Force: Note by Secretary-General.

A/5892, A/5896, A/5897, A/5901, A/5903, A/5908. Letters dated variously between 18 and 27 February and 4 March from India, France, Mexico, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR and United Arab Republic, respectively.

CHAPTER III

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL MACHINERY FOR MATTERS OF PAY AND PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

In reporting to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly on inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration, the Secretary-General outlined the decisions the International Civil Service Advisory Board took at its twelfth session held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 7 to 20 July 1964. His report dealt specifically with: organizational matters arising out of the revision undertaken in 1963 of the Board's terms of reference;¹ the scope of a proposed review of base salaries in

the professional and higher categories; and the question of career prospects in the international civil service.

The report recorded the Board's conclusions that no change seemed at present to be required in the manner in which its Chairman was designated. (Currently, he is appointed by the Secretary-General with the advice and consent of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

¹ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 587-88, 589.

(ACC).) The Board also considered that the establishment of panels for the study of urgent or limited subjects should only be resorted to in special circumstances, such as the consideration of matters affecting only one duty station or one organization. In addition, it decided to continue the practice of hearing representatives of, and receiving submissions from, both the inter-agency staff body and individual staff convocations. The Board recommended that the study of international base salary scales in the United Nations common system, as proposed by ACC, should cover the movement of public service salaries including the net after-tax value of such salaries since October 1960 in the host countries of the Headquarters of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as

in a few other countries from which, it thought, similar information regarding the movement of public service salaries and cost of living would be desirable. The Board also considered that: it would be helpful to obtain information on the manner in which changes in salaries outside the public services were reflected in public service salaries. These recommendations were subsequently endorsed by ACC.

The Board devoted the major part of its twelfth session to the problem of career prospects in the international civil service; it adopted a report containing recommendations which were addressed to ACC and which gave rise to a number of studies to be undertaken through the established machinery of ACC.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5833. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and In-

ternational Atomic Energy Agency. Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel, administration. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session, para.6.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly approved without objection a resolution (2003 (XIX)) by which, noting the establishment of a Development Fund with a goal of \$3 million to ensure the financial independence of the United Nations International School in New York, it approved in principle the use of the north end of the United Nations Headquarters site for the construction of new premises for the School, subject to a review of the legal arrangements by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It also called upon United Nations Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Development Fund and expressed its appreciation for the generous offer of the Ford Foundation to make a grant up to \$7.5 million to build and equip the School.

The Assembly's decision was based on a report by the Secretary-General in which he recalled that in 1963 the Assembly had taken a major step in advancing plans for the School when, with the adoption of resolution 1982 (XVIII) on 17 December 1963,² it had appealed to Member States to take such measures

as they might consider necessary to ensure that voluntary contributions for building and endowing the School would be forthcoming from appropriate sources, governmental or non-governmental. Of vital importance had been the generous offer by the Ford Foundation to make a grant of up to \$7.5 million to cover the cost of building and equipping the new School. However, added the report, it would first be necessary to find a satisfactory solution to the question of the site and the establishment of an endowment fund adequate to ensure the School's independence. Explorations had revealed no available site in East Manhattan which was adequate and within the financial possibilities of the School Board. As a result, the Secretary-General had decided to revert to an earlier idea, namely, the construction of the School at the north end of the United Nations Headquarters site.

As to an endowment or development fund, the Secretary-General reported, the School's Board of Trustees believed that such a fund

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 582-83.

should be adequate to ensure the School's independence and should reach a level of not less than \$3 million to ensure an annual income of about \$150,000, of which half would be used for scholarships and half for measures for improving the quality of education. As at the beginning of December 1964, cash gifts and pledges amounting to \$963,000 had been received from Governments and from individuals and foundations. There was reason to believe that an additional \$1 million might be forthcoming from foundation sources. The Secretary-General believed that a significant part of the balance required should come from Governments.

In a related report, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, without dissenting from the Secretary-General's suggestions, drew attention to some matters which it believed to be of considerable importance.

In the first instance, the Advisory Committee observed, authorization to use the Headquarters

site would, in practice, be equivalent to a substantial donation towards the construction of the School. By making available the proposed portion of the Headquarters site for construction of the School, little land suitable for building would remain should the General Assembly wish at some future date to extend the Headquarters premises. Further, the construction of the School on the Headquarters site would give rise to a number of legal problems. The Advisory Committee noted that it would be the Secretary-General's intention to submit to it in precise form the legal and administrative arrangements to be entered into between the United Nations and the School. Finally, the Advisory Committee strongly recommended that construction should not start unless and until the greater part of the Development Fund had been received or firmly pledged. This, in the Advisory Committee's view, was essential to ensure that the General Assembly would not continue to be called upon to make annual subventions to deal with the operating deficit of the School.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1327, 1328.

A/5834, and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/5888. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/L.459. Draft resolution submitted by Secretary-General.
RESOLUTION 2003 (XIX), as proposed by Secretary-General, A/L.459, approved by Assembly, without objection, on 10 February 1965, meeting 1328.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International School,

"Having noted the statement of the Secretary-General at the 1327th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 8 February 1965,

"Having noted the establishment of a Development Fund with a goal of \$3 million to ensure the finan-

cial independence of the School,

"1. Approves in principle the use of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of the United Nations International School, subject to a review of the legal arrangements by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"2. Calls upon Governments of Member States to take prompt action to fulfil the intent of General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963 to ensure voluntary contributions towards the establishment of a \$3 million Development Fund for the School;

"3. Expresses its appreciation for the generous offer of the Ford Foundation to grant up to \$7.5 million to build and equip the School;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Ford Foundation as an expression of the gratitude and appreciation of the General Assembly."

UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1964, the gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters and in overseas offices reached an all-time peak of over \$2,250,000. (Revenue derived from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes is retained

by the United Nations. Revenue from stamps used for postage from United Nations Headquarters in New York is retained by the United States Post Office, in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government.)

Five commemorative stamps, two airmail stamps and four regular stamps were issued in 1964. Of the six airmail and regular stamps, five replaced previous designs issued in 1951.

The first commemorative stamp issued in 1964 honoured the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and appeared on 13 January 1964 in 5¢ and 11¢ denominations. The stamp illustrated two ships at sea under the protection of IMCO, represented by the emblem of this specialized agency.

A 50¢ regular stamp, which had been on sale since 16 November 1951, was replaced by one with a new design on 6 March 1964. The new design represented the globe divided into blocks of colour with a weather vane atop.

On 1 May 1964, two airmail stamps were issued in the 150 and 250 denominations. These replaced the issues which first went on sale in 1951. The design of the new 150 stamp showed an outline of the globe with a series of triangular shapes superimposed over the globe. The design of the 250 stamp depicted an aircraft with an airmail envelope in its jetstream.

The 20 and 100 regular stamps were re-issued on 29 May 1964 with new designs. The new 20 stamp showed a map of the world in three sections, with the words "To Maintain Peace and Security." The new 100 stamp showed three united figures silhouetted against the world globe. Also issued on 29 May 1964 was a 70 regular stamp—a new definitive issue showing a growing plant with the United Nations emblem on top.

The second commemorative stamp for 1964, in honour of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was issued on 15 June 1964 (the day on which the Conference ended) in two denominations—5¢ and 11¢—and its design consisted basically of arrows pointing in two directions, denoting a global flow of trade.

On 21 September 1964, the third commemorative stamp of the year was issued to mark international efforts in the control of narcotics. It appeared in two denominations—5¢ and 11¢—and its design showed three hands reaching towards an opium poppy but blocked by a barrier entitled "Control Narcotics."

The fourth commemorative stamp of 1964 was issued on 23 October to mark the anniver-

sary of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests, in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. It was issued in a 50 denomination, in red and black, and portrayed a lock snapped on a billowing atomic cloud after a nuclear explosion. On the face of the lock appeared the text "Cessation of Nuclear Testing" with the United Nations emblem on the bottom of the lock.

The fifth and last commemorative stamp for the year was devoted to "Education for Progress." This stamp, issued on 7 December in denominations of 4¢, 5¢ and 11¢, served to commemorate the work accomplished by the United Nations in its endeavours to eradicate illiteracy. The design of the stamp portrayed a stylized child writing "Education for Progress" on a blackboard which also showed the emblems of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

During 1964, new agreements were concluded between the United Nations, on the one hand, and the Lebanese and Yugoslav Postal Administrations providing for the sale of United Nations stamps in Lebanon and Yugoslavia, respectively. Lebanon and Yugoslavia thereby became the thirty-first and thirty-second United Nations Member States to sell United Nations stamps through the philatelic branches of their post offices, and the sixth and seventh additional sales agencies to go into action in 1964.

Overseas outlets are intended to expand United Nations stamp sales by facilitating local purchasing by dealers and collectors. Until 1963, the issues were available only at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the United Nations Information Centre in London, United Kingdom, and the Geneva Office of the United Nations in Switzerland, and at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy.

Under the new system, governmental philatelic bureaux contract with the United Nations Postal Administration for consignments of stamps, postal stationery and first-day covers, which they then sell for local currency.

To publicize and create further interest in the aims and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies and to promote the sale

of United Nations stamps overseas, the Postal Administration participated in 45 national and international philatelic exhibitions throughout the world. In addition, it provided display material for 61 local philatelic shows and distributed sets of display panels illustrating all United Nations stamps to 29 United Nations Information Centres and Offices and Offices of Resident Technical Assistance Representatives. A "90-second" stamp trailer, produced by the Postal Administration, was shown on television networks and cinema circuits in 14 countries,

with commentaries in the appropriate languages.

The number of first day covers serviced for the various issues in 1964 were as follows:

IMCO	442,696
50* Regular	210,718
15* and 25* Airmail	353,696
2¢, 7¢ and 10¢ Regular	524,073
Trade and Development	422,358
Control Narcotics	445,274
Cessation of Nuclear Testing	298,652
Education for Progress	727,875

PART TWO

The Inter-Governmental Organizations Related to the United Nations

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

During 1964, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)¹ devoted most of its efforts to the development of nuclear power, technical assistance to developing countries, the promotion and co-ordination of research, and the exchange of information along the lines laid down in the long-range programme adopted by the Agency's 1963 General Conference. Outstanding events were: the third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (see pp. 86-89), for the technical aspects of which the Agency was responsible; progress in the evolution of the IAEA system of safeguards against the diversion to military use of materials supplied for peaceful purposes; and the inauguration of a new international centre for research and training in theoretical physics (see p. 489).

Membership in IAEA rose during 1964 to 89, with the admission of Gabon on 21 January, Nigeria on 25 March, Cameroon on 13 July and Kuwait on 1 December. In addition, the General Conference on 14 September approved applications from Cyprus, Kenya and Madagascar, pending ratification of the Agency's Statute by these countries.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The eighth regular session of the IAEA General Conference was held at IAEA's Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, from 14 to 18 September 1964. It approved a regular (assessed) budget for 1965 of \$7,938,000 (to be met principally by annual membership contributions from member States) and set a target for voluntary contributions of \$2 million. Within the broad framework of its long-range programme, the Agency has established a system of two-year programming; the Conference adopted the proposed programme for 1965-1966.

The General Conference resolved that particular attention should be devoted to the problem of providing training in nuclear science and

technology in the developing countries. It also urged that the Agency should conclude an agreement with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization for African Unity to establish close collaboration between the Agency and that Organization. Another resolution recommended that steps be taken to stimulate the conclusion of emergency assistance agreements between two or more member States and the Agency, as a means of ensuring more effective international mutual emergency assistance.

The Conference elected H. F. Eschauzier (Netherlands) as its President.

The Board of Governors for 1964-65 held its first meeting on 19 September and elected Miss B. M. Meagher (Canada) as its Chairman.

NUCLEAR POWER AND REACTORS

The trend towards an increasing use of nuclear power in meeting the world's electricity needs has led to greater Agency activity in this field. The third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy helped to provide many firm basic technological and cost data, together with assessments of prospects for the main reactor types already proven or in an advanced stage of development.

One task has been to help countries wishing to introduce nuclear power to select the most suitable type of plant and decide the most appropriate time for construction. Such help was taking a variety of forms. In the Philippines, a United Nations Special Fund Project was launched in the form of a pre-investment study on power, including nuclear power, in Luzon, with IAEA acting as the executing agency for this project. A preliminary power mission was

¹ For further information, see Y.U.N., for years 1953-63. See also IAEA's report to nineteenth session of United Nations General Assembly (Doc. No. A/5792).

sent to the Republic of Korea. Advice was given to Pakistan in evaluating tenders for a proposed nuclear power station.

The Agency also worked on the development of methods for the economic comparison of nuclear and conventional power stations. It prepared a report on the economic assessment of nuclear power within the framework of the electricity and supply systems of which nuclear power would form a part.

IAEA continued its study of experiences resulting from the operation in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of a number of nuclear power stations employing a variety of reactor systems and published a report.

The Agency convened an expert panel to review design of shielding for reactors and to consider suggestions which could lead to significant cost reductions. Another panel advised on studies of the prospects of plutonium utilization as fuel for power reactors.

SAFEGUARDS

Extension of the Agency's safeguards system to reactors having a thermal capacity of more than 100 megawatts came into effect in February 1964. The Board of Governors set up a Working Group to review the system; the Group was to submit its proposals in early 1965. To assist in developing safeguards techniques, the Agency awarded several research contracts for improved methods of verifying that nuclear materials had not been diverted to a military purpose.

Four United States reactors were placed under Agency safeguards, including the Yankee Power Plant (in Rowe, Massachusetts, United States), with a thermal capacity of 600 megawatts. Agreements were signed to transfer to the Agency the administration of safeguards under bilateral agreements between the United States, on the one hand, and Argentina, Austria, China, Greece, Iran, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, on the other hand. Consultations also were held with Japan and the United Kingdom on the application of IAEA safeguards to the Tokai-Mura power station, with a thermal capacity of 585 megawatts. Denmark and the United Kingdom informed the Agency that they intended to enter into consultations on IAEA administration of safeguards under the bilateral agreement between them.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Expert panels convened by IAEA prepared the final text of Agency regulations for the safe transport of radio-active materials, and worked (in collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization) to develop and standardize packaging tests. Other panels met to consider the question of permissible emergency radiation doses and to complete earlier work on the drafting of codes of practice, the provision of radiological protection services, and personnel monitoring.

A joint symposium of IAEA, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) was held at Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany, in May, on the assessment of radio-active body burdens in man.

Advice and assistance was given to several IAEA member States, with special emphasis on safety aspects of the design and operation of reactors and the disposal of radio-active wastes.

RESEARCH

Fifty-six new research contracts worth \$382,480 were awarded during 1964 and 76 earlier contracts were renewed, amounting in value to a further \$389,173. They were intended for research work on: radio-isotope applications in agriculture; hydrology; medicine; health physics; radiation protection; radiation biology; waste management; and the use of small reactors.

The Agency's co-ordinated programme of research on the efficiency of fertilizer application in rice-growing countries continued. A similar programme in respect of maize was undertaken in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Romania. Another co-ordinated programme was arranged for the control of insect pests by means of radiation; institutes in Australia, Belgium, El Salvador, Israel, Italy, Rhodesia and Tunisia participated. In hydrology, the Agency, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), continued a world-wide survey of tritium in rainwater; it also carried out field tests on water supplies in several countries. The Agency's own laboratories took part in these programmes. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Agency organized a symposium in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in November on the use of radio-isotopes in animal nutrition and physiology.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1964, training courses were held in Ceylon, Israel, Denmark, Japan, Poland, Brazil, the Philippines, Austria and India, with a total of 158 participants. Fellowships were awarded to 338 candidates.

The Agency provided technical assistance to a value of \$2,991,000 during 1964. Of this, \$984,000 was for the services of experts, \$512,000 for the provision of equipment, \$1,070,000 for fellowships and \$425,000 for training courses. Of this assistance, \$1,253,200 was financed from Agency monetary resources and \$641,000 in kind; the remaining \$1,097,000 was provided by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, a co-operative programme of the United Nations and related agencies financed from voluntary contributions by Governments. Estimated values of resources in kind were: cost-free experts—\$40,000; equipment donated by member States—\$80,000; fellowships financed by host countries—\$520,000.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics, set up at Trieste, Italy, by the Agency in collaboration with the Italian Government, was inaugurated in October 1964. The main purpose of the Centre was to foster advancement of theoretical physics through training and research; initially, the chief subject to be dealt with was to be high-energy and elementary-particle physics. Plasma physics, low-energy physics and solid-state physics were also to be dealt with. Special attention was also being paid to the needs of developing countries; in conjunction with the research Centre, there was an Advanced School for Theoretical Physics to provide graduate training for fellowship holders needing such preparation before embarking upon research.

The Italian Government was providing a building for the needs of the Centre and staff housing and was supplying staff services and \$28,000 a year for fellowships, as well as an annual contribution of \$250,000 for five years. The IAEA budget for 1965 includes a similar amount of \$278,000 for the Centre.

SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL INFORMATION

In addition to the Geneva Conference and the symposia mentioned above, major scientific meetings were held in 1964 on: medical radio-isotope scanning (in Athens, Greece, in April); radiochemical methods of analysis (in Salzburg, Austria, in October); chemical effects associated with nuclear reactions (in Vienna, Austria, in December); inelastic scattering of neutrons (in Bombay, India, in December). The Agency published proceedings of its meetings, amounting in 1964 to 15 volumes. It brought out a number of books and pamphlets in its safety series, bibliographical series and technical reports series, as well as some miscellaneous items. It also brought out the periodicals entitled Nuclear Fusion and Atomic Energy Review. During 1964, the Agency published a total of 37 titles comprising 40 volumes.

INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION

In fields of common interest, IAEA maintained liaison with the various United Nations specialized agencies, and a number of projects were carried out jointly. In October, a Division of Atomic Energy, operated jointly by IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), began operations at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna. Composed of staff members of the two organizations, the Division was developing a single joint programme in the applications of atomic energy to agriculture.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by IAEA under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 661. Of these, 273 were in the professional and higher categories and were drawn from 46 nationalities, and 338 were in the general service category and were drawn from 24 different nationalities.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF IAEA AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as set for 1964 and 1965)

CONTRIBUTION					CONTRIBUTION				
MEMBER	Percentage		Gross Amount (In U.S.Dollars)		MEMBER	Percentage		Gross Amount (In U.S.Dollars)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965		1964	1965	1964	1965
Afghanistan	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857	Ivory Coast	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Albania	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Japan	2.09	2.09	150,898	161,202
Algeria	0.09	0.09	6,498	6,942	Korea, Republic of	0.17	0.17	12,274	13,112
Argentina	0.93	0.93	67,146	71,731	Kuwait	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Australia	1.53	1.53	110,466	118,009	Lebanon	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857
Austria	0.41	0.41	29,602	31,623	Liberia	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Belgium	1.11	1.10	80,142	84,843	Libya	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Bolivia	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Luxembourg	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857
Brazil	0.95	0.95	68,590	73,273	Mali	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Bulgaria	0.18	0.18	12,996	13,883	Mexico	0.68	0.68	49,096	52,448
Burma	0.06	0.06	4,332	4,628	Monaco	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Byelorussian SSR	0.48	0.48	34,656	37,022	Morocco	0.13	0.13	9,386	10,027
Cambodia	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Netherlands	0.93	0.93	67,146	71,731
Cameroon	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	New Zealand	0.38	0.38	27,436	29,309
Canada	2.88	2.87	207,936	221,363	Nicaragua	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Ceylon	0.08	0.08	5,776	6,170	Nigeria	0.21	0.19	13,718	14,655
Chile	0.24	0.24	17,328	18,511	Norway	0.41	0.41	29,602	31,623
China	4.22	4.20	304,684	323,946	Pakistan	0.39	0.39	28,158	30,081
Colombia	0.24	0.24	17,328	18,511	Paraguay	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.06	0.06	4,332	4,628	Peru	0.09	0.09	6,498	6,942
Cuba	0.20	0.20	14,440	15,426	Philippines	0.37	0.37	26,714	28,538
Czechoslovakia	1.08	0.96	77,976	74,045	Poland	1.18	1.18	85,196	91,013
Denmark	0.53	0.53	38,266	40,879	Portugal	0.15	0.15	10,830	11,570
Dominican Republic	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857	Romania	0.29	0.29	20,938	22,368
Ecuador	0.06	0.06	4,332	4,628	Saudi Arabia	0.06	0.06	4,332	4,628
El Salvador	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Senegal	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857
Ethiopia	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857	South Africa	0.49	0.49	35,378	37,794
Finland	0.34	0.34	24,548	26,224	Spain	0.79	0.79	57,038	60,933
France	5.48	5.47	395,656	421,901	Sudan	0.06	0.06	4,332	4,628
Gabon	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Sweden	1.20	1.20	86,640	92,556
Germany, Federal Republic of	5.26	5.24	379,772	404,161	Switzerland	0.88	0.87	63,536	67,103
Ghana	0.08	0.08	5,776	6,170	Syria	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857
Greece	0.21	0.21	15,162	16,197	Thailand	0.15	0.15	10,830	11,570
Guatemala	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857	Tunisia	0.05	0.05	3,610	3,857
Haiti	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Turkey	0.37	0.37	26,714	28,538
Holy See	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	Ukrainian SSR	1.83	1.82	132,126	140,377
Honduras	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	USSR	13.82	13.77	997,804	1,062,080
Hungary	0.52	0.47	37,544	36,251	United Arab Republic	0.23	0.23	16,606	17,740
Iceland	0.04	0.04	2,888	3,085	United Kingdom	7.00	6.97	505,400	537,596
India	1.87	1.87	135,014	144,233	United States	31.93	31.84	2,305,346	2,455,819
Indonesia	0.41	0.41	29,602	31,623	Uruguay	0.10	0.10	7,220	7,713
Iran	0.18	0.18	12,996	13,883	Venezuela	0.48	0.48	34,656	37,022
Iraq	0.08	0.08	5,776	6,170	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.15	0.15	10,830	11,570
Israel	0.14	0.14	10,108	10,798	Yugoslavia	0.35	0.35	25,270	26,996
Italy	2.07	2.06	149,454	158,888					

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For period October 1964-September 1965)

	GOVERNOR	MEMBER	GOVERNOR
Afghanistan	A. G. Kakar	Japan	F. Uchida
Argentina	O. A. Quihillalt	Morocco	A. Chorfi
Australia	J. P. Baxter	Netherlands	H. F. Eschauzier
Belgium	J. Errera	Poland	W. Billig
Brazil	L. G. Prado	Romania	H. Hulubei
Canada	Miss B. M. Meagher	South Africa	D. B. Sole
Chile		Switzerland	U. Hochstrasser
China	T. C. Liu	Thailand	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	S. P. Tshambalanga	USSR	V. S. Emelyanov
Finland	E. Laurila	United Arab Republic	H. M. Tohamy
France	B. Goldschmidt	United Kingdom	M. I. Michaels
India	H. J. Bhabha	United States	H. D. Smyth
		Uruguay	A. Frangella

MAIN COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, France, India, Japan, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(as at January, 1965)

H. J. Bhabha (India), Luis Cintra do Prado (Brazil), V. S. Emelyanov (USSR), B. Goldschmidt (France), W. B. Lewis (Canada), Sir William Penney (United Kingdom), I. I. Rabi (United States)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, India, Japan, Romania, South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard A. Eklund	Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance: Upendra Goswami
Deputy Director-General for Administration: Algie A. Wells	Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotope: Henry Seligman
Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Gennady A. Yagodin	Inspector-General for Safeguards and Inspection: Allan D. McKnight

HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency
Kärntnerring 11-13
Vienna 1, Austria
Cable Address: INATOM VIENNA

CHAPTER II

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

During 1964, the membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ rose from 108 to 111, with the admission of Kenya on 13 January, Laos on 23 January, and Zambia on 1 December.

The forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 June to 9 July.

Consideration by the Conference of questions posed by South Africa's apartheid policies led to the adoption of a Declaration concerning apartheid and of two international instruments for the amendment of the ILO Constitution. The Conference also approved the terms of an ILO programme for the elimination of apartheid in labour matters in South Africa. These had been put before the Conference by ILO's Governing Body, on the recommendation of the Governing Body's Special Committee on Questions concerning South Africa.²

The Declaration concerning apartheid said that, despite a 1947 undertaking "faithfully to perform and carry out" all the stipulations of the ILO Constitution, South Africa had adopted policies wholly incompatible with them. It noted that all ILO member countries had, under the Declaration of Philadelphia (embodied in the ILO Constitution as a statement of the aims and purposes of the organization), solemnly affirmed that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity." The Declaration concerning apartheid also made the point that the system of apartheid involved a "flagrant and persistent violation" of the principle of equal opportunity for all human beings.

The Declaration called upon South Africa to recognize and fulfil its undertaking to respect the freedom and dignity of all human beings and to this end to:

Renounce forthwith its policy of apartheid and repeal all legislative, administrative and other measures in violation of the principle of human equality and dignity;

Establish a policy of equal opportunity and treatment for all, in employment and occupation, irrespective of race;

Repeal the statutory provisions providing for compulsory job reservation or discrimination on the basis of race as regards access to vocational training and employment;

Repeal all legislation providing for penal sanctions for breach of contracts of employment, for the hiring of prison labour for work in agriculture or industry, and for any other form of direct or indirect compulsion to labour, including discrimination on grounds of race in respect of travel and residence;

Repeal the statutory discrimination on grounds of race in respect of the right to organize and bargain collectively, and the statutory prohibitions and restrictions upon mixed trade unions including persons of more than one race.

The Declaration also invited the ILO Governing Body to ask the South African Government to report each year on its law and practice with regard to ILO Conventions and Recommendations dealing with freedom of association, penal sanctions, the abolition of forced labour and the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation.

The Declaration called, too, for an annual review of such reports by the Conference and, in addition, asked the Director-General to submit to the Conference a special annual report on the application of the Declaration, to include recommendations concerning any measures that should be adopted with a view to bringing to an end the policy of apartheid.

In addition, the Declaration appealed to the Governments, employers and workers of all ILO member countries to apply all appropriate measures to induce South Africa to abandon apartheid.

The ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters concentrated on three broad areas:

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of ILO and its activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of the Director-General to the General Conference and the proceedings of the Conference.

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 599.

Equality of opportunity in respect of admission to employment and training.

Freedom from forced labour (including practices that involved or that might involve an element of coercion to labour).

Freedom of association and the right to organize.

By the first of the two amendments adopted by the ILO Conference, the Conference would be empowered, by a two-thirds vote, to suspend from participation in its proceedings any ILO member country found by the United Nations to be flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid. By the second amendment, the Conference would be empowered, by a two-thirds vote, to suspend or expel from membership in ILO any member country which had been suspended or expelled from the United Nations. The amendments were open to ratification or acceptance by ILO member countries.

In March, the ILO Director-General received a communication from the South African Government informing him of South Africa's intention to withdraw from ILO. In reply, the Director-General called the South African Government's attention to the fact that, under the ILO Constitution, a member country could not withdraw without giving two years' notice.

Also during its forty-eighth session in June 1964, the International Labour Conference adopted six new instruments on international labour standards as follows: a Convention and a Recommendation on Employment Policy; a Convention and a Recommendation on Benefits in Case of Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases; and a Convention and a Recommendation on Hygiene in Commerce and Offices.

The new instruments brought to 122 the total number of Conventions and to 122 the total number of Recommendations adopted since 1919. A total of 155 ratifications of ILO Conventions by member States were registered during the year, the cumulative total on 31 December 1964 being 2,977.

During its session, in June 1964, the Governing Body of ILO elected George V. Haythorne, Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour, as its Chairman for the year 1964-65.

The second African Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation, held in Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 11 December 1964, was attended

by 181 representatives and advisers representing the Governments, employers and workers of 35 ILO member States. It adopted 10 resolutions, four of them dealing with technical items on the agenda (the employment and conditions of work of African women, and methods and principles of wages regulation).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ILO provides technical assistance under schemes financed from four different sources: the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Special Fund, the regular ILO budget and funds in trust. It also participates in special programmes, such as the United Nations Operation in the Congo and the Zonal Development Programme in Burundi and the Kivu Province of the Congo.

Two agreements for the implementation of the latter programme were concluded between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and ILO during the year. The programme is part of an effort to assure the firm settlement of 60,000 refugees from Rwanda in the Kivu and 24,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi. (See also p. 328.)

The total estimated expenditure for ILO technical assistance programmes amounted to \$13.85 million in 1964, as compared with \$10.98 million in 1963. The breakdown by source of financing was: regular budget, \$1.4 million; the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, \$5.75 million; the Special Fund, \$6.3 million; and funds in trust, \$0.4 million.

Different rates of expansion of the various programmes led to substantial changes in the structure of the ILO operational activities in terms of regional distribution and distribution by field of activity. During 1964, new projects were approved mainly for Africa. Moreover, the development of ILO activities in the newly independent African countries resulted in a comparatively large increase of expenditures in that region, which seemed to stabilize at approximately 29 per cent of the total figure. The estimated distribution for all operational programmes in 1964, in percentages, was: Africa, 28.2; Latin America, 23.3; Asia, 33.4; Europe, 3.6; Near and Middle East, 10.1; and inter-regional, 1.4.

More than half of ILO technical assistance

was in the general field of manpower, including vocational training. ILO also provided technical assistance in: productivity and management development; co-operation and small industries; social security; occupational safety and health; workers' education; vocational rehabilitation; and labour conditions and administration. It continued to co-ordinate the Andean Indian programme, a multi-agency project for the integration of the indigenous populations of several South American countries.

NEW ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

In November 1964, the International Labour Office was reorganized on a departmental basis so as to provide the increased flexibility and effectiveness required by ILO's expanding operations and widened responsibilities.

An agreement between the Italian Government and ILO concerning the International Centre for Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy, was signed in Rome on 24 October by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the ILO Director-General. By the agreement, Italy was to make a contribution in dollars to the budget of the Centre equivalent to 445 million lire a year for 10 years, and it would, in addition, finance fellowships for nationals of developing countries. The establishment of the Centre stemmed from a decision taken by the ILO Governing Body in May 1963. The Italian Government undertook to make available buildings for the Centre and to provide substantial financial support during an initial period. A number of other interested Governments also pledged help, and substantial gifts of equipment were made by manufacturers in the United States and other countries.

The primary purpose of the Centre was to help developing countries meet their needs for technical and vocational training at higher levels than was possible in their own territories.

ILO's International Institute for Labour Studies, established in 1961, held four study courses in 1964. These were attended by a total of 86 participants—37 from Africa, 15 from Asia, 22 from Latin America and 12 from Europe and Australasia. The subjects taught included labour problems of economic development, manpower, employment, labour-management relations, wages and social security.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The ILO research and publications programme in 1964 included reports on all the agenda items of the 1964 session of the international Labour Conference. The report of the Director-General was again, as in 1963, devoted to the Programme and Structure of the ILO. The Office also published a number of reports and studies and continued its periodical publications: *International Labour Review* (monthly), *Official Bulletin* (quarterly), *Legislative Series* (bi-monthly) and the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. The Public Information Branch published four issues of its quarterly magazine, *ILO News*.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, indefinite, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters, field offices and branch offices stood at 1,484. Of this number, 230 were appointments under credits for temporary assistance. Of the remainder, 603 were in the professional and higher categories, 624 in the general service category and 27 were maintenance staff.

A total of 38 professional posts and 30 general service posts were under recruitment. In addition, there were 28 national correspondents around the world. The number of ILO technical assistance experts on mission, as at 31 December 1964, stood at 511.

BUDGET

In June 1964, the forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference approved a net budget totalling \$18,684,347 to cover ILO expenses during 1965. The main details of expenditure covered by this budget (in U.S. dollars) are as follows:

Ordinary session of the Conference	437,267
Governing Body	142,700
Conferences, committees and other meetings	421,726
Operational activities	1,628,000
Special programmes and projects	261,500
Contributions to extra budgetary programmes	658,000
Salaries and allowances	9,539,530
Social security charges	1,583,533
Travel and removal expenses	648,000
Other staff costs	104,000
Travel on official business	155,000
Representation and hospitality	42,000
External collaboration	91,500
General office expenses	972,250

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

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Library	55,000	External audit costs	13,934
Printing	309,033	Unforeseen expenditure	125,000
Public information	160,000	Working Capital Fund	983,525
Land and buildings	57,523		
Furniture and equipment	175,000	Total gross expenditure budget	19,304,347
Branch offices	620,835		
National correspondents	103,491	Deduct: Miscellaneous income	620,000
Inter-agency administrative co-ordination	15,000		
Unpaid liabilities	1,000	Total net expenditure budget	18,684,347

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF ILO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as assessed for 1965)

CONTRIBUTION (Net Amount in U.S. Dollars)			CONTRIBUTION (Net Amount in U.S. Dollars)		
MEMBER	Percentage	U.S. Dollars	MEMBER	Percentage	U.S. Dollars
Afghanistan	0.12	22,421	Indonesia	0.43	80,343
Albania	0.12	22,421	Iran	0.27	50,448
Algeria	0.12	22,421	Iraq	0.12	22,421
Argentina	1.36	254,107	Ireland	0.23	42,974
Australia	1.83	341,924	Israel	0.12	22,421
Austria	0.35	65,395	Italy	2.35	439,082
Belgium	1.35	252,239	Ivory Coast	0.12	22,421
Bolivia	0.12	22,421	Jamaica	0.12	22,421
Brazil	1.32	246,634	Japan	2.00	373,687
Bulgaria	0.19	35,501	Jordan	0.12	22,421
Burma	0.14	26,158	Kenya	0.12	22,421
Burundi	0.12	22,421	Kuwait	0.12	22,421
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	84,080	Laos	0.12	22,421
Cameroon	0.12	22,421	Lebanon	0.12	22,421
Canada	3.36	627,794	Liberia	0.12	22,421
Central African Republic	0.12	22,421	Libya	0.12	22,421
Ceylon	0.12	22,421	Luxembourg	0.12	22,421
Chad	0.12	22,421	Madagascar	0.12	22,421
Chile	0.33	61,659	Malaysia	0.20	37,369
China	2.04	381,161	Mali	0.12	22,421
Colombia	0.36	67,264	Mauritania	0.12	22,421
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.12	22,421	Mexico	0.76	142,001
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.12	22,421	Morocco	0.14	26,158
Costa Rica	0.12	22,421	Netherlands	1.13	211,133
Cuba	0.29	54,185	New Zealand	0.47	87,817
Cyprus	0.12	22,421	Nicaragua	0.12	22,421
Czechoslovakia	0.92	171,896	Niger	0.12	22,421
Dahomey	0.12	22,421	Nigeria	0.21	39,237
Denmark	0.70	130,791	Norway	0.51	95,290
Dominican Republic	0.12	22,421	Pakistan	0.59	110,238
Ecuador	0.12	22,421	Panama	0.12	22,421
El Salvador	0.12	22,421	Paraguay	0.12	22,421
Ethiopia	0.12	22,421	Peru	0.18	33,632
Finland	0.30	56,053	Philippines	0.37	69,132
France	6.07	1,134,140	Poland	1.24	231,686
Gabon	0.12	22,421	Portugal	0.26	48,580
Germany, Federal Republic of	4.34	810,901	Romania	0.43	80,343
Ghana	0.12	22,421	Rwanda	0.12	22,421
Greece	0.21	39,237	Senegal	0.12	22,421
Guatemala	0.12	22,421	Sierra Leone	0.12	22,421
Guinea	0.12	22,421	Somalia	0.12	22,421
Haiti	0.12	22,421	South Africa	0.76	142,001
Honduras	0.12	22,421	Spain	1.04	194,317
Hungary	0.42	78,475	Sudan	0.12	22,421
Iceland	0.12	22,421	Sweden	1.58	295,213
India	2.91	543,715	Switzerland	1.24	231,686

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	(Net Amount in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	(Net Amount in U.S. Dollars)
Syria	0.12	22,421	United States	25.00	4,671,087
Thailand	0.20	37,369	Upper Volta	0.12	22,421
Togo	0.12	22,421	Uruguay	0.17	31,764
Trinidad and Tobago	0.12	22,421	Venezuela	0.50	93,422
Tunisia	0.12	22,421	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.21	39,237
Turkey	0.67	125,185	Yugoslavia	0.40	74,738
Uganda	0.12	22,421	Zambia	*	*
Ukrainian SSR	1.00	186,844			
USSR	10.00	1,868,435			
United Arab Republic	0.36	67,264			
United Kingdom	9.14	1,707,750			
United Republic of Tanzania	0.12	22,421			

* The assessment of Zambia, admitted to ILO membership on 1 December 1964, had not been determined as at 31 December 1964.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY OF ILO

Chairman: George V. Haythorne

Vice-Chairmen: Pierre Waline, Jean Möri

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Algeria	*
Australia	Henry A. Bland
Brazil	Lopo de Carvalho Coelho
Bulgaria	Anguel Tzankov
Canada	G. V. Haythorne
China	Tsing-chang Liu
Ecuador	*
France	A. Parodi
Gabon*	
Germany, Federal Republic of	W. Claussen
India	*
Italy	Roberto Ago
Japan	M. Aoki
Lebanon	Rida Wahid
Liberia	*
Mali	Oumar Saba Diarra
Mexico	Antonio Gómez Robledo
Pakistan*	
Peru	Edwin Letts
Poland	Léon Chajn
USSR	I. V. Goroshkin
United Kingdom	D. C. Barnes
United Republic of Tanzania	K. R. Baghdelleh
United States	G. L. P. Weaver

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

G. Bergenstrom (Swedish), A. Demaison (Peruvian), E. G. Erdmann (Federal Republic of Germany), F. Muro de Nadal (Argentinian), M. Nasr (Lebanese), H. M. Ofurum (Nigerian), Sir George Pollock (British), M. A. Rafaat (United Arab Republic), N. H. Tata (Indian), R. Wagner (United States), S. Wajid Ali (Pakistani), P. Waline (French)

WORKER'S GROUP

F. Ahmad (Pakistani), H. Beermann (Federal Republic of Germany), L. L. Borha (Nigerian), H. Collison (British), M. ben Ezzedine (Tunisian), R. Faupl (United States), K. Kaplansky (Canadian), A. E. Monk (Australian), J. Möri (Swiss), E. Nielsen (Danish), A. Sánchez Madariaga (Mexican)

DEPUTY MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Argentina	Raul C. Migone
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Alphonse Makwambala
Ethiopia	*
Indonesia	Kakung Gunadi
Morocco	*
Norway	K. J. Oksnes
Philippines	*
Ukrainian SSR	*
Uruguay	Mateo Magariños de Mello
Venezuela	Andrés Aguilar

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

D. Andriantsitohaina (Malagasy), Sir Lewis Burne (Australian), P. Campanella (Italian), A. G. Fennema (Netherlands), H. Gaye (Senegalese), C. Kuntschen (Swiss), F. Martinez Espino (Venezuelan), A. Mishiroy (Japanese), T. H. Robinson (Canadian), C. R. Végh-Garzon (Uruguayan)

WORKERS' GROUP

A. Becker (Israeli), R. Bothereau (French), N. De Bock (Belgian), A. Fahim (United Arab Republic), Y. Haraguchi (Japanese), J. J. Hernandez (Philippines), G. Pongault (Congo (Brazzaville)), C. Riani (Brazilian), S. Shita (Libyan), B. Storti (Italian)

* Denotes vacancy.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: David A. Morse
 Principal Deputy Director-General: Jef Rens
 Deputy Directors-General: C. Wilfred Jenks, Abbas
 Ammar

Assistant Directors-General: Hafiz A. Majid, William
 Yalden-Thomson, Francis C. Blanchard, Ana Fi-
 gueroa
 Treasurer: E. J. Riches

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HEADQUARTERS

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 CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

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Cable Address: INTERLABOR NEWYORKNY

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
 Casilla 2353

Santiago, Chile

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COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

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Bangkok, Thailand

Cable Address: INTERLAB BANGKOK

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Cable Address: INTERLAB ADDISABABA

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 Avenida Presidente Antonio Carlos 251
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 Cable Address: INTERLAB RIODEJANEIRO

International Labour Office
 Room 307, 202 Queen Street
 Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada
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International Labour Office
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 Chiyoda-Ku
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 Moscow K 9, USSR
 Cable Address: INTERLAB MOSCOW

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Lagos, Nigeria
Cable Address: INTERLAB LAGOS

ASIA

International Labour Office
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Colombo, Ceylon
Cable Address: INTERLAB COLOMBO

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

International Labour Office
Apartado Postal 8636
Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico
Cable Address: CEDEAC MEXICO

LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
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Cable Address: CENTRAC LIMA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

International Labour Office
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Ayazpasa
Istanbul, Turkey
Cable Address: INTERLAB ISTANBUL

CHAPTER III

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

At the end of 1964, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ had 107 members; it also had two associate members (British Guiana and Mauritius). Kenya and Malta, which had previously been associate members, became full members on 27 January 1964 and on 5 October 1964, respectively. South Africa's notice of withdrawal from membership (given on 18 December 1963)² became effective on 18 December 1964.

During 1964, FAO entered into an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to set up a joint programme to help developing countries identify and prepare projects which the Bank might consider financing and to help the Bank form decisions as to their financing. FAO was also to help countries carry out development programmes financed by the Bank.

In the course of the year, FAO sent about 1,000 technical experts into the field in connexion with activities financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund to help about 100 countries and territories with their development programmes. FAO's work under the Expanded Programme cost \$10.5 million for 1964. Ex-

penditures on the United Nations Special Fund projects for which FAO was the executing agent and which had been put into operation by the end of 1964 amounted in total cost to \$130 million in Special Fund allocations and \$158 million in contributions by the countries aided.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) was launched by FAO in July 1960 to increase world awareness of the problem of hunger and to help countries in developing areas of the world combat hunger.

By late 1964, more than \$221.4 million had been collected by individuals, non-governmental organizations and Governments around the world to finance FFHC field projects. The majority of these projects were being operated by the donor

¹ For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., FAO reports of the Director-General to the FAO Conference, reports of the Conference and FAO Catalogue of Publications.

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 604-5.

groups or country, but projects worth about \$9.5 million were being executed through FAO. In October, the FAO Council supported a proposal that campaign activities should be continued to 1970.

By August 1964, national FFHC committees had been set up in 71 FAO member countries and more than 100 major international non-governmental organizations were participating.

In response to a United Nations General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 asking for a broader campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance,³ FAO offered the experience, resources and machinery developed for the FFHC to the campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

On 14 October 1964, the joint United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization World Food Programme, which formally started in January 1963, had 55 projects operating in various countries at a total cost of over \$36 million. There were 19 projects in Asia, 16 in Africa, 10 in Europe (mainly in Turkey and Greece) and 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The projects ranged from one to help in the rehabilitation of the island of Bali, Indonesia, to small projects such as the multiplication of seeds in Burundi. Other projects included the rebuilding of portions of the Hedjaz railway in Syria and Jordan, aid to teacher training institutions in Bolivia and a milk chilling plant in Nepal.

The largest category of projects receiving assistance were those aimed at providing employment for unemployed or under-employed persons in developing countries. A total of 89 projects using food aid for economic and social development had so far been approved at a cost of \$52 million. Another 45 projects falling under this heading were being considered but were to be held over because of limited resources.

Financed from voluntary pledges in commodities, cash and services from countries which are members of the United Nations or FAO, total World Food Programme resources came to \$94 million by 31 December 1964. About 21 per cent of this was in cash, the rest in commodities and services.

A decision on the future of the three-year experimental programme was scheduled to be taken late in 1965 by the United Nations Gen-

eral Assembly and the FAO Conference. (See also p. 260.)

WORLD AGRICULTURE

World food production per person in 1963-64 was lower than in 1962-63. Estimates indicated world population had increased by 2 per cent but food production by only slightly more than 1 per cent. Total agricultural production increased by 1 to 2 per cent. Statistics showed that for five years there had been no general increase in world agricultural production per person.

Such increase as existed was mainly in developed areas—4 per cent in North America and 3 per cent in Oceania. Elsewhere, agricultural production rose slightly in Latin America, by about 1 per cent in Africa, by 2 per cent in the Far East (excluding mainland China) and by 3 per cent in the Near East.

It was estimated that agricultural production had fallen in the USSR and Eastern Europe. Reports from mainland China showed an increase in agricultural production.

During the year, trade in agricultural commodities rose by 4 per cent in volume, average prices increased by 8 per cent and the total value of trade rose by 10 per cent. As prices of manufactured goods remained more or less constant, the terms of trade for agricultural exporters improved by 8 per cent—the first improvement since the boom in the early 1950's. The biggest agricultural product price increase was that of sugar; prices of 32 out of 49 major products listed in the FAO index also increased.

Following the trend of recent years, the largest gains in exports were made by the advanced countries in North America, Western Europe and Oceania. Their combined exports increased by 9 per cent in volume and 14 per cent in value.

Exports from developing regions as a whole fell by 1 per cent, but higher prices increased export earnings by 6 per cent in Latin America, 10 per cent in the Near East and 12 per cent in Africa. Only in the Far East was the value of exports practically unchanged.

Stocks of wheat and dairy products were substantially reduced, but coarse grain stocks increased.

The cost of living increased in 1963 in 74 of

³ See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 220.

the 85 countries for which data was available, mainly because food was more expensive.

A training centre on the marketing of food crops in Africa was organized at Nairobi, Kenya, for 44 countries, and methods of agricultural development planning in the Near East were reviewed at a September meeting of the Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning.

An FAO study submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1964 estimated that net agricultural exports from developing countries to the rest of the world might increase by 4 per cent annually up to 1970. Total exports in non-agricultural sectors would also increase, raising total export earnings of developing countries by about 5 per cent a year.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH

Activities aimed at directly increasing production of animal protein, controlling animal diseases and expanding education, training and research were emphasized. Field projects were conducted in 61 countries and surveys made to determine the milk production potential in 10 African countries.

Regional training projects were conducted: on dairy development in Latin America and in Asia; on poultry diseases in Central America; on poultry production in West Africa; and on animal reproductive diseases and abattoir management in Europe.

Emergency situations caused by outbreaks of exotic animal diseases such as African horse sickness, African swine fever and South African Territories type I (SAT-1) foot-and-mouth disease were effectively dealt with in the Near East and Europe.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION

In July 1964, the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee reported that the past year had been the first for 25 years when locusts had not troubled any country in the world. The recession was ascribed to co-operative international control operations.

Activities in 1964 included the successful irrigation of forage crops in Central Tunisia; training courses on grain storage and control of the "Sunn" pest held in the USSR; and publication of a report by FAO and the World Health Or-

ganization (WHO) evaluating the toxicity of pesticide residues in food and estimating the acceptable daily intake levels for man. The Technical Working Party on Cocoa Production explored more efficient means of producing and using cocoa.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

New sources of water and land areas which are potentially agricultural soil were discovered in 1964 with soil and water survey projects conducted as part of the activities of the United Nations Special Fund. In northeastern Syria, enough groundwater was found to irrigate 250,000 acres and to provide drinking water for the entire region. In El Salvador, enough groundwater to irrigate 80,000 acres was found.

In British Guiana, surveys showed that more than 500,000 acres of land could be brought under irrigation, and, in Colombia, a survey of about 30 million acres showed that crop and animal production could be substantially increased over huge areas of near-virgin land.

In Afghanistan, the land and water potentials of five river basins were fully explored, while, in the United Arab Republic, a survey was concluded of a million acres of new agricultural land to be watered from the Aswan High Dam. In Israel, means were found of preventing the escape into the sea of enough fresh water to supply the entire country with drinking water. In Peru, an ambitious plan to bring water from high up on the eastern side of the Andes down to the desert coastal plain on the west side was being worked out.

FORESTRY

A 1964 revision of a 1952 FAO study entitled *European Timber Trends and Prospects 1950-75* disclosed that rapidly-rising timber consumption and lack of raw materials over the next few years would necessitate greatly increased imports. This and similar studies on Africa and Latin America and for the Asia and Pacific region were to be presented at the Sixth World Forestry Congress scheduled to be held in 1965.

There were 24 United Nations Special Fund projects, aimed at establishing national or regional forestry centres, operated by FAO in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and 12 others in which FAO took part.

At a symposium on internationally dangerous forest pests and diseases held in the United Kingdom in July, it was disclosed that in the United States losses from diseases alone equalled half the timber cut annually in that country. In Honduras, a virtually uncontrollable outbreak of bark beetle began during the year, and half a million hectares of pine forest have already been destroyed. The Special Fund forest inventory project has been brought to a standstill.

The possibility of a billion-dollar market for expanded forest product exports from developing countries was foreseen in an FAO report presented at the United Nations Trade and Development Conference at Geneva in 1964.

FISHERIES

In June 1964, the FAO Director-General appealed to the International Whaling Commission for a drastic reduction of Antarctic whaling to save certain species which FAO believed to be headed for extinction.

The project of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to equip small native fishing craft with outboard engines in Dahomey, East Pakistan, Togo, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania was continued, with a total of 773 engines supplied. Further projects involving more than 2,000 engines were planned for Brazil, Burundi, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

Four regional training centres and seminars on fisheries were held in 1964: two in Australia, one in the USSR and one in Yugoslavia.

At its forty-third session (held in Rome, Italy, between 4 and 9 October 1964), the FAO Council requested the Director-General to establish an ad hoc committee of Governments to study a

future re-organization and expansion of the Agency's role in world fisheries development.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A new joint division for atomic energy in agriculture was established in 1964 by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), located at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

During the year, FAO and IAEA organized jointly a series of studies and meetings on the application of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations. Other meetings dealt with induced mutations in plant breeding and methods of radio-chemical analysis. Jointly with IAEA and the World Health Organization, FAO organized an Expert Committee on the Technical Basis for Legislation on Irradiated Food.

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

A gross budget of \$38,838,300 was approved for the 1964-1965 biennium by the twelfth FAO General Conference (held at Rome between 16 November and 5 December 1963). For this same period, the amount of the budget assessed to member Governments was \$35,530,000. (The balance was accounted for by miscellaneous income and an administrative allowance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.) The gross budget for 1964 was \$19,563,300; for 1965, it was set at \$19,275,000.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by FAO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 3,816. Of these, 2,052 were in the professional and higher categories, including 1,269 technical assistance experts. There were 1,764 staff members in the general service category.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; net contributions as assessed for 1964)

	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.07	12,436	Brazil	1.37	243,380
Algeria	0.13	23,095	Burma	0.09	15,989
Argentina	1.34	238,051	Burundi	0.04	7,106
Australia	2.21	392,606	Cambodia	0.04	7,106
Austria	0.60	106,590	Cameroon	0.04	7,106
Belgium	1.60	284,240	Canada	4.15	737,247
Bolivia	0.04	7,106	Central African Republic	0.04	7,106

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
	Net Amount (in			Net Amount (in	
	Percentage	U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	U.S. Dollars)
Ceylon	0.12	21,318	Mexico	0.99	175,873
Chad	0.04	7,106	Morocco	0.19	33,754
Chile	0.35	62,178	Nepal	0.04	7,106
Colombia	0.35	62,178	Netherlands	1.34	238,051
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	7,106	New Zealand	0.55	97,707
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.09	15,989	Nicaragua	0.04	7,106
Costa Rica	0.04	7,106	Niger	0.04	7,106
Cuba	0.29	51,519	Nigeria	0.28	49,742
Cyprus	0.04	7,106	Norway	0.60	106,590
Dahomey	0.04	7,106	Pakistan	0.56	99,484
Denmark	0.77	136,791	Panama	0.04	7,106
Dominican Republic	0.07	12,436	Paraguay	0.04	7,106
Ecuador	0.08	14,212	Peru	0.13	23,095
El Salvador	0.04	7,106	Philippines	0.53	94,154
Ethiopia	0.07	12,436	Poland	1.70	302,005
Finland	0.49	87,048	Portugal	0.21	37,306
France	7.91	1,405,211	Romania	0.43	76,389
Gabon	0.04	7,106	Rwanda	0.04	7,106
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.59	1,348,363	Saudi Arabia	0.09	15,989
Ghana	0.12	21,318	Senegal	0.07	12,436
Greece	0.31	55,071	Sierra Leone	0.04	7,106
Guatemala	0.07	12,436	Somalia	0.04	7,106
Guinea	0.04	7,106	South Africa*	0.71	126,132
Haiti	0.04	7,106	Spain	1.15	204,297
Honduras	0.04	7,106	Sudan	0.09	15,989
Iceland	0.04	7,106	Sweden	1.73	307,334
India	2.70	479,655	Switzerland	1.26	223,839
Indonesia	0.60	106,590	Syria	0.07	12,436
Iran	0.27	47,965	Thailand	0.21	37,306
Iraq	0.12	21,318	Togo	0.04	7,106
Ireland	0.19	33,754	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	7,106
Israel	0.20	35,530	Tunisia	0.07	12,436
Italy	2.98	529,397	Turkey	0.53	93,154
Ivory Coast	0.04	7,106	Uganda	0.04	7,106
Jamaica	0.07	12,436	United Arab Republic	0.33	58,624
Japan	3.02	536,503	United Kingdom	10.09	1,792,488
Jordan	0.04	7,106	United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	7,106
Kenya	0.04	7,106	United States	32.02	5,688,353
Korea, Republic of	0.25	44,412	Upper Volta	0.04	7,106
Kuwait	0.04	7,106	Uruguay	0.15	26,647
Laos	0.04	7,106	Venezuela	0.69	122,578
Lebanon	0.07	12,436	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.21	37,306
Liberia	0.04	7,106	Yemen	0.04	7,106
Libya	0.04	7,106	Yugoslavia	0.51	90,601
Luxembourg	0.07	12,436	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Madagascar	0.04	7,106	British Guiana	0.024	4,264
Malaysia	0.17	30,201	Mauritius	0.024	4,264
Mali	0.04	7,106	* South Africa's notice of 18 December 1963 of its withdrawal from FAO membership became effective on 18 December 1964.		
Malta	0.04	7,106			
Mauritania	0.04	7,106			

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF FAO COUNCIL

6 December 1963-31 December 1964

Argentina	Costa Rica	Italy	Pakistan
Austria	Finland	Jordan	Philippines
Belgium	France	Lebanon	Senegal
Brazil	India	Madagascar	United Kingdom
Canada	Indonesia	Morocco	United States
Ceylon	Iran	New Zealand	Venezuela
Chile	Ireland	Nigeria	

1 January 1965-November 1965

Argentina	Germany, Federal	Jordan	Pakistan
Brazil	Republic of	Korea, Republic of	Peru
Canada	Greece	Lebanon	Poland
Costa Rica	India	Malaysia	Senegal
Ethiopia	Iran	Morocco	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	New Zealand	United States
France	Japan	Nigeria	Venezuela

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: B. R. Sen
 Deputy Director-General: Oris V. Wells
 Co-ordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign: C. Weitz

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Technical Department:
 O. E. Fischnich
 Assistant Director-General, Department of Economics
 and Social Affairs: Mekki Abbas
 Assistant Director-General, Department of Administra-
 tion and Finance: F. Weisl
 Assistant Director-General, Programme and Budgetary
 Service: P. Terver

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Regional Representative for North America: Harold
 Vogel
 Regional Representative for Latin America: Hernán
 Santa Cruz
 Regional Representative for the Near East: A. R. Sidky
 Regional Representative for Asia and the Far East:
 Ahsan-ud-Din
 Regional Representative for Africa: Gabriel Akim Deko
 Regional Representative for Europe: P. L. Yates
 Director, FAO Liaison Office with United Nations:
 Joseph L. Orr

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization
 Viale delie Terme di Caracalla
 Rome, Italy
 Cable Address: FOODAGRI ROME

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 Bangkok, Thailand

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 ern Zone)
 1 Ring Road Kilokri
 New Delhi, India

FAO Regional Office for Africa
 P.O. Box 1628
 Accra, Ghana

FAO Regional Office for Latin America
 Oficina Regional de la FAO
 (Casilla 10095)
 Cano y Aponte 995
 Santiago de Chile

FAO Regional Office for Latin America (Eastern
 Zone)
 Escritorio Regional de la FAO
 Rua Jardim Botânico, 1008
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FAO Regional Office for Latin America (Northern
 Zone)
 Oficina Regional de la FAO
 (Apartado Postal 10778)
 Hamburgo 63-4° Piso
 Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

Regional Office for the Near East
 (Box 2223)
 Isis Building, 7 Sharia Lazoghli, Garden City
 Cairo, United Arab Republic

FAO Regional Office for North America
 1325 C Street, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20025, U.S.A.

FAO Regional Office for Europe
 Palais des Nations
 Geneva, Switzerland

FAO Liaison Office with United Nations
 United Nations, Room 2258
 42nd Street and First Avenue
 New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

During 1964, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ continued to give priority to educational development throughout the world, with special emphasis on Africa. Membership in UNESCO rose to 117, with the admission of Kenya on 7 April; Iceland on 8 June; Malawi on 29 October; and Zambia on 9 November. There were also three associate members.

The thirteenth session of UNESCO's biennial General Conference met at UNESCO's Headquarters, in Paris, France, from 20 October to 20 November and set the organization's budget for 1965-1966 at \$48,857,000, as compared to \$39 million for 1963-1964. To this figure, representing UNESCO's regular budget for two years, should be added funds for operational activities that more than double it. These funds come from two outside sources: \$16.7 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and an estimated \$35 million from the United Nations Special Fund, for which UNESCO acts as executing agency in projects involving secondary and technical education, scientific research and the training of scientists and engineers. Sixty-four such projects were being carried out by the end of 1964.

UNESCO continued to work under the six main headings of its programme: education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and international exchanges.

EDUCATION

During 1964, UNESCO placed special attention on educational planning and literacy. The General Conference approved a decision to launch mass literacy pilot projects in eight selected countries. It was hoped that these would lead to a world campaign for universal literacy to reach at least two thirds of the estimated 500 million illiterate adults in Africa, Asia and Latin America within a 10-year period.

In this connexion, UNESCO convened two regional conferences: one for African member States at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in March; the

other for Arab member States at Cairo, United Arab Republic, in October. Ways to step up the fight against illiteracy in these regions were studied. During 1964, UNESCO started a pilot project in Senegal to test and evaluate a broad range of audio-visual techniques, including the use of television, for adult education. The General Conference also agreed to accept an offer from the Shah of Iran to hold a major international conference on literacy at Teheran during 1965.

During 1964, the recently-created International Institute of Educational Planning in Paris carried out seminars, meetings and research studies and prepared materials with special emphasis on educational planning in Latin America. The year also saw the start of co-operation between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development when the two organizations joined to send two planning missions to Latin America. During 1964, following the signature of a new agreement between UNESCO and the Bank, UNESCO sent three missions to member States to work on the financing of education projects and was preparing seven other requests to the International Bank for aid. In 1964, too, UNESCO convened an inter-governmental conference on youth at Grenoble, France.

UNESCO, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), completed plans to draw up an international instrument concerning the status of teachers, aimed at both improving and regularizing their economic and social conditions throughout the world.

Aid was continued to three large-scale regional programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the major share again going to Africa. In addition to educational planning missions, UNESCO provided help and advice in

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of UNESCO, and its activities prior to 1963, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of UNESCO to the United Nations and annual reports of the Director-General to the General Conference.

teacher training and the development and adaptation of curricula. Early in 1964, UNESCO assisted in the establishment of the thirteenth secondary teacher training institute in Africa under the United Nations Special Fund. It continued help to the regional education, information and research centre at Accra, Ghana; the text book production centre at Yaounde, Cameroon; and the school building centre at Khartoum, Sudan.

In pursuance of its over-all programmes for the extension of educational opportunities for girls and women in Africa, UNESCO completed plans for the use of \$2.7 million donated by the Swedish Government to cover the cost of building and operating a women's teacher training institute and a girls' secondary school and to finance a mobile library, salaries for science teachers and fellowships for training in community development for African women. Assistance was continued to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where UNESCO had 66 experts in the field in 1964.

In Asia, increased support was given to the UNESCO regional education office in Bangkok, Thailand, and its centres in New Delhi, India, and Quezon City, Philippines, training educational planners and teacher educators, respectively. Aid to the regional school building centre at Bandung, Indonesia, was also maintained.

In Latin America, emphasis was again placed on secondary and higher education, within the 10-year major project for education on that continent due for completion in 1966. In the past eight years, the number of primary pupils had risen by 11 million, and 150,000 new classrooms had been built. Further aid was continued to the new regional educational building centre in Mexico City, Mexico, and to the universities of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Santiago, Chile, for the training of educational specialists and research workers.

In the Arab States, assistance was rendered to an advanced training centre in Beirut, Lebanon, to a regional training centre for education and community development near Cairo and to Arab refugees in co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

NATURAL SCIENCES

Following the United Nations Conference on

the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in February 1963 in Geneva, Switzerland, the UNESCO General Conference decided to accord science the same priority as education in the organization's programme. Two departments, one devoted to the advancement and the other to the application of science, were carrying out activities designed both to promote the basic sciences and scientific research on national and international levels and, at the same time, to bring the benefits of technology to developing countries.

The Conference approved a UNESCO science budget of approximately \$7.5 million for 1965-1966, a 57 per cent increase over the 1963-1964 figure. An added \$25 million was to come from the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for field projects during the two-year period.

One major step in the organization of science in the developing regions was a UNESCO-sponsored meeting of African States at Lagos, Nigeria, in August, which led to the adoption of a "Lagos Plan" designed to increase fifteen-fold the number of scientists in Africa during the next 15 years.

The main event of the year in the co-ordination of research was a decision, taken by an inter-governmental meeting held in April and ratified by the General Conference, to launch an International Hydrological Decade beginning 1 January 1965. In the context of a growing world shortage of water, the Decade was conceived as a way of gathering the scientific information needed for better water management and of training specialists needed to develop water resources.

Another inter-governmental meeting, held in April in Paris, set up a new programme, also approved by the General Conference, in seismology and earthquake engineering. It comprised a number of measures intended to increase man's knowledge of earthquakes and to lessen their immediate effects. Among them were: immediate earthquake reconnaissance missions to be sent by UNESCO—within 72 hours—to the scene of severe quakes; mapping the world's seismic zones; research on the possibility of predicting earthquakes; the adoption of building codes for earthquake-resistant design and con-

struction; and the strengthening of the existing network of seismological observatories.

The UNESCO-sponsored Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission continued to co-ordinate the International Indian Ocean Expedition. All three phases of the International Co-operative Investigation of the Tropical Atlantic were completed. The Commission, meeting in June in Paris, approved plans for a co-operative study of the Kuroshio Current in the northwest Pacific.

Assistance was continued in 1964 to international organizations co-operating in cell biology and brain research. In the field of science teaching, a pilot project was operated in Brazil on teaching physics with the use of programmed instruction manuals, loop films (that is, short, single-concept 8 mm. films on endless loops that need no rewinding) and television. Meanwhile, a UNESCO network of postgraduate courses for participants from developing countries was expanded.

In 1964, the Kalinga Prize of £1,000 for the popularization of science was awarded to Jagjit Singh, an Indian science writer.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

In 1964, the General Conference approved a reshaping of UNESCO's programmes in the social sciences and in cultural activities. A programme devoted to the study of modern man "in his totality" was to be co-ordinated. A newly created philosophy division was to carry out studies of the "humanism" of development. The General Conference also decided to intensify activities relating to the study of three major contemporary problems: race prejudice; the economic and social consequences of disarmament; and the economic and social problems of newly-independent countries.

In August, experts from 18 countries met at Moscow, USSR, under UNESCO auspices to study the biological aspects of race. The purpose of this meeting, which was to be followed by others devoted to the social and ethical aspects of the problem, was to help bring up to date a declaration adopted in 1951 on the nature of race and race differences.

During the year, UNESCO continued its aid to the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, Chile, to regional social science research centres at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and

New Delhi, India, and to a European research and co-ordination centre in Vienna, Austria.. The General Conference decided that UNESCO would contribute to the operation of the African centre for administrative training and research in Tangier, Morocco. Finally, the Conference approved a project to survey the main trends in social science research.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's campaign to save the Nubian monuments in the United Arab Republic from flooding as a result of the construction of the new Aswan High Dam achieved success in 1964. A contribution of \$12 million by the United States enabled work to be started on the transfer—out of reach of the Nile—of the most spectacular of these monuments, the Abu Simbel rock temples.

In June, UNESCO launched an international campaign for the preservation of historical monuments, and, later in the year, the General Conference approved the creation of an International Council of Monuments and Sites. Preparation was begun on two draft international conventions to prevent the illegal exporting of cultural property and to protect cultural property from damage by public or private works.

In another decision, the Conference approved preparation of a General History of Africa by UNESCO in collaboration with the International Council of Africanists. This decision was part of an extension of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values to other regions. Meanwhile, the publication of the History of Mankind continued, and all of its six volumes were to be completed by the end of 1966.

MASS COMMUNICATION

During 1964, UNESCO continued to work for the expansion of press, radio, films and television services in the developing countries, the training of personnel to run these services, and the encouragement of the use of mass media, especially in adult education and literacy campaigns.

In the development of its services and the training of mass communication personnel, UNESCO followed recommendations endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly as contributing to the Development Decade. Increased

assistance was given by means of individual UNESCO experts, fellowships, training courses and regional seminars to help organize and develop the information services of a country requesting such aid in any particular medium. Such help included assistance in starting or developing national news agencies, press services, rural newspapers, radio, television, documentary films, and the training of nationals in these fields.

Meetings were convened in Lagos, Nigeria, and Cairo, United Arab Republic, for African and Arab member States, respectively, to study means of developing educational television. Aid to various countries in developing radio educational services was also maintained. A seminar on radio journalism was held in March at the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism at Strasbourg University, in France, where later a 10-week refresher course, again with UNESCO co-operation, was held for journalists, press attachés and information workers in the developing countries. Eighty-six students from 12 countries had already attended these annual courses, which were begun in 1960.

In 1964, UNESCO published its latest edition

of World Communications, a report collating the most recent information on press, radio, television and film facilities in nearly 200 countries.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

UNESCO's Department of International Exchanges continued to organize and promote exchanges of teachers and students as well as travel grants for workers, women adult education leaders and leaders of youth movements. In 1964, approximately 1,200 fellowships and travel grants were administered by the department and financed by UNESCO.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 2,511. Of these, 1,378 were in the professional and higher categories; 835 of them were technical assistance experts serving away from headquarters. There were 1,133 staff members in the general service category, of whom 188 were employed on technical co-operation projects in the field.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as set for 1965-66)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.05	23,988	Cuba	0.19	91,155
Albania	0.04	19,190	Cyprus	0.04	19,190
Algeria	0.09	43,179	Czechoslovakia	1.04	498,951
Argentina	0.86	412,594	Dahomey	0.04	19,190
Australia	1.48	710,045	Denmark	0.58	278,261
Austria	0.50	239,880	Dominican Republic	0.04	19,190
Belgium	1.08	518,141	Ecuador	0.05	23,988
Bolivia	0.04	19,190	El Salvador	0.04	19,190
Brazil	0.89	426,987	Ethiopia	0.04	19,190
Bulgaria	0.16	76,762	Finland	0.40	191,904
Burma	0.05	23,988	France	5.72	2,744,227
Burundi	0.04	19,190	Gabon	0.04	19,190
Byelorussian SSR	0.49	235,083	Germany, Federal Republic of	6.97	3,343,927
Cambodia	0.04	19,190	Ghana	0.07	33,584
Cameroon	0.04	19,190	Greece	0.23	110,345
Canada	2.98	1,429,685	Guatemala	0.04	19,190
Central African Republic	0.04	19,190	Guinea	0.04	19,190
Ceylon	0.07	33,584	Haiti	0.04	19,190
Chad	0.04	19,190	Honduras	0.04	19,190
Chile	0.25	119,940	Hungary	0.52	249,475
China	2.50	1,199,400	Iceland	0.04	19,190
Colombia	0.21	100,750	India	1.74	834,783
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	19,190	Indonesia	0.36	172,714
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.05	23,988	Iran	0.19	91,155
Costa Rica	0.04	19,190	Iraq	0.07	33,584

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Ireland	0.15	71,964	Syria	0.05	23,988
Israel	0.16	76,762	Thailand	0.13	62,369
Italy	2.39	1,146,627	Togo	0.04	19,190
Ivory Coast	0.04	19,190	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	19,190
Jamaica	0.05	23,988	Tunisia	0.05	23,988
Japan	2.60	1,247,376	Turkey	0.33	158,321
Jordan	0.04	19,190	Uganda	0.04	19,190
Kenya	0.04	19,190	Ukrainian SSR	1.85	887,556
Korea, Republic of	0.12	57,572	USSR	14.03	6,731,033
Kuwait	0.05	23,988	United Arab Republic	0.21	100,750
Laos	0.04	19,190	United Kingdom	6.78	3,252,773
Lebanon	0.05	23,988	United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	19,190
Liberia	0.04	19,190	United States	30.00	14,392,800
Libya	0.04	19,190	Upper Volta	0.04	19,190
Luxembourg	0.05	23,988	Uruguay	0.09	43,179
Madagascar	0.04	19,190	Venezuela	0.47	225,488
Malawi	0.04	19,190	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.07	33,584
Malaysia	0.14	67,167	Yemen	0.04	19,190
Mali	0.04	19,190	Yugoslavia	0.34	163,119
Mauritania	0.04	19,190	Zambia	0.04	19,190
Mexico	0.76	364,618			
Monaco	0.04	19,190	Total		47,976,000
Mongolia	0.04	19,190			
Morocco	0.10	47,976	ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		
Nepal	0.04	19,190	British-Eastern Caribbean		
Netherlands	1.04	498,951	Group	0.02	9,595
New Zealand	0.36	172,714	Mauritius	0.02	9,595
Nicaragua	0.04	19,190	Qatar	0.02	9,595
Niger	0.04	19,190			
Nigeria	0.16	76,762	Total		28,785
Norway	0.41	196,702			
Pakistan	0.35	167,916			
Panama	0.04	19,190			
Paraguay	0.04	19,190			
Peru	0.08	38,381			
Philippines	0.33	158,321			
Poland	1.36	652,474			
Romania	0.33	158,321			
Rwanda	0.04	19,190			
Saudi Arabia	0.06	28,786			
Senegal	0.04	19,190			
Sierra Leone	0.04	19,190			
Somalia	0.04	19,190			
Spain	0.68	326,237			
Sudan	0.05	23,988			
Sweden	1.18	566,117			
Switzerland	0.83	398,201			

NOTE: UNESCO's total budgetary appropriation as voted by the Thirteenth General Conference, is \$48,857,000. From this figure should be deducted \$2.3 million, representing miscellaneous income and contributions from new member States for 1963-64 (\$324,000), contributions to UNESCO Headquarters costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (\$1,860,000) and estimated contributions from member States towards local costs for assistance provided under UNESCO's Participation Programme in 1964-65 (\$116,000). This leaves \$46,557,000 in assessments for financing the 1965-66 appropriation, plus an additional assessment of \$1,419,000 for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of advances in 1963-64, a total of \$47,976,000.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco)
 Vice-Chairmen: Atilio Dell'Oro (Argentina), Athanase Joja (Romania), Bedrettin Tuncel (Turkey), Dame Mary Guillian Smieton (United Kingdom)
 Members: Paolo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), William A. Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroon), Juvenal

Hernandez (Chile), Julien Gain (France), Hans Joachim von Merkatz (Federal Republic of Germany), Magda Joboru (Hungary), Prem Kirpal (India), Djahanguir Tafazoli (Iran), Moshe Avior (Israel), Gian Franco Pompei (Italy), Bernard B. Dadie (Ivory Coast), Tatsuo Suyamã (Japan),

Amadou Hampâté Ba (Mali), Silvio Zavala (Mexico), Samuel J. Cooke (Nigeria), S. M. Sharif (Pakistan), Otilia A. de Tejeira (Panama), Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru), Ziada Arbab (Sudan), Hilding Eek (Sweden), Bernard Barbey (Switzer-

land), Alexandr Petrov (USSR), Sarwat Okasha (United Arab Republic), Daniel Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania), William Benton (United States)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: René Maheu

Deputy Director-General: Malcolm S. Adiseshiah

Assistant Directors-General: Gabriel Betancur-Mejia

(in charge of Education), John E. Fobes (in charge of Administration), Alexey N. Matveyev (in charge of Science)

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House

Place de Fontenoy

Paris 7^e, France

Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

UNESCO

c/o United Nations Headquarters, Room 2201

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Cable Address: UNESCOG NEWYORK

HAVANA REGIONAL OFFICE

Centro Regional de la UNESCO en el Hemisferio Occidental

Calzada No. 551, Esq. aD, Vedado

(Apartado 1358)

La Habana, Cuba

Cable Address: UNESCO-HABANA

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

At the end of 1964, the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ had 118 full members and 6 associate members.

On 5 March, the World Health Assembly, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, admitted Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Qatar as associate members. On 26 April, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, full members of WHO, joined to become the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which, on 1 November, changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania. Kenya, formerly an associate member, became a full member on 27 January 1964.

Nyasaland became the independent State of Malawi on 6 July, and Northern Rhodesia became the independent State of Zambia on 24 October. Malta also became independent, on 20 September. Pending their accession to, and ratification of, the WHO Constitution, these latter three States continued to have the status of associate members.

At its seventeenth session, in March 1964, the World Health Assembly approved a programme

of work for 1965, comprising over 1,000 projects, and an effective working budget of \$38,360,000.

On 19 March 1964, the World Health Assembly, considering, among other things, that the South African Government's apartheid policy represented an exceptional circumstance of failure to adhere to WHO's humanitarian policy and, considering that South Africa persisted in violating WHO's Constitution and in ignoring the resolutions of WHO and the United Nations relating to apartheid, decided to suspend South Africa's voting privileges in WHO. It also called on the agency's Executive Board and Director-General to submit formal proposals to the eighteenth (1965) World Health Assembly with a view to suspending or excluding from WHO any

¹ For further information, particularly about WHO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., and also the Official Records of the World Health Organization, containing reports, with relevant documents, of the organization and its governing bodies.

member which violated the agency's principles and the official policy of which was based on racial discrimination.

The resolution to this effect was approved by a roll-call vote of 66 to 23, with 6 abstentions. Following its adoption, the South African delegation withdrew, announcing that the resolution violated the WHO Constitution, the obligations under which, it said, South Africa has always observed scrupulously.

Various opponents of the resolution, while in disagreement with apartheid, were against introducing what they deemed to be a political issue into the World Health Assembly's debates; it was a matter for the United Nations' General Assembly, they maintained.

The resolution followed discussions on WHO's Regional Committee for Africa, meetings which were not attended by representatives of a number of African States because of the presence of South Africa's representative.²

When WHO's Executive Board met in May 1964, it was unable to agree on a proposal as requested by the World Health Assembly on 19 March 1964.

Proposals for amending the WHO Constitution in regard to the suspension or expulsion of a WHO member State were received by the Director-General from Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mali, the Netherlands, Senegal, Togo, the United Kingdom and Upper Volta. The proposals were communicated to the members of WHO.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA ERADICATION

The world-wide malaria eradication campaign launched by WHO in 1955 continued to make progress during 1964. In India, new areas, inhabited by tens of millions of persons, had reached the phase where the transmission of malaria had ceased and spraying operations against the malaria mosquito had been stopped. About 75 per cent of the country's population were living in areas which had reached this phase of consolidation. The whole of Ceylon was now in the consolidation phase, as were areas in Indonesia inhabited by some 15 million persons. In Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, malaria eradication was nearly completed in areas inhabited by more than two thirds of the

population. In the Caribbean area, Grenada had been added to the list of islands now free of the disease. A WHO evaluation team went to Taiwan in November to make a final assessment before certifying that malaria had been eradicated there.

All in all, 52 per cent of the populations living in the world's originally malarious areas, were freed of the threat of endemic malaria by the end of 1964. Pre-eradication campaigns were operating in 24 countries, 16 of them in Africa..

TUBERCULOSIS

The annual number of tuberculosis deaths throughout the world was still in the neighbourhood of 3 million; at least 15 million people in the world had the disease in an infectious form. Progress against the disease was slow in many countries. According to the WHO Expert Committee on Tuberculosis, which met in Geneva in August, this was mainly because of insufficient realism in selecting priorities, lack of national planning, inadequacy of epidemiological and operational data, and failure to apply existing knowledge.

Most of WHO activities in connexion with tuberculosis were directly related to the application of existing knowledge. By providing medical officers, sociologists, statisticians, public health nurses, and laboratory and X-Ray technicians, WHO helped 39 countries to assess the extent of the tuberculosis problem, to plan and test nationally applicable control programmes, and to train key personnel. In India, for example, 55 new tuberculosis control teams completed their course, as compared with 22 in 1963, bringing to more than 600 the total of doctors, treatment organizers, X-ray and laboratory technicians, BCG team leaders and statisticians trained at the National Tuberculosis Institute of India, which had been receiving assistance; from WHO.

BRUCELLOSIS

Following vaccine safety trials in volunteers, a field trial with a living attenuated vaccine (strain 19-BA) was undertaken in an area in Mongolia where brucellosis is highly endemic, and shepherds, farmers and others run a high

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 615.

risk of infection during the lambing season. The results were under study.

INFLUENZA

Small outbreaks of influenza due to virus A-2 occurred in Europe, as well as in Taiwan and in Australia and New Zealand, and fairly large outbreaks were reported from the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States, and from Yugoslavia. A large outbreak of influenza B occurred in Japan and a small outbreak in Singapore. The strains of the B virus examined at the WHO international influenza centres in London, United Kingdom, and Atlanta, Georgia, United States, were similar to the strains causing outbreaks in previous years. The A-2 strains, however, continued to show slight differences from the classical strain, and a number of small outbreaks in Europe were due to a strain that differed significantly from earlier strains.

TRACHOMA

For six years, work has continued in laboratories in many parts of the world to produce an effective vaccine against trachoma. Despite intensive research, a wholly satisfactory result had not been achieved by the end of 1964. However, field trials of vaccine were sufficiently encouraging for the research to be continued. In the meantime, antibiotic treatment was the main weapon against this infectious eye disease, and control programmes in 16 countries received WHO assistance during the year.

SMALLPOX

In 1964, some 50,000 cases of smallpox were reported throughout the world. The disease had greatly decreased in South America where nation-wide vaccination programmes had been carried out. In South-East Asia, extensive vaccination programmes were going forward in Afghanistan, Burma and India. The production of "freeze-dried" vaccine in that part of the world was greatly increased, with assistance from WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Similar assistance was also going to three laboratories in Africa, where the eradication programme was, however, moving more slowly. In the Eastern Mediterranean region of WHO, eradication campaigns progressed in Sudan and in East Pakistan. A small-

pox eradication programme in West Pakistan was due to start in 1965.

BILHARZIASIS

WHO continued to support studies of the public health aspects of bilharziasis, an intestinal parasite disease known as "snail fever." A study made at the Ross Institute in London, carried out among school children in one area of Tanganyika where the incidence of the infection was very high, revealed irreversible damage to the urinary tract in a number of cases, as well as a definite relationship between infection and growth. This was confirmed by collaborating laboratories in Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal.

CHOLERA

Cholera remained endemic in parts of South-East Asia and "cholera El Tor," after appearing in new areas in the Western Pacific region, spread to East Pakistan and India. The WHO cholera research programme was further developed during the year. The first strictly controlled large-scale field trial of cholera vaccine took place in Calcutta, India, and was extended to 51,000 people. A similar trial, involving 584,000 people and using three different vaccines, was organized in the Philippines.

LEPROSY

WHO continued to provide technical advice and guidance in leprosy control to 35 countries. At the beginning of the year, nearly three million cases were registered in projects assisted by WHO and UNICEF.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE

Investigations into the role of animals and animal influenza virus strains in the spread of human influenza were continued. Laboratories in Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in this work. In the field of Cardio-vascular diseases, workers in five European countries and the United States collaborated in a study of 1,650 swine aortas. WHO also continued to support co-ordinated research on neoplastic diseases of animals that might throw light on similar diseases in man. For example, laboratories in Israel, Sweden and the United States collaborated in studying a

possible viral cause of leukaemia in cattle. Two laboratories in the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany collaborated in a study of over 1,500 specimens from spontaneous skin tumours of animals. Studies of bovine bladder cancer continued in three laboratories in Bulgaria, Turkey and Yugoslavia, where this neoplasma is endemic in certain areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE DISPOSAL

In 1964, 71 countries received help from WHO in 114 projects in which the improvement of community water supplies was the main or one of the main objectives. In the field of waste disposal, WHO provided specialized advice to Malta on irrigation and composting; to Ethiopia for a study of sewage and surface drainage requirements in Addis Ababa; to the United Arab Republic on sewerage and sewage pumping in several cities; to Mauritius on the Saint Louis sewerage system, the irrigation of sugar cane plantations and the installation of waste stabilization ponds; and to Uganda, as part of the United Nations urban planning mission, for the sewerage and sewage disposal of greater Kampala.

AIR POLLUTION

A review by WHO of studies in European countries on the effects of air pollution on health confirmed that the statistical and epidemiological techniques employed in such studies were inadequate to secure reliable and conclusive results and that there were great variations in the choice of parameters used for assessing levels of pollution, in the methods and analytical procedures followed, and in the expression and interpretation of data collected.

VECTOR CONTROL

WHO was supporting 22 laboratories for investigation into the genetics, physiology and biochemistry of resistance to insecticides and was providing standard materials, test kits and strains of insects. WHO also continued to maintain a small stock of isotopically labelled compounds which were being supplied to research laboratories for investigations on resistance. Four insecticides labelled with Carbon-14 were available. In addition, isotopically labelled acetylcholine was supplied to laboratories in the

Netherlands, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The WHO collaborative scheme for the evaluation of new insecticides had been in operation for five years. During that time, the seven collaborating laboratories had investigated 1,000 insecticides obtained from 34 companies and four university laboratories. Seven compounds were given advanced field evaluation, and three were tested by WHO in the field in Nigeria. Work on the toxicity of pesticides to man expanded rapidly during the year, and toxicity tests formed part of the field trials carried out in Nigeria.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Further progress was made during 1964 in WHO-sponsored research on medical care. For example, a field study was launched by the Government of Northern Ireland with the object of developing a methodology for studying the nature of community health, the various social, economic and cultural factors affecting it, and the existing health provisions, as well as the extent to which health services were used by the population and the degree to which they satisfied the community's health needs. Similar studies were to be carried out in other countries.

HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

CANCER

The WHO-assisted study to investigate the reasons why lung cancer was so much more frequent in Finland than in Norway reached its final stage in 1964. Various possible factors—air pollution, heating systems, sauna baths, occupations—were considered, but a preliminary survey suggested that the difference was largely associated with different smoking habits in the two countries, the consumption of cigarettes having been for many years much higher in Finland than in Norway. The results of the study were analyzed during the year and were to be made available early in 1965.

A long-term investigation into reasons for the considerable variations in the frequency of cancer of the breast in different parts of the world was begun. It was considered that the possible association with differences in the duration and frequency of breast feeding needed further investigation. Arrangements were made for the study to go forward in 10 cities in different parts of the world.

There was increased interest in the possibility that viruses might play a role in human cancer and a number of leads were being followed up as part of the WHO research programme.

CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES

Research work in Cardio-vascular diseases supported by WHO in 1964 included the following: examination of autopsy material as part of a co-ordinated demographic study of atherosclerosis in Malmö (Sweden), Prague (Czechoslovakia) and selected areas of the USSR; research on the assessment of right ventricular hypertrophy (Brussels, Belgium); the epidemiology of chronic cor pulmonale (Prague); the epidemiology of Cardio-vascular disease among Polynesians in New Zealand and among rural populations in Uganda, Jamaica and Norway; and experimental dietary studies of atherosclerosis (Japan).

NUTRITION

Collaborative studies sponsored by WHO on nutritional anaemias were continued during 1964. Two reference centres were established, one in London and one in Johannesburg, South Africa, to assist and co-ordinate these studies and to promote the development of uniform procedures. It has been established that, in comparison with iron from other sources, food iron from wheat is poorly absorbed by people who suffer from iron deficiency as well as by those who do not. This finding is of considerable importance for populations the major component of whose daily diet is a cereal.

The WHO-assisted studies in Jordan on xerophthalmia and keratomalacia were almost completed. It could be concluded that most of the children below the age of six who were examined were in a chronic state of vitamin A subnutrition; in some of the children, accompanying protein malnutrition—complicated by gastro-intestinal or respiratory infections—precipitated the acute ocular manifestations which could lead to partial or total blindness. It was proposed to follow up these studies with trials of preventive measures.

MENTAL HEALTH

In 1964, mental health was included in the WHO programme of medical research, and a scientific group met to advise WHO on the lines

to be followed. It recommended that first priority be given to research on the distribution of mental disorders and the effectiveness of preventive and curative methods. Before epidemiological surveys could be internationally comparable, however, advances would have to be made in developing an internationally acceptable classification of mental disorders and standardized procedures for case-finding and assessing the severity of the illness.

During 1964, WHO provided assistance in building up mental health services and improving training facilities in a number of countries, including Taiwan, the Philippines, Gambia, Thailand, India, Israel and Portugal.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Fifty former assistants médicaux from the Democratic Republic of the Congo returned home in 1964, having graduated in medicine after three years of complementary education in French universities on scholarships provided by WHO. This brought to more than 100 the number of Congolese physicians who had obtained full medical qualification through this WHO programme and were now working in their country. Two further groups of some 20 students each were to complete their studies in 1965 and 1966. WHO also supported the University of Lovanium in Leopoldville by providing six professors for the medical faculty.

The WHO fellowship programme continued to develop and in 1964, over 2,400 fellowships were awarded for study abroad. In addition, over 600 fellowships were awarded for participation in WHO meetings of an educational character.

PHARMACEUTICALS

The control of the quality of pharmaceutical preparations was causing difficulties in many countries because of the increasing number of pharmaceutical preparations produced and the fact that drugs could be imported in bulk, as semi-finished or finished preparations, or as pharmaceutical specialities. These problems were discussed by the seventeenth World Health Assembly in March 1964, which stressed the need for adequate control of all drugs, whether produced for home consumption, for export or imported.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 2,798. Of these, 1,672 were in the professional and higher categories; 333 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 1,126 staff members in the general service category, of whom 36 were employed on projects in the field.

BUDGET

The seventeenth World Health Assembly, at its meeting in March 1964, adopted an effective working budget of \$38,360,000. The WHO Executive Board, at its meeting in May, recommended a supplement of \$543,000, making a total of \$38,903,000. (This supplement was subject to such adjustments as might be considered appropriate by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board.) This amount, which was subject to approval by the eighteenth World Health Assembly scheduled to meet in Geneva in May 1965, was apportioned as follows (in U.S. dollars) :

I. Organizational Meetings	
World Health Assembly	380,830
Executive Board and its Committees	212,740
Regional Committees	105,500
	<hr/>
	699,070
II. Operating Programme	
Programme Activities	23,516,027
Regional Offices	2,997,299
Expert Committees	242,600
Other Statutory Staff Costs	7,871,287
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	34,627,213
III. Administrative Services	
Administrative Services	2,270,402
Other Statutory Staff Costs	706,315
	<hr/>
	2,976,717
IV. Other Purposes	
Headquarters Building Fund	500,000
Reimbursement of the Working Capital Fund	100,000
*African Regional Office : Building Fund	—
	<hr/>
	600,000
	<hr/>
	38,903,000

* As might be recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board.

ANNEX 1. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as assessed for 1965)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.05	19,700	Cyprus	0.04	15,760
Albania	0.04	15,760	Czechoslovakia	0.94	370,320
Algeria	0.09	35,460	Dahomey	0.04	15,760
Argentina	0.92	362,450	Denmark	0.53	208,800
Australia	1.50	590,940	Dominican Republic	0.05	19,700
Austria	0.41	161,520	Ecuador	0.05	19,700
Belgium	1.09	429,420	El Salvador	0.04	15,760
Bolivia	0.04	15,760	Ethiopia	0.05	19,700
Brazil	0.93	366,380	Finland	0.33	130,010
Bulgaria	0.18	70,910	France	5.38	2,119,520
Burma	0.06	23,640	Gabon	0.04	15,760
Burundi	0.04	15,760	Germany, Federal Republic of	5.17	2,036,790
Byelorussian SSR	0.47	185,160	Ghana	0.08	31,520
Cambodia	0.04	15,760	Greece	0.21	82,730
Cameroon	0.04	15,760	Guatemala	0.05	19,700
Canada	2.83	1,114,920	Guinea	0.04	15,760
Central African Republic	0.04	15,760	Haiti	0.04	15,760
Ceylon	0.08	31,520	Honduras	0.04	15,760
Chad	0.04	15,760	Hungary	0.46	181,220
Chile	0.24	94,550	Iceland	0.04	15,760
China	4.14	1,631,010	India	1.84	724,890
Colombia	0.24	94,550	Indonesia	0.41	161,520
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	15,760	Iran	0.18	70,910
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.06	23,640	Iraq	0.08	31,520
Costa Rica	0.04	15,760	Ireland	0.13	51,210
Cuba	0.20	78,790	Israel	0.14	55,150

CONTRIBUTIONS			CONTRIBUTIONS		
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Italy	2.03	799,740	Rwanda	0.04	15,760
Ivory Coast	0.04	15,760	Saudi Arabia	0.06	23,640
Jamaica	0.05	19,700	Senegal	0.05	19,700
Japan	2.06	811,560	Sierra Leone	0.04	15,760
Jordan	0.04	15,760	Somalia	0.04	15,760
Kenya	0.04	15,760	South Africa	0.48	189,100
Korea, Republic of	0.17	66,970	Southern Rhodesia ²	0.02	7,880
Kuwait	0.04	15,760	Spain	0.78	307,290
Laos	0.04	15,760	Sudan	0.06	23,640
Lebanon	0.05	19,700	Sweden	1.18	464,880
Liberia	0.04	15,760	Switzerland	0.86	338,810
Libya	0.04	15,760	Syria	0.05	19,700
Luxembourg	0.05	19,700	Thailand	0.14	55,150
Madagascar	0.04	15,760	Togo	0.04	15,760
Malawi ¹	0.02	7,880	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	15,760
Malaysia	0.12	47,270	Tunisia	0.05	19,700
Mali	0.04	15,760	Turkey	0.36	141,830
Malta ¹	0.02	7,880	Uganda	0.04	15,760
Mauritania	0.04	15,760	Ukrainian SSR	1.79	705,200
Mauritius ²	0.02	7,880	USSR	13.57	5,346,090
Mexico	0.67	263,950	United Arab Republic	0.23	90,610
Monaco	0.04	15,760	United Kingdom	6.87	2,706,530
Mongolia	0.04	15,760	United Republic of Tanzania	0.08	31,520
Morocco	0.13	51,210	United States	31.29	12,327,120
Nepal	0.04	15,760	Upper Volta	0.04	15,760
Netherlands	0.92	362,450	Uruguay	0.10	39,390
New Zealand	0.37	145,770	Venezuela	0.47	185,160
Nicaragua	0.04	15,760	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.14	55,150
Niger	0.04	15,760	Western Samoa	0.04	15,760
Nigeria	0.19	74,850	Yemen	0.04	15,760
Norway	0.41	161,520	Yugoslavia	0.34	133,950
Pakistan	0.38	149,700	Zambia ¹	0.02	7,880
Panama	0.04	15,760			
Paraguay	0.04	15,760	Total	100.00	39,396,370
Peru	0.09	35,460			
Philippines	0.36	141,830			
Poland	1.16	457,000			
Portugal	0.14	55,150			
Qatar ²	0.02	7,880			
Romania	0.29	114,250			

¹ At time assessments were made, Malawi, Malta and Zambia had the status of associate members as Nyasaland, Malta and Northern Rhodesia respectively.

² Associate member.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

PRESIDENT OF SEVENTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Dr. M. K. Afridi (Pakistan)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. H. B. Turbott	New Zealand	Dr. S. Dolo	Mali
Dr. A. Abdulhadi	Libya	Dr. A. Escobar Ballestas	Colombia
Dr. J. Amouzegar	Iran	Dr. K. Evang	Norway
Dr. A. C. Andriamasy	Madagascar	Dr. L. Faucher	Haiti
Prof. E. Aujaleu	France	Dr. N. H. Fisek	Turkey
Dr. A. K. El Borai	Kuwait	Prof. R. Geric	Yugoslavia
Dr. A. Daly	Tunisia	Sir George Godber	United Kingdom
Dr. M. Din bin Ahmad	Malaysia	Dr. V. T. Herat Gunaratne	Ceylon

Dr. J. C. Happi
Dr. J. Karefa-Smart
Dr. B. D. B. Layton
Prof. P. Muntendam

Cameroon
Sierra Leone
Canada
Netherlands

Dr. C. Prieto
Dr. H. Subandrio
Prof. T. Vianna
Prof. V. M. Zdanov

Paraguay
Indonesia
Brazil
USSR

SENIOR OFFICERS OF WHO SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Pierre Dorolle
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. N. Izmerov, Dr. F. Grundy, Dr. P. M. Kaul, M. P. Siegel
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. A. A. Quenum
Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. A. Horowitz

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. C. Mani
Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. P. J. J. van de Calseyde
Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba
Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. I. C. Fang

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVE

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

World Health Organization
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Cable Address: UNISANTE NEW YORK

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box No. 6
Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo
Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE

Pan American Sanitary Bureau
World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Americas
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
Cable Address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria, United Arab Republic
Cable Address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe
Scherfigsvej 8
Copenhagen, Denmark
Cable Address: UNISANTE COPENHAGEN

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
P.O. Box 2932
Manila, Philippines
Cable Address: UNISANTE MANILA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for South-East Asia
World Health House
Indraprastha Estate
Ring Road
New Delhi 1, India
Cable Address: WORLDHELTH NEW DELHI

CHAPTER VI

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

In the calendar year 1964, loans made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹ totalled \$728 million, as compared with \$788 million in 1963. The year witnessed the launching of a number of new initiatives to expand and increase the effectiveness of the activities of the Bank and its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

There were 102 members of the Bank by the end of 1964. Kenya became a new member on 3 February 1964.

In order to increase the resources of IDA, the Bank was contributing \$50 million to the Association from its net income for the fiscal year 1963-64. A proposal to permit the Bank to make loans to IFC for relending to private industry without government guarantee, as adopted by the Boards of Governors of the Bank and IFC in September 1964, was submitted to member Governments. Substantial progress was made in expanding the scope of Bank and IDA activities in the field of agriculture and education. Co-operative agreements were concluded with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to help developing countries to identify and prepare projects suitable for Bank or IDA financing. In addition, the Bank made its first loan for an educational project.

In December 1964, the Bank announced its decision to establish an office for West Africa in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and indicated its intention of opening a similar office in East Africa. These offices were to help to identify promising projects and to plan, organize and supervise the studies necessary to establish their feasibility and to bring them to the point where they could be appraised for financing.

Effective 1 July 1964, the annual commitment charge on the undisbursed portion of Bank loans was reduced from 0.75 of 1 per cent to 0.375 of 1 per cent. The Bank also discontinued the set-

ting aside of a 1 per cent annual commission on the disbursed and outstanding portion of its loans and its automatic allocation to a Special Reserve. All income was now considered regular income, and the Bank's directors were to decide each year on the amounts to be allocated to reserves. The purpose of this change was to give the Bank better control over the use and application of income from its loans.

In some special cases where the particular circumstances of the project of the borrowing country made a change in terms appropriate, the Bank lengthened the terms or grace periods of its loans. Two loans with final maturities of 35 years were made during the year to Colombia and Nigeria. Liberia received a loan with a grace period of eight years.

The Bank reiterated its readiness to finance some of the local costs of high priority projects in cases where financing for imports alone would not provide adequate support.

At the request of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in March-June 1964 (see above, pp. 195-206), the Bank agreed to undertake several studies of problems and proposals in the field of development finance as follows: (a) a plan by which increased funds for development would be raised in private capital markets and lent to the developing countries at long-term and low interest, with the Governments of the developed countries guaranteeing the borrowing operations and subsidizing the differences between the cost of borrowing and the loan charges; (b) the feasibility of establishing a system, administered by IDA but with funds supplementary to its own, for assisting countries whose development programmes were threatened by a decline in export earnings below reasonable expectations due to long-term factors beyond

¹ For further information, particularly about the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Bank and supplementary reports for the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

their control; (c) the use and terms of suppliers' credits, and of possible ways of financing exports from developing countries; and (d) multilateral investment insurance.

The Bank continued to work on the proposal to establish a centre for the conciliation or arbitration of investment disputes arising between States and nationals of other States. The Board of Governors of the Bank approved the report of the Executive Directors on "Settlement of Investment Disputes" and requested them to formulate a convention. In November and December 1964, a committee of legal experts met at the Bank's Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and considered the convention. The committee submitted its report to the Bank's Executive Directors who were to take up the matter in January 1965.

LENDING OPERATIONS

During 1964, the Bank made 31 loans in 24 countries totalling \$728 million, bringing the total since May 1947 to 402 loans in 74 countries or territories, aggregating \$8,175 million. During the year, Liberia, Tunisia and Sierra Leone were added to the list of countries receiving Bank loans. After a lapse of two years, Asia and the Middle East emerged as the biggest borrower regionally, followed by Africa, Europe, the Western Hemisphere and Australasia. Of particular interest was the sharp increase in lending in Africa, from \$11 million in 1963 to \$207 million in 1964.

Except for the first loan for education, Bank lending followed the familiar pattern, with transport and power projects accounting for the bulk of its financing.

TOTALS BY AREA (in millions of U.S. Dollars)

Area	Amount 1964	Amount 1963
Africa	207.3	11.0
Asia and the Middle East	221.2	264.0
Australasia	32.5	8.0
Europe	163.5	201.0
Western Hemisphere	103.3	304.4
Total	727.8	788.0

TOTALS BY PURPOSE (in millions of U.S. Dollars)

Purpose	Amount 1964	Amount 1963
Transportation	355.6	304.0

Electric Power	238.5	308.0
Industry	68.0	110.0
Telecommunications	—	19.0
Agriculture	39.5	47.0
Water Supply	20.2	—
Education	6.0	—
Total	727.8	788.0

During the year, 15 loans totalling \$355.6 million were made for transport development in 13 countries. Of this amount, loans totalling \$178 million were devoted to financing the construction and improvement of over 3,000 miles of roads in Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Paraguay and Venezuela. Japan borrowed twice during the year for highways: \$50 million for a further section of the 333-mile toll expressway from Tokyo to Kobe, bringing total Bank lending for the entire project to \$205 million; and \$25 million for extension of the expressway from Haneda Airport to Yokohama. Loans for development of railways in Spain and Yugoslavia accounted for \$135 million. Development of Karachi Port in Pakistan, construction of a new port at Paita in Peru and a modern port at Tunis in Tunisia accounted for \$27 million. A loan of \$15 million was made to cover part of the foreign exchange costs of constructing about 370 miles of pipeline from Multan to Lyalpur, Lahore, and the Gharibwal-Dandot area of Pakistan to carry natural gas from the Sui fields in West Pakistan. The Sui gas fields to be tapped by this line were first exploited by a line running southward to Karachi, which was financed by the Bank in 1954.

Eight loans totalling \$238.5 million were made for power development in seven countries—Ethiopia, Colombia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone and Venezuela. These would help to add some 535,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity and about 1,700 miles of transmission and distribution lines. The largest power loan of the year, of \$82 million, went to Nigeria for the Kainji Dam project on the Niger River, with initial capacity of 320,000 kilowatts and with scope for increasing capacity to 960,000 kilowatts. Another loan of \$30 million made during the year was to help Nigeria finance the foreign exchange costs of transmission and distribution facilities during the first three and one-half years of a six-year programme designed to establish a national power grid. The Bank's first loan of \$3.8 million in Sierra Leone was to

help finance a 13,200-kilowatt diesel power plant and the expansion of distribution facilities.

Four loans totalling \$68.0 million were made for industrial development in Algeria, China (Taiwan), Pakistan and Thailand. Of this amount, \$47.5 million was helping to finance the foreign exchange requirements of privately owned industrial financing institutions in China, Pakistan and Thailand. In Pakistan, a loan of \$30 million was to provide the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation with about half the foreign exchange it would require until the end of 1965 for loans to new and expanding industries. The corporation was established in 1957 by Pakistani and foreign investors, with the assistance of the Bank. A loan of \$15 million was made to the China Development Corporation, which assists the establishment, modernization and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan. The other loan in this category, of \$2.5 million, was made in Thailand, to the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, together with an investment of \$193,108 by IFC. A loan of \$20.5 million was made to help finance a gas liquefaction plant at Arzew, in Algeria, with a capacity of 2.4 million cubic metres.

Two loans totalling \$39.5 million were made for agriculture development in Morocco and Thailand. In Morocco, a loan of \$17.5 million was made to assist an agricultural development and irrigation programme, a pilot undertaking to introduce modern intensive agriculture into Morocco. A loan of \$22 million to Thailand was made to assist the first stage of the Me Klong River Basin development scheme, which provides for regulated irrigation, surface drainage and partial flood control of 432,000 acres.

A loan of \$20.2 million was made in the Philippines to help finance the improvement and expansion of the water supply system of Manila and its suburbs. The project resulted from a study financed jointly by the Bank and the Government of the Philippines.

The Bank entered the education field with a loan of \$6 million in the Philippines. The proceeds were to be used for a project in higher agricultural education at the University of the Philippines. The loan was to cover about one half of the cost of constructing and equipping 16 buildings and renovating three others required to carry out the College's five-year de-

velopment programme designed to improve the quality of agricultural education and research. The programme was a vital part of a comprehensive effort being undertaken by the Philippine Government to raise the level of agricultural production.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The technical assistance activities of the Bank and IDA were further expanded during 1964. Some nine educational and 21 agricultural projects were under active consideration under the agreements with FAO and UNESCO. The Bank organized a study of the special problems of agriculture in Africa south of the Sahara. It made available to the International Cotton Advisory Committee a study of prospects for extra-long staple cotton.

As in the previous years, the Bank helped to finance a number of project and sector studies in member countries. The list included cocoa rehabilitation and road improvement studies in Cameroon, road studies in eastern Nigeria, studies for a port in Somalia, a transport survey in Nepal, a survey of river ports and waterways in Pakistan and road studies in Peru. The Bank agreed to act as executing agency for a United Nations Special Fund survey to determine the future telecommunications requirements of Pakistan and to carry out a transport study in Surinam.

The general survey missions to assess the economic potentialities of Morocco and Brazil completed their field work and were preparing their reports. The report of the Bank mission to the territory of Papua and New Guinea was made public by the Australian Government.

Members of the Bank staff served as economic or planning advisers to the Governments of Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Sudan.

In October 1964, the Bank's Economic Development Institute began its tenth regular course for senior officials from less developed countries, with 24 officials attending from 22 countries, and its second project evaluation course in the Spanish language, with 25 participants from 15 member countries. The Institute also conducted a regional course on project evaluation in Jaipur, India, for participants from eight Asian countries. Other courses conducted

during the year were the Institute's first course to be concerned primarily with the evaluation of industrial projects and the third annual course on development planning in the French language. By December 1964, some 350 participants from 85 countries and territories had participated in the courses conducted by the Institute.

AID CONSORTIA

During the year, the Bank again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to India and Pakistan. The Consortium on Aid to India pledged the equivalent of \$1,028 million for the fourth year of the current Indian Five-Year Plan, subject as appropriate to legislative or other authorization; the share of the Bank and IDA came to \$245 million. For the final year of Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan, the countries and institutions represented in the Consortium on Aid to Pakistan pledged \$431 million, also subject to legislative or other necessary authorization; the share of the Bank and IDA was \$80 million.

Colombia, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia continued to be the subjects of consultative group arrangements in which co-ordination of assistance for their development was discussed by interested countries meeting under the chairmanship of the Bank.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Bank under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 1,032. Of these, 474 were in the professional category and 558 were staff members in the general service category.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

The authorized capital of the Bank was \$22,000 million at the end of 1964. The subscribed capital totalled \$21,228 million, of which \$2,123 million had been paid in.

The Bank's net income in the calendar year 1964 amounted to \$117 million. The figure was not comparable with those of previous years owing to the changes in financial policy described above. The Bank's net income for the last six months of the calendar year was \$67 million. In addition, at the end of the period, on 31 December 1964, the Bank had reserves of \$894 million.

During the year, loan disbursements amounted to \$559.2 million, as against \$592 million in 1963. Cumulative disbursements up to 31 December 1964 were \$6,287 million.

Loan repayments in 1964 were \$280 million, of which \$122 million was repaid to the Bank and \$158 million was repaid to investors who had purchased borrower's obligations from the Bank.

Sales of borrowers' obligations from the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$116 million, which brought aggregate sales to \$1,844 million on 31 December 1964, of which all except \$69 million was without the Bank's guarantee.

At the end of December 1964, the outstanding funded debt of the Bank stood at \$2,484 million. For the second successive year no new money issues were sold. The only bonds sold during the year represented refunding operations. A \$100 million issue of two-year 4.25 per cent United States dollar bonds was placed, at par, with central banks and governmental accounts in 26 countries. It replaced \$100 million of 3.75 per cent United States dollar bonds that matured on 1 October 1964. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bank placed a further \$100 million equivalent of dollar and Deutsche mark issues as outstanding obligations held by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Under delayed delivery contracts arising from offerings in previous years, the Bank delivered to purchasers in the United States \$5 million of bonds. As a result of sinking fund operations and of the maturing of a small Swiss franc issue, outstanding obligations of the Bank declined by \$23 million in 1964.

BANK LENDING IN 1964

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Africa		
Algeria	Industry—gas liquefaction	20,500,000
Ethiopia	Power	23,500,000
Gabon	Roads	12,000,000
Liberia	Roads	3,250,000
Morocco	Agriculture	17,500,000
Nigeria	Power	30,000,000
Nigeria	Kainji Dam project	82,000,000
Rhodesia and Zambia	Power	7,700,000
Sierra Leone	Power	3,800,000
Tunisia	Ports	7,000,000
		<hr/>
The Americas		207,250,000
Colombia	Power	45,000,000
Ecuador	Highways	9,000,000
Paraguay	Highways	2,200,000
Peru	Port	3,100,000
Venezuela	Highways	30,000,000
Venezuela	Power	14,000,000
		<hr/>
Asia and the Middle East		103,300,000
China	Industrial Finance Company	15,000,000
Iran	Roads	18,500,000
Japan	Express highway	50,000,000
Japan	Express highway	25,000,000
Pakistan	Port	17,000,000
Pakistan	Gas pipeline	15,000,000
Pakistan	Industrial Finance Company	30,000,000
Philippines	Water supply	20,200,000
Philippines	Education	6,000,000
Thailand	Industrial Finance Company	2,500,000
Thailand	Irrigation	22,000,000
		<hr/>
Australasia		221,200,000
New Zealand	Power	32,500,000
Europe		
Finland	Highways	28,500,000
Spain	Railroads	65,000,000
Yugoslavia	Railways	70,000,000
		<hr/>
		163,500,000
		<hr/>
Total 1964		727,750,000

SUMMARY OF FUNDED DEBT OF THE BANK (As at 31 December 1964)

	Number of Issues	Amount Outstanding (in U.S. Dollars)	Payable in Italian Lire		
	Outstanding		Payable in Netherland		24,000,000
Payable in United States			Guilders	4	37,465,000
Dollars	22	1,864,497,000	Payable in Pounds Sterling	3	47,930,000
Payable in Belgian Francs	1	10,000,000	Payable in Swiss Francs	12	181,832,000
Payable in Canadian Dollars	2	28,582,000			
Payable in Deutsche Mark	5	290,000,000	Total	50	2,484,306,000

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR LENDING
(As at 31 December 1964)

	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Capital	
Authorized (220,000) shares	22,000,000,000
Subscribed (212,288) shares	21,228,800,000
Paid In :	
Portion paid in gold or U.S. dollars	232,539,000*
Portion paid in the currencies of the respective members	1,891,391,000
	2,123,930,000
Subject to call only to meet obligations of the Bank	19,104,870,000
	21,228,800,000
Funds Available for Lending	
Portion of subscriptions of all mem- bers paid in gold or U.S. dollars	232,539,000*
National currency portion of subscrip- tion of the United States	571,500,000*
National currency portion of subscrip- tions made available by other members	913 775 000
Total lendable capital subscriptions	1,717,814,000
Funds available from operations	672,123,000
Funds available from outstanding debt	2,484,306,000
Funds available from principal repayments	835,903,000
Funds available from funds agreed to be sold :	
Effective loans 1,836,821,000†	
Non-effective loans 6,795,000	1,843,616,000
Gross total available funds	7,553,762,000
Disbursed on loans less \$10,983,000 exchange adjustments	6,276,180,000
Funds available for loan disbursements	1,277,582,000

* Of this amount \$20,146,000 represents the amount of national currencies converted by some members to be used and reused as U.S. dollars.

† Of this amount \$896,236,000 has been repaid to purchasers of loans.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1964
(In U.S. Dollars)

Income	
Income from investments	62,255,005
Income from loans :	
Interest	145,499,497
Commitment charges	10,177,747
Commissions	33,176,093

Service charges	65,478
Other income	1,146,786

Gross Income	252,320,606
Deduct : Amount equivalent to commis- sions appropriated to Special Reserve	33,176,093
Gross Income Less Reserve Deduction	219,144,513
Expenses	
Administrative expenses:	
Personal services	8,169,350
Contributions to staff benefits	1,307,724
Fees and compensation	514,382
Representation	164,063
Travel	1,841,405
Supplies and material	135,203
Office occupancy	967,115
Communication services	519,341
Furniture and equipment	547,062
Books and library services	177,612
Printing	162,964
Insurance	77,851
Other expenses	7,249
Total Administrative Expenses	14,591,321
Services to member countries	4,304,571
Interest on borrowings	100,712,616
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	1,860,149
Discount on sale of loans	220,005
Gross Expenses	121,688,662
Net Income	97,455,851

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET
(For Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1965)
(In U.S. Dollars)

Regular Operations	
Board of Governors	790,000
Executive Directors	975,000
Staff	
Personal services	8,226,000
Staff benefits	1,359,000
Travel	1,667,000
Consultants	350,000
Representation	115,000
Co-operative Programme with FAO	119,000
Co-operative Programme with UNESCO	50,000
Other Administrative Expenses :	
Fees and compensation	177,000
Supplies and materials	144,000
Office occupancy	953,000
Communications	546,500

Furniture and equipment	235,500		Co-operative programme with	
Printing	228,000		FAO	147,000
Books and library services	188,500		Co-operative programme with	
Insurance	87,500		UNESCO	250,000
Other	10,000	2,570,000	Economic Development	
			Institute	968,000
			Training programmes	87,000
Contingency		200,000	Settlement of investment	
			disputes	—
Total Regular Operations		16,421,000	Other services	418,000
Services to Member Countries			Total services to member	
Project and Sector studies	1,990,000		countries	5,070,000
General survey missions	270,000			
Resident missions	940,000		Total	21,491,000

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		Governor	RNORS Alternate	VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total			Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	30.0	0.14		—	550	0.23
Algeria	80.0	0.38	Bachir Boumaza	Seghir Mostefai	1,050	0.44
Argentina	373.3	1.76	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique Garcia Vázquez	3,983	1.67
Australia	533.0	2.51	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	5,580	2.35
Austria	100.0	0.47	Wolfgang Schmitz	Hugo Rottky	1,250	0.53
Belgium	450.0	2.12	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	4,750	2.00
Bolivia	21.0	0.10	Santiago Sologuren	Enrique Vargas Guzman	460	0.19
Brazil	373.3	1.76	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	Denio Chagas Nogueira	3,983	1.67
Burma	40.0	0.19	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	650	0.27
Burundi	15.0	0.07	Eric Manirakiza	François Dupont	400	0.17
Cameroon	20.0	0.09	Laurent Ntamag	Jacques Kuoh Moukouri	450	0.19
Canada	750.0	3.53	Walter L. Gordon	A. F. W. Plumptre	7,750	3.26
Central African Republic	10.0	0.05	Charles Bornou	Louis Kpado	350	0.15
Ceylon	60.0	0.28	N. M. Perera	H. Jinadasa Samarakkody	850	0.36
Chad	10.0	0.05	Georges Diguimbaye	Boukar Abdoul	350	0.15
Chile	93.3	0.44	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,183	0.50
China	750.0	3.53	Ching-yu Chen	Kuo-Hwa Yu	7,750	3.26
Colombia	93.3	0.44	Diego Calle-Restrepo	Jorge Mejia-Salazar	1,183	0.50
Congo (Brazza- ville)	10.0	0.05	Paul Kaya	Bernard Banza Bouiti	350	0.15
Congo, Democratic Republic of	60.0	0.28	Dominique Ndinga	Alfred Jean Roux	850	0.36
Costa Rica	8.0	0.04	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	330	0.14
Cyprus	15.0	0.07	Renos Solomides	M. E. Guven	400	0.17
Dahomey	10.0	0.05	François Djibode	Marcel Tokpanou	350	0.15
Denmark	173.3	0.82	Aplogan	Poul Born Olsen	1,983	0.83
Dominican Republic	13.3	0.06	Otto Muller	Luis Scheker	383	0.16
Ecuador	17.1	0.08	Diogenes H. Fernández	Alberto Quevedo Toro	421	0.18
El Salvador	10.7	0.05	Wilfrido Freire Duenas	Abelardo Torres	357	0.15
Ethiopia	10.0	0.05	Francisco Aquino	Bulcha Demeksa	350	0.15
Finland	76.0	0.36	Yilma Deressa	Bulcha Demeksa	350	0.15
France	1,050.0	4.95	R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	10,750	4.52
Gabon	10.0	0.05	Ministre des Finances	Maurice Perouse	10,750	4.52
			André Gustave Anguile	Roland Bru	350	0.15

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,050.0	4.95	Kurt Schmuecker	Rolf Dahlgruen	10,750	4.52
Ghana	46.7	0.22	K. Amoako-Atta	W. M. Q. Halm	717	0.30
Greece	50.0	0.24	George I. Mavros	John P. Paraskevopoulos	750	0.31
Guatemala	8.0	0.04	Carlos E. Peralta Méndez	Jorge Lucas Caballeros Mazariegos	330	0.14
Guinea	20.0	0.09	Ousmane Baldet	Mamadou Fofana	450	0.19
Haiti	15.0	0.07	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	400	0.17
Honduras	8.0	0.04	Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez	Luis Bogran Fortin	330	0.14
Iceland	15.0	0.07	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	400	0.17
India	800.0	3.77	T. T. Krishnamachari	S. Bhoothalingam	8,250	3.47
Indonesia	220.0	1.04	Arifin Harahap	Soerjono Sastrohadikoesoemo	2,450	1.03
Iran	90.0	0.42	Amir Abbas Hoveyda	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,150	0.48
Iraq	15.0	0.07	Mohammed J. Oboosy	Khair El-Din Haseeb	400	0.17
Ireland	60.0	0.28	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	850	0.36
Israel	66.6	0.31	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	916	0.38
Italy	360.0	1.69	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	3,850	1.62
Ivory Coast	20.0	0.09	Raphael Sailer	Mohamed Diawara	450	0.19
Jamaica	26.7	0.13	Donald B. Sangster	G. Arthur Brown	517	0.22
Japan	666.0	3.14	Kakuei Tanaka	Makoto Usami	6,910	2.90
Jordan	15.0	0.07	Adel Shamayleh	Adeeb Sughayr	400	0.17
Kenya	33.3	0.16	J. S. Gichuru	John Henry Butter	583	0.24
Korea, Republic of	25.0	0.12	Seung Hi Hong	Se Ryun Kim	500	0.21
Kuwait	66.7	0.31	Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	917	0.38
Laos	10.0	0.05	Sisouk Na Champassak	Oudong Souvannavong	350	0.15
Lebanon	9.0	0.04	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	340	0.14
Liberia	15.0	0.07	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	400	0.17
Libya	20.0	0.09	Mansur Ben Gaddara	Ali A. Attiga	450	0.19
Luxembourg	20.0	0.09	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	450	0.19
Madagascar	20.0	0.09	Ralison Rakotovao	Louis Rakotomalala	450	0.19
Malaysia	50.0	0.24	Tan Siew Sin	Dato Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	750	0.32
Mali	17.3	0.08	Louis-Pascal Negre	—	423	0.18
Mauritania	10.0	0.05	Mohamed Lemine Ould Hamoni	Mamadou Kane	350	0.15
Mexico	173.3	0.82	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	1,983	0.83
Morocco	70.0	0.33	Mohamed Cherkaoui	Mamoun Tahiri	950	0.40
Nepal	10.0	0.05	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Yadav Prasad Pant	350	0.15
Netherlands	550.0	2.59	H. J. Witteveen	J. H. O. Count van den Bosch	5,750	2.42
New Zealand	166.7	0.78	E. L. Greensmith	J. D. Lang	1,917	0.81
Nicaragua	6.0	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Andres Garcia	310	0.13
Niger	10.0	0.05	Courmo Barcourgne	Lucien Bayle	350	0.15
Nigeria	66.7	0.31	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	917	0.38
Norway	133.3	0.63	Trygve Lie	Christian Brinch	1,583	0.66
Pakistan	200.0	0.94	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	2,250	0.95
Panama	0.4	*	David Samudio A.	Rodrigo Nunez	254	0.11
Paraguay	6.0	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	310	0.13
Peru	35.0	0.16	Celso Pastor	Tulio De Andr�a	600	0.25
Philippines	100.0	0.47	Andr�s V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	1,250	0.53
Portugal	80.0	0.38	Antonio M. Pinto Barbosa	Luis M. Teixeira Pinto	1,050	0.44
Rwanda	15.0	0.07	Gaspard Cyimana	J. B. Habyarimana	400	0.17
Saudi Arabia	73.3	0.34	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	983	0.41

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Senegal	33.3	0.16	Habib Thiam	Ibrahima Tai	583	0.24
Sierra Leone	15.0	0.07	R. G. O. King	Batu Daramy	400	0.17
Somalia	15.0	0.07	Awil Haji Abdullahi	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	400	0.17
South Africa	200.0	0.94	T. E. Donges	Gerard Rissik	2,250	0.95
Spain	200.0	0.94	Mariano Navarro Rubio		2,250	0.95
Sudan	20.0	0.09	Mubarak Zarroug	Sayed Abdel Rahmin Mirghani	450	0.19
Sweden	200.0	0.94	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,250	0.95
Syria	33.3	0.16	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	583	0.24
Thailand	60.0	0.28	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Chalong Pungtrakul	850	0.36
Togo	15.0	0.07	Boukari Djobo	Jean Tevi	400	0.17
Trinidad and Tobago	26.7	0.13	John F. Pierce	F. A. Francis	517	0.22
Tunisia	30.0	0.14	Ahmed Ben Salah	Ali Zouaoui	550	0.23
Turkey	115.0	0.54	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	1,400	0.59
Uganda	33.3	0.16	Laurence Kalule-Settala	A. J. P. M. Ssentongo	583	0.24
United Arab Republic	142.1	0.67	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,671	0.70
United Kingdom	2,600.0	12.25	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	26,250	11.04
United Republic of Tanzania	33.3	0.16	Paul Bomani	E. I. M. Mtei	583	0.24
United States	6,350.0	29.91	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	63,750	26.81
Upper Volta	10.0	0.05	Edouard Yameogo	Pierre-Claver Damiba	350	0.15
Uruguay	10.5	0.05	Raul Ybarra San Martin	Hector L. Rios	355	0.15
Venezuela	140.0	0.66	Rafael Alfonso Ravard	Luis Vallenilla Meneses	1,650	0.69
Viet-Nam, Republic of	30.0	0.14	Nguyen Xuan Oanh		550	0.23
Yugoslavia	106.7	0.50	Kiro Gligorov	Zoran Zagar	1,317	0.55
Total: 102 countries	21,228.8	100.00			237,788	100.00

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1964)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt		United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jean Malaplate	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Federal Republic of Germany
K. S. Sundara Rajan	S. Guhan	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Republic of Viet-Nam
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Eiji Ozaki (Japan)	Japan, Ceylon, Thailand, Burma, Nepal
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	S. J. Handfield-Jones (Canada)	Canada, Ireland, Jamaica
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Aleksandar Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Othmar Haushofer (Austria)	Cyprus
		Belgium, Turkey, Austria, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Joaquin Gutiérrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Chedly Ayari (Tunisia)	Indonesia, Algeria, Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Libya, Laos
Reignson C. Chen (China)		China
Vilhjalmur Thor (Iceland)	Odd Hôkedal (Norway)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	S. Othello Coleman (Liberia)	Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Guinea, Sudan, Mali, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Rufino Gil (Costa Rica)	Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Haiti, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Manuel San Miguel (Argentina)	Juan Haus Solis (Bolivia)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Said Mohamed Ali (Somalia)	Senegal, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 28 January 1965)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods	Special Representative for United Nations Organizations: Federico Console
Vice-Presidents: J. Burke Knapp, Geoffrey M. Wilson	Director of Economics Department: Andrew M. Kamarck
Economic Adviser to the President: Irving S. Friedman	General Counsel: Aron Broches
Director of Special Economic Studies: Dragoslav Avramovic	Director, Projects Department: S. Aldewereld
Special Adviser to the President: Leonard B. Rist	Associate Director, Projects Department: Barnard Chadenet
Special Adviser to the President: Orvis A. Schmidt	Director of Administration: Michael L. Lejeune
Director, Africa Department: Abdel G. El Emary	Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director, Europe and Middle East Department: S. R. Cope	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Director, Far East Department: I. P. M. Cargill	Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
Director, South Asia Department: Alexander Stevenson	Director, European Office: John D. Miller
Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Gerald Alter	Director, New York Office: Howard C. Johnson
Director, Development Services Department: Richard H. Demuth	Director, Economic Development Institute: John H. Adler

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
 Phone: Executive 3-6360
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD*

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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 New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.
 Phone: Whitehall 3-5400
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD*

* May be used only in messages originating from areas outside Canada, Mexico and the United States.

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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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 Phone: WHitehall 3886-7
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PARIS OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 4 Avenue d'Iena
 Paris 16^e, France
 Phone: KLEber 25-10
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD

CHAPTER VII

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

Operations of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹ showed a marked expansion during the calendar year 1964. More investment commitments were made in more countries than in any previous year in IFC's history. In all, commitments were made in 18 enterprises in 14 countries. A feature of the year's operations was the greater use made of the power to provide equity capital. Of the commitments made in 1964, straight equity financing was provided to eight of the enterprises which IFC undertook to assist, while in the case of six other enterprises, financing was provided on a mixed loan and equity basis. Only in four instances did IFC provide straight loan capital, and in each of these cases some equity feature (such as an option on shares) was involved.

In other areas of operations, IFC secured a higher level of participation in its investments by private investors in developed countries than in any previous year. IFC continued to seek ways of stimulating the growth of capital markets in less developed member countries by assisting local financial institutions and, in particular, by undertaking underwriting commitments. IFC participated in underwriting major public offerings of shares by industrial enterprises in Colombia and Mexico.

While fewer investments were made in private industrial development finance companies than in 1963, IFC remained active in providing both financial and technical assistance. On occasions, IFC assisted institutions of this kind in financing industrial enterprises whose needs were too great to be met entirely from the resources of the local institution or the domestic capital market.

Three countries joined IFC during the year, bringing the total membership to 78 countries

at 31 December 1964. The new members, together with the dates of their admission and their capital subscriptions were: Kenya, 3 February (\$184,000); the Republic of Korea, 16 March (\$139,000); and Jamaica, 31 March (\$148,000). Total subscriptions paid in by member countries amounted to \$98,964,000 at the end of the year.

SECRETARIAT

While continuing to draw on the staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a number of services, IFC had, at the end of 1964, an operations staff of 118, employed under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments. Of these, 63 were in the professional category and 55 were staff members in the general service category. (See also above, p. 520.)

POLICY

The Board of Governors of IFC held its eighth annual meeting in Tokyo, Japan, from 7 to 11 September 1964. By a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at that meeting, it was proposed to amend the Articles of Agreement of the Bank and IFC in order to permit IFC to borrow from the Bank and in turn re-lend to private industry in developing countries, without government guarantee. The limit on IFC borrowing from the Bank or other sources would be four times the Corporation's unimpaired subscribed capital and surplus. The proposal was submitted to IFC member countries for their approval.

¹For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual report of IFC Board of Directors to IFC Board of Governors and summary proceedings of annual meeting of IFC Board of Governors.

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

During the calendar year 1964, IFC's gross investment commitments totalled approximately \$25.4 million, compared with the previous year's adjusted total of \$14.5 million. The Corporation made its first commitments in Honduras, Sudan and Ethiopia. The cumulative total of IFC's commitments made since it was established in 1956 reached 97, amounting to \$127.4 million, in 30 countries. This total included \$16.6 million in stand-by and underwriting commitments, over \$13 million of which had been acquired by others by the end of the year.

The Corporation's investments during 1964 were made in 15 industrial enterprises and three development finance companies, as follows:

Argentina. IFC agreed to help in financing the completion of a \$24 million expansion and modernization programme undertaken by La Papelera Argentina, S.A., one of the largest paper producers in Argentina. The IFC commitment took the form of a \$2.5 million loan, with the right to subscribe to 2.8 million "Class B" common shares of the company.

Chile. Contingent interest accruing to IFC under an investment agreement made in 1959 was used to acquire 3.6 million shares of Fideos y Alimentos Carozzi, S.A., the largest manufacturer of pasta products in the country.

Colombia. An investment of \$700,000 was made in shares of the Corporación Financiera de Caldas, the third development finance company in Colombia to which IFC has provided capital. The company, which concentrates its activities in the Departments of Caldas and Tolima, was established in 1961 to encourage industrial development and economic diversification in a region that is at present heavily dependent on coffee-growing. IFC also made an investment commitment of approximately \$0.8 million in Forjas de Colombia, S.A., a new company formed by Colombian and German interests to build a plant to produce steel forgings. In conjunction with two Colombian development finance companies in which it holds a share interest, IFC also agreed to underwrite the placement of Forjas shares amounting to about \$0.4 million. The third IFC operation in Colombia during the year was the extension of a \$1 million line of credit to Fábrica de Galletas y Confites Noel, S.A., a food products manu-

facturing company to which IFC had earlier made a loan. The IFC financing was to assist the company in completing a modernization programme.

Ethiopia. IFC's first commitment in Ethiopia was made in connexion with a \$5.4 million expansion and modernization programme by the Cotton Company of Ethiopia, S.C., one of the largest textile producers in the country. In conjunction with financing by Japanese interests, IFC agreed to invest the equivalent of \$1 million in shares of the company and to extend a loan of \$1.5 million.

Greece. Joint financing by IFC, the European Investment Bank and the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A., of Greece was expected to enable Titan Cement Co., S.A., a leading cement producer in Greece, to complete a \$7.5 million modernization and expansion programme. The IFC commitment was for a loan of \$1 million and a subscription to shares of the company, equivalent to about \$500,000.

Honduras. IFC invested \$350,000 in loan and share capital of Empresa de Curtidos Centro Americana, S.A., to assist in financing a new integrated leather tannery—near the major population centre of San Pedro Sula—which was expected to further the development of the shoe industry in Honduras and to enable the industry to rely largely on domestic raw materials.

Mexico. In conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank and a group of Mexican and French financial institutions, IFC undertook to assist Industria del Hierro, S.A., in financing construction of a heavy equipment manufacturing plant. IFC made an investment of \$1.6 million in shares of the company as part of the financing plan. Later in 1964, IFC took part with the Crédito Bursatil of Mexico City and a group of Mexican, United States and Swiss financial institutions in underwriting a \$12.5 million share offering by a leading Mexican steel producer, Compañía Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey, S.A., which was engaged in a major expansion programme. This was the second underwriting of shares of Fundidora in which IFC had taken part. IFC's gross commitment was \$6.1 million, its largest single commitment to date. In addition to the

underwriting, IFC exercised its rights as a shareholder of the company to subscribe to additional shares at a cost of approximately \$350,000.

Nigeria. A new company, Arewa Textiles, Ltd., received financing from IFC, together with Nigerian, British, Swiss and Japanese financial interests, to establish an integrated cotton textile mill in northern Nigeria. IFC's commitment in loan and share capital amounted to about \$700,000. In order to encourage greater domestic ownership of the enterprise, IFC agreed to reserve part of its shares for sale to private Nigerian investors.

Pakistan. IFC made its second investment commitment in Ismail Cement Industries Ltd., a leading cement producer in West Pakistan, which has undertaken a major expansion programme. IFC's commitment in loan and share capital amounted to approximately \$1,677,000. Earlier, IFC had made a loan to the company, which was established to meet local demand for cement, particularly in connexion with construction work on the Indus Basin development. IFC's partners in the financing were financial institutions in Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

Peru. With the participation of a group of leading United States and Swiss banking institutions, IFC undertook to provide part of the financing required to double the cement production capacity of Compania de Cemento Pacasmayo, S.A., in northern Peru, and to establish the basis for further expansion. The investment re-established an existing association between the company and the Bank group: a Bank loan of \$2.5 million helped to finance the company's original project in 1955.

Spain. Together with a group of European and United States financial institutions, IFC subscribed to a new issue of shares of the Banco del Desarrollo Economico Espanol, S.A. (BANDESCO), which it helped to establish in 1963. BANDESCO provides investment capital to Spanish industry; its principal long-term objective is to assist in broadening the domestic capital market for corporate securities. The IFC subscription amounted to approximately \$300,000. A supplementary investment was also made in the shares of Fábrica Espanola de Magnetos, S.A. (FEMSA), involving a sum of about \$225,000. The company, the leading manufacturer of electrical equipment for the motor

vehicle industry in Spain, was expanding its plant and office facilities.

Sudan. IFC provided loan and share capital, in conjunction with Sudanese and Japanese financial interests, to the Khartoum Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., for construction and operation of an integrated cotton textile mill in Sudan. The IFC investment amounted to nearly \$700,000. The company, using locally grown cotton, was to market its output in Sudan.

Thailand. An investment of slightly under \$200,000 was made by IFC in shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT), a privately-owned development finance company which is the main institutional source of medium and long-term finance for private industrial enterprise in the country. The IFC investment was made in conjunction with loans by the Bank and the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau and assistance from an international group of private institutions, as part of a plan to expand IFCT's financial resources.

United Republic of Tanzania. A supplemental investment in Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd., was made by IFC, together with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Netherlands Overseas Finance Corporation, to help expand the company's sugar milling and refining capacity and to provide additional working capital. The new IFC commitment was for a loan of £690,000. Earlier, IFC had invested the equivalent of \$2.8 million in the company.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Gross income of IFC in the year ending 31 December 1964 amounted to \$5.6 million. After deducting administrative expenses totalling \$2.6 million, net income for the year came to \$3 million.

In addition, net profits received from sales of investments and a stock option, after deducting losses from sales, amounted to about \$277,700. Together with net income from operations, this amount was credited—as in previous years—to a reserve against losses. The cumulative total of the reserve at the end of December 1964 was \$21.6 million.

PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS AND PORTFOLIO SALES

Participation in IFC investments and sales

from portfolio during the year amounted to approximately \$6.4 million. The total amount of investments which IFC had sold or agreed to sell was approximately \$25.5 million at the end of the year.

ACQUISITION BY OTHERS OF

STAND-BY AND UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS

During 1964, acquisition by others of securities covered by stand-by and underwriting commitments totalled \$7.8 million.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(1 July 1963-30 June 1964)

Income	U.S. Dollars	
Income from United States Government obligations and time deposits	2,550,144	
Income from loans, equity investments and stand-by and underwriting commitments	2,812,711	
Other income		8,410
Gross Income		5,371,265
Expenses		
Administrative expenses :		
Personal services		1,317,253
Contributions to staff benefits		193,185
Fees and compensation		89,265
Representation		24,545
Travel		392,738
Supplies and material		17,749
Office occupancy		171,901
Communication services		81,251
Furniture and equipment		100,006
Books and library services		21,713
Printing		34,777
Insurance		13,063
Other expenses		735
Gross Expenses		2,458,181
Net Income (allocated to reserve against losses)		2,913,084

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	111	0.11		—	361	0.30
Argentina	1,662	1.68	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique Garcia Vazquez	1,912	1.61
Australia	2,215	2.24	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	2,465	2.08
Austria	554	0.56	Wolfgang Schmitz	Hugo Rottky	804	0.68
Belgium	2,492	2.52	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	2,742	2.31
Bolivia	78	0.08	Santiago Sologuren	Enrique Vargas Guzman	328	0.28
Brazil	1,163	1.17	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	Denio Chagas Nogueira	1,413	1.19
Burma	166	0.17	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	416	0.35
Canada	3,600	3.64	Walter L. Gordon	A. F. W. Plumptre	3,850	3.25
Ceylon	166	0.17	N. M. Perera	H. Jinadasa Samarakkody	416	0.35
Chile	388	0.39	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	638	0.54
Colombia	388	0.39	Diego Calle-Restrepo	Jorge Mejia-Salazar	638	0.54
Costa Rica	22	0.02	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	272	0.23
Cyprus	83	0.08	Renos Solomides	M. E. Guven	333	0.28
Denmark	753	0.76	Otto Muller	Poul Born Olsen	1,003	0.85
Dominican Republic	22	0.02	Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis Schecker	272	0.23
Ecuador	35	0.04	Wilfrido Freire Duenas	Alberto Quevedo Toro	285	0.24
El Salvador	11	0.01	Francisco Aquino	Abelardo Torres	261	0.22
Ethiopia	33	0.03	Yilma Deressa	Bulcha Demeksa	283	0.24
Finland	421	0.43	R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	671	0.57
France	5,815	5.88	Minister of Finance	Maurice Perouse	6,065	5.12
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,655	3.69	Kurt Schmuecker	Rolf Dahlgreen	3,905	3.30
Ghana	166	0.17	K. Amoako-Atta	W. M. Q. Halm	416	0.35
Greece	277	0.28	George I. Mavros	John P. Paraskevopoulos	527	0.45
Guatemala	22	0.02	Carlos E. Peralta Mendez	Jorge Lucas Caballeros Mazariegos	272	0.23

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Haiti	22	0.02	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	272	0.23
Honduras	11	0.01	Edgardo Dumas	Luis Bogran Fortin	261	0.22
			Rodriguez			
Iceland	11	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	261	0.22
India	4,431	4.48	T. T. Krishnamachari	S. Bhoothalingam	4,681	3.95
Iran	372	0.38	Amir Abbas Hoveyda	Jahangir Amuzegar	622	0.53
Iraq	67	0.07	Mohammed J. Oboosy	Khair El-Din Haseeb	317	0.27
Ireland	332	0.34	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	582	0.49
Israel	50	0.05	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	300	0.25
Italy	1,994	2.01	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	2,244	1.89
Ivory Coast	111	0.11	Raphael Sailer	Mohamed Diawara	361	0.30
Jamaica	148	0.15	Donald B. Sangster	G. Arthur Brown	398	0.34
Japan	2,769	2.80	Kakuei Tanaka	Makoto Usami	3,019	2.55
Jordan	33	0.03	Adel Shamayleh	Adeeb Sughayer	283	0.24
Kenya	184	0.19	J. S. Gichuru	John Henry Butter	434	0.37
Korea, Republic of	139	0.14	Seung Hi Hong	Se Ryun Kim	389	0.33
Kuwait	369	0.37	Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	619	0.52
Lebanon	50	0.05	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	300	0.25
Liberia	83	0.08	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	333	0.28
Libya	55	0.06	Mansur Ben Gaddara	Ali A. Attiga	305	0.26
Luxembourg	111	0.11	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	361	0.30
Madagascar	111	0.11	Ralison Rakotovao	Louis Rakotomalala	361	0.30
Malaysia	277	0.28	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	527	0.45
Mexico	720	0.73	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	970	0.82
Morocco	388	0.39	Mohamed Cherkaoui	Mamoun Tahiri	638	0.54
Netherlands	3,046	3.08	H. J. Witteveen	J- H. O. Count van den Bosch	3,296	2.78
New Zealand	923	0.93	E. L. Greensmith	J. D. Lang	1,173	0.99
Nicaragua	9	0.01	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Andres Garcia	259	0.22
Nigeria	369	0.37	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	619	0.52
Norway	554	0.56	Trygve Lie	Christian Brinch	804	0.68
Pakistan	1,108	1.12	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	1,358	1.15
Panama	2	"	David Samudio	Rodrigo Nunez	252	0.21
Paraguay	16	0.02	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	266	0.22
Peru	194	0.20	Celso Pastor	Tulio De Andréa	444	0.37
Philippines	166	0.17	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	416	0.35
Saudi Arabia	111	0.11	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	361	0.30
Senegal	184	0.19	Habib Thiam	Ibrahima Tai	434	0.37
Sierra Leone	83	0.08	R. G. O. King	Sheikh Batu Daramy	333	0.28
Somalia	83	0.08	Awil Hagi Abdullahi	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	333	0.28
South Africa	1,108	1.12	T. E. Dönges	Gerard Rissik	1,358	1.15
Spain	1,108	1.12	Mariano Navarro Rubio	—	1,358	1.15
Sudan	111	0.11	Mubarak Zarroug	Sayed Abdel Rahmin Mirghani	361	0.30
Sweden	1,108	1.12	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	1,358	1.15
Syria	72	0.07	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	322	0.27
Thailand	139	0.14	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Chalong Pungtrakul	389	0.33
Togo	83	0.08	Boukari Djobo	Jean Tevi	333	0.28
Tunisia	133	0.13	Ahmed Ben Salah	Ali Zouaoui	383	0.32
Turkey	476	0.48	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	726	0.61
Uganda	184	0.19	Laurence Kalule-Settala	A. J. P. M. Ssentongo	434	0.37
United Arab Republic	590	0.60	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamad Abdel Latif El Sayeh	840	0.71
United Kingdom	14,400	14.55	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	14,650	12.37

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
United Republic of Tanzania	184	0.19	Paul Bomani	E. I. M. Mtei	434	0.37
United States	35,168	35.54	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	35,418	29.90
Venezuela	116	0.12	Rafael Alfonzo Ravard	Luis Vallenilla Meneses	366	0.31
Total	98,964	100.00			118,464	100.00

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

ANNEX II. DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1964)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	—	United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larré	Jean Malaplate	France
K. S. Sundara Rajan	S. Guhan	India
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Federal Republic of Germany
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Othmar Haushofer (Austria)	Belgium, Austria, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	S. J. Handfield-Jones (Canada)	Canada, Ireland, Jamaica
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Eiji Ozaki (Japan)	Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand
Joaquin Gutiérrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Vilhjalmur Thor (Iceland)	Odd Høkedal (Norway)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Aleksandar Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Cyprus, Israel
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Rufino Gil (Costa Rica)	Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	S. Othello Coleman (Liberia)	Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia
Manuel San Miguel (Argentina)	Juan Haus Solis (Bolivia)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Chedly Ayari (Tunisia)	Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Libya
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Said Mohamed Ali (Somalia)	Senegal, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Somalia, Togo

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Wood
Executive Vice-President: Martin M. Rosen
Vice-President: J. G. Beevor¹

Treasurer: R. W. Cavanaugh*
Director, Development Finance Companies Department: William Diamond

Director, Engineering Department: J. David Dodd
 Director of Investments, Africa, Asia and Middle
 East: A. G. El Emary²
 Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
 Director, New York Office: Howard G. Johnson*
 Director of Administration: Michael L. Lejeune*
 Secretary: M. M. Mendels*
 Director of European Office: John D. Miller*

Director of Investments, Latin America, Europe and
 Australasia: Neil J. Paterson
 General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards
 Accounting Adviser: H. J. Williams

* Also serving International Bank in similar capacity.

¹ Resigned effective 31 December 1964.

² Since 1 January 1965, Ladislaus von Hoffmann.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Finance Corporation
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
 Cable Address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON

LONDON OFFICE

International Finance Corporation
 New Zealand House, Haymarket
 London S.W. 1, England
 Cable Address: CORINTFIN LONDON

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Finance Corporation
 20 Exchange Place
 New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.
 Cable Address: CORINTFIN NEW YORK

PARIS OFFICE

International Finance Corporation
 4 Avenue d'Iena
 Paris 16^e, France
 Cable Address: CORINTFIN PARIS

CHAPTER VIII

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in September 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.¹ IDA aims to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of recipient countries than those of conventional loans. IDA is a separate legal entity, but is closely affiliated with the Bank. The same Executive Directors represent countries that are members of both the Bank and IDA. The President of the Bank is ex officio President of IDA, and the officers and staff of the Bank serve as the officers and staff for IDA.

Membership of IDA is open to all members of the Bank, and by 31 December 1964, IDA had 94 members. The following four countries became members during 1964: Kenya on 3 February; Cameroon on 10 April; Luxembourg on 4 June; and Belgium on 2 July.

CREDIT OPERATIONS

In 1964, lending by IDA totalled \$424.8 million in 23 development credits to 11 countries,

representing a rise of \$214.9 million over the total for 1963. Afghanistan, Bechuanaland, Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Mauritania and Niger joined the list of IDA borrowers during the year. By 31 December 1964, IDA had extended a total of 70 development credits totalling \$1,002 million in 27 countries. As in the previous year, Asia and the Middle East continued to be the principal regional recipient of IDA credits. In 1964, 12 credits totalling \$339.7 million—a little more than 80 per cent of the total for the year—were made in that area. Of this amount, India accounted for three credits totalling \$185 million, Pakistan received eight, totalling \$151.2 million, and Afghanistan received its first credit of \$3.5 million. In Africa, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania received credits totalling \$26.4 million. In Europe, Turkey received two credits totalling \$29 million. The balance of \$23 million went to Bolivia and Ecuador in the Western Hemisphere.

The terms of IDA credits continued on the same basis as in previous years. All were for a

¹ For further information about developments prior to 1963, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

term of 50 years, free of interest. Amortization was to begin after a 10-year period of grace; thereafter, 1 per cent of the principal was to be repayable annually for 10 years, and 3 per cent annually for the final 30 years. A service charge of 0.75 of 1 per cent per annum, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, was charged to meet IDA's administrative costs. Repayments were due in foreign exchange.

A country-by-country summary of IDA credits during 1964 follows:

AFRICA

Bechuanaland. A credit of \$3.6 million was extended to help finance the construction or reconstruction of three roads totalling 355 miles in length, the improvement of the 418-mile north-south road which is the backbone of Bechuanaland's road system, and the improvement of maintenance.

Kenya. Two credits totalling \$7.3 million were extended to Kenya during the year. One of \$2.8 million was to assist the Kenya Tea Development Authority in expanding tea production by African small holders. Another of \$4.5 million was to assist a road improvements project.

Mauritania. A credit of \$6.7 million to Mauritania was to help finance the design and construction of a 125-mile road between Nouakchott, the capital, and Rosso, on the border of Senegal, and a study of road maintenance requirements.

Niger. A credit of \$1.5 million to Niger was to finance two small high-priority road projects in southeastern Niger, an important agricultural area.

United Republic of Tanzania. A credit of \$14 million to the United Republic of Tanzania was to help finance the construction or improvement of eight main roads totalling 734 miles in length in various parts of the country.

THE AMERICAS

Bolivia. Two credits totalling \$15 million were made to Bolivia for power development as part of a joint operation with the Inter-American Development Bank to provide \$18.5 million to help finance an electric power development programme which will increase the country's installed capacity by 38,000 kilowatts.

Ecuador. A credit of \$8 million to Ecuador for highway development was made as part of

a joint operation with the Bank, the United States Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

ASIA

Afghanistan. A credit of \$3.5 million was made to Afghanistan to help finance the construction and equipment of seven vocational schools at the secondary level.

India. A credit of \$90 million—the largest of the year—was extended to India to help finance imports of equipment and materials to enable selected Indian capital goods industries make fuller use of already existing capacity. A credit of \$33 million was to assist development of telecommunications, bringing the total of IDA funds made available for this purpose to \$75 million. A credit of \$62 million was to help finance imports of materials and equipment needed in the Indian Railways' development programme during the 15-month period ending 30 September 1965. This brought the total of IDA assistance to the Indian Railways to \$129.5 million. In addition, the Bank had made available, over the past 15 years, \$378 million in six loans to help finance the Railways' rehabilitation and development programmes.

Pakistan. Two credits totalling \$13 million were made to Pakistan to cover half the cost of expanding and improving certain agricultural and technical educational facilities, including two agricultural universities, 14 technical institutes and three teacher-training colleges. A credit of \$58.5 million was to be used by the Indus Basin Development Fund, an international fund, which was helping to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in West Pakistan. Two credits totalling \$35 million were made for the improvement and expansion of railway systems in East and West Pakistan and two credits totalling \$39.5 million went to assist highway development. A credit of \$5.25 million was made for further improvement in inland water transport in East Pakistan.

EUROPE

Turkey. A credit to Turkey of \$24 million was to help finance an expansion programme being carried out by the Cukurova Electric Company, and another of \$5 million was to replenish the foreign exchange resources of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, a pri-

vately owned institution which finances private industrial undertakings.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

IDA's resources come mainly from subscriptions and contributions of member countries. Under the Association's Articles of Agreement, members are divided into two groups: "Part I countries," consisting of the economically more advanced countries; and "Part II countries," comprising developing countries. The two groups make their subscription payments in different ways. A "Part I country" pays its entire subscription in convertible currency, all of which may be used by IDA for its lending, while a "Part II country" pays only 10 per cent of its subscription in convertible funds; the remainder is paid in the member's own currency and may not be used by IDA without the member's consent. "Part I countries" are contributors but not borrowers for IDA purposes, although the Association may extend credits for projects in their dependent and associated territories. All "Part II countries" are eligible to receive IDA credits.

During 1964, formalities were completed for the replenishment of IDA's resources. In 1963, the Executive Directors had proposed that IDA's funds be increased by \$750 million of contributions from 17 Governments, including \$8,625,000 in the form of initial subscriptions by Belgium and Luxembourg, which had indicated their intention of joining. The 17 Govern-

ments assisting in the replenishment of IDA's resources, together with their contributions, are as follows:

Australia	\$ 19,800,000
Austria	5,040,000
Belgium	16,500,000
Canada	41,700,000
Denmark	7,500,000
Finland	2,298,000
France	61,872,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	72,600,000
Italy	30,000,000
Japan	41,250,000
Luxembourg	750,000
Netherlands	16,500,000
Norway	6,600,000
South Africa	3,990,000
Sweden	15,000,000
United Kingdom	96,600,000
United States	312,000,000
Total	\$750,000,000

In addition, Kuwait decided to participate in the replenishment of IDA resources, with a contribution of \$3.36 million. Sweden, which had previously made two special supplementary contributions totalling \$10 million, came forward with a third amounting to \$5 million, over and above its participation in the general replenishment. The Bank itself was contributing \$50 million to IDA out of net income from 1963-1964. At the end of the year, paid-in and prospective resources of the Association amounted to \$1,595 million.

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION Amount (in thousands of U.S. Dollars)		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Per Cent of Total		Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
"Part I Countries"						
Australia	20.18	2.03	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	4,536	1.84
Austria	5.04	0.51	Wolfgang Schmitz	Hugo Rottky	1,508	0.61
Belgium	8.25	0.83	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	2,150	0.87
Canada	37.83	3.80	Walter L. Gordon	A. F. W. Plumptre	8,066	3.28
Denmark	8.74	0.88	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	2,248	0.91
Finland	3.83	0.38	R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	1,266	0.52
France	52.96	5.32	Ministre des Finances	Maurice Perouse	11,092	4.51
Germany, Federal Republic of	52.96	5.32	Kurt Schmuecker	Rolf Dahlgren	11,092	4.51
Italy	18.16	1.82	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	4,132	1.68
Japan	33.59	3.37	Kakuei Tanaka	Makoto Usami	7,218	2.93

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Kuwait	3.36	0.34	Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	1,172	0.48
Luxembourg	0.38	0.04	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	575	0.23
Netherlands	27.74	2.79	H. J. Witteveen	J. H. O. Count van den Bosch	6,048	2.46
Norway	6.72	0.67	Trygve Lie	Christian Brinch	1,844	0.75
South Africa	10.09	1.01	T. E. Dönges	Gerard Rissik	2,518	1.02
Sweden	10.09	1.01	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,518	1.02
United Kingdom	131.14	13.17	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	26,728	10.86
United States	320.29	32.17	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	64,558	26.23
Sub-Total	751.35	75.46			159,269	64.71
"Part II Countries"						
Afghanistan	1.01	0.10	—	—	702	0.28
Algeria	4.03	0.40	Bachir Boumaza	Seghir Mostefai	1,306	0.53
Argentina	18.83	1.89	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique Garcia Vásquez	4,226	1.73
Bolivia	1.06	0.11	Santiago Sologuren	Enrique Vargaz Guzman	712	0.29
Brazil	18.83	1.89	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	Denio Chagas Nogueira	4,266	1.73
Burma	2.02	0.20	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	904	0.37
Burundi	0.76	0.08	Eric Manirakiza	François Dupont	652	0.27
Cameroon	1.01	0.10	Laurent Ntamag	Jacques Kuoh Moukouri	702	0.28
Central African Republic	0.50	0.05	Charles Bornou	Louis Kpado	600	0.24
Ceylon	3.03	0.30	N. M. Perera	H. Jinadasa Samarakkody	1,106	0.45
Chad	0.50	0.05	Georges Diguimbaye	Boukar Abdoul	600	0.24
Chile	3.53	0.35	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,206	0.49
China	30.26	3.04	Ching-yu Chen	Kuo-Hwa Yu	6,552	2.66
Colombia	3.53	0.35	Diego Calle-Restrepo	Jorge Mejia-Salazar	1,206	0.49
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.50	0.05	Paul Kaya	Bernard Banza Bouti	600	0.24
Congo, Democratic Republic of	3.02	0.30	Dominique Ndinga	Alfred Jean Roux	1,104	0.45
Costa Rica	0.20	0.02	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	540	0.22
Cyprus	0.76	0.08	Renos Solomides	M. E. Guven	652	0.27
Dahomey	0.50	0.05	Francois Djibode Aplogan	Marcel Tokpanou	600	0.24
Dominican Republic	0.40	0.04	Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	580	0.24
Ecuador	0.65	0.07	Wilfrido Freire Duenas	Alberto Quevedo Toro	630	0.26
El Salvador	0.30	0.03	Francisco Aquino	Abelardo Torres	560	0.23
Ethiopia	0.50	0.05	Yilma Deressa	Bulcha Demeksa	600	0.24
Gabon	0.50	0.05	André Gustave Anguile	Roland Bru	600	0.24
Ghana	2.36	0.24	K. Amoako-Atta	W. M. Q. Halm	972	0.40
Greece	2.52	0.25	George I. Mavros	John P. Paraskevopoulos	1,004	0.41
Guatemala	0.40	0.04	Carlos E. Peralta Méndez	Jorge Lucas Caballeros Mazariegos	580	0.24
Haiti	0.76	0.08	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	652	0.27
Honduras	0.30	0.03	Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez	Luis Bogran Fortin	560	0.23
Iceland	0.10	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	520	0.21
India	40.35	4.05	T. T. Krishnamachari	S. Boothalingam	8,570	3.48
Iran	4.54	0.46	Amir Abbas Hoveyda	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,408	0.57
Iraq	0.76	0.08	Mohammed J. Oboosy	Jhair El-Din Haseeb	652	0.27
Ireland	3.03	0.30	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	1,106	0.45
Israel	1.68	0.17	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	836	0.34
Ivory Coast	1.01	0.10	Raphael Sailer	Mohamed Diawara	702	0.28

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		Governor	IRNORS Alternate	VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total			Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Jordan	0.30	0.03	Adel Shamayleh	Adeeb Sughayer	560	0.23
Kenya	1.68	0.17	J. S. Gichuru	John Henry Butter	836	0.34
Korea, Republic of	1.26	0.13	Seung Hi Hong	Se Ryun Kim	752	0.31
Laos	0.50	0.05	Sisouk Na Champassak	Oudong Souvannavong	600	0.24
Lebanon	0.45	0.04	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	590	0.24
Liberia	0.76	0.08	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	652	0.27
Libya	1.01	0.10	Mansur Ben Gaddara	Ali A. Attiga	702	0.28
Madagascar	1.01	0.10	Ralison Rakotovao	Louis Rakotomalala	702	0.28
Malaysia	2.52	0.25	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	1,004	0.41
Mali	0.87	0.09	Louis-Pascal Negre	—	674	0.27
Mauritania	0.50	0.05	Mohamed Lemine Ould Hamoni	Mamadou Kane	600	0.24
Mexico	8.74	0.88	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	2,248	0.91
Morocco	3.53	0.35	Mohamed Cherkaoui	Mamoun Tahiri	1,206	0.49
Nepal	0.50	0.05	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Yadav Prasad Pant	600	0.24
Nicaragua	0.30	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Andres Garcia	560	0.23
Niger	0.50	0.05	Courmo Barcourgne	Lucien Bayle	600	0.24
Nigeria	3.36	0.34	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	1,172	0.48
Pakistan	10.09	1.01	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	2,518	1.02
Panama	0.02	*	David Samudio	Rodrigo Nunez	504	0.20
Paraguay	0.30	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivalola	560	0.23
Peru	1.77	0.18	Celso Pastor	Tulio De Andréa	854	0.35
Philippines	5.04	0.51	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	1,508	0.61
Rwanda	0.76	0.08	Gaspard Cyimana	J. B. Habyarimana	652	0.27
Saudi Arabia	3.70	0.37	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	1,240	0.50
Senegal	1.68	0.17	Habib Thiam	Ibrahima Tai	836	0.34
Sierra Leone	0.76	0.08	R. G. O. King	Batu Daramy	652	0.27
Somalia	0.76	0.08	Awil Hagi Abdullahi	Francesco Palamenghi- Crispi	652	0.27
Spain	10.09	1.01	Mariano Navarro Rubio	—	2,518	1.02
Sudan	1.01	0.10	Mubarak Zarroug	Sayed Abdel Rahim Mirghani	702	0.28
Syria	0.95	0.10	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	690	0.28
Thailand	3.03	0.30	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Chalong Pungtrakul	1,106	0.45
Togo	0.76	0.08	Boukari Djobo	Jean Tevi	652	0.27
Tunisia	1.51	0.15	Ahmed Ben Salah	Ali Zouaoui	802	0.33
Turkey	5.80	0.58	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	1,660	0.67
Uganda	1.68	0.17	Laurence Kalule-Settala	A. J. P. M. Ssentongo	836	0.34
United Arab Republic	5.08	0.51	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,516	0.62
United Republic of Tanzania	1.68	0.17	Paul Bomani	E. I. M. Mtei	836	0.34
Upper Volta	0.50	0.05	Edouard Yameogo	Pierre-Claver Damiba	600	0.24
Viet-Nam, Republic of	1.51	0.15	Nguyen Xuan Oanh	—	802	0.33
Yugoslavia	4.04	0.41	Kiro Gligorov	Zoran Zagar	1,308	0.53
Sub-Total	244.35	24.54			86,870	35.29
Total	995.70	100.00			246,139	100.00

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1964)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John G. Bullitt		United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larré	Jean Malaplate	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Federal Republic of Germany
K. S. Sundara Rajan	S. Guhan	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Eiji Ozaki (Japan)	Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Thailand
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Said Mohamed Ali (Somalia)	Senegal, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	S. J. Handfield-Jones (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Pieter Liefstinck (Netherlands)	Aleksandar Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel, Cyprus
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	S. Othello Coleman (Liberia)	Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Sudan, Mali, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia
Vilhjalmur Thor (Iceland)	Odd Hôkedal (Norway)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, Republic of Viet-Nam
Joaquin Gutiérrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Chedly Ayari (Tunisia)	Algeria, Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Libya, Laos
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Rufino Gil (Costa Rica)	Mexico, Peru, Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama
Manuel San Miguel (Argentina)	Juan Haus Solis (Bolivia)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Othmar Haushofer (Austria)	Belgium, Turkey, Austria, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg
Reignson C. Chen (China)		China

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 28 January 1965)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods	Director of Africa Department: Abdel G. El Emary
Vice-Présidents: J. Burke Knapp, Geoffrey M. Wilson	Director of Europe and Middle East Department: S. R. Cope
Economic Adviser to the President: Irving S. Friedman	Director of Far East Department: I. P. M. Gargill
Director of Special Economic Studies: Dragoslav Avramovic	Director of South Asia Department: Alexander Stevenson
Special Adviser to the President: Leonard B. Rist	Director of Western Hemisphere Department: Gerald Alter
Special Adviser to the President: Orvis A. Schmidt	

Director of Development Services Department:
Richard H. Demuth
Special Representative for United Nations Organiza-
tions: Federico Consolo
Director of Economics Department: Andrew M.
Kamarck
General Counsel: Aron Broches
Director of Projects Department: S. Aldewereld
Associate Director of Projects Department: Bernard
Chadenet

Director of Administration: Michael L. Lejeune
Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
Director, European Office: John D. Miller
Director, New York Office: Howard C. Johnson
Director, Economic Development Institute: John H.
Adler

NOTE: Officers and staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development serve as officers and staff of IDA.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Cable Address: INDEVAS LONDON

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Development Association
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Cable Address: INDEVAS NEW YORK

PARIS OFFICE

International Development Association
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Paris 16°, France
Phone: KLEber 25-10
Cable Address: INDEVAS PARIS

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

In 1964, the International Monetary Fund¹ experienced a sharp increase in the demands on its financial resources and made the first use of its borrowing facilities under the General Arrangements to Borrow.² A decision was also taken during the year on a proposal for an early strengthening of the Fund's own financial resources by means of an increase in members' quotas. The expansion of the Fund's financial transactions coincided last year with a marked extension of the Fund's technical assistance programmes.

ACTIVITIES IN 1964

Members' drawings on the Fund during the year totalled \$1,900 million—the highest amount drawn from the Fund in any one year, with the exception of 1961. During that year, total drawings had amounted to about \$2,500 million, but they fell to \$585 million in 1962 and to

\$333 million in 1963. By the end of 1964, total drawings on the Fund since it began operations in 1947 had increased to \$9,000 million and the number of countries which had used the Fund's resources had risen to 56. On 31 December 1964, drawings outstanding, at \$2,600 million,

¹ For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Executive Director, summary proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values, and quarterly financial statements.

² The Arrangements, which came into effect in October 1962 for a four-year term, authorized the Fund to borrow the equivalent of \$6 billion in the currencies of 10 industrial members, if these resources were required to avert a major foreign exchange crisis. In accordance with the terms of the 1962 agreements, these Arrangements are due to come up for review in the course of 1965. For further details, see Y.U.N., 1962, p. 619.

PURCHASES OF CURRENCIES FROM THE FUND, 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1964
(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Austrian Schillings	Belgian Francs	Canadian Dollars	French Francs	Deutsche Mark	Italian Lire	Japanese Yen	Netherlands Guilders	Spanish Pesetas	Swedish Kronor	Pounds Sterling	U.S. Dollars	Total*
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.63	5.63
Chile	—	—	—	5.00	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.50	—	—	—	7.50
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	1.95
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	15.00
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	5.00
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.50	17.50
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.50	12.50
Italy	10.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	80.00	—	—	20.00	15.00	10.00	—	—	225.00
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.80	3.80
Mali	—	—	—	4.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.95
Morocco	—	—	—	6.56	6.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.13
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	12.00
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	—	—	—	—	1.87	—	4.70
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.45	—	5.45
Syria	—	—	—	—	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.50	18.50
Tunisia	—	—	—	4.50	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.25
Turkey	4.00	7.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.00
United Arab Republic	5.00	—	10.00	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	25.00
United Kingdom	28.00	57.00	69.00	163.00	273.00	23.00	54.00	66.00	40.00	27.00	—	200.00	1,000.00
United States	7.50	7.50	—	114.75	324.75	5.50	—	57.50	—	7.50	—	—	525.00
Total Purchases*	54.50	91.50	99.00	356.76	718.06	31.33	54.00	143.50	62.50	49.50	7.32	281.88	1,949.85

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

REPURCHASES OF CURRENCY FROM THE FUND, 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1964

(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Austrian Schillings	Belgian Francs	French Francs	Deutsche Mark	Italian Lire	Netherlands Guilders	Swedish Kronor	Pounds Sterling	U.S. Dollars	Gold	Total*
Argentina	1.79	1.21	9.00	19.50	1.50	7.50	—	—	1.50	—	42.00
Bolivia	—	—	2.00	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.75
Brazil	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	28.00
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Canada	—	—	30.00	112.15	—	25.00	—	0.05	—1.20 ^a	—	166.00
Chile	—	—	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00
Colombia	—	0.50	4.00	7.50	4.00	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	20.00
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.60	0.66	1.27
Ecuador	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.58
Guatemala	—	—	—	2.93	—	—	—	—	0.83	0.14	3.90
Haiti	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	2.50
Honduras	—	—	—	2.48	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	2.50
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
India	—	—	25.00	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.96	—	0.01	0.96
Israel	—	—	—	12.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.49
Italy	3.71	3.71	15.30	35.20	—	3.71	3.71	—	—	—	65.34
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.43	0.02	—	1.44
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.08	—	0.30
Malaysia	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—0.60 ^a	0.35	0.44	0.19
Nicaragua	—	—	5.24	6.00	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	11.25
Paraguay	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	—	0.13	—	0.50
Philippines	—	—	4.00	—	—	1.29	0.96	—	—	—	6.25
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Sudan	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.33	—	—	0.33
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.88	—	—	3.88
Turkey	4.00	4.00	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.00
United Arab Republic	—	0.08	1.50	6.00	—	2.59	0.33	1.50	—	—	12.00
Yugoslavia	—	—	5.00	17.50	—	5.00	2.50	—	—	—	30.00
Total*	11.50	11.50	122.75	264.62	5.50	55.21	7.50	7.75	4.81	7.28	498.43

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

^a Refund to member in respect of excess repurchase made on provisional basis in previous year.

were close to the record high level established during the course of 1961. On the same date, the Fund's commitments under stand-by arrangements with its members amounted to an additional \$685 million.

Drawings during 1964 were made by 22 members, seven of which used the Fund's resources for the first time. Drawings by industrialized members consisted of a large drawing by the United Kingdom and of first drawings by Italy and the United States. (For details, see table on Purchases of Currencies in 1964, p. 541.) In terms of absolute amounts, these drawings by three industrialized members accounted for the bulk of the Fund's financing made available during the year, but in terms of individual transactions, the Fund's activities were again largely concentrated on aiding the developing countries, 19 of which used the Fund's financial resources during 1964. During the year, four African countries—Mali, Morocco, Somalia and Tunisia—made their first drawings on the Fund. At the end of 1964, the Fund was maintaining stand-by arrangements with 19 member countries. These included three industrialized members (Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States) and 16 developing countries, of which 10 were in Latin America and five were in Africa. (For details, see table below, p. 544.)

The largest single transaction during 1964 was a \$1,000 million drawing made by the United Kingdom early in December under an existing stand-by arrangement. It came at a time when the Fund's holdings of European currencies had been reduced by other members' drawings. In order to acquire the currencies needed, the Fund sold \$250 million of its gold holdings and also borrowed the equivalent of \$405 million from eight participants in the General Arrangements to Borrow. This was the first occasion on which the Fund had used the resources available to it under the General Arrangements to Borrow.

The first United States drawing on the Fund, equivalent to \$125 million, was made in February 1964; it was followed by further drawings in June, September and December, to raise total United States drawings to \$525 million. During the course of 1964, however, dollars continued to be drawn from the Fund by other

members and thus reduced the Fund's holdings of dollars. Net United States drawings at the end of 1964 were equivalent to \$231 million.

Drawings by the "non-industrialized" members were again heavy in 1964, but repayments, slightly exceeded the new drawings made by this group of countries. In the previous 10 years, total outstanding drawings by the developing countries, as a group, had shown a strong and almost continuous rise. At the end of 1964, the amount of about \$1,300 million in drawings outstanding for these countries, although slightly lower than at the end of the previous year, was about seven times greater than the corresponding figure at the end of 1955.

During 1964, drawings from the Fund were made in 12 currencies. As was the case in the previous year, the main currencies used in 1964 were those of the Fund's European members., particularly Deutsche mark and French francs. United States dollars continued to be drawn in small amounts, and by the end of 1964, dollars, used in all Fund drawings had risen to above \$4.6 billion. Since early 1964, however, the Fund's holdings of dollars have been equal to or have exceeded the level of the United States subscription. Thus, members' outstanding drawings have been reflected in reduced Fund holdings of various European currencies, such as Deutsche mark, French francs, Netherlands guilders, Austrian schillings and Swedish kroner, as well as Japanese yen and a number of other currencies.

In response to an increase in the demand for technical assistance, the Fund carried through an expansion in its technical assistance programmes during the year. The staffing of the new Fiscal Affairs Department was completed and the Department met several requests from members for assistance on taxation policy, budgetary controls and fiscal administration. The Fund's new Central Banking Service also became active; it was able to offer assistance on the drafting of several major legislative central banking projects, and it provided technical guidance and helped to find staff for the operation and administration of a number of central banks in the territories of Fund members. A major step towards the diversification and expansion of the Fund's general training pro-

gramme was taken in 1964 with the establishment of the International Monetary Fund Institute in May. The new Institute, which replaced a variety of training programmes organized by the Fund since 1950, was set up to provide training in financial analysis and in international and national monetary and financial policy, to a selected group of governmental or central bank officials.

At the end of 1964, the Fund had 102 members, with total quotas amounting to \$15,849 million. Kenya became a member on 3 February 1964. On 2 April, the Fund received notification of Cuba's withdrawal from membership, effective as of that date. On 28 December 1964, the Fund received official confirmation that the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, formerly separate States, had been changed to the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the 1964 annual meeting of the Fund, held in Tokyo from 7 to 11 September, discussions were largely concentrated on the adequacy of international liquidity and the working of the international monetary system. In its Annual Report, published in August 1964, the Fund said there was a case for an increase in Fund quotas. While noting that the level of international liquidity was satisfactory for the present and for the immediate future, it saw the possibility that further action might be necessary to strengthen the international payments system. A resolution, adopted unanimously by the Governors at the meeting, instructed the Executive Directors of the Fund to prepare recommendations for an increase in Fund quotas.

On the longer-term measures that might be necessary to strengthen the international payments system, the Governors put forward a variety of views. These showed a large measure of agreement in analyzing the nature of the problems, but less agreement on the future measures to solve them. At the end of 1964, the studies on international liquidity, particularly on the possible evolution of the monetary system, were being continued separately by the Fund and by a group of 10 countries associated with the Fund in its borrowing arrangements.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, of France, served as Managing Director and Chairman of the Fund's

Board of Executive Directors throughout 1964. As from 1 November 1964, the number of Executive Directors of the Fund was increased from 19 to 20.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Fund under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 651. Of these, 344 were in the professional and higher categories and 307 were in the general service category.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Fund during 1964 included: Annual Report; Summary Proceedings; Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions; International Financial Statistics, a monthly statistical bulletin; International Financial News Survey, a weekly; Staff Papers, three times yearly; Balance of Payments Yearbook. The Fund and Bank Review-Finance Development, a quarterly, and Direction of Trade, a monthly, are published jointly by the Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Executive Board approved the following administrative budget for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1965:

	U.S.Dollars
Board of Governors	674,000
Office of Executive Directors	
Salaries	988,000
Other compensations and benefits	205,000
Travel	269,000
	<hr/>
	2,136,000
Staff	
Salaries	5,672,000
Other compensations and benefits	1,899,000
Travel	1,375,000
	<hr/>
	8,946,000
Special Services to Member Countries	682,000
Other Administrative Expenses	
Communications	314,000
Office occupancy expenses	513,000
Books and printing	254,000
Supplies and equipment	216,000
Miscellaneous	259,000
	<hr/>
	1,556,000
Grand Total	13,320,000

FUND ACCOUNTS

The following table shows the Fund's accounts as at 31 December 1964:

		Swedish kroner	52	77.5
		Austrian schillings	3	2.6
		Open Balances of Stand-by Arrangements		
(In millions of U.S. dollars)		Bolivia		12.0
		Chile		5.0
		Colombia		2.5
		Dominican Republic		10.0
		Ecuador		13.0
		Haiti		2.5
		Honduras		5.0
		Japan		305.0
		Liberia		1.1
		Mali		5.0
		Nicaragua		—
		Paraguay		5.0
		Peru		30.0
		Philippines		40.4
		Somalia		—
		Tunisia		9.0
		United Arab Republic		15.0
		United Kingdom		—
		United States		225.0
		Total		685.5
Total Drawings		9,028.9		
Net Drawings		2,621.4		
Total Quotas		15,849.5		
Gold Account				
Gold with Depositories		2,179.3		
Investments		800.0		
		2,979.0		
Holdings of Selected Currencies and Per Cent of Quotas				
United States dollars		81	3,355.6	
Pounds sterling		126	2,465.9	
French francs		34	268.3	
Deutsche mark		7	55.0	
Canadian dollars		67	367.5	
Japanese yen		60	299.9	
Netherlands guilders		45	187.6	
Belgian francs		49	166.6	
Italian lire		72	358.6	

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total			Number of Votes*	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	22.50	0.14	Governor Habibullah Mali Achaczai	Alternate Faruq Achikzai	475	0.26
Algeria	60.00	0.38	Bachir Boumaza	Seghir Mostefai	850	0.46
Argentina	280.00	1.77	Juan Carlos Pugliese	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	3,050	1.66
Australia	400.00	2.52	Harold Holt	Maurice Walter O'Donnell	4,250	2.31
Austria	75.00	0.47	Reinhard Kamitz	Ludwig Seiberl	1,000	0.54
Belgium	337.50	2.13	Hubert Ansiaux	M. D'Haese	3,625	1.97
Bolivia	22.50	0.14	Carlos Alcortez Melgarejo	Wenceslao Alba Quiroz	475	0.26
Brazil	280.00	1.77	Octavio Gouvêa de Bulhoes	Denio Chagas Nogueira	3,050	1.66
Burma	30.00	0.19	Kyaw Nyein	Tin Tun	550	0.30
Burundi	11.25	0.07	Remy Nsengiyumva	Gérard Cornu	362	0.20
Cameroon	15.00	0.09	Victor Kanga	Jacques Kuoh Moukouri	400	0.22
Canada	550.00	3.47	Walter L. Gordon	Louis Rasminsky	5,750	3.12
Central African Republic	7.50	0.05	Charles Bornou	Antoine Darlan	325	0.18
Ceylon	45.00	0.28	N. M. Perera	D. W. Rajapatirana	700	0.38
Chad	7.50	0.05	Michel Djidingar	Louis Robert Beobide	325	0.18
Chile	100.00	0.63	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,250	0.68
China	550.00	3.47	Peh-Yuan Hsu	Kan Lee	5,750	3.12
Colombia	100.00	0.63	Eduardo Arias Robledo	German Botero de los Rios	1,250	0.68
Congo (Brazza-ville)	7.50	0.05	Edouard Ebouka-Babackas	Nicaise Samba	325	0.18
Congo Democratic Republic of	45.00	0.28	Albert Ndele	Jean-Martin Mondjobe	700	0.38

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of 27.5. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes*	Per Cent of Total
Costa Rica	20.00	0.13	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	450	0.24
Cyprus	11.25	0.07	C. C. Stephani	Vacant	362	0.20
Dahomey	7.50	0.05	François Aplogan	Jean Charpentier	325	0.18
Denmark	130.00	0.82	Erik Hoffmeyer	Einar Dige	1,550	0.84
Dominican Republic	25.00	0.16	Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	500	0.27
Ecuador	20.00	0.13	Guillermo Pérez Chiriboga	Eduardo Larrea	450	0.24
El Salvador	20.00	0.13	Francisco Aquino	Roberto Hill	450	0.24
Ethiopia	15.00	0.09	Menasse Lemma	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha	400	0.22
Finland	57.00	0.36	Klaus Waris	Reino Rossi	820	0.45
France	787.50	4.97	Jacques Brunet	André de Lattre	8,125	4.41
Gabon	7.50	0.05	Jean Engone	Claude Panouillot	325	0.18
Germany, Federal Republic of	787.50	4.97	Karl Blessing	Wolfram Langer	8,125	4.41
Ghana	35.00	0.22	K. Amoako-Atta	W. M. Q. Halm	600	0.33
Greece	60.00	0.38	Xenophon Zolotas	John S. Pesmazoglu	850	0.46
Guatemala	15.00	0.09	Arturo Pérez Galliano	Francisco Fernández Rivas	400	0.22
Guinea	15.00	0.09	Ousmane Baldet	Mamadou Fofana	400	0.22
Haiti	11.25	0.07	Antonio André	Hervé Boyer	362	0.20
Honduras	15.00	0.09	Roberto Ramirez	Guillermo Bueso	400	0.22
Iceland	11.25	0.07	Gylfi Gislason	Vilhjalmur Thor	362	0.20
India	600.00	3.78	T. T. Krishnamachari	P. C. Bhattacharyya	6,250	3.40
Indonesia	165.00	1.04	Jusuf Muda Dalam	Bambang Sentanu	1,900	1.03
Iran	70.00	0.44	Medi Samii	Khodadad Farman- farmaian	950	0.52
Iraq	15.00	0.09	Khair El-Din Haseeb	Subhi Frankool	400	0.22
Ireland	45.00	0.28	Seamas O. Riain	Maurice Moynihan	700	0.38
Israel	50.00	0.32	Pinhas Sapir	Y. J. Taub	750	0.41
Italy	500.00	3.15	Emilio Colombo	Guido Carli	5,250	2.85
Ivory Coast	15.00	0.09	Raphael Sailer	Jean-Baptiste Améthier	400	0.22
Jamaica	20.00	0.13	Donald B. Sangster	S. W. Payton	450	0.24
Japan	500.00	3.15	Kakuei Tanaka	Makoto Usami	5,250	2.85
Jordan	11.25	0.07	Khalil Salim	Abdul Karim Humud	362	0.20
Kenya	25.00	0.16	J. S. Gichuru	John Henry Butter	500	0.27
Korea, Republic of	18.75	0.12	Seung Hi Hong	Se Ryun Kim	437	0.24
Kuwait	50.00	0.32	Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Hamzeh Abbas Hussein	750	0.41
Laos	7.50	0.05	Sisouk Na Champassak	Oudong Souvannavong	325	0.18
Lebanon	6.75	0.04	André Tueni	Farid Solh	317	0.17
Liberia	11.25	0.07	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	362	0.20
Libya	15.00	0.09	Khalil Bennani	Fara Bugrara	400	0.22
Luxembourg	15.00	0.09	Pierre Werner	Gustave Stoltz	400	0.22
Madagascar	15.00	0.09	Victor Miadana	Raymond Rabenoro	400	0.22
Malaysia	37.50	0.24	Tan Siew Sin	Ismail bin Mohamed Ali	625	0.34
Mali	13.00	0.08	Jean-Marie Kone	Hamaciré N'Doure	380	0.21
Mauritania	7.50	0.05	Bocar Alpha Ba	Robert Pebayle	325	0.18
Mexico	180.00	1.14	Antonio Ortiz Mena	Rodrigo Gomez	2,050	1.11
Morocco	52.50	0.33	Driss Slaoui	M'Hamed Bargach	775	0.42
Nepal	7.50	0.05	Lakshmi Nath Gautam	Naresh Man Singh	325	0.18
Netherlands	412.50	2.60	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep	4,375	2.38
New Zealand	125.00	0.79	H. R. Lake	G. Wilson	1,500	0.82
Nicaragua	11.25	0.07	Francisco J. Lainez	Federico E. Lang	362	0.20
Niger	7.50	0.05	Courmo Barcourgne	Charles Godefroy	325	0.18
Nigeria	50.00	0.32	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Aliyu Mai-Bomu	750	0.41
Norway	100.00	0.63	Erik Brofoss	Thomas Lovold	1,250	0.68
Pakistan	150.00	0.95	S. A. Hasnie	M. Majid Ali	1,750	0.95
Panama	0.50	0.01	Jorge T. Velasquez	Héctor Marciaq	255	0.14

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total			Number of Votes*	Per Cent of Total
Paraguay	11.25	0.07	César Barrientos	Edgar F. Taboada	362	0.20
Peru	37.50	0.24	Celso Pastor	Emilio G. Barreto	625	0.34
Philippines	75.00	0.47	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	1,000	0.54
Portugal	60.00	0.38	Vacant	Manuel Jacinto Nunes	850	0.46
Rwanda	11.25	0.07	J. A. Brandon	J. B. Habyarimana	362	0.20
Saudi Arabia	55.00	0.35	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Abid M. S. Sheikh	800	0.43
Senegal	25.00	0.16	Jean Collin	Jehan Duhamel	500	0.27
Sierra Leone	11.25	0.07	R. G. O. King	G. E. Hall	362	0.20
Somalia	11.25	0.07	Seek Abdi Hagi Abicar	Ali Said Arraleh	362	0.20
South Africa	150.00	0.95	T. E. Dönges	G. W. G. Browne	1,750	0.95
Spain	150.00	0.95	Alberto Ullastres	Manuel Varela	1,750	0.95
Sudan	15.00	0.09	Mamoun Beheiry	Abdalla Abdel Wahab	400	0.22
Sweden	150.00	0.95	Per V. Asbrink	S. F. Joge	1,750	0.95
Syria	25.00	0.16	Kamal Hosni	Adnan Farra	500	0.27
Thailand	45.00	0.28	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Bisudhi Nimmanahae-minda	700	0.38
Togo	11.25	0.07	Antoine Méatchi	Paulin Eklou	362	0.20
Trinidad and Tobago	20.00	0.13	A. N. R. Robinson	Winston Fung	450	0.24
Tunisia	22.50	0.14	Hédi Nouria	Abderrazak Rassaa	475	0.26
Turkey	86.00	0.54	Kemal Satir	Memduh Aytur	1,110	0.60
Uganda	25.00	0.16	L. Kalule-Settala	A. J. P. M. Ssentongo	500	0.27
United Arab Republic	120.00	0.76	Nazih Ahmed Deif	Nazmy Abdel Hamid	1,450	0.79
United Kingdom	1,950.00	12.30	James Callaghan	M. H. Parsons	19,750	10.73
United Republic of Tanzania	25.00	0.16	Paul Bomani	Salim Rashid	500	0.27
United States	4,125.00	26.02	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	41,500	22.55
Upper Volta	7.50	0.05	Charles Kaboré	Pierre Braemer	325	0.18
Uruguay	30.00	0.19	José P. Aramendia	Vacant	550	0.30
Venezuela	150.00	0.95	Alfredo Machado Gomez	Benito Raul Losada	1,750	0.95
Viet-Nam, Republic of	22.50	0.14	Nguyen Xuan Oanh	Vacant	475	0.26
Yugoslavia	120.00	0.76	Nikola Miljanic	Antonije Tasic	1,450	0.79
	15,854.50	100.00†			184,038	100.00†

* Voting power varies on certain matters with use by members of the Fund's resources.

† These figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1964)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting Votes of
William B. Dale	John S. Hooker	United States
J. M. Stevens	J. A. Kirbyshire	United Kingdom
René Larré	Gérard M. Teyssier	France
Ulrich Beelitz	Walter Habermeier	Federal Republic of Germany
J. J. Anjaria	Arun K. Ghosh	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting Votes of
Ahmed Zaki Saad (United Arab Republic)	Albert Mansour (United Arab Republic)	Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, United Arab Republic
Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting Votes of
J. M. Garland (Australia)	Roy Daniel (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Republic of Viet-Nam
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Chalang Pungtrakul (Thailand)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Thailand
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	H. M. H. A. van der Valk (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
A. F.W. Plumtre (Canada)	S. J. Handfield-Jones (Canada)	Canada, Ireland, Jamaica
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Maurice Toussaint (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Turkey
Luis Escobar (Chile)	Enrique Domenech (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
Mauricio C. Bicalho (Brazil)	Antonio Abreu Coutinho (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru
Alfonso Espinosa (Venezuela)	Jorge Gonzalez del Valle (Guatemala)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
BeueTann (China)	I-Shuan Sun (China)	China
Kurt Eklof (Sweden)	Otto Schelin (Denmark)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Semyano Kiingi (Uganda)	Paul L. Faber (Guinea)	Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania
Sumanang (Indonesia)	Amon Nikoi (Ghana)	Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Louis Kandé (Senegal)	Antoine W. Yaméogo (Upper Volta)	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Pierre-Paul Schweitzer	Director, Research and Statistics Department: J. J. Polak
Deputy Managing Director: Frank A. Southard, Jr.	Secretary, Secretary's Department: Roman L. Home
Director, Administration Department: Phillip Thorson	Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Y. C. Koo
Director, African Department: Hamzah Merghani	Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del Canto
Director, Asian Department: D. S. Savkar	Director, General Banking Service: J. V. Mladek
Director, European Department: L. A. Whittome	Director, Office Europe (Paris): Jean-Paul Salle
Director, Exchange Restrictions Department: Ernest Sture	Chief Editor: J. Keith Horsefield
Acting Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Jakob Saper	Chief Information Officer: Jay Reid
Director, IMF Institute: F. A. G. Keesing	Historian: Oscar L. Altman
General Counsel, Legal Department: Joseph Gold	Internal Auditor: J. William Lowe
Director, Middle Eastern Department: Anwar Ali	Special Representative to the United Nations: Gordon Williams

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4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France

CHAPTER X

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

The year 1964 was marked by the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation which established the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).¹ The major aims and objectives of ICAO are "to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport." When the Convention was signed in Chicago, United States, on 7 December 1944, aviation was almost completely military in character, but the Convention planned for the rapid development of a civil air transport system. During the last 20 years, as air transport has advanced, it has also become more and more safe—and much of this safety has come about as the result of the international standards of reliability and uniformity adopted by ICAO.

Membership in ICAO rose to 107 during the year, with the admission of the following countries: Rwanda on 4 March, Somalia on 1 April, Yemen on 17 May, Kenya on 31 May, Malawi on 11 October and Zambia on 29 November.

AIR NAVIGATION

The number and variety of meetings held on air navigation matters in 1964 reflected the continued attention given by ICAO experts to the various and complex technical aspects of the development of aviation.

Several panels, such as the Panel on Holding Procedures, the All-Weather Operations Panel, the Air Traffic Control Automation Panel, the Limited European-Mediterranean Communications Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network Panel, as well as the Visual Aids Panel, met to discuss specific measures and regulations concerning the operation of high speed aircraft.

Three major meetings also took place in 1964: the Meteorology and Operations Divisional Meeting of ICAO held simultaneously with the third session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in Paris, France, from 20 January to 15 February; the sixth meeting of ICAO's Airworthiness Committee from

11 to 30 June in Paris; and the fourth Africa-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation Meeting from 23 November to 18 December in Rome, Italy.

At the latter meeting—at the instance of Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia—the table of future aircraft operations for the region was amended to delete all connexions between these States and the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the Portuguese territories in Africa.

AIR TRANSPORT

At its meeting in June-July, held in Como, Italy, ICAO's Statistics Division undertook a review of the statistical needs of the organization and the member States, particularly as regards the possibility of obtaining improved statistics of non-scheduled air operations.

In preparation for a conference on air transport in Africa held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 20 November, jointly convened by ICAO and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the secretariats of these two organizations prepared a study on air transport in Africa which was published in Montreal, Canada, in July. The need for a general study of air transport in Africa had arisen from the widespread recognition of the important role this mode of transport could play—if rationally organized—in the economic and social integration and development of the independent African States.

Air traffic figures showed that 1964 was the peak year in air transport history and that the

¹ For further information, particularly about ICAO's functions, organization and activities prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N. See also: Memorandum on ICAO; reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly on the activities of the organization; ICAO budget estimates; and ICAO Bulletin, July 1947, et seq.

rate of increase was the highest in nearly a decade. The number of passengers carried by the international and domestic scheduled airlines of ICAO's 107 member States was 156 million, a 16 per cent increase over 1963, and the number of passenger-kilometres performed was 172,000 million (107,000 million passenger-miles), a 17 per cent increase over 1963. Cargo carried also increased considerably in 1964 over 1963—by a factor of 20 per cent as compared to an increase in 1963 over 1962 of only 12 per cent; the cargo ton-kilometres performed was 3,930 million (2,690 million ton-miles). However, the rate of increase in mail ton-kilometres or ton-mile carriage decreased from 8 per cent for 1963/62 to a 6 per cent for 1964/63.

LEGAL MATTERS

An ICAO Legal Sub-Committee met at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal between 2 and 15 April to study the question of the liability of air traffic control agencies. The report of that meeting was placed before the Legal Committee at its fifteenth session held at headquarters from 1 to 19 September. The Committee examined another draft convention prepared by the Sub-Committee on Aerial Collisions in Paris in 1961 and decided that further work on the subject was necessary.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The activities of ICAO resulting from its participation in the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation continued to develop. Assistance was provided to Governments under: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the form of expert advice, fellowships and training, either as part of individual country projects or in conjunction with regional projects; and the operations of the United Nations Special Fund, in the form of training and research.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ICAO personnel also assisted with the operation of essential ground services to civil aviation through special arrangements with the United Nations. The costs of this assistance, excluding costs met directly by the United Nations, amounted to approximately \$559,000.

Field costs under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance amounted to approximately \$2,220,000, including \$395,000 in respect

of projects financed with contingency authorizations from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

Following a request from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations Special Fund for aid in establishing a civil aviation training institute, a plan of operation was prepared and signed by representatives of the Special Fund, the Congolese Government and the President of ICAO. The project began officially on 1 November.

ICAO also continued as executing agency for the following United Nations Special Fund projects: the civil aviation training centres in Bangkok (Thailand), Cairo (United Arab Republic), Mexico City (Mexico), Casablanca (Morocco) and Tunis (Tunisia); a national aeronautical laboratory in Bangalore, India; a Civil Aviation Centre at Beirut, Lebanon; and a Federal Civil Aviation Training Centre in Nigeria.

By the end of 1964, the total obligations incurred by ICAO from the inception of these projects amounted to approximately \$5,354,700, including contractual commitments extending beyond 31 December 1964. During the period under review, ICAO also rendered assistance on a payment basis under funds-in-trust arrangements concluded with certain countries; the cost of such assistance amounted to approximately \$913,000.

Some 40 missions were maintained in the field and 205 experts were involved in the work of ICAO missions and in shorter-term surveys and visits. Training programmes were continued in 1964, and advice of various kinds was given to 50 Governments to strengthen different aspects of their civil aviation departments. Forty-six fellowships and 176 scholarships were granted.

The technical assistance budget of ICAO is separate from that of the agency's in general which is outlined in the section on BUDGET below.

PUBLICATIONS

Public information material on ICAO available in English, French and Spanish included: Memorandum on ICAO, a complete summary of the aims, history and work of the agency, and the ICAO Bulletin, an account of the activities of the agency and information of general interest to ICAO members and the aeronautical world.

BUDGET

In 1962, the fourteenth session of the ICAO Assembly approved a basic budget (in U.S. dollars) of \$6,102,671 for the calendar year 1965, as follows:

Meetings	295,000
Secretariat	4,878,338
General services	741,043
Equipment	96,602
Other budgetary provisions	91,688
Total	6,102,671
Less miscellaneous income	1,222,942
Net (to be assessed to member States)	4,879,729

The scale of contributions for 1965, fixed by the fourteenth session of the Assembly, plus the

scale for States which became **ICAO** members after the 1962 session of the **ICAO** Assembly is given in ANNEX I below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by ICAO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 519. Of these, 186 were in the professional and higher categories. There were 333 staff members in the general service category. As at 31 December 1964, there were also 216 technical assistance experts belonging to the professional category and 11 staff members in the general service category employed on technical co-operation projects in the field.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as assessed for 1965)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.13	6,345	Gabon	0.13	6,344
Algeria	0.21	10,249	Germany, Federal		
Argentina*	1.21	59,052	Republic of	5.77	281,594
Australia*	2.39	116,640	Ghana	0.13	6,344
Austria	0.46	22,450	Greece	0.32	15,617
Belgium*	1.58	77,109	Guatemala	0.13	6,344
Bolivia	0.13	6,345	Guinea	0.13	6,344
Brazil*	1.62	79,061	Haiti	0.13	6,344
Burma	0.13	6,344	Honduras	0.13	6,344
Cambodia	0.13	6,344	Iceland	0.13	6,344
Cameroon	0.13	6,344	India*	2.26	110,295
Canada*	4.51	220,102	Indonesia*	0.44	21,474
Central African Republic	0.13	6,344	Iran	0.22	10,737
Ceylon	0.13	6,344	Iraq	0.13	6,344
Chad	0.13	6,344	Ireland	0.28	13,665
Chile	0.36	17,570	Israel	0.31	15,129
China (Taiwan)	0.67	32,698	Italy*	2.56	124,936
Colombia*	0.47	22,938	Ivory Coast	0.13	6,344
Congo (Brazzaville)*	0.13	6,344	Jamaica	0.13	6,344
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.13	6,344	Japan*	2.33	113,711
Costa Rica	0.13	6,344	Jordan	0.13	6,344
Cuba	0.33	16,105	Kenya	0.13	6,344
Cyprus	0.13	6,344	Korea, Republic of	0.18	8,785
Czechoslovakia	1.10	53,684	Kuwait	0.13	6,344
Dahomey	0.13	6,344	Laos	0.13	6,344
Denmark	0.82	40,019	Lebanon*	0.23	11,225
Dominican Republic	0.13	6,344	Liberia	0.13	6,344
Ecuador	0.13	6,344	Libya	0.13	6,344
El Salvador	0.13	6,344	Luxembourg	0.13	6,344
Ethiopia	0.13	6,344	Madagascar*	0.13	6,344
Finland	0.42	20,498	Malawi	0.13	6,344
France*	7.01	342,109	Malaysia	0.13	6,344
			Mali	0.13	6,344
			Mauritania	0.13	6,344

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Mexico*	0.95	46,363	Thailand	0.18	8,785
Morocco	0.20	9,761	Trinidad and Tobago	0.13	6,344
Nepal	0.13	6,344	Tunisia*	0.13	6,344
Netherlands*	2.33	113,711	Turkey	0.38	18,546
New Zealand	0.48	23,426	United Arab Republic*	0.29	14,153
Nicaragua*	0.13	6,344	United Kingdom*	9.82	479,246
Niger	0.13	6,344	United Republic of Tanzania	0.13	6,344
Nigeria*	0.24	11,713	United States*	31.80	1,551,935
Norway*	0.71	34,651	Upper Volta	0.13	6,344
Pakistan	0.50	24,402	Uruguay	0.13	6,344
Panama	0.13	6,344	Venezuela	0.65	31,722
Paraguay	0.13	6,344	Viet-Nam, Republic of	0.13	6,344
Peru	0.13	6,344	Yemen	0.13	6,344
Philippines*	0.39	19,034	Yugoslavia	0.37	18,058
Poland	1.18	57,588	Zambia	0.13	6,344
Portugal	0.24	11,713			
Rwanda	0.13	6,344			
Saudi Arabia	0.13	6,344		101.25	4,941,300
Senegal	0.13	6,344			
Sierra Leone	0.13	6,344			
Somalia	0.13	6,344			
South Africa*	0.64	31,234			
Spain*	0.98	47,827			
Sudan	0.13	6,344			
Sweden	1.63	79,549			
Switzerland	1.43	69,789			
Syria	0.13	6,344			

NOTE: Percentage total amounts to more than 100 per cent of the scale of contributions as assessed by the ICAO Assembly in 1962 for 1965 because of the addition of contributions (assessed on a temporary basis by the ICAO Council) of States which joined ICAO after 1962.

* Member of the ICAO Council.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1964)

OFFICERS

President, ICAO Council: Walter Binaghi
 Secretary-General: B. T. Twigt
 Director of Air Navigation Bureau: T. S. Banes
 Director of Air Transport Bureau: E. M. Weld
 Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy

Director, Administration and Services Bureau: J. F. Berrier
 Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: H. Costa
 Acting Chief, Public Information Office: S. G. Cooper

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Aviation Building
 Montreal, Canada
 Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL

REGIONAL OFFICES

North American and Caribbean Office
 Apartado Postal 5-377
 Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
 Cable Address: ICAOREP MEXICO

European Office
 60 bis, Avenue d'Iena
 Paris 16^e, France
 Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

Far East and Pacific Office
 Sala Santitham
 Rajadamnoen Avenue
 P.O. Box 614
 Bangkok, Thailand
 Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

South American Office
 Apartado 4127
 Lima, Peru
 Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

Middle East Office
16 Hassan Sabri
Zamalek
Cairo, United Arab Republic
Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

Africa Office
P.O. Box 2356
Dakar, Senegal
Cable Address: ICAOREP DAKAR

CHAPTER XI

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU),¹ which was established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, is one of the oldest inter-governmental organizations. Its object is to promote the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to further international collaboration in this sphere.

In 1964, the number of member countries rose from 124 to 126, with the admission of Uganda on 13 February and Kenya on 27 October.

ACTIVITIES OF UPU ORGANS

THE CONGRESS

In 1964, UPU activities were concentrated on preparing for the fifteenth Universal Postal Congress, which was held at Vienna, Austria, from 29 May to 10 July. The purpose of the Congress was to revise the Acts of UPU in keeping with current needs. Among the many proposals submitted to the Congress were some affecting the very structure of the Union, such as the draft revised Convention—which was approved. As a result, UPU now has a Constitution which is not subject to revision by each Congress. This Constitution is supplemented by its General Regulations defining the operation of UPU and its organs, and by the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations, which establish the common rules applicable to the international letter post service. These four Acts are binding on all members of the Union. Another structural reform was the granting to United Nations Member States of the right to accede unilaterally to the Acts of the Union without following the present procedure, under which UPU members must be consulted. Extensive changes were also made in the rules relating to languages. French continued to be the sole official language of the Union, but any country

or language group could have any document or publication translated into the language of its choice, provided that it met the cost involved.

With regard to operational matters, the Congress introduced a number of changes adapting postal tariffs to cover the exigencies of the service and simplifying the classification of postal items. For example, it abolished the "commercial papers" category and made the small packets service compulsory. Supplementary rules were devised for mailing perishable biological substances and radio-active matter for medical and scientific purposes.

The Congress also simplified formalities relating to air mail, and instructed the Executive Council to carry out a detailed study aimed at stimulating an expansion of postal traffic to parallel the development of the international airlines system.

The Congress also fixed at 3,710,000 gold francs (\$1,226,852) the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenditure of the Union.

EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Executive and Liaison Committee, which ensures the continuity of the work of UPU between successive Congresses, met at Berne in February 1964 to prepare its report to the fifteenth Congress. The Congress subsequently changed the Committee's name to "Executive Council," a title better suited to its role. It also expanded the Council's membership from 20 to 27 to reflect the large increase in the membership of UPU since the previous Congress. The Council was made the actual executive organ

¹ For further information about UPU, see: *L'Union postale universelle: sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949; Mémoire* (Berne, Bureau international de L'Union, 1950); annual reports of UPU; previous volumes of Y.U.N.

of UPU and given added functions. It met during the Congress to draw up its programme of work.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Established at the 1957 Ottawa Congress, the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS) is a permanent organ of UPU and comprises all UPU members. It is charged with carrying out studies and giving opinions on technical, operational and economic questions concerning postal services. In the interval between Congresses, a 26-member Management Council—which meets as a rule once a year—is responsible for directing, fostering and co-ordinating the Committee's work. Since its establishment, the CCPS, through its Management Council, has studied some 40 subjects, and its work has enabled UPU members to undertake valuable exchanges of information and to compare various solutions to common problems.

The fifteenth Congress, at its meeting in Vienna, approved the Management Council's general programme of work, comprising 45 new subjects of study (of which 15 are to be undertaken before the next Congress), and six subjects entrusted to existing working parties. Special attention was drawn to those items likely to be of particular interest to newly independent or developing countries.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee, established by the fifteenth Congress, consists of equal numbers of members designated by the Executive Council and by the Management Council of CCPS. Its task is to direct the International Bureau's postal training activities.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

A central office operating at the headquarters of the Union at Berne, the International Bureau of UPU is headed by a Director-General and placed under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It serves Postal Administrations of UPU members as an organ for liaison, information and consultation. In 1964, the International Bureau was made responsible for collecting, co-ordinating, publishing and circulating information of all

kinds relating to the international postal service. It also carried out inquiries requested by Postal Administrations and acted as a clearing-house in the settlement of certain accounts among Postal Administrations. Owing to the constant expansion of its duties and the large increase in UPU membership, the Bureau's activities have grown steadily.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical assistance in the postal field was becoming increasingly important as a result of the admission to UPU membership of a large number of newly independent or developing countries.

In 1964, UPU continued to encourage direct technical co-operation between Postal Administrations in the form of the acceptance of officials for regular and advanced vocational training, the provision of experts for special studies or tasks and the exchange of reports and results of inquiries and tests.

UPU has been participating since 1 January 1963 in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and was able to send experts to the Postal Administrations requesting such assistance, to grant fellowships to postal officials for vocational training or study and to supply documentary material.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by UPU under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 64. Of these, 37 were in the professional and higher categories. There were 27 staff members in the general service category. At 31 December, there were also six technical assistance experts belonging to the professional category employed on technical co-operation projects in the field.

BUDGET

Under UPU's budget for 1965, the Union's net total expenditure was to amount to 4,907,400 Swiss francs (US\$1,135,972), including ordinary expenditures of 4,269,400 Swiss francs (US\$988,287) and extraordinary expenditures of 638,000 Swiss francs (US\$147,685).

The expenditures of the Union are borne in common by all member countries. For this pur-

pose, these countries are divided into seven classes for contribution purposes. The following table shows how the expenditures for 1964 were apportioned among the various classes:

ASSESSMENT FOR 1964				
CONTRIBUTION Class	Unit	Swiss Francs	Gold Francs	U.S. Dollar Equivalent*
1	25	117,950.00	82,565.00	27,303.25
2	20	94,360.00	66,052.00	21,842.60
3	15	70,770.00	49,539.00	16,381.95
4	10	47,180.00	33,026.00	10,921.30
5	5	23,590.00	16,513.00	5,460.65
6	3	14,154.00	9,907.80	3,276.39
7	1	4,718.00	3,302.60	1,092.13

NOTE: See ANNEX below for listings of the particular class in which each member country is placed.

* Calculated on the basis of 4.32 Swiss francs = \$1.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation supervises the expenditures of the International Bureau and advances the necessary funds.

The summary of receipts and expenditures for 1964 is as follows:

RECEIPTS		Swiss francs
Ordinary		
Contributions from member countries		4,387,740.00
Sale of publications and other receipts		290,886.79
Extraordinary		
Sale of publications and other receipts		319,956.86
		<hr/> 4,998,583.65
EXPENDITURES		
Ordinary		
Personnel		2,652,782.31
Premises and furniture		571,406.93
General expenditure		389,901.03
Miscellaneous and unforeseen		7,985.42
		<hr/> 3,622,075.69
Total Ordinary Expenditures		
Extraordinary		
Personnel		7,508.25
Premises and furniture		379,047.55
General expenditure		981,978.45
Miscellaneous and unforeseen		7,973.71
		<hr/> 1,376,507.95
Total Extraordinary Expenditures		
Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures		<hr/> 4,998,583.65

ANNEX. MEMBERS OF UPU, CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION, ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*
Afghanistan	6	Congo, Demo-		Gabon	7	Laos	7
Albania	6	cratic Republic		Germany	1	Lebanon	7
Algeria	7	of	6	Ghana	6	Liberia	7
Argentina	1	Costa Rica	6	Greece	5	Libya	7
Australia	1	Cuba	6	Guatemala	6	Liechtenstein	7
Austria	5	Cyprus	7	Guinea	6	Luxembourg	6
Belgium	3	Czechoslovakia	3	Haiti	6	Malagasy Repub-	
Bolivia	6	Dahomey	7	Honduras	6	lic (Madagas-	
Brazil	1	Denmark	4	Hungary	4	car)	6
Bulgaria	5	Dominican		Iceland	7	Malaysia	6
Burma	6	Republic	6	India	1	Mali	7
Burundi	7	Ecuador	6	Indonesia	3	Mexico	3
Byelorussian SSR	5	El Salvador	6	Iran	5	Monaco	7
Cambodia	7	Ethiopia	6	Iraq	7	Mongolia	7
Cameroon	7	Finland	4	Ireland	4	Morocco	4
Canada	1	France	1	Israel	6	Nepal	6
Central African		The whole of		Italy	1	Netherlands	6
Republic	7	the Territories		Ivory Coast	7	Netherlands An-	
Ceylon	5	represented by		Jamaica	7	tilles and Suri-	
Chad	7	the French Of-		Japan	1	nam	6
Chile	5	fice of Overseas		Jordan	7	New Zealand	1
China	1	Posts and Tele-		Kenya	7	Nicaragua	6
Colombia	5	communica-		Korea, Republic		Niger	7
Congo (Brazza-		tions	6	of	4	Nigeria	5
ville)	7			Kuwait	7	Norway	4

Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*
Pakistan	1	Senegal		Ukrainian SSR	3	United States	
Panama	6	Sierra Leone		USSR	1	The whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	
Paraguay	6	Somalia		United Arab Republic	3	Upper Volta	
Peru	5	South Africa		United Kingdom	1	Uruguay	
Philippines	7	Spain		Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible	3	Vatican City	
Poland	3	Spanish Territories of Africa		United Republic of Tanzania	7	Venezuela	
Portugal	4	Sudan				Viet-Nam	
Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia and Oceania	4	Sweden				Yemen	
Portuguese Provinces of West Africa	4	Switzerland				Yugoslavia	
Romania	3	Syria					
Rwanda	7	Thailand					
San Marino	7	Togoland					
Saudi Arabia	7	Trinidad and Tobago					
		Tunisia					
		Turkey					
		Uganda					

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* For amount of contributions due from members, see listing of contributory shares in text matter above, section on BUDGET.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Austria
 Vice-Chairmen: (1) Mexico; (2) USSR; (3) India; (4) United Arab Republic
 Secretary-General: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland),
 Director of the International Bureau
 Members: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Ethi-

opia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Kuwait, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

MANAGEMENT COUNCIL OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Chairman: France
 First Vice-Chairman: USSR
 Vice-Chairmen: Pakistan, Netherlands
 Members: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia,

Denmark, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia

SENIOR OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

(As at 1 January 1965)

Director: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland)
 Deputy Director: Anthony Hubert Ridge (United Kingdom)
 Assistant Directors: Louis Joseph Lachaize (France), Dr. Michel Rahi (United Arab Republic)
 Senior Counsellor: Dr. Z. Caha (Czechoslovakia)
 Counsellors: A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), Dr. R. Barrientos (Bolivia), M. Akbar (Pakistan), S. N. Das Gupta (India)

Assistant Counsellors: W. Schlaefli (Switzerland), N. Sipler (Belgium)
 First Secretaries: P. Piguet (Switzerland), M. Froidevaux (Switzerland), S. Backstrom (Sweden), M. Herwich (Poland), R. Buschi (Switzerland), L. Koster (Luxembourg), Dr. F. Keller (Germany), E. Buhler (Switzerland), L. Chaubert (Switzerland), A. Petrentchuk (USSR), Dr. F. Ciceron (France)

HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle
 Schosshaldenstrasse 46
 3000 Berne, Switzerland
 Postal Address: UPU, Case postale, 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland
 Cable Address: UPU BERNE

CHAPTER XII

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

By the end of 1964, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)¹ had 124 members and two associate members. The following countries became members in 1964: Kenya on 11 April and Mongolia on 27 August.

ITU is governed by the International Telecommunication Convention which was signed by 85 countries in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1959. By the end of 1964, 74 countries had ratified the Convention and a further 37 had acceded to it.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council of ITU held its nineteenth session at ITU headquarters in Geneva from 6 April to 8 May 1964. The growth in staff expenditure was examined and the Council decided that, prior to the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference (due to open in Montreux, Switzerland, on 14 September 1965), no vacant posts in the professional and senior counsellor categories should be filled and that no permanent appointments should be made in the general services category. In order to reduce expenditure in 1965, the Council also proposed that the second session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service should be postponed until 1966. This proposal was approved by a majority of the members of the Union. The Council invited the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) to continue studying ways and means of improving the structure of the Radio Regulations and to submit a further report on the matter at its twentieth session. Finally, the Council felt that it would be of great value to members of the Union to be kept informed of developments in the field of space radio-communications and requested countries working actively on the subject to submit annual reports on the progress achieved.

CONFERENCES

There was relatively little conference activity in 1964. The first session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the pre-

paration of a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service was held in Geneva from 27 January to 20 February. It prepared the ground for the second session scheduled for 1966.

A preparatory meeting of experts was held, also in Geneva, from 20 January to 6 February 1964, to draw up the technical data required by the African Low Frequency/Medium Frequency Broadcasting Conference and to consider methods of planning that would form the basis of the use of the low frequency (LF) and medium frequency (MF) bands by countries in the African Broadcasting Area.

The Conference itself was convened in Geneva on 12 October. On 13 October, on the proposal of Algeria, it was decided, by 27 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions, to exclude Portugal and South Africa; 13 countries did not participate in the vote. Prior to this vote, the United Kingdom challenged the ruling of the Chairman that the question was admissible, maintaining that it was outside the competence of the Conference. The Chairman's ruling was upheld by a vote of 29 votes to 21, with 1 abstention.

The delegations of Portugal and South Africa continued to attend the Conference on 13 October and the Chairman, Alpha Diallo of Guinea, requested the ITU secretariat to ensure that they did not enter the meeting hall the following morning.

On the morning of 14 October, the ITU Secretary of the Conference announced that he had been unable to comply with these instructions which he considered to be contrary to the ITU Convention. Following this statement, the general body of African delegations left the meeting hall.

¹For further information about ITU, see: the annual and financial reports by the Secretary-General of ITU; the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, and of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959; and the Telecommunication Journal.

Shortly afterwards, the United Kingdom delegation announced that it regarded the exclusion decision as unconstitutional and was thus withdrawing from the Conference. The delegations of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain, having spoken in support of the statement by the United Kingdom, then also withdrew, followed by 15 other delegations. Finally, the delegations of Portugal and South Africa also withdrew.

The African delegations returned to the next meeting, from which the afore-mentioned delegations were absent.

On this same day, 14 October, the ITU Deputy Secretary-General addressed a letter to the Conference Chairman stating that the decision to exclude two ITU member countries was "in contravention of the provisions of the Convention" and that therefore "the Conference now meeting can no longer be considered as the one convened under Article 7 of the Convention." He proposed that the Conference could be considered as convened under Convention Article 44 which provided for regional conferences (at which attendance could be limited). If that were done, the secretariat could continue to provide conference facilities on a contractual basis.

On 15 October, this proposal was rejected by the delegations attending the Conference, which claimed that the Conference should proceed as originally convened by the ITU Administrative Council.

Subsequent to this decision, the ITU secretariat announced that in view of the circumstances it must withdraw the services of the Conference secretariat.

On 19 October, the delegations present unanimously decided to adopt a resolution suspending the work of the Conference sine die until such time as "normal conditions" for the work of the Conference were assured. The resolution also called on the Chairman to inform the ITU Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference of the "illegal conduct" of the ITU secretariat and also to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the member countries of ITU about the situation thus created.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The third Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) took place in Geneva from 25 May to 27 June 1964.

Sixty-seven Administrations, 21 recognized private operating agencies, 41 scientific or industrial organizations and six international organizations were represented either at the Plenary Assembly or at the study group meetings. The total number of participants was 750, of whom 266 attended the Plenary Assembly. The Plenary Assembly adopted 270 new or amended recommendations affecting nearly all branches of telecommunications.

Studies for extending the automatic working of telephone and telex services throughout the world were successfully completed. A standard inter-continental signalling system was adopted and it was agreed to study the question of introducing a more modern system. Operating rules for the inter-continental service were laid down. World-wide routing and numbering plans were approved.

Consideration of these plans gave rise to discussions in connexion with the assignment of codes to certain territorial areas, the political status of which was the subject of some controversy. A compromise was reached whereby the numbering plans were confined to countries Members of the Union.

The first standards were adopted for the new data-transmission service. The introduction in the near future of artificial-satellite communication in the general network was examined, particularly in relation to the problem of transmission delay.

Finally, the Plenary Assembly devoted considerable time to discussing how best to meet the needs of developing countries. It agreed upon a number of measures designed to render CCITT assistance to these countries more effective and more rapid. It also decided to set up special working parties to carry out general documentary studies and to publish handbooks for the main branches of national telecommunication services.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Working Party of Study Group XI (television) which met in London, United Kingdom, from 14 to 25 February 1964, was the only body of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) convened in 1964.

Preparations were made during 1964 for the following interim meetings of CCIR study groups to be held in 1965:

At Monte Carlo, Monaco: Space systems and radio-astronomy (Study Group IV); standard frequencies and time-signals (Study Group VII); international monitoring (Study Group VIII); and radio-relay systems (Study Group IX).

At Vienna, Austria: Sound broadcasting (Study Group X); television (Study Group XI); and tropical broadcasting (Study Group XII).

At Geneva, Switzerland: Emission (Study Group I); receivers (Study Group II); fixed services (Study Group III); tropospheric and ionospheric propagation (Study Groups V and VI); mobile services (Study Group XIII); and television transmission over long distances (CMTT).

In addition, the CCIR secretariat was engaged in the preparation of the manuscript for a manual on directional antennae, primarily intended for use by the Administrations of developing countries. It also completed publication of a report on the world distribution and characteristics of atmospheric radio noise. Measurements of field strength of several very high frequency (VHF) broadcasting emissions were continued.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY

REGISTRATION BOARD

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) held a trilingual seminar at ITU Headquarters in Geneva, from 11 to 22 May, on the management and use of the radio frequency spectrum. The Board continued its efforts to improve the Master International Frequency Register, an official international register of world-wide radio frequencies for radio stations, and to secure the development and more satisfactory operation of all types of radio services throughout the world.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

During 1964, ITU continued to take an active

part in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Assistance was given to 65 countries through expert missions, the award of fellowships, and the funds available for the purchase of teaching and demonstration equipment. ITU was executing agency for 17 United Nations Special Fund projects, nine of which reached the operational stage by the end of 1964. Under the two operations, 115 experts were sent to developing countries to advise Governments on all branches of telecommunications and to deal with the training of telecommunications staff. Seven regional experts continued to work in close contact with the United Nations regional economic commissions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Seventy-three fellowships were awarded in 1964.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1964, the General Secretariat of ITU issued a large number of publications, generally in separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were:

- Administrative Council, 19th session, 1964
- Financial Operating Report, 1963
- Annual Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1963
- Portrait of Valdemar Poulsen, a great figure in the field of telecommunication
- Table C of rates in the European system, 4th edition, 1964
- General Telegraph Statistics, 1963
- List of International Telex Circuits, 1963
- List of International Telex Routes, 1963
- General Telephone Statistics, 1963
- General Radio Statistics, 1963
- List of International Telephone Routes, 4th edition, 1964
- Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963
- Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for Space Radiocommunication purposes, Geneva, 1963
- List of Coast Stations, 2nd edition, 1963
- List of Ship Stations, 4th edition, 1963
- IFRB
- IFRB Weekly Circulars (Notification of Frequency Assignment to IFRB in respect of Frequency Assignment Notices)
- Summary of Monitoring Information received by the IFRB (booklets 89 to 100)
- Summary of Monitoring Information received by the IFRB on the use by Broadcasting Stations of the exclusive High Frequency Broadcasting Bands (booklets 1 to 3)
- Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule and High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule

List of Broadcasting Stations operating in bands below 5,950 kc/s, 2nd edition, 1963

List of Broadcasting Stations operating in bands between 5,950 and 26,100 kc/s, 1st edition, 1963

CCITT

Red Book, Volume VII, 1960 (Spanish edition)

Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity lines (New Delhi, 1960), 1963

National Telephone Networks for the Automatic Service, Geneva, 1964

Codes and Abbreviations for use of the International Telecommunications services, 2nd edition, 1963

CCIR

Volume VI and Volume VII of the Xth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1963 (F, E)

Report 322 (World distribution and characteristics of atmospheric radio noise), Geneva, 1963

Also published was ITU's monthly Telecommunication Journal in three separate editions—English, French and Spanish—which provided general information and bibliographical data about telecommunication matters.

SECRETARIAT

On 31 December 1964, 372 officials were employed on a permanent or fixed-term basis; 147 posts, filled through international recruitment, were occupied by officials from 37 countries. Of the secretariat manning table posts, 122 were in the professional level or higher levels, and 236 were in the general services category.

BUDGET

The Plenipotentiary Conference, held in Geneva in 1959, approved a fiscal limit of 18,933,300 Swiss francs for 1964. The following revised budget for 1964 was adopted at the Administrative Council's session in 1964:

Administrative Council	475,400
General Secretariat	4,680,400
IFRB	5,307,500
CCIR	851,100
CCITT	1,282,400
Common Services and Miscellaneous	2,194,500
Sub-Total	14,791,300
CCIR Study Groups	105,000
CCITT Study Groups	1,013,000
Other Conferences	667,650
Total	16,576,950

Each member or associate member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget, calculated on the basis of the budgetary provision. The classes of contribution for the various members and associate members are listed in the ANNEX below. At the end of 1964, the total number of units was 554, the amount of the contributory unit being 28,400 Swiss francs (US\$6,574).

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1964

MEMBER	UNIT CLASS	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	UNIT CLASS	CONTRIBUTION	
		(in Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)			(in Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	½	14,200	3,287	Canada	18	511,200	118,334
Albania	½	14,200	3,287	Central African Republic	½	14,200	3,287
Algeria	3	85,200	19,722	Ceylon	1	28,400	6,574
Argentina	15	426,000	98,611	Chad	½	14,200	3,287
Australia	20	568,000	131,482	Chile	3	85,200	19,722
Austria	1	28,400	6,574	China	15	426,000	98,611
Belgium	4	113,600	26,296	Colombia	3	85,200	19,722
Bolivia	3	85,200	19,722	Congo (Brazzaville)	½	14,200	3,287
Brazil	25	710,000	164,353	Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	28,400	6,574
Bulgaria	1	28,400	6,574	Costa Rica	3	85,000	19,722
Burma	3	85,200	19,722	Cuba	1	28,400	6,574
Burundi	½	14,200	3,287	Cyprus	½	14,200	3,287
Byelorussian SSR	1	28,400	6,574	Czechoslovakia	5	142,000	32,870
Cambodia	1	28,400	6,574				
Cameroon	1	28,400	6,574				

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	UNIT CLASS	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	UNIT CLASS	CONTRIBUTION	
		(in Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)			(in Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)
Dahomey	½	14,200	3,287	Panama	3	85,200	19,722
Denmark	5	142,000	32,870	Paraguay	1	28,400	6,574
Dominican Republic	3	85,200	19,722	Peru	2	56,800	13,148
Ecuador	1	28,400	6,574	Philippines	1	28,400	6,574
El Salvador	3	85,200	19,722	Poland	3	85,200	19,722
Ethiopia	1	28,400	6,574	Portugal	8	227,200	52,593
Finland	3	85,200	19,722	Portuguese Overseas			
France	30	852,000	197,223	Provinces	8	227,200	52,593
French Overseas				Rhodesia	1	28,400	6,574
Territories	5	142,000	32,870	Romania	1	28,400	6,574
Gabon	½	14,200	3,287	Rwanda	½	14,200	3,287
Germany, Federal				Saudi Arabia	1	28,400	6,574
Republic of	20	568,000	131,482	Senegal	1	28,400	6,574
Ghana	1	28,400	6,574	Sierra Leone 1/2	½	14,200	3,287
Greece	1	28,400	6,574	Somalia	1	28,400	6,574
Guatemala	1	28,400	6,574	South Africa	8	227,200	52,593
Guinea	1	28,400	6,574	Spain	3	85,200	19,722
Haiti	1	28,400	6,574	Spanish Provinces			
Holy See	½	14,200	3,287	in Africa	1	28,400	6,574
Honduras	2	56,800	13,148	Sudan	1	28,400	6,574
Hungary	1	28,400	6,574	Sweden	10	284,000	65,741
Iceland	½	14,200	3,287	Switzerland	10	284,000	65,741
India	20	568,000	131,482	Syria	1	28,400	6,574
Indonesia	5	142,000	32,870	Thailand	3	85,200	19,722
Iran	1	28,400	6,574	Togo 1/2	½	14,200	3,287
Iraq	1	28,400	6,574	Tunisia	1	28,400	6,574
Ireland	3	85,200	19,722	Turkey	5	142,000	32,870
Israel	1	28,400	6,574	Uganda 1/2	½	14,200	3,287
Italy	8	227,200	52,593	Ukrainian SSR	3	85,200	19,722
Ivory Coast	1	28,400	6,574	USSR	30	852,000	197,223
Jamaica	1	28,400	6,574	United Arab Republic	5	142,000	32,870
Japan	25	710,000	164,353	United Kingdom	30	852,000	197,223
Jordan	½	14,200	3,287	United Kingdom			
Kenya	½	14,200	3,287	Overseas Territories	1	28,400	6,574
Korea, Republic of	1	28,400	6,574	United Republic of			
Kuwait	1	28,400	6,574	Tanzania ^b	½ ^b	14,200 ^b	3,287 ^b
Laos	½	14,200	3,287	United States	30	852,000	197,223
Lebanon	½	14,200	3,287	United States Overseas			
Liberia	3	85,200	19,722	Territories	25	710,000	164,353
Libya	½	14,200	3,287	Upper Volta	1	28,400	6,574
Lichtenstein	½	14,200	3,287	Uruguay	1	28,400	6,574
Luxembourg	½	14,200	3,287	Venezuela	5	142,000	32,870
Madagascar	1	28,400	6,574	Viet-Nam, Republic of	1	28,400	6,574
Malaysia	3	85,200	19,722	Yemen	1	28,400	6,574
Mali	1	28,400	6,574	Yugoslavia	1	28,400	6,574
Mauritania	½	14,200	3,287				
Mexico	8	227,200	52,593	Total for Members	552 ½	15,682,717	3,630,258
Monaco	½	14,200	3,287				
Mongolia ^a	½	5,917	1,370	CONTRIBUTION			
Morocco	1	28,400	6,574			(In	(Equivalent
Nepal	½	14,200	3,287		Unit	Swiss	in U.S.
Netherlands	10	284,000	65,741	ASSOCIATE MEMBER	Class	Francs)	Dollars)
New Zealand	5	142,000	32,870	Malawi ^c	½	7,100	1,643
Nicaragua	1	28,400	6,754	Zambia ^d	½	7,100	1,643
Niger	1	28,400	6,754				
Nigeria	2	56,800	13,148	Total for Associate			
Norway	5	142,000	32,870	Members	1	14,200	3,286
Pakistan	15	426,000	98,611	Grand Total	553 ½	15,696,917	3,633,544

NOTE: ITU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* For 5 months.

Figures shown are as set for Tanganyika before it joined with Zanzibar to form, on 26 April 1964, the

United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which, on 1 November 1964, changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

^c For 6 months.

^d For 6 months.

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, 1964

Chairman: Tunisia

Vice-Chairman: Australia

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federal Re-

public of Germany, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB), 1964

Chairman: Mohammed N. Mirza

Vice-Chairman: René Petit

Members: Alfonso Hernandez Gatá y Galt, Fioravanti Dellamula, John H. Gayer, John A. Gracie, Shinichi

Hase, Nicolai Krasnosselski, Mohammed N. Mirza, René Petit, Noel Hamilton Roberts, Tai-Kuang Wang, Jerzy Ziolkowski

OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Jean Rouvière (France)

Acting Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): L. W. Hayes (United Kingdom)

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA
Telex: GENEVA 23900

CHAPTER XIII

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

By the end of 1964, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)¹ had 113 member States and 12 member territories. Four countries acceded to the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization during the year, as follows: Somalia, on 2 March; Kenya, on 2 June; Southern Rhodesia, on 11 August; and Zambia, on 28 December.

A number of changes in membership status also took place during the year. The Bahamas, formerly included in the membership of "British Territories and British Guiana, was included in the membership of the United Kingdom. As

a result of the union between them, which went into effect on 26 April, Tanganyika and Zanzibar became a single member of WMO (the new State thus formed was known as the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar until 1 November when its name was changed to United Republic of Tanzania). West Irian's withdrawal as a member Territory became effective as from 1 May. (A full list of members at 31 December 1964 is given in the ANNEX below.)

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions, Organization and activities of WMO prior to 1964, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

The year 1964 was the first year of WMO's "fourth financial period" (1964-1967). The Executive Committee of WMO took the necessary action, at its sixteenth session held in Geneva, Switzerland, between 26 May and 12 June, to put into effect the various decisions of the Fourth WMO Congress which had met in 1963.²

During the year under review, there were put into effect a number of Congress decisions which had been made to ensure that WMO adapted its resources and organization both to the rapidly developing requirements of international meteorology and to the new scientific techniques becoming available. In January, the WMO Scientific Advisory Committee, created by a Congress resolution in 1963, held its first session at WMO Headquarters in Geneva. The new Planning Unit for the secretariat began to function during the year, the Unit having been set up to carry out a comprehensive study into the world weather system so that WMO would be prepared for the changes envisaged over the coming years and in particular for the implementation of the World Weather Watch. To help meet the meteorological needs of Africa, a technical officer for African affairs was appointed to the WMO secretariat in September, pending the designation of a WMO Regional Representative in Africa.

Twenty-four meetings were held by WMO during 1964. These included a number of symposia and seminars, some of which were organized jointly with other organizations. In collaboration with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), a symposium on Atmospheric Movements of Radio-active Materials was held in Geneva in February. In June-July, a symposium on research and development aspects of long-range forecasting was held in Boulder (United States) and in August another, on diffuse radiation, was held in Leningrad (USSR), both symposia being sponsored jointly with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG). In addition, the Working Group on the WMO Convention, established by the WMO Congress, held its first session in Geneva from 14 to 18 December.

Other meetings of technical significance held during 1964 included: the third session of the

WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology in Paris, France (jointly with the International Civil Aviation Organization), from 20 January to 15 February; a seminar on advanced tropical meteorology in Manila, Philippines, from 24 August to 19 September; a technical conference on meteorological telecommunications in South America, in Maracay, Venezuela, from 2 to 13 November; and the fourth session of the WMO Commission for Maritime Meteorology at WMO Headquarters in Geneva, from 23 November to 8 December.

WORLD WEATHER WATCH

The World Weather Watch was approved as a co-operative global meteorological observing and weather prediction system.³ During 1964, plans were advanced for the operation of World Weather Centres in Washington (United States), Moscow (USSR) and Melbourne (Australia). These centres were to process observational data, weather analyses and forecasts mainly by the use of high-speed electronic computers and make the processed information available to national meteorological services. On 25 October, the President of the United States announced that the United States had reached an agreement with the USSR for the exchange of weather information between these two countries.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Two programmes were set up by WMO as the agency's contribution to the observance of 1965 as International Co-operation Year: a world-wide programme in tropical meteorology and a meteorological programme for Africa. A booklet on these two themes was prepared for distribution in 1965. In addition, the Executive Committee of WMO chose the theme "International Co-operation in Meteorology" for the celebration of World Meteorological Day in 1965.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE QUIET SUN AND METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH

WMO continued its activities in support of the meteorological programme of the Interna-

² See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 663.

³ For earlier details about the establishment of the World Weather Watch, see Y.U.N., 1963, p. 663-64.

tional Year of the Quiet Sun (IQSY)—in 1964–1965—and the WMO Executive Committee made funds available for the publication of IQSY meteorological data. A number of additional IQSY reports, covering such subjects as meteorological rocket-sonde observations and the measurement of atmospheric ozone, were issued by the WMO secretariat and widely distributed to meteorological services and other interested organizations.

Efforts were made to promote the advance of meteorological research by the completion of a WMO scheme for the publication of selected meteorological data by various member States under WMO auspices. Under this scheme, ozone data for the whole world would be published by the Meteorological Service of Canada (which had already issued the first of the publications, containing atmospheric ozone data for 1960). The Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR completed its plans for the publication of selected solar radiation data. Plans were already in an advanced stage for a symposium on meteorological data processing to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in July 1965 and the publication by the WMO secretariat of a new Catalogue of Meteorological Data for Research.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

In accordance with a WMO Congress decision to set up a Standing Committee for the Antarctic, members of WMO which were signatories to the Antarctic Treaty were invited to give their agreement to the establishment of this Committee. As the establishment of the Standing Committee had not yet been completed, the Executive Committee of WMO decided to set up a Working Group on Antarctic Meteorology to recommend action on urgent matters. This group began its work during the second half of 1964.

HYDROMETEOROLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The Fourth WMO Congress, in 1963, it will be recalled, reviewed the activities of WMO in the fields of hydrology and water resources development and stressed the potential importance of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD) as a large-scale programme for the development

and promotion of the science of hydrology. Following an inter-governmental meeting of experts on IHD held in Paris in April 1964, the WMO Executive Committee took the necessary formal steps in May and June to ensure the active participation of WMO in IHD and established a panel of experts to ensure the carrying out of WMO's programme for IHD and to serve as a consultative scientific body for the Executive Committee on matters connected with IHD. The panel held its first meeting in Warsaw, Poland, in September prior to the second session of the WMO Commission for Hydrometeorology. The Commission approved an international Guide to Hydrometeorological Practices; this represented one of WMO's contributions to the IHD programme.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

NEW DEVELOPMENT FUND

During 1964, measures for the utilization and operation of WMO's "New Development Fund" of US\$1.5 million (set up in 1963)⁴ were approved by members of the Agency by postal ballot. The Fund thus became operative. In November, a panel of the WMO Executive Committee approved the first specific projects for implementation in 1965. These included the establishment and operation of a new upper-air station at San Cristobal (in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador), the continuation of upper-air observations at Diego Garcia (Mauritius) and telecommunication projects in Brazilia (Brazil), Singapore (Malaysia) and Nairobi (Kenya) designed to improve the exchange of information between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1964, WMO rendered technical assistance to 88 countries and territories under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Fifty-eight experts were sent out to 46 countries and territories and 111 fellowships were awarded to meteorologists from 57 countries and territories. About \$1.3 million was expended on all WMO field projects during 1964 as compared with \$916,920 in 1963.

⁴Ibid., p. 666.

In addition to the projects concerned with the establishment and development of national meteorological services and the training of meteorological personnel in various branches of meteorology, projects carried out during 1964 included a study of rainfall effects in relation to flood conditions in Costa Rica.

The Meteorological Telecommunications Survey of Asia and the South Pacific Area which began in 1963 was completed during 1964. Other projects included: a training seminar held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, on agro-meteorological problems in Africa; a seminar in Bangkok, Thailand, organized jointly by WMO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) on methods of hydrologic forecasting for the utilization of water resources; and an inter-regional seminar in Tokyo, Japan, on the interpretation and use of meteorological satellite data. The first group of trainees at the Regional Meteorological Training Centre at Lagos, Nigeria, completed training and a second group began training in October.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

During 1964, WMO continued its participation in United Nations Special Fund projects as an executing agency, expenditures for the year amounting to US\$890,000. The first of the WMO Special Fund projects (in Israel) was completed during the year and progress was accelerated on the projects in Chile, Ecuador and Peru which were nearing completion. Projects approved in 1963 for the establishment of an International Meteorological Centre in Bombay, India, and an Institute of Tropical Meteorology in Poona, India, for the expansion of meteorological and hydrological services in Burma and for the expansion of meteorological services in Thailand, made good progress during the year.⁵ Plans were approved for the establishment of a meteorological training centre in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

WMO continued to collaborate with the United Nations during 1964 in providing operational assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in addition to the Expanded Pro-

gramme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund. In order to replace foreign operational experts as soon as possible by trained Congolese staff, plans were drawn up for the gradual reduction of foreign experts during the next few years. The training was provided for the Congolese nationals through courses and lectures at the Meteorological Training Centre at Leopoldville and at the Universities of Lovanium and Elisabethville.

BUDGET

The financial year 1964 was the first year of WMO's fourth financial period (1 January 1964-31 December 1967). A maximum expenditure of \$5,373,581 was set up for the four-year period by the Fourth WMO Congress in 1963. After the approval in 1964 of the New Development Fund by the WMO Executive Committee and the members of the agency, this figure was increased by \$1.5 million.

The 1964 budget amounted to \$1,267,599. At its sixteenth session, in April-May 1964, the WMO Executive Committee adopted a budget of \$1,335,225 for 1965. Subsequently, the Executive Committee Panel for the New Development Fund approved projects estimated to cost \$433,520 in 1965. The budget for that year therefore amounted to \$1,768,745 as follows:

Revenue	
Contributions	\$1,766,245
Miscellaneous income	2,500
Total	\$1,768,745
Expenditures	
Meetings	\$ 157,280
Personal services	927,460
General services	95,925
Supplementary programme	129,350
Other budgetary provisions	25,210
New Development Fund	433,520
Total	\$1,768,745

The proportional scale of contributions for 1965 is to be found in the ANNEX below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff (excluding those on technical

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 666.

assistance projects) employed by WMO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 144. Of these, 51 were in the professional and higher categories and 93 were

staff members in the general service category. Employed in addition, on technical assistance projects, were 76 in the professional and higher categories.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1964; contributions as set for 1964 and 1965)

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S.)			CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S.)			CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S.)		
STATE	Unit	Dollars)	STATE	Unit	Dollars)	STATE	Unit	Dollars)
Afghanistan	1	1,547	Ghana	2	3,093	Poland	14	21,652
Albania	1	1,547	Greece	3	4,639	Portugal	5	7,733
Algeria	1	1,547	Guatemala	1	1,547	Romania	5	7,733
Argentina	15	23,199	Guinea	1	1,547	Rwanda	1	1,547
Australia	20	30,933	Haiti	1	1,547	Saudi Arabia	1	1,547
Austria	6	9,279	Honduras	1	1,547	Senegal	1	1,547
Belgium	14	21,652	Hungary	6	9,279	Sierra Leone	1	1,547
Bolivia	3	4,639	Iceland	1	1,547	Somalia	1	1,547
Brazil	15	23,199	India	26	40,212	South Africa	10	15,466
Bulgaria	4	6,186	Indonesia	8	12,373	Spain	11	17,013
Burma	3	4,639	Iran	3	4,639	Sudan	2	3,093
Burundi	1	1,547	Iraq	1	1,547	Sweden	16	24,746
Byelorussian SSR	6	9,279	Ireland	3	4,639	Switzerland	13	20,106
Cambodia	1	1,547	Israel	3	4,639	Syria	2	3,093
Cameroon	1	1,547	Italy	26	40,212	Thailand	4	6,186
Canada	30	46,399	Ivory Coast	1	1,547	Togo	1	1,547
Central African Republic	1	1,547	Jamaica	1	1,547	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1,547
Ceylon	3	4,639	Japan	26	40,212	Tunisia	1	1,547
Chad	1	1,547	Jordan	1	1,547	Turkey	6	9,279
Chile	5	7,733	Kenya	1	1,547	Uganda	1	1,547
China	43	66,505	Korea, Republic of	2	3,093	Ukrainian SSR	19	29,386
Colombia	4	6,186	Kuwait	1	1,547	USSR	122	188,689
Congo			Laos	1	1,547	United Arab Republic	6	9,279
(Brazzaville)	1	1,547	Lebanon	1	1,547	United Kingdom	69	106,717
Congo, Democratic Republic of	4	6,186	Libya	1	1,547	United Republic of Tanzania	1	1,547
Costa Rica	1	1,547	Luxembourg	1	1,547	United States	274	423,777
Cuba	3	4,639	Madagascar	1	1,547	Upper Volta	1	1,547
Cyprus	1	1,547	Malaysia	5	7,733	Uruguay	4	6,186
Czechoslovakia	11	17,013	Mali	1	1,547	Venezuela	6	9,279
Dahomey	1	1,547	Mauritania	1	1,547	Viet-Nam, Republic of	3	4,639
Denmark	8	12,373	Mexico	10	15,466	Yugoslavia	6	9,279
Dominican Republic	1	1,547	Mongolia	1	1,547	Zambia*	*	*
Ecuador	1	1,547	Morocco	2	3,093			
El Salvador	1	1,547	Netherlands	12	18,559			
Ethiopia	2	3,093	New Zealand	6	9,279			
Finland	6	9,279	Nicaragua	1	1,547			
France	52	80,425	Niger	1	1,547			
Gabon	1	1,547	Nigeria	3	4,639			
Germany, Federal Republic of	53	81,971	Norway	7	10,826			
			Pakistan	6	9,279			
			Paraguay	1	1,547			
			Peru	4	6,186			
			Philippines	6	9,279			
						Total	1125	1,739,949

* Zambia's contribution assessment as a member State was to be set by the WMO Executive Committee in 1965.

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

TERRITORIES

TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION		TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION	
	Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars		Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars
French Polynesia		1,547	Spanish Territories of Guinea	1	1,547
French Somaliland		1,547	Surinam	1	1,547
Hong Kong		1,547	British Caribbean Territories		
Mauritius		1,547	and British Guiana†	1	1,547
Netherlands Antilles		1,547			
New Caledonia		1,547	Total	17	26,296
Portuguese East Africa		3,093			
Portuguese West Africa		1,547			
Southern Rhodesia		7,733			

† Formerly West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

A. Nyberg (Sweden), President
 L. de Azcárraga (Spain), First Vice-Président
 E. K. Fedorov (USSR), Second Vice-Président
 M. Ramanisarivo (Madagascar)
 S. N. Naqvi (Pakistan)
 F. L. Fernández (Argentina)
 E. Coen (Costa Rica)
 J. L. Giovannelli (New Caledonia)
 M. Perovic (Yugoslavia)
 F. A. A. Acquah (Ghana)
 N. A. Akingbehin (Nigeria)
 M. Ayadi (Tunisia)

G. Bell (Federal Republic of Germany)
 A. García (Ecuador)
 W. J. Gibbs (Australia)
 P. R. Krishna Rao (India)
 Sir Graham Sutton (United Kingdom)
 M. F. Taha (United Arab Republic)
 J. Van Mieghem (Belgium)
 R. M. White (United States)

* Members of the Executive Committee are elected in their personal capacities and do not represent Governments.

SENIOR MEMBERS OF WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies
 Deputy Secretary-General: J. R. Rivet
 Assistant Secretary-General: P. Astapenko
 Chief, Technical Division: K. Langlo

Chief, Technical Co-operation Division: H. Sebastian
 Chief of Administration, Conferences and Publications
 Division: J. M. Rubiato

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa	M. Ramanisarivo (Madagascar)	IV. North and Central America	E. Coen (Costa Rica)
II. Asia	S. N. Naqvi (Pakistan)	V. South-West Pacific	J. L. Giovannelli (New Caledonia)
III. South America	F. L. Fernández (Argentina)	VI. Europe	M. Perovic (Yugoslavia)

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aerology	G. P. Cressman (United States)	Hydrometeorology	M. A. Kohler (United States)
Aeronautical Meteorology	W. A. Dwyer (Australia)	Instruments and Methods of Observation	L. S. Mathur (India)
Agricultural Meteorology	L. P. Smith (United Kingdom)	Maritime Meteorology	K. T. McLeod (Canada)
Climatology	C. C. Boughner (Canada)	Synoptic Meteorology	S. N. Sen (India)

HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization
 41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Cable Address: METEOMOND GENEVE

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

The aims of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO),¹ which completed its sixth year of activity in 1964, are to facilitate co-operation and exchange of information among Governments on all technical matters affecting shipping and to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficient navigation, with special responsibility for safety of life at sea. IMCO is responsible for convening, when necessary, international conferences on shipping matters and for drafting international conventions or agreements on this subject.

At the end of 1964, IMCO had 58 full members, the Philippines having joined on 9 November 1964.

The IMCO Assembly, the organization's policy-making body, held its second extraordinary session in September 1964 to approve certain amendments to the IMCO Convention, aimed at expanding membership of the IMCO Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary of the IMCO Convention, circulates these to IMCO members and they will come into force 12 months after their approval by two thirds of those members.

Three regular sessions of the Council were held during 1964. The Council performs the functions of the organization between sessions of the Assembly. Two sessions of the Maritime Safety Committee, IMCO's third main organ, were also held during the year.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

During 1964, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, for which IMCO is the depositary, was accepted by Algeria, Denmark, Iceland, Liberia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Convention was due to come into force on 26 May 1965.

PREVENTION OF SEA POLLUTION BY OIL

By the end of 1964, 28 countries had become parties to the 1945 International Convention

for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, and 12 countries had accepted the amendments to that Convention which were adopted in 1962 by an international conference on oil pollution.

Preventing oil pollution of the sea continued to engage IMCO's attention, and a two-volume report on a world-wide survey carried out by the Organization was prepared in 1964 for publication in 1965. It was to cover not only the degree of pollution and its effects, but the various measures taken to combat the problem. A Sub-Committee on Oil Pollution was set up in 1964, so that national experience and knowledge could be pooled and utilized at the international level.

SHIP SUBDIVISION AND STABILITY PROBLEMS

The IMCO Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability, with its two associated working groups on intact stability and on subdivision and damage stability of passenger and cargo ships, continued work on programmes which included: an analysis of stability calculations for existing ships; a survey of records of ship casualties caused by unsatisfactory stability; an analysis of the accuracy of the various methods at present used for intact and damage stability calculations; studies of external forces affecting ships' stability; and studies based on new concepts and directed towards improving the subdivision criteria embodied in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

A panel of experts subordinate to the Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability was set up in 1964 to deal with this problem. The panel was to collect and study data, encourage further research and disseminate information and recommendations on the stability of different types of fishing vessels. The ultimate aim was to establish simplified criteria by which stability could be judged, and to ensure that skippers of

¹ For earlier information about IMCO, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

fishing vessels were given—for their guidance—adequate and intelligible information on the stability of their craft. At its first meeting in July 1964, the panel drew up some practical suggestions to fishermen for avoiding the risk of reduction of stability during fishing operations.

TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

The IMCO Sub-Committee dealing with tonnage measurement dealt in 1964 with the problem of drafting a universal system for tonnage measurement of ships. The approach was from two angles—one based on unification and simplification of existing national regulations, the other on entirely new concepts. The relative merits of the two systems were to be assessed by applying them to a variety of ships.

SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

Subjects relevant to safety of navigation studied in 1964 included: the proper use of radar information as an aid to avoiding collisions at sea; efficiency of navigation lights; existing position-reporting systems; development of a uniform type of position-indicating radio beacon for emergency purposes; and various aspects of search and rescue co-ordination.

IMCO continued its practice of circulating information to its member States on inflatable life-rafts and problems of safety arising out of the operation of hydrofoils.

COMMUNICATIONS

The IMCO Sub-Committee set up to revise the International Code of Signals, 1931, completed its work in 1964, and the draft of the new Code was to be submitted to IMCO's Maritime Safety Committee for approval and transmission to the fourth IMCO Assembly in September 1965. The Assembly was to be asked to recommend adoption of the new Code as soon as possible.

FIRE PROTECTION

The work of a new IMCO Sub-Committee on fire protection was to include making recommendations for internationally applicable safety measures for tankers and international requirements for tanker lifeboats. Test procedures for fire-resisting and fire-retarding divisions and

deck coverings were also to be drawn up.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY SEA

An IMCO working group continued work on preparation of a draft code on carriage of dangerous goods by sea. Substances were divided into nine classes according to the major physical hazards associated with each substance; they were listed together with their chemical formulae, physical properties and hazards, and detailed recommendations were given as to packaging and stowage. It was expected that the fourth IMCO Assembly in 1965 would be asked to approve publication of the completed sections, covering the majority of the nine classes.

CARRIAGE OF BULK CARGOES

An IMCO working group was studying problems involved in the carriage by sea of bulk cargoes. It was also to draw up draft international regulations for the strength of grain fittings in grain-carrying ships. One of the working group's most pressing tasks was to draft a code of practice for the carriage by sea of ores, ore concentrates and similar cargoes.

FACILITATION OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

The work of IMCO's Expert Group on Facilitation of Travel and Transport culminated in a draft Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic. This was to form the basis for discussions at the International Conference on Facilitation of Maritime Travel and Transport to be convened by IMCO in March and April 1965. The object of the Convention, and indeed of all IMCO's work in this field, was to simplify and cut down paper-work and formalities required by Governments with regard to ships entering and leaving port.

SECRETARIAT

As at the end of 1964, the secretariat of IMCO consisted of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and a staff of 54 (comprising 19 in the professional category and 35 in the general service category).

BUDGET

In October 1963, the third IMCO Assembly voted a budget of \$1,459,370 for the two-year period 1964-1965.

ANNEX. MEMBERS. CONTRIBUTIONS. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Member	Contribution (Net) for 1964 (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (Net) for 1964 (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (Net) for 1964 (in U.S. Dollars)
Algeria	2,000	Greece	24,268	New Zealand	2,766
Argentina	6,104	Haiti	2,000	Nigeria	2,000
Australia	3,748	Honduras	2,323	Norway	44,907
Belgium	4,254	Iceland	2,367	Pakistan	2,939
Brazil	5,852	India	7,801	Panama	14,223
Bulgaria	2,000	Indonesia	3,325	Philippines	274
Burma	2,000	Iran	2,000	Poland	4,904
Cambodia	2,000	Ireland	2,556	Senegal	2,000
Cameroon	2,000	Israel	3,337	Spain	8,300
Canada	2,638	Italy	21,594	Sweden	15,108
China	5,576	Ivory Coast	2,000	Switzerland	2,552
Czechoslovakia	2,000	Japan	35,318	Syria	2,000
Denmark	9,590	Korea, Republic of	2,000	Tunisia	2,000
Dominican Republic	2,000	Kuwait	2,000	Turkey	4,273
Ecuador	2,000	Liberia	37,757	USSR	27,057
Finland	4,907	Madagascar	2,000	United Arab Republic	2,760
France	20,373	Mauritania	2,000	United Kingdom	71,693
Germany, Federal		Mexico	2,785	United States	82,615
Republic of	19,852	Morocco	2,000	Yugoslavia	5,029
Ghana	2,000	Netherlands	18,408		

IMCO COUNCIL

(As at 31 December 1964)

Chairman: F. Ghiglia (Italy)

Australia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Japan	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Madagascar	USSR
Canada	India	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	Italy	Norway	United States

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

(As at 31 December 1964)

Chairman: C. Moolenburgh (Netherlands)

Argentina	Greece	Liberia	Pakistan
Canada	Italy	Netherlands	USSR
France	Japan	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Rep. of			United States

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Jean Roullier
 Deputy Secretary-General and Secretary, Maritime
 Safety Committee: E. C. V. Goad

HEADQUARTERS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative
 Organization
 Chancery House
 Chancery Lane
 London, W.C.2, England
 Cable Address: INMARCOR LONDON.

CHAPTER XV

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND THE
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO)

(not yet established)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana, Cuba, between November 1947 and March 1948, drew up a Charter, known as the Havana Charter, for an International Trade Organization (ITO)¹ and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). The main task of the Interim Commission was to

prepare the first session of ITO. This task, so far as events could be foreseen, was completed in 1949.

As a result of the lack of acceptances of the Havana Charter, it became evident by the end of 1950 that the attempt to establish the International Trade Organization would be postponed indefinitely.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

In 1947, while the Charter for ITO was in the course of preparation, the members of the Preparatory Committee decided to proceed with tariff negotiations among themselves, and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1948, there being 23 contracting parties to GATT at that time.

Up to the end of 1964, the Contracting Parties had held 21 regular sessions. At the end of 1964, there were 64 contracting parties and 13 countries participating in the work of the Contracting Parties under special arrangements.

The Contracting Parties have held five major negotiating conferences for the reduction of tariffs—in 1947, 1949, 1950-1951, 1956 and 1960-61. The sixth negotiating conference for the reduction of trade barriers on a wide front, known as the "Kennedy Round," opened at Geneva, Switzerland, in May 1964 (see below).

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE
CONTRACTING PARTIES
AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS
COMMITTEE ON GATT'S LEGAL AND
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

At their meeting in May 1963,² the Ministers recognized that there was need for the legal and institutional framework of GATT to be expanded, so as to reflect more accurately the activities and responsibilities of GATT in rela-

tion to the trade and economic development problems of the developing countries. The Contracting Parties agreed that new provisions should be incorporated in the Agreement and that these should: (a) adequately reflect the activities already undertaken by the Contracting Parties with respect to trade problems related to the economic development of the developing countries; and (b) provide the necessary legal and institutional basis for the future functioning of the Contracting Parties with respect to these matters.

In order to elaborate the new provisions a Legal and Institutional Committee was set up. It held a series of meetings between October 1963 and October 1964 and presented its draft of the additional articles to a special session of the Contracting Parties in November 1964. On 26 November, the Contracting Parties adopted the text of a new Part IV of the General Agreement—entitled Trade and Development—and submitted it to Governments for approval. It was expected that the special session would be completed early in February 1965; at that time, a Declaration on the de facto implementation of the new Part IV was to be adopted and a Protocol, incorporating the amendments to the

¹ For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

² See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 672-73.

General Agreement, would be opened for acceptance.

The new Part IV consists of article XXXVI, Principles and Objectives; article XXXVII, Commitments; and article XXXVIII, Joint Action (to further objectives set out in article XXXVI). The Contracting Parties also created a Committee on Trade and Development with over-all responsibilities relating to the implementation of the new Part IV. This Committee was to take over the functions of Committee III, of the Action Committee and of the Working Party on Preferences.³

WORKING PARTY ON PREFERENCES

The Ministers, in May 1963, suggested that one of the measures to be studied to further the trade and development of developing countries was the accordence of preferential treatment to the semi-manufactured and manufactured goods exported by these countries and a Working Party was set up to study certain proposals. In March 1964, the Working Party reported to the twenty-first session of the Contracting Parties and again to the GATT Council in October 1964. It was not possible to reach agreement on the principle of preferences and on terms and conditions on which these might be envisaged. It was accordingly decided at the special session in November 1964 to invite individual contracting parties to submit proposals concerning: (a) the granting of preferences on selected products by industrialized countries; and (b) the granting of preferences on selected products by developing countries to all other developing countries.

ACTION PROGRAMME

In March 1964, at the twenty-first session of the Contracting Parties, the Action Committee reported on progress that had been made in the elimination of barriers to the exports of developing countries. It was noted: that significant progress had been made; that some action had been taken towards improving marketing conditions for tropical products; and that there were still a number of hard-core restrictions on products of great importance for the economic development of these countries. Practically all industrialized countries were now giving duty-free entry to tea and tropical timber. It was decided that problems relating to tropical

products, as well as the reduction and elimination of tariffs on other items of interest to developing countries could usefully be pursued in the context of the "Kennedy Round" trade negotiations. Various aspects of the Action Programme were discussed at the Special Session in November.

COMMITTEE III

Since 1958, Committee III of the Trade Expansion Programme has been concerned with expanding the export earnings of developing countries. At the meeting of Committee III in October 1963, developing countries nominated a further list of products (some 170 tariff items) for examination in the Committee because of the special export interest of these products and, later, the developing countries selected 78 items for priority study. The Committee established data concerning the import treatment in industrialized countries in respect of these products and the examination of these barriers were to be undertaken in 1965.

During 1964, progress was made in the study of the trade aspects of the national development plans of certain countries, aimed at obtaining a clear analysis of export potential, market prospects and any action which might be required to overcome the difficulties revealed by the studies, which—at the end of 1964—were concerned with the development plans of Chile, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya, Malaysia, and Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

At their twenty-first session in March 1964, the Contracting Parties decided to establish, within the framework of GATT, an international trade centre to provide trade information and trade promotion advisory services for the benefit of the developing countries. The Centre, which was designed primarily to assist these countries in their efforts to develop their export trade, started operations in May and was being built up stage by stage. Apart from establishing a comprehensive documentation unit and liaison network with countries all over the world, including non-GATT members, the Centre would, in the initial phase, concentrate on tasks in the

³ Ibid., pp. 673-74.

field of trade information; growing emphasis would, however, be placed on export promotion techniques and on the provision of training on this subject. The Centre was currently operating a Correspondence-Answering Service open to enquirers in all countries, at the governmental as well as the private trade level. It was also publishing a quarterly trade bulletin, the International Trade Forum, the first number of which was issued in December 1964, containing specially commissioned articles on trade matters and export promotion—as well as trade notes—of interest to developing countries. From requests and enquiries already received, it was evident that the Centre was providing a much needed service.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS ("THE KENNEDY ROUND")

In May 1963, the Ministers decided that comprehensive trade negotiations should begin at Geneva in May 1964.⁴ They laid down general principles regarding the character and scope of the negotiations, and they set up a Trade negotiations Committee to elaborate the plan for the negotiations and to supervise their conduct. This Committee established subsidiary organs to advise it on particular aspects of the negotiations, namely a Committee on Agriculture, a Sub-Committee on Non-Tariff Barriers, and a Sub-Committee on the Participation of Less Developed Countries. All these bodies started their work in 1963.

On 4 May 1964, the Trade Negotiations Committee, meeting at the ministerial level, formally opened the trade negotiations, generally known as the "Kennedy Round." At this meeting the Committee laid down specific guide lines covering the various aspects of the negotiations.

Tariffs. The Committee noted that the rate of 50 per cent had been agreed as a working hypothesis for the general rate of the linear, or across-the-board tariff, reduction and decided that the exceptions lists would be tabled on the basis of this hypothesis. It confirmed that there should be a bare minimum of exceptions, for reasons of overriding national importance, which should be subject to confrontation and justification.

Agriculture. The Committee reaffirmed that the trade negotiations would provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products, looking towards a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products. It noted that it had not yet been possible to formulate agreed rules to govern, and methods to be employed in, the negotiations. It noted that negotiations had been initiated with a view to the formulation of general arrangements for cereals and meat, and preparations had been made for the early initiation of such negotiations on dairy products.

Non-Tariff Barriers. The Committee recalled that the trade negotiations must relate not only to tariffs but also to non-tariff barriers and called for negotiating procedures to be drawn up at an early date.

Participation of Less Developed Countries. The Committee reaffirmed that in the trade negotiations every effort would be made to reduce barriers to exports of developing countries and recalled the decision of the Ministers that developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from the developing countries. It agreed that the contribution of developing countries to the over-all objective of trade liberalization should be considered in the light of the development and trade needs of these countries.

Other Problems. The Committee, among other things, also laid down the procedure to govern the participation in the negotiations of certain countries with a special economic or trade structure.

On 16 November 1964, those countries which were participating in the "Kennedy Round" on the basis of the rule relative to linear reduction tabled their exception lists or—as the case might be—proposed at that stage not to table exceptions lists (see above). The process of justification of the exceptions lists begun on 9 December was to be continued in January 1965.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 674.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Under GATT rules, contracting parties applying import restrictions to safeguard the balance of payments and monetary reserves are required to consult at regular intervals. During 1964, the Committee on Balance of Payments held such consultations with Brazil, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM TEMPORARY IMPORT CHARGES

On 24 October 1964, the United Kingdom informed the Executive Secretary of GATT that, in order to safeguard the external financial position, it was necessary to restrict, temporarily, the quantity of imports coming into the United Kingdom, and that a charge of 15 per cent ad valorem had been placed on all imports from all sources, with certain specified exceptions. On 30 October, the GATT Council set up a Working Party to hold consultations with the United Kingdom. The Working Party on 18 December reported to the Council, which directed the Working Party to resume the consultations in February 1965.

TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

In December 1964, the Cotton Textiles Committee held its second annual review of the Long-Term Arrangement on Trade in Cotton Textiles. At the end of 1964 the following were parties to the Arrangement: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom (including Hong Kong) and the United States.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

GATT conducts training programmes in Geneva, Switzerland, on GATT operations and on commercial policy for officials who have been granted fellowships by the United Nations tech-

nical assistance authorities. Each year there is an English and a French course, lasting five months. Up to the end of 1964, more than 125 officials from 40 countries and territories had attended these courses.

In 1964, as in 1962 and 1963, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), short courses for officials were held at Nairobi (Kenya) and Yaounde (Cameroon).

MEMBERSHIP

During 1964, the following newly independent States acceded to GATT as full contracting parties: Kenya on 5 February; Togo on 20 March; Malawi on 28 August; and Malta on 17 November. The Agreement had previously been applied to these countries. Iceland acceded provisionally on 19 March. The provisional accession of Argentina, Switzerland and the United Arab Republic was renewed for three years from the end of 1964.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1964, the GATT secretariat published: International Trade 1963; Twelfth Supplement to Basic Instruments; The Role of GATT in Relation to Trade and Development; GATT, What it is, How it Works; List of Publications.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Governments which are parties to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions which is assessed on the basis of the country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and participating Governments. The scale of contributions (in U.S. dollars) for 1965 is given in ANNEX I below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1964, the total number of full-time staff employed by the GATT secretariat under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 135. Of these, 59 were in the professional and higher categories. There were 74 staff members in the general service category; two posts were ungraded.

ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1965

CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)
Australia	33,850	India	25,470	South Africa	20,280
Austria	18,970	Indonesia	9,180	Spain	15,180
Belgium	55,400	Israel	8,740	Sweden	40,840
Brazil	18,830	Italy	72,970	Togo	2,500
Burma	8,740	Ivory Coast	8,740	Trinidad and Tobago	8,740
Cameroon	2,500	Jamaica	8,740	Turkey	8,740
Canada	85,400	Japan	73,130	Uganda	2,500
Central African Republic	2,500	Kenya	8,740	United Kingdom	185,040
Ceylon	8,740	Kuwait	8,830	United Republic of Tanzania	8,740
Chad	2,500	Luxembourg	8,740	United States	263,950
Chile	8,740	Madagascar	2,500	Upper Volta	2,500
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,500	Malawi	2,500	Uruguay	8,740
Cuba	8,970	Malaysia	22,060		
Cyprus	2,500	Malta	2,500		
Czechoslovakia	30,020	Mauritania	2,500	Associated Governments	
Dahomey	2,500	Netherlands	77,820	Argentina	16,300
Denmark	25,090	New Zealand	11,290	Cambodia	2,500
Dominican Republic	8,740	Nicaragua	2,500	Iceland	2,500
Finland	15,390	Niger	2,500	Poland	23,360
France	104,770	Nigeria	8,740	Switzerland	34,910
Gabon	2,500	Norway	18,010	Tunisia	8,740
Germany, Federal Republic of	171,350	Pakistan	8,740	United Arab Republic	8,740
Ghana	8,740	Peru	8,740	Yugoslavia	10,940
Greece	8,740	Portugal	10,790		
Haiti	2,500	Rhodesia	8,740		
		Senegal	8,740		
		Sierra Leone	2,500		
					<hr/> 1,750,670

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS

Chairman: J. H. Warren (Canada)

Vice-Chairmen: J. Lacarte (Uruguay), G. Bresson (Upper Volta), N. T. Montan (Sweden)

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: E. Wyndham White

Deputy Executive Secretary: F. Gundelach

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat

Villa le Bocage

Palais des Nations

Geneva 10, Switzerland

Cable Address: GATT GENEVE

Appendices

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

[illegible]

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA	ICAO	UPU ⁴	HU ⁵	WMO ⁶	IMCO
LAOS															
LEBANON															
LIBERIA															
LIBYA															
LIECHTENSTEIN															
LUXEMBOURG															
MADAGASCAR															
MALAWI															
MALAYSIA															
MALI															
MALTA															
MAURITANIA															
MEXICO															
MONACO															
- MONGOLIA															
MOROCCO															
NEPAL															
NETHERLANDS															
NEW ZEALAND															
NICARAGUA															
NIGER															
NIGERIA															
NORWAY															
PAKISTAN															
PANAMA															
PARAGUAY															
PERU															
PHILIPPINES															
POLAND															
PORTUGAL															
ROMANIA															
RWANDA															
SAN MARINO															
SAUDI ARABIA															
SENEGAL															
SIERRA LEONE															
SOMALIA															
SOUTH AFRICA															
SPAIN															
SUDAN															
SWEDEN															
SWITZERLAND															
- - SYRIA															
THAILAND															
TOGO															
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO															
TUNISIA															
TURKEY															
UGANDA															
UKRAINIAN SSR															
USSR															
- UNITED ARAB REP.															
--- UNITED KINGDOM															
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA															
UNITED STATES															
UPPER VOLTA															
URUGUAY															
VENEZUELA															
VIET-NAM, REP. OF															
WESTERN SAMOA															
YEMEN															
YUGOSLAVIA															
ZAMBIA															
TOTAL	115	89	111	107	117	118	102	102	78	94	107	126	124	125	58

NOTES

Memberships shown are as at 1 January 1965. The complete names of the agencies included in the table are:

UN	United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
FUND	International Monetary Fund
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

FAO had two associate members: British Guiana; Mauritius.¹

UNESCO had three associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group; Mauritius; Qatar.²

WHO had six associate members: Malawi; Malta;³

Mauritius; Qatar; Southern Rhodesia; Zambia.

⁴UPU's 126 members included the following not listed as such in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ITU's 126 members included the following not listed as such in the table: Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Rhodesia; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Territories of the United States. Malawi and Zambia are associate members.

WMO's 125 members included the following not listed as such in the table: British Caribbean Territories and British Guiana; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam.

(Designations of members are as given by the agency concerned.)

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1964)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED PO Total	Date
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	657,500	14,684	1 July 1962
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	28,748	1,788	31 Dec. 1963
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	2,381,741	10,788	1 Feb. & 15 Sep. 1960
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	2,776,656	22,045	1 July 1964
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	7,695,094	11,185	30 Sep. 1964
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	83,849	7,215	31 Dec. 1964
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	30,513	9,328	31 Dec. 1963
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	1,098,581	3,668	1 Nov. 1964
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	8,511,965	79,837	1 Sep. 1964
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	110,669	8,144	1 July 1964
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	678,033	24,229	1 July 1964
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	27,834	2,600	1 July 1962
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	207,600	8,454	1 Jan. 1964
Cambodia	14 Dec. 1955	181,035	5,740	17 Apr. 1962
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	475,442	4,560	1 July 1963
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	9,976,178	19,237	1 July 1964
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	617,000	1,300	1 July 1963
Ceylon	14 Dec. 1955	65,610	10,625	8 July 1963
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	1,284,000	2,800	1 July 1963
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	741,767	8,492	30 June 1964
China	24 Oct. 1945	9,596,961	656,220	31 Dec. 1957
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	1,138,338	15,434	5 July 1964
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 Sep. 1960	342,000	840	1 July 1963
Congo, Democratic Republic of	20 Sep. 1960	2,345,409	15,007	30 June 1963
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	50,700	1,412	30 Nov. 1964
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	114,524	7,336	1 July 1964
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	9,251	588	31 Dec. 1964
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	127,869	14,058	1 July 1964
Dahomey	20 Sep. 1960	112,622	2,250	1 July 1963
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	43,043	4,684	1 July 1963
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	48,734	3,452	1 July 1964
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	270,670	4,877	30 June 1964
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	21,393	2,824	1 July 1964
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	1,184,320	22,200	1 July 1964
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	337,009	4,599	31 Dec. 1964
France	24 Oct. 1945	547,026	48,416	1 July 1964
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	267,000	454	1 July 1964
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	238,537	7,340	30 June 1963
Greece	25 Oct. 1945	131,944	8,480	30 June 1963
Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	108,889	4,278	18 Apr. 1964
Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	245,857	3,360	1 July 1963
Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	27,750	4,550	30 June 1964
Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	112,088	2,092	30 June 1964
Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	93,030	10,135	31 Dec. 1964
Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	103,000	187	1 Dec. 1963
India	30 Oct. 1945	3,046,232	471,627	1 July 1964
Indonesia	28 Sep. 1950	1,491,564	100,045	1 July 1963
Iran	24 Oct. 1945	1,648,000	22,523	Nov.-Dec. 1963
Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	448,742	6,855	1 July 1963
Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	70,280	2,849	1 July 1964
Israel	11 May 1949	20,700	2,530	31 Dec. 1964
Italy	14 Dec. 1955	301,225	50,955	1 July 1964
Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	322,463	3,665	1 July 1963
Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	10,962	1,738	30 Sep. 1964
Japan	18 Dec. 1956	369,661	97,360	1 Dec. 1964
Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	90,185	1,860	31 Dec. 1963
Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	582,646	9,104	1 July 1964
Kuwait	14 May 1963	16,000	383	31 Dec. 1963
Laos	14 Dec. 1955	236,800	1,882	May 1962
Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	10,400	2,152	31 Dec. 1961
Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	111,370	1,041	1 July 1964
Libya	14 Dec. 1955	1,759,540	1,559	31 July 1964

APPENDIX I

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED PO Total	Date
Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	2,586	330	31 Dec. 1964
Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	595,790	6,016	31 Dec. 1963
Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	119,311	3,753	1 July 1963
Malaysia ²	17 Sep. 1957	333,215	10,968	1 July 1964
Mali	28 Sep. 1960	1,201,625	4,394	1 July 1963
Malta	1 Dec. 1964	316	324	31 July 1964
Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	1,085,805	780	1 July 1963
Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	1,972,546	39,643	30 June 1964
Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	1,535,000	1,019	5 Jan. 1963
Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	445,050	12,665	1 July 1963
Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	140,798	9,388	22 June 1961
Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	33,612	12,212	31 Dec. 1964
New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	268,676	2,627	31 Dec. 1964
Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	139,700	1,597	30 June 1964
Niger	20 Sep. 1960	1,267,000	3,117	1 July 1963
Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	923,772	55,620	4 Nov. 1963
Norway	27 Nov. 1945	324,219	3,695	1 July 1964
Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947	946,719	100,762	1 July 1964
Panama	13 Nov. 1945	75,650	1,210	1 July 1964
Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945	406,752	1,949	30 June 1964
Peru	31 Oct. 1945	1,285,215	11,357	30 June 1964
Philippines	24 Oct. 1945	300,000	31,270	30 June 1964
Poland	24 Oct. 1945	312,520	31,339	31 Dec. 1964
Portugal	14 Dec. 1955	91,971	9,140	31 Dec. 1964
Romania	14 Dec. 1955	237,500	18,813	1 July 1963
Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962	26,338	2,695	31 Dec. 1960
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945	2,253,300	6,036	1 Jan. 1956
Senegal	28 Sep. 1960	196,192	3,360	1 July 1963
Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961	71,740	2,190	1 July 1963
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960	637,661	2,250	1 July 1962
South Africa	7 Nov. 1945	1,221,042	17,474	1 July 1964
Spain	14 Dec. 1955	504,748	31,339	1 July 1964
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956	2,505,823	13,180	1 July 1964
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946	449,793	7,695	31 Dec. 1964
Syria ³	24 Oct. 1945	185,180	5,399	1 July 1964
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946	514,000	29,700	1 July 1964
Togo	20 Sep. 1960	56,600	1,603	30 June 1964
Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962	5,128	922	30 June 1963
Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956	125,180	4,546	31 Dec. 1963
Turkey	24 Oct. 1945	780,576	31,118	20 Oct. 1964
Uganda	25 Oct. 1962	236,037	7,190	30 June 1963
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	601,000	44,636	1 Jan. 1964
USSR	24 Oct. 1945	22,402,200	226,253	1 Jan. 1964
United Arab Republic ³	24 Oct. 1945	1,000,000	28,359	31 Dec. 1963
United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945	244,030	54,213	30 June 1964
United Republic of Tanzania ⁴	⁴	939,704	9,927	1 July 1962
United States	24 Oct. 1945	9,363,389	193,251	1 Dec. 1964
Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960	274,200	4,763	31 Dec. 1964
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	186,926	2,593	16 Oct. 1963
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	912,050	8,427	30 June 1964
Yemen	30 Sep. 1947	195,000	5,000	1 July 1960
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	255,804	19,392	31 Dec. 1964
Zambia	1 Dec. 1964	746,256	3,650	31 Dec. 1964

¹ SOURCE: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

² On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia.

³ Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations, and the United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations.

⁴ Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964 it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

APPENDIX II

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS*

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace,

and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accord-

* As at 31 December 1964.

ance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the

Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 b above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of

the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation

is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance

with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in

the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent Members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be

vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the

specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after con-

sultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
 - a. territories now held under mandate;
 - b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by

the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement

entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY
ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized

as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratification deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the

votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed

to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In

addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-Président shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which mem-

bers of the Court and the registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II
COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the Government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President. If neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.
2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case

are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written

statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

APPENDIX III

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

Nineteenth Regular Session (First Part): 1 December 1964-18 February 1965

President, Nineteenth Regular Session: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana).

NOTE: In the special circumstances prevailing during the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session there was no opportunity to elect the Vice-Présidents, to elect the Officers of the Main Committees and hence to constitute the General Committee.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; and (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees have been established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as follows:

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the General Assembly: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 17 Vice-Présidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

(The General Committee was not constituted during the first part of the Assembly's nineteenth session, for the reasons stated above.)

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Assembly's President.

Its members for the Assembly's nineteenth regular session were: Australia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, United States, Guatemala, Iceland, Madagascar, United Arab Republic and USSR.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The General Assembly has two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Members in 1964

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1964: Mohammed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan); Alfonso Grez (Chile); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1965: Raouf Boudjadjji (Algeria); André Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Agha Shahi (Pakistan).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1966: Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands); Albert F. Bender (United States); V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1964: Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania). Each was appointed to serve for the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1967.

Members for 1965: Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), Albert F. Bender (United States), Raouf Boudjadjji (Algeria), Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil), André Ganem (France), James Gibson (United Kingdom),

Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina), Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic), E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria), Dragos Serbanescu (Romania), Agha Shahi (Pakistan), V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

To serve until 31 December 1965: T. W. Cutts (Australia); James Gibson (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1966: Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR); Maurice Viaud (France).

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1964: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland). Each was appointed to serve for the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1967.

Members for 1965: Raymond T. Bowman (United States), Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India), T. W. Cutts (Australia), Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), James Gibson (United Kingdom), F. Nouredin Kia (Iran), D. Silveira da Mota (Brazil), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR), Maurice Viaud (France).

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

The following subsidiary and ad hoc bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1964 or else were established during the General Assembly's nineteenth session (first part) held between 1 December 1964 and 18 February 1965. Those bodies marked * were set up or began to function in the course of this period, and those marked † discontinued their activities.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations*

Disarmament Commission

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee

Legal Sub-Committee

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Sub-Committee on Petitions

Working Group

Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia

Sub-Committee on Aden

Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana

Sub-Committee I

Sub-Committee II

Sub-Committee III

United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands*

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Peace Observation Commission

Collective Measures Committee

Panel of Military Experts

Committee for the International Co-operation Year

Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of Apartheid

Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)

Committee of UNCURK

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Advisory Commission of UNRWA

Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jordan

Ad Hoc Committee on Oman

United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

United Nations Special Fund

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

Trade and Development Board*

Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Investments Committee

Board of Auditors

Panel of External Auditors

Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations†

Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and Programmes

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Committee on Application for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

International Law Commission

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

Committee on Government Replies on the Question of Defining Aggression

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States

Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee. The Committee did not meet in 1964.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Members for 1965: The President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, (Alex Quaison-Sackey, of Ghana), and the following (appointed by the President): Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Members: All the Members of the United Nations. The Commission did not meet during 1964.

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee held its fifth session on 22 November 1963.

The following were members of the Committee, which met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 26 October-6 November 1964 for its sixth

Albania. Representative: Halim Budo.
 Argentina. Representative: Raúl A. J. Quijano. Alternate: Juan Carlos Beltramino.
 Australia. Representative: D. O. Hay. Alternate: Michael J. Cook.
 Austria. Representatives: Franz Matsch (Chairman), Franz Schmid.
 Belgium. Representative: Count H. de Romée de Vichenet.
 Brazil. Representative: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos (Rapporteur).
 Bulgaria. Representative: Milko Tarabanov.
 Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay.
 Chad. Representative: Adam Malick Sow.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek.
 France. Representative: Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Oliver Deleau, Claude Arnaud.
 Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: N. Singh, Brajesh C. Mishra.
 Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakili.
 Italy. Representative: Mario Franzini. Alternate: Carlo Rossi Arnaud.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Hakim. Alternate: Suheil Chammas.
 Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.
 Mongolia. Representative: L. Toiv.
 Morocco. Representative: Mohamed Tabiti.
 Poland. Representative: Manfred Lachs. Alternate: Jerzy Osiecki.
 Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu (Vice-Chairman). Alternate: A. Bolintineanu.

Sierra Leone. Representative: G. B. O. Collier.
 Sweden. Representative: Per-Olaf Forshell.
 USSR. Representative: N. T. Fedorenko.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Mohamed Awad El Kony. Alternate: Amin Hilmy II.
 United Kingdom. Representative: R. W. Jackling. Alternates: A. M. Campbell, I. M. Sinclair, J. A. C. Gutteridge.
 United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has two Sub-Committees: the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee. Each member of the Committee is represented on both Sub-Committees.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Members and principal representatives during the Sub-Committee's third session held at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 May to 5 June 1964, were:

Argentina: Teofilo Tabanera.
 Australia: D. F. Martyn (Chairman), E. C. Montgomery, M. J. Cook, R. J. Greet.
 Austria: Ferdinand Cap.
 Belgium: Marcel Nicolet, G. Kockarts.
 Brazil: E. M. Hosannah.
 Bulgaria: N. Petrov.
 Canada: R. S. Rettie, W. E. Bauer.
 Czechoslovakia: P. Pavlik, V. Gotmanov, E. Buchar, V. Vajnar.
 France: Professor Tardi, M. Bignier, Miss M. H. Prat.
 Hungary: E. Nagy.
 India: Vikram Sarabhai, A. P. Mitra, S. V. Purushottam.
 Iran: M. Hessaby.
 Italy: F. E. Fiorio.
 Japan: A. Matsuura, A. Tsuda.
 Mexico: Jorge Suarez Diaz, Carlos Nuñez Arellano.
 Morocco: El-Ghali Benhima.
 Poland: S. Manczarski.
 Romania: E. Carafoli, C. Drimba, A. Spataru.
 Sweden: L. N. Sardin.
 USSR: A. A. Blagonravov, A. L. Badalov, V. A. Bugaev, N. I. Kalashnikov, J. D. Kalinin, A. A. Nichiprovich, G. A. Skuridin, I. V. Milovidov, G. S. Stashevsky, B. P. Krasulin, Miss G. V. Khaldeeva.
 United Arab Republic: M. F. Taha, A. K. M. El-Amly.
 United Kingdom: M. O. Robins, P. J. Kelly.
 United States: H. L. Dryden, A. W. Frutkin, S. J. Colby, J. T. Devine, C. R. Eisendrath, A. W. Johnson, R. F. Packard, R. W. Porter, J. W. Townsend.

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Members and principal representatives during the Sub-Committee's third session, held at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 26 March 1964 and at United Nations

Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 23 October 1964 were:

Albania: Rako Naco.
 Argentina: Mario A. Campora, Juan Carlos Beltramo.
 Australia: Sir Kenneth Bailey, Michael J. Cook.
 Austria: Robert Marschik, Karl Zemanek, Franz Schmid.
 Belgium: Max Litvine.
 Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos.
 Bulgaria: Yordan Golemanov, Matey Karassimeonov, Vesselin Izmirliiev, Boyko Dimitrov.
 Canada: S. F. Rae, H. C. Kingstone, Peter C. Dobell.
 Chad: Adam Malick Sow, Justin N'Garabaye.
 Czechoslovakia: Vladimír Zak, Jiri Hajek, Vladimír Gotmanov, Vladimír Prusa.
 France: Olivier Deleau, Robert Lemaître.
 Hungary: József Benyi, Karoly Csatorday, Gyula Eorsi, Imre Partli.
 India: K. Krishna Rao, B. N. Chakravarty, Brajesh C. Mishra.
 Iran: Shamsedin Golestaneh, Mehdi Vakil, Houshang Amirmokri.
 Italy: Antonio Ambrosini.
 Japan: Motoo Ogiso, Toshio Yamazaki, Yoshiya Kato.
 Lebanon: Georges Hakim, Suheil Chammas.
 Mexico: Emilio Calderon Puig, Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Jorge P. Trevino.
 Mongolia: Buyantyn Dashtseren, Ishetsogyn Ochirbal.
 Morocco: Ghali Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Mohamed Tabiti.
 Poland: Manfred Lachs (Chairman), Jersy Osiecki.
 Romania: Edwin Glaser, Alexandro Bolintheanu, Petre Mateesco.
 Sierra Leone: G. B. O. Collier, George Coleridge-Taylor, Frank P. Karefa-Smart, Victor Macauley.
 Sweden: Love Kellberg, Hans Blix.
 USSR: N. Khlestov, P. D. Morozov.
 United Arab Republic: Ahmed Osman, Mohamed Awad El Kony, Salah Ibrahim.
 United Kingdom: Miss Joyce A. C. Gutteridge, Benjamin L. Strachan, I. M. Sinclair.
 United States: Leonard C. Meeker.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 Members and Representatives during 1963 and 1964
 Brazil: Luis Cintra do Prado.
 Canada: W. B. Lewis.
 France: Bertrand Goldschmidt.
 India: Homi J. Bhabha, Homi Sethna.
 USSR: V. S. Emelyanov.
 United Kingdom: Sir William Penney.
 United States: I. I. Rabi.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The following were the members of this Committee and their representatives attending its thirteenth session (held at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, 24 February-4 March 1964) and its fourteenth session (held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 29 June-10 July 1964):

Argentina: D. Beninson, Chairman—13th Session.
 Australia: D. J. Stevens, Chairman—14th Session.
 Belgium: J. A. Cohen.
 Brazil: C. Pavan.
 Canada: G. C. Butler.
 Czechoslovakia: F. Hercik.
 France: L. Bugnard, H. Jammet.
 India: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar, Vice-Chairman—14th Session.
 Japan: K. Tsukamoto.
 Mexico: M. Martínez Báez.
 Sweden: R. M. Sievert, A. Nelson.
 USSR: A. M. Kuzin.
 United Arab Republic: M. E. A. El-Kharadly, Vice-Chairman—13th Session.
 United Kingdom: E. E. Pochin.
 United States: R. H. Chamberlain.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Members and Representatives in 1964

Australia: Representative: D. O. Hay. Alternate: Dudley McCarthy.
 Bulgaria: Representatives: Milko Tarabanov, Matey Karasimeonov, Ivan Peinirdjiev.
 Cambodia: Representative: Voensai Sonn (Second Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Thoutch Vutthi.
 Chile: Representative: Carlos Martínez Sotomayor. Alternates: Javier Illanes, Miss Leonora Kracht.
 Denmark: Representatives: A. Hesselund-Jensen, Hans R. Tabor. Alternates: Kjeld Mortensen, Skjold G. Mellbin.
 Ethiopia: Representative: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. Alternates: Girma Abebe, Ayelework Abebe.
 India: Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternate: K. Natwar Singh (Rapporteur).
 Iran: Representative: Mehdi Vakil. Alternate: Mo-hieddin Nabavi.
 Iraq: Representative: Adnan Pachachi. Alternates: Alauddin H. Aljubouri, Abdul Hussein Alisa.
 Italy: Representative: Piero Vinci. Alternates: Ludovico Carducci Arsenio, Vincenzo Zito.
 Ivory Coast: Representative: Arsène Assouan Usher. Alternates: Moïse Aka, Julien Kacou.
 Madagascar: Representative: Louis Rakotomalala. Alternates: Gabriel Rakotoniaina, René G. Ralison.
 Mali: Representatives: Sori Coulibaly (Chairman), Ahmadou Dicko, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau.
 Poland: Representative: Kazimierz Smiganowski. Alternate: Jan Slowikowski.
 Sierra Leone: Representative: G. B. O. Collier. Alternate: George Coleridge-Taylor.
 Syria: Representative: Rafik Asha. Alternate: Adnan Omran.
 Tunisia: Representatives: Taïeb Slim, Mahmoud Mes-tiri, Sadok Bouzayen, Mohamed Gherib.
 USSR: Representative: N. T. Federenko. Alternate: P. F. Shakhov.
 United Kingdom: Representatives: Sir Patrick Dean, Lord Caradon. Alternate: C. E. King.

United Republic of Tanzania.* Representatives: Chief E. A. Mang'anya, C. Y. Mgonja, Mohammad Ali Fom, A. B. C. Donieli, E. P. Mwaluko.

United States. Representatives: Sidney R. Yates, Mrs. Marietta P. Tree. Alternates: Dwight Dickinson, Christopher Thoron.

Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez (First Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Mateo Marques Seré.

Venezuela. Representative: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez. Alternate: Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez.

Yugoslavia. Representative: Danilo Lekic. Alternate: Milos Melovski.

* Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

During 1964, the Special Committee continued its Sub-Committee on Petitions and its Working Group. It re-established its Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia and its Sub-Committee on Aden. It established a Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana. It also established three other Sub-Committees (Sub-Committees I, II and III) to examine conditions in other territories and certain other items.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1964: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia (Chairman until 20 May 1964), Venezuela (Vice-Chairman until 20 May 1964 and Acting Chairman thereafter).

WORKING GROUP

The Working Group in 1964 consisted of a 4-member Bureau (the officers of the Special Committee) and the representatives of Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy and Sierra Leone.

The Bureau consisted of the following officers of the Special Committee: The Chairman (the representative of Mali), the First Vice-Chairman (the representative of Uruguay), the Second Vice-Chairman (the representative of Cambodia), the Rapporteur (the representative of India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Members in 1964: Mali (Chairman), Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADEN

Members in 1964: Cambodia (Chairman), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES ON BRITISH GUIANA

Members in 1964: Mali (Chairman), Tunisia, Uruguay.

SUB-COMMITTEE I

Members in 1964: Denmark, Ethiopia (Chairman), Mali, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania,* Yugoslavia (Rapporteur).

* Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

SUB-COMMITTEE II

Members in 1964: Australia, Cambodia (Chairman), Chile, India (Rapporteur), Iraq, Poland, Sierra Leone, United States.

SUB-COMMITTEE III

Members in 1964: Bulgaria, Iran (Rapporteur), Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Uruguay (Chairman), Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IN THE COOK ISLANDS

Omar A. H. Adeel.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268D (III))* and consists of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, to serve a term of five years. The following persons have been designated:

Brazil. Designated 22 December 1959: Braz Arruda, Levi Carneiro, San Tiago Dantas, Linneu de Albuquerque Mello, Francisco Pontes de Miranda.

Dominican Republic. Designated 15 September 1959: Temísocles Messina Pimentel, Tulio Franco y Franco, Carlos Sánchez y Sánchez.

Ecuador. Designated 26 August 1960: José Vicente Trujillo, Antonio Quevedo, Antonio Para Velasco, Manuel Elicio Flor.

El Salvador. Designated 18 August 1960: Mauricio Guzmán, Max P. Brannon, Guillermo Trigueros, Jr. Greece. Designated 12 October 1959: Jean Spiropoulos, Pierre G. Vallindas, Constantin Psaroudas, Pierre C. Stathatos, Michel N. Tsouderos.

Haiti. Designated 12 October 1959: Max H. Dorsinville, René Chalmers, Georges Salomon, Max Pierre Paul, Franck Bayard.

Israel. Designated 12 August 1960: Eliahu Elath.

Netherlands. Designated 20 March 1961: Daniel Johannes von Balluseck. Designated 13 October 1964: M. P. L. Steenberghe. Designated 15 November 1963: Constantijn Leopold Patijn.

Pakistan. Designated 22 June 1962: Amiruddin Ahmad, Rahim Bux Pir Bux Munshi, Amin Ahmed. Sweden. Designated 2 August 1960: Baron C. F. H. Hamilton.

United Arab Republic. Designated 20 July 1959: Mohammed Abdel Khalik Hassouna, Mahmoud

Sami Guenena, Ahmed Mohammed Hassan, Naim T. El Antaki, Wadih Farag.
 United Kingdom. Designated 7 November 1960: Sir Horace Seymour, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen.

* See Y.U.N., 1947-1948, p. 287.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

Members in 1964: China, Czechoslovakia (Rapporteur), France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan (Vice-Chairman), Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay (Chairman).

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1964: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 (resolution 377(V)) called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Members in 1964
 Argentina. Representative: Lucio Garcia del Solar. Alternates: Raúl A. J. Quijano, Florencio Méndez.
 Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternate: Peter C. Dobell (Rapporteur).
 Central African Republic. Representative: Michel Gallin-Douathe.
 Ceylon. Representative: Sir Senerat Gunewardene. Alternate: W. O. Wijegoonawardena.
 Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides. Alternates: A. A. Akyamac, A. J. Jacovides.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternates: Milos Vejvoda, Jaroslav Riha.
 Finland. Representative: Ralph Enckell (Chairman). Alternate: Aarno Karhilo.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: Narendra Singh, S. K. Singh.
 Ireland. Representative: Cornelius C. Cremin. Alternate: Tadhg F. O'Sullivan.
 Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate: Martinus L. Johnson.
 Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternate: José Calvillo Treviño.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Amin Hilmy II (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Ahmed Tawfik Khalil, Ibrahim Allam Ibrahim Allam.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

Members in 1964
 Algeria. Representatives: Abdelkader Chanderli (until 28 August 1964), M. Tewfik Bouattoura. Alternates: Kemal Hacene, Abdelkader Boukhari.
 Costa Rica. Representative: Fernando Volio Jiménez (Vice-Chairman). Alternate: José Maria Aguirre.
 Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey. Alternates: Nathan Anang Quao, Emmanuel Yawo Agorsor, Kwaku Mensa Akude, Joseph Benjamin Phillips.
 Guinea. Representatives: Diallo Telli (until 30 July 1964), Achkar Marof (Chairman). Alternates: Nanamoudou Diakite, Mbaye Cheik Omar.
 Haiti. Representative: Carlet R. Auguste. Alternates: Raoul Siclait, Alexandre Verret, Léonard Pierre-Louis.
 Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternates: Árpád Prandler, Jozsef Horvath.
 Malaysia. Representative: Radhakrishna Ramani. Alternates: Peter S. Lai, Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin.
 Nepal. Representative: Matrika Prasad Koirala (until 10 March 1964), Ram C. Malhotra (Rapporteur).
 Nigeria. Representative: S. A. Adebo. Alternates: E. C. Anyaoku, S. H. Okechuku Ibe, O. M. A. Abiola, Mustafa Zubairu.
 Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jiménez. Alternate: Hortencio J. Brillantes.
 Somalia. Representative: Hussan Nur Elmi. Alternates: Ahmed M. Darman, Abdulkader Scek Mao.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1964: Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria (Chairman), Philippines.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Members: Bolivia, Dahomey, Finland, Malaysia, Sudan.

The Sub-Committee reported to both the General Assembly and the Security Council in 1961 and 1962 and adjourned sine die after consideration of its report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Members in 1964
 Australia. Representative: R. A. Peachey. Alternate: Geoffrey Vincent Brady.
 Chile. Representative: Roberto Suárez Barros.
 Netherlands. Representative: N. A. J. de Voogd.
 Pakistan. Representative: K. M. Sheikh.
 Philippines. Representative: Pedro G. Ramírez. Alternate: Tiburcio C. Baja.
 Thailand. Representative: Chan Ansuchote. Alternate: Srisward Punkrasin.
 Turkey. Representative: Muammer Baykan.

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

During 1964, the Force was composed of units

voluntarily contributed by the following United Nations Member States: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Commander of UNEF: Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani (until 15 January 1964); Major-General Carlos Flores Paiva Chaves (from 15 January to 12 September 1964); Colonel Lazar Musicki (Acting Commander of UNEF, as from 12 September 1964).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Members: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, Pakistan, serving under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

Members in 1964

France. Representative: Claude Arnaud.

Turkey. Representative: Vahap Asiroglu.

United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton.
Alternate: Christopher Thoron.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.
Deputy Commissioner-General: John Reddaway.

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

Members in 1964

Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate:
Joseph Trouveroy.

France. Representative: Jacques Bourgoin.

Jordan. Representative: Seif-ed-Din Keilani.

Lebanon. Representative: Georges Bey Haimari. Al-
ternate: Rafic Chahine.

Syria. Representative: Ahmed Mar'ashli.

Turkey. Representative: Shahap Gurler.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Abbas Sidky.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Derek Riches.

Alternates: Henry A. Hankey, Peter K. Williams.
United States. Representative: Armin H. Meyer. Al-
ternate: Theodore A. Wahl.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY- GENERAL, JORDAN

Pier P. Spinelli.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON OMAN

Members in 1964

Afghanistan. Representative: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak
(Chairman).

Costa Rica. Representative: Fernando Volio Jiménez
(Rapporteur). Alternates: José Luis Redondo, José
Maria Aguirre.

Nepal. Representative: Ram C. Malhotra.

Nigeria. Representative: Ali Monguno. Alternate:
J. D. O. Sokoya.

Senegal. Representatives: Ousmane Socé Diop, Ciss
Abdou. Alternate: Charles Delgado.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE
CONDITIONS FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY
Members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan,
Poland.

This Committee adjourned sine die on 5 August
1952.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The United Nations Special Fund, established by
the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic
and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

This Conference was established as an organ of the
General Assembly on 30 December 1964 by the As-
sembly. Its members consist of those States which are
Members of the United Nations or members of the
specialized agencies or of the International Atomic
Energy Agency.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent
organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development, and consists of 55 States elected by the
Conference from among its membership, with full
regard to both equitable geographical distribution and
the desirability of continuing representation for the
principal trading States. The Board is required to
report to the Conference (which meets every three
years). It also reports annually to the General Assem-
bly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is composed of:

(a) 22 of the following States: Afghanistan, Al-
geria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central
African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Braz-
zaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey,
Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia,
Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Repub-
lic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya,
Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia,
Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines,
Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, So-
malia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo,
Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, the United
Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Republic of Viet-
Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

(b) 18 of the following States: Australia, Austria,
Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France,
Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See,
Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxem-
bourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,
Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

(c) 9 of the following States: Argentina, Bolivia,
Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican
Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti,
Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama,
Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and
Venezuela.

(d) 6 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR and USSR.

Members for 1965: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Committee reports both to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council.

The following are the members and representatives who attended the 1964 (fourth session) meetings of the Committee which took place at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 to 28 October 1964: Argentina. Representative: Eduardo Bradley (Rapporteur).

Brazil. Representative: Carlos dos Santos Veras. Alternate: Enaldo Camaz de Magalhaes.

Burma. Representative: Daw Than Han.

Canada. Representative: Roy W. MacLaren.

Chile. Representative: Jorge Burr V.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ladislav Smid.

Denmark. Representative: Mrs. Nonny Wright.

France. Representative: Jean-Claude Renaud.

Ghana. Representative: J. B. Wilmot.

India. Representative: J. R. Hiremath.

Indonesia. Representative: Johan B. P. Maramis (Chairman).

Iraq. Representative: Salim Abdelkader Saleem. Alternate: Burhan Mohamed Nouri.

Italy. Representative: Mario Franzì. Alternate: Giovanni Scolamiero.

Japan. Representative: Hiroshi Yokota. Alternate: Ryozo Mogi.

Netherlands. Representative: J. H. Lubbers. Alternate: H. Th. Schaapveld.

Nigeria. Representative: O. M. A. Abiola.

Pakistan. Representative: S. A. M. S. Kibria.

Peru. Representative: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.

Sudan. Representative: Osman Hamid. Alternate: Abdul M. B. El-Ahmadi.

USSR. Representative: E. N. Makeev. Alternates: M. M. Tarasov, N. I. Alenochkin.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil (Vice-Chairman).

United Kingdom. Representative: W. E. H. Whyte.

United States. Representative: Clarence I. Blau.

Yugoslavia. Representative: M. Cvorovic. Alternate: B. Radivojevic.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Members in 1964: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

This Committee consists of all Members of the United Nations and meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce voluntary contribution pledges for the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also United Nations Members are invited to attend to announce their pledges to these two refugee programmes.

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

This Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

Members in 1964

Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile). Alternates: Brendan T. Nolan (Ireland); Nathan Quao (Ghana); Shilendra K. Singh (India).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice: Members: Bruce R. Turner; David B. Vaughan. Alternates: William McCaw; W. W. Cox; John McDiarmid.

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Marc Schreiber; Alfred Landau; Sturges B. Shields. Alternates: Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien; Isaac Godin.

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following for three-year terms to cover the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1967:

Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); José Espinoza (Chile); James Gibson (United Kingdom). Alternate: Shilendra K. Singh (India). (There were no further candidates in respect of two remaining vacancies in the alternate member category.)

On 11 and 12 January 1964, the participants in the Fund elected the following for three-year terms to cover the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1967:

Members: Alfred Landau; Marc Schreiber; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien. Alternates: Isaac Godin; Sturges B. Shields; A. J. Friedgut.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The members of the Investments Committee are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms after consultation with the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Members in 1964

Serving until 31 December 1964: Eugene R. Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd, B. K. Nehru, George A. Murphy, Jacques Rueff.

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of these members of the Committee each for a three-year term covering the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1967.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1964: Auditor-General of Netherlands; Auditor-General of Colombia; Auditor-General of Pakistan.

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly appointed the First President of the Audit Office of Belgium for a three-year term beginning 1 July 1965 to replace the Auditor-General of the Netherlands whose term of office expired on 30 June 1965.

PANEL OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

WORKING GROUP ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

Members in 1964: Argentina (Vice-Chairman), Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria (Chairman), Pakistan (Rapporteur), Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Members in 1964: The Permanent Representatives of the following United Nations Member States, serving in their personal capacities: Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Mme. Paul Bastid (France); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); R. Venkataraman (India).

To serve until 31 December 1965: James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1966: Héctor Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Bror Arvid Sture Petré (Sweden).

On 10 February 1965, in order to fill vacancies occurring on the Administrative Tribunal on 31 December 1964, the General Assembly appointed Mme. Paul Bastid (France), Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey) and R. Venkataraman (India), each for a three-year term covering the period 1 January 1965-31 December 1966.

Members for 1965: James W. Barco (United States), Mme. Paul Bastid (France), Lord Crook (United Kingdom), Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay), Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey), Bror Arvid Sture Petré (Sweden), R. Venkataraman (India).

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGMENTS

The Committee is composed of representatives of those States which were members of the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

Members (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's eighteenth session): Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Netherlands, Romania, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission consists of persons of recognized competence in international law elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Any vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

On 12 May 1964, the Commission elected Paul Reuter, of France, and José María Ruda, of Argentina, as new members to complete the terms of office of André Gros, of France, and Luis Padilla Nervo, of Mexico, both of whom had been elected judges of the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly on 21 October 1963.

Members in 1964: Roberto Ago (Italy) Chairman; Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia); Herbert W. Briggs (United States) First Vice-Chairman; Marcel Cadieux (Canada); Erik Castrén (Finland); Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic); Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria); Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay); Victor Kanga (Cameroon); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Liu Chieh (China); Antonio de Luna (Spain); Radhabinod Pal (India); Angel M. Paredes (Ecuador); Obed Pessou (Dahomey); Paul Reuter (France); Shabtai Rosenne (Israel); José Maria Ruda (Argentina); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); G. I. Tunkin (USSR) Second Vice-Chairman; Alfred Verdross (Austria); Sir Humphrey Waldo (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq) Rapporteur.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE
FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER
All Members of the United Nations are members
of this Committee.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON THE
QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

This Committee is composed of those Member States
which served on the General Committee at the most
recent regular session of the Assembly.

Members in 1964 (based on composition of General
Committee at Assembly's eighteenth regular ses-
sion): Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada,
Chile, China, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Guinea,
Iceland, Indonesia, Netherlands, Romania, So-
malia, Syria, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom,
United States, Venezuela.

The Committee did not meet in 1964.

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY
OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Nether-
lands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab
Republic, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1964.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL
LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND
CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

Members and Representatives in 1964*

Argentina. Representative: Ricardo Colombo. Alter-
nate: Guillermo Cash.
Australia. Representative: Sir Kenneth Bailey. Alter-
nate: M. J. Cook.
Burma. Representative: Justice San Maung. Alter-
nates: U Ba Thauang, U Tun Aung Gyaw, U Hla
Thin.
Canada. Representative: Pierre Charpentier.
Czechoslovakia. Representative: Vratislav Pechota,
First Vice-Chairman. Alternates: Vladimir Prusa,
Jaroslav Kubrycht.
Dahomey. Representative: Louis Ignacio-Pinto.

France. Representative: Philippe Monod. Alternates:
Olivier Deleau, Hugues Homo.

Ghana. Representative: E. K. Dadzie. Alternate:
W. W. K. Vanderpuye.

Guatemala. Representative: Roberto Herrera Ibar-
güen. Alternates: Francisco Linares Aranda, Ho-
racio de Cordoba.

India. Representative: K. Krishna Rao, Second Vice-
Chairman. Alternate: Brajesh C. Mishra.

Italy. Representative: Gaetano Arancio Ruiz. Alter-
nates: Giulio Bilancioni, Alberto Gnecco.

Japan. Representative: Takeshi Kanematsu. Alter-
nates: Tadashi Ohtaka, Ribot Hatano.

Lebanon. Representative: Antoine Fattal. Alternate:
Gilbert Ghazi.

Madagascar. Representative: Louis Rakotomalala.
Alternate: Henri Jux Ratzimbazafy.

Mexico. Representative: Alfonso Garcia Robles, Chair-
man. Alternates: Jorge Castañeda, Carlos Peón del
Valle, Ismael Moreno.

Netherlands. Representative: W. Riphagen. Alternate:
L. H. J. B. van Gorkom.

Nigeria. Representative: T. O. Elias. Alternate: Idowu
Olayimika Agoro.

Poland. Representative: Remigiusz Bierzanek. Alter-
nate: Andrzej Olszowka.

Romania. Representative: Aurel Cristescu. Alternate:
Constantin Nedelea.

Sweden. Representatives: Hans Blix, Rapporteur;
Sven Fredrik Hedin.

USSR. Representative: Oleg Khlestov. Alternates:
Vladimir Fedorov, Boris H. Kazantsev.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Abdel Kader
Khalil. Alternate: El Sayed Abdel Raouf El-Reedy.

United Kingdom. Representative: I. M. Sinclair.
Alternate: E. H. B. Gibbs.

United States. Representative: Stephen M. Schwebel.
Alternates: William G. Jones, John Lawrence Har-
grove.

Venezuela. Representative: Rolando Salcedo. Alter-
nate: Tulio Alvarado.

Yugoslavia. Representative: Joze Vilfan. Alternate:
Milan Sahovic.

* Before the convening of the session of the Special
Committee, Afghanistan and Cameroon informed the
Secretary-General of their inability to participate in
the session of the Special Committee. The President
of the General Assembly appointed Burma to replace
Afghanistan, which had resigned.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO
PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND
WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Members and Representatives in 1964

Afghanistan: Farouk Farhang.

Belgium: Erik Bal, Rapporteur.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Alcivar.

Ghana: E. K. Dadzie, Chairman. W. W. K. Vander-
puye (Alternate).

Hungary: Arpad Prandler.

Ireland: Patrick F. Power.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 Members of the United Nations. Five are permanent members of the Council. The remaining six are non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

MEMBERS IN 1964

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway.

(For representatives to the Council in 1964, see APPENDIX v.)

On 29 December 1964, the General Assembly, acting on a proposal by its President, agreed without objection that the Netherlands and Uruguay would each serve on the Council for a two-year term starting 1 January 1965 and ending 31 December 1966 and that Malaysia would complete the term of office of Czechoslovakia for a term ending 31 December 1965. (The Netherlands and Uruguay were to fill the vacancies that occurred when the terms of office of Brazil and Norway ended on 31 December 1963.)

On 30 December 1964, the Assembly agreed, without objection, that Jordan would fill the remaining vacancy on the Council for one year beginning 1 January 1965. (The vacancy arose because of the expiry of Morocco's term of office on 31 December 1964.) It was also announced by the Assembly's President, without objection, that for the second year, the seat would be occupied by Mali, on the understanding that, if the necessary ratifications of amendments to the United Nations Charter were forthcoming in the course of 1965 to enable the Security Council to be expanded, both Jordan and Mali would be enabled to occupy seats for the full term of two years.

MEMBERS FOR 1965

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Uruguay.

PRESIDENTS IN 1964

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabet listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1964:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Bolivia	Renan Castrillo Justiniano
February	Brazil	Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
March	China	Liu Chieh
April	Czechoslovakia	Jiri Hajek
May	France	Roger Seydoux
June	Ivory Coast	Arsène Assouan Usher
July	Morocco	Ahmed Taïbi Benhima
August	Norway	Sivert A. Nielsen
September	USSR	N. T. Fedorenko

Month	Member	Representative
October	United Kingdom	Sir Patrick Dean
November	United States	Adlai E. Stevenson
December	Bolivia	Fernando Ortiz Sanz

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1964. The first meeting of the year was held on 9 January 1964 and the last on 23 December 1964.

China. Army Representative: Lieutenant-Général Lu Fu-ning (until 1 September 1964). Navy Representative: Rear-Admiral Chang Hsiang-chi (until 1 November 1964), Rear-Admiral Yuan-chung Yang (from 1 November 1964). Air Force Representative: General Wang Shu-ming.

France. Army Representative: Général de Brigade J. Compagnon. Navy Representative: Contre Amiral Michel Prache (until 1 September 1964), Capitaine de Corvette Henri Roulleaux-Dugage (from 11 September 1964). Air Force Representative: Général de Division aérienne Michel Dorance (until 1 September 1964), Colonel Maurice Boileau (from 1 September 1964).

USSR. Army Representative: Colonel A. G. Mantrov (until 2 June 1964), Major-General V. V. Zadinsky (from 2 June 1964). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral L. K. Bekrenev (until 3 February 1964), Captain A. R. Astafiev (from 3 February 1964). Air Force Representative: Major-General A. N. Chizhov.

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major-General R. E. T. St. John. Navy Representative: Rear-Admiral J. F. D. Bush. Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal Ian G. Esplin.

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-Général R. W. Porter, Jr. Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral H. T. Deutermann. Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-Général Edward H. Underhill (until 1 August 1964), Lieutenant-Général William H. Blanchard (from 1 August 1964).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

STANDING COMMITTEES

There are two standing committees: the Committee of Experts (established in 1946, to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Security Council); and the Committee on the Admission of New Members. Each is composed of representatives of all Council members.

AD HOC BODIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA
Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned sine die.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-Général Odd Bull.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA
AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP
FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Observer: Lieutenant-Général Robert H. Nimmo.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Sub-Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.) It adjourned sine die after consideration of its reports at the General Assembly's sixteenth session in January 1962.

UNITED NATIONS YEMEN OBSERVATION MISSION

Chief of Staff: Colonel Branko Pavlovic (until 22 January 1964), Colonel S. C. Sabharwal (from 29 January 1964).

Secretary-General's Special Representative in Yemen:
Pier P. Spinelli.

On 4 September 1964, the Mission ceased its activities.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN
GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

EXPERT GROUP ON MEASURES CONCERNING
SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

(Established in pursuance of Security Council resolution S/5471 of 4 December 1963)

Members in 1964: Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Sir Edward Asafu-Adjaye, Josip Djerdja (resigned at the end of March 1964), Sir Hugh Foot, Dey Ould Sidi Baba.

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO STUDY MEASURES THAT
SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT TAKE IN REGARD TO
SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

(Established by Security Council resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964)

Membership: Bolivia, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

Max H. Dorsinville (until 30 June 1964); Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall (from 1 July 1964).

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO
Chief:* Syed Habib Ahmed (until 31 January 1964);
Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall (from 1 February to 30 June 1964).

* The post was discontinued on 30 June 1964 and the responsibilities for it transferred to the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board and the Director of the United Nations Special Fund Programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mr. Osorio-Tafall's nomination as Resident Representative and Director of the Special Fund Programme was confirmed by the Congolese Government effective as from 1 April 1964.

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO

Commander: Major-General Christian R. Kaldager (until 31 December 1963); Major-General Aguiyu Ironsi (from 1 January 1964 to 30 June 1964).

On 30 June 1964, the complete withdrawal of the Force was accomplished.

(For a list of United Nations Member States which contributed personnel to the Force, see above, p. 92.)

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN CYPRUS

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CYPRUS

Lieutenant-Général P. S. Gyani (from 16 January 1964 until 1 April 1964). (Pier P. Spinelli assumed duties as Personal Representative during General Gyani's leave of absence.)

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CYPRUS

Galo Plaza (from 13 May 1964 until 27 June 1964 and from 14 August 1964 until 16 September 1964). Carlos Alfredo Bernardes (from 30 September 1964).

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Commander: Lieutenant-Général P. S. Gyani (from 1 April 1964 until 7 July 1964). (Major-General Paiva Chaves assumed the duties as Commander of the Force during General Gyani's leave of absence). Commander (from 7 July 1964): General Kodendera Subayya Thimayya.

(For a list of United Nations Member States which have contributed personnel to the Force, see above, p. 163.)

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS

Sakari S. Tuomioja (from 25 March 1964 until his death on 9 September 1964). Galo Plaza (from 16 September 1964).

MISSION TO CAMBODIA AND THE REPUBLIC
OF VIET-NAM

Members and Representatives: Brazil: Pío Correa. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba (Chairman). Ivory Coast: Moïse Aka.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term of office.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL IN 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States, Yugoslavia.
To serve until 31 December 1965: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Luxembourg.

On 10 February 1965, the General Assembly approved, without objection, a proposal by the President of the Assembly, that Canada, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and the United States should replace five of the six members whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1964. On 18 February 1965, the Assembly similarly agreed that Gabon should replace the sixth member whose term of office expired on 31 December 1964.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR 1965

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SESSIONS IN 1964

The Council held one session in 1964, as follows: Thirty-seventh Session, held in Geneva from 13 July to 15 August 1964 and resumed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 1 and 8 March 1965.

OFFICERS IN 1964

President: Sir Ronald Walker (Australia).
First Vice-President: Akira Matsui (Japan).
Second Vice-President: Abdelkader Chanderli (Algeria).

* Mr. Matsui served as Acting President at the Council's resumed thirty-seventh session, held on 1 and 8 March 1965.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council are of five types: functional commissions, regional economic commissions, standing committees, special bodies and ad hoc committees. In addition, there are various committees of the whole, such as the sessional committees.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The membership of the Economic and Social Council's Sessional Committees consists of the members of the Council and, pending the enlargement of the Council, nine additional members elected by the Council to serve for one year.

Members in 1964: The members of the Economic and Social Council (see above) and Cameroon, Ghana,

Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar,* United Arab Republic.

On 1 March 1965, the Council elected the following States as the nine members of the sessional committees, in addition to the 18 Council members, to serve until the end of 1965: Cameroon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.

* On 1 November 1964, this State changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES

The Economic and Social Council has seven functional commissions and one sub-commission.

Two of them, the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission, meet once every two years.

The following meet annually: Social Commission; Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Commission on International Commodity Trade.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Statistical Commission consists of 18 members each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term. The Commission did not meet in 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Cuba, France, Norway, Romania, United Kingdom, Uruguay.
To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, China, Ireland, Japan, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia,* Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.

The following were elected on 14 August 1964, to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1968 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964: France, Hungary, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Members for 1965: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia,* Ireland, Japan, Norway, Panama, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* Following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council elected China on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for

a four-year term. The Commission did not meet in 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Belgium, Ceylon, Greece, Mexico, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.
To serve until 31 December 1965: El Salvador, Japan, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1967: China, France, Ghana, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.

The following were elected on 14 August 1964, to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1968 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964: Australia, Austria, India, Netherlands, Panama and Yugoslavia.

Members for 1965: Australia, Austria, China, El Salvador, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1964, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years. The Commission did not meet in 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Albania, Canada, China, Ecuador, Israel, Sudan, Tunisia.
To serve until 31 December 1965: Austria, France, Gabon, Iraq, Malaysia, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Indonesia,* United Kingdom, Uruguay.

On 14 August 1964, the Council elected Bulgaria, Cuba, Honduras, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1964.

Members for 1965: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Honduras, Indonesia,* Iraq, Malaysia, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* Following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council elected Mauritania on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1964 each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: El Salvador, France, India, Lebanon, Philippines, Turkey, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Liberia, Ukrainian SSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom.

The members and chief representatives present at the Commission's twentieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 February to 18 March 1964, were: Austria: Felix Ermacora; Franz Matsch (Alternate). Canada: Miss Margaret Aitken; Miss Valérie Kasurak, Miss Edith Lorentsen, Jean Legasse, Miss Marguerite Ritchie (Alternates). Chile: Carlos Martinez Sotomayor; Miss Leonora Kracht (Alternate). Costa Rica: Fernando Volio Jiménez; José Luis Redondo (Alternate). Dahomey: Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Rapporteur; Michel-Emmanuel Koukoui (Alternate). Denmark: Orla Grauland Hansen; Herluf Werner Hansen (Alternate). Ecuador: Enrique Ponce y Carbo, Chairman; Leopoldo Benites, Luis Valencia (Alternates). El Salvador: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre; Felipe Vega Gómez (Alternate). France: Jean Marcel Bouquin. India: B. N. Chakravarty; Narendra Singh (Alternate). Italy: Giuseppe Sperduti; Marco Pisa, Giovanni Scolamiero (Alternates). Lebanon: Georges Hakim; Khalil Makkawi (Alternate). Liberia: Christie W. Doe. Netherlands: The Rev. L. J. C. Beaufort. Philippines: Jacinto Castel Borja, First Vice-Chairman; Hortencio J. Brillantes (Alternate). Poland: Zbigniew Resich. Turkey: Veli Pancarci; Ayhan Kamel (Alternate). Ukrainian SSR: E. Nedbailo, Second Vice-Chairman. USSR: P. D. Morozov; B. S. Ivanov, Y. A. Ostrovsky (Alternates). United Kingdom: Sir Samuel Hoare. United States: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree.

On 14 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council elected France, India, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Philippines and the USSR to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1964.

Members for 1965: Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The 14 members of the Sub-Commission are elected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of their Governments. The members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives.

Members in 1964

The following members and alternates attended the sixteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13

to 31 January 1964: Morris B. Abram; C. Clyde Ferguson, Alternate (United States); Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic); Jean Marcel Bouquin, Alternate (France); Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom); Francesco Capotorti, Rapporteur (Italy); Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Alternate (Mexico); José D. Ingles (Philippines); Boris S. Ivanov, Victor M. Titov, Yakov A. Ostrovski, Alternates (USSR); Wojciech Ketrzynski; Stansilaw Soltysiak, Alternate (Poland); Arcot Krishnaswami (India); Franz Matsch (Austria); M. Y. Mudawi, Alternate (Sudan); Voitto Saario, Vice-Chairman (Finland); Hernán Santa Cruz, Chairman (Chile).

COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee on Periodic Reports, which was set up by the Commission on Human Rights in 1964, met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 11 June, 14-16 and 26 October, and 2, 3, 17-20, 25 and 30 November and 2 and 4 December 1964.

Members in 1964

Costa Rica: Fernando Volio Jiménez; Dahomey: Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Chairman-Rapporteur; France: Michel Combal; Philippines: Hortencio J. Brilantes; Poland: Eugeniusz Wyzner; USSR: Y. A. Ostrovski; United Kingdom: J. G. Taylor; United States: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree.

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

The Commission on Human Rights has set up a Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile. The Committee did not meet in 1964.

Members: Ecuador, Liberia, Netherlands, Philippines.

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Officers

Chairman: E. R. Richardson (Jamaica).

First Vice-Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines), later replaced by Hortencio J. Brilantes (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Michelangelo Pisani-Massamormile (Italy).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1964, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years. The Commission did not meet in 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Ghana, Indonesia,* Netherlands, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Finland, France, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, Philippines, United Arab Republic.

On 14 August 1964, the Council elected: Austria, China, Ghana, Indonesia,* USSR, United Kingdom, and United States to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964.

Members for 1965: Austria, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia,* Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

* Following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council elected Japan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's terms of office.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1964 consisted of 21 members elected by the Council, from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of (a) countries which were important producers of opium or coca leaves; (b) countries which were important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs; and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Brazil, Canada, France, Peru, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Morocco, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1966: China, Ghana, India, Japan, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

The members and chief representatives at the nineteenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva from 4 to 9 May 1964, were: Brazil: J. Cabrai del Melo Neto. Canada: R. E. Curran; R. C. Hammond (Alternate). China: Dr. C. K. Liang; W. Hwang (Alternate). France: Dr. J. F. Mabileau, Chairman; J.-X. Clément, G. Gillard (Alternates). Germany, (Federal Republic of): Dr. H. Danner. Ghana: S. B. Adjepong. Hungary: Dr. I. Vertes, First Vice-Chairman; Dr. J. Benyi (Alternate). India: B. N. Banerji, Second Vice-Chairman. Iran: Dr. H. A. Azarakhsh. Japan: H. Asahina; R. Kuma (Alternate). Korea (Republic of): K. S. Koh. Mexico: Dr. J. Barona-

Lobato. Morocco: B. Bencheikroun. Peru: J. Jarufe; A. Bello (Alternate). Switzerland: J.-P. Bertschinger. Turkey: H. F. Alacam. USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vasilieva. United Arab Republic: A. A. El-Hadka, A. M. M. El-Akkad. United Kingdom: T. C. Green, Rapporteur. United States: H. J. Anslinger; J. P. Hendrick (Alternate).

On 14 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Canada, France, Peru, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964.

Members for 1965: Argentina, Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Members in 1964: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee did not meet during 1964 and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided not to re-establish the Committee.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission in 1964 consisted of 21 members, each elected by the Council for three years. The Commission did not meet in 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Madagascar, Mali, Peru.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Brazil, Greece, Romania, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1966: India, Ivory Coast, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, United States, Yugoslavia.

On 1 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to discontinue the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to transfer its functions to the Committee on Commodities of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (For details about United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, see above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are four regional economic commissions:
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The members, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, and ECA during 1964 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary bodies: Committee on Agricultural Problems; Coal Committee; Conference of European Statisticians; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Industry and Materials Committee; Inland Transport Committee; Committee on Manpower; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; and Committee on the Development of Trade.

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members and chief representatives at the nineteenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 30 April 1964, were:

Albania: Theohar Fundo. Austria: Friedrich Kolb. Belgium: Emile P. H. Lotz. Bulgaria: Vesseline Belomajov. Byelorussian SSR: Léonide Ivanovich Fedorov. Cyprus: Not represented. Czechoslovakia: Otto Klicka. Denmark: Kjeld E. Willumsen. Finland: Reino Honkaranta. France: Joannes Dupraz. Germany (Federal Republic of): Mrs. Ellinor v. Puttkamer. Greece: Ange Vlachos, Chairman. Hungary: Karoly Szarka, Vice-Chairman. Iceland: Not represented. Ireland: Eamonn Gallagher. Italy: Francesco Paolo Vanni d'Archirafi. Luxembourg: Albert Duhr. Netherlands: Karel A. Kalshoven. Norway: Olaf Tellefsen. Poland: Adam Meller-Conrad. Portugal: Fernando de Alcambra Pereira. Romania: Mircea Malitza. Spain: Luis Arroyo Aznar. Sweden: Eric von Sydow. Switzerland: Albert Weintauer. Turkey: H. Fahir Alacam. Ukrainian SSR: Y. I. Dudin. USSR: M. V. Lavrichenko. United Kingdom: Robert Mathew. United States: Walter M. Kotschnig. Yugoslavia: Vojin Guzina.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam (Republic of), Western Samoa.

Associate Members: Brunei, Hong Kong.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The following are the main subsidiary bodies set up by the Commission: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; Committee on Trade; Inland Transport and Communications Committee; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Conference of Asian Statisticians; and Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

(There is also the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, established under the aegis of ECAFE in 1964 in Bangkok, which functions with the financial assistance of the United Nations Special Fund.)

The members and chief representatives at the twentieth session of the Commission, held at Teheran, Iran, from 2 to 17 March 1964, were:

Members: Afghanistan: Abdul Hakim Tabibi, First Vice-Chairman. Australia: R. L. Harry. Burma: U Ba Gale. Cambodia: Phlek Chhat Ceylon: Major-General H. W. G. Wijeyekoon. China: Shen-Yi. France: A. Conte. India: Manubhai Shah. Indonesia: B. Sjahabuddin Arifin. Iran: Alinaghi Alikhani, Chairman. Japan: Hisanaga Shimadzu. Republic of Korea: Young Hi Choi. Laos: Princess Souvanna Phouma. Malaysia: Tunku Ja'afar ibni Al Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Mongolia: Oyuny Hosbayar. Nepal: Krishna Bom Malla. Netherlands: G. J. Dissevelt. New Zealand: J. R. Marshall, Second Vice-Chairman. Pakistan: Syed Tayyeb Husain. Philippines: Medina Lacson de Leon. Thailand: Bunchana Attakor. USSR: S. G. Lapin. United Kingdom: Robert Mathew. United States: Kenneth T. Young. Republic of Viet-Nam: Huynh Van Diem. Western Samoa: To'omata Lilomaiaava Tua.

Associate Members: Brunei: Pengiran Late Seri Paduka Haji Mohd Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim. Hong Kong: J. S. Lee.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Guiana, British Honduras (Belize).

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: the Trade Committee, and the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

These Committees have set up various subsidiary sub-committees and working groups.

(There is also an ad hoc Committee on Co-operation of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). There is, in addition, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which has been functioning since 1962 under the aegis of ECLA with the financial support of the United Nations Special Fund.)

The Commission did not meet during 1964. The Committee of the Whole held its tenth session at Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 February 1964.

The members and chief representatives at the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole were:

Members: Argentina: Alfredo Juan Ure. Bolivia: Oscar Gandarillas Vargas. Brazil: Fernando Ramos de Alencar, First Vice-Chairman. Canada: G. B. Summers. Chile: Pedro Daza, Chairman. Colombia: Antonio Lemus Guzmán, Second Vice-Chairman. Costa Rica: Isaac Felipe Azofeifa. Cuba: Pedro Martínez Pérez. Ecuador: Teodoro Bustamante Muñoz. El Salvador: Cristóbal Humberto Ibarra. France: Gabriel Lisette. Guatemala: Agustín Donis Kestler. Honduras: Roberto Ramírez, Rapporteur. Mexico: Juan Delgado Navarro. Netherlands: Richard Hendrik Fein. Nicaragua: Sergio García Quintero. Panama: Alfredo T. Boyd. Paraguay: Alberto Nogués. Peru: Hubert Wieland. United Kingdom: R. D. J. Scott Fox. United States: Charles W. Cole. Uruguay: Julio César Vignale. Venezuela: Gilberto Gómez.

Associate Members: British Guiana: Not represented. British Honduras (Belize): Rafael Fonseca.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Members: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi,* Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,† Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania,** Upper Volta, Zambia.*

* Became a member of the Commission on admission to the United Nations on 1 December 1964.

† On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.

** Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between

Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

Associate Members: According to the Commission's terms of reference, associate members are the non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission; in 1964, these included: Angola; Basutoland, Bechuanaland; Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Rio Muni); Gambia; Mauritius; Mozambique; Southern Rhodesia; South West Africa; Swaziland; and powers, other than Portugal, responsible for international relations in these territories, i.e., France, Spain and United Kingdom.

On 24 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided to expel Portugal from the Commission upon the recommendation of the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: Standing Committee on Trade; Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development; Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport; Working Party on Public Administration; Committee on Housing and Physical Planning; and Conference of African Statisticians.

(There is also the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, formally established in Dakar, Senegal, in 1964 under the aegis of ECA with the financial assistance of the United Nations Special Fund; it had begun functioning provisionally in October 1963.)

The members and chief representatives at ECA's sixth session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 19 February to 2 March 1964, were:

Members: Algeria: Hocine Benyelles. Burundi (Not represented). Cameroon: Pierre Maschouer. Central African Republic (Not represented). Chad: Mahamat Gabbou. Congo (Brazzaville) (Not represented). Democratic Republic of the Congo: C. Kamitatu, Second Vice-Chairman. Dahomey: N. Soglo. Ethiopia: Lij Endalkachew Makonnen. Gabon: Boniface Nombey. Ghana: A. K. Onowona-Agyeman. Guinea: Mamadou Sow. Ivory Coast: Mamadou Coulibaly. Kenya: Thomas Okelo-Odongo. Liberia: A. Momolu Massaquoi, Chairman. Libya: Salem M. Omeish. Madagascar: Emile Rakoto. Mali: Djim Seydou Sylla. Mauritania: Ibrahima Kane. Morocco: Ahmed Bennani. Niger: Abdou Sidikou, First Vice-Chairman. Nigeria: Al-haji Waziri Ibrahim. Senegal: Sidi Karachi Diagne. Sierra Leone: Maigore Kallon. Somalia (Not represented). Sudan: Sayed Jamal Mohamed Ahmed. Tanganyika: A. Z. Nsilo Swai. Togo: Mr. Adosama. Tunisia: Bechir Mhedhebi. Uganda: G. S. K. Ibingira. United Arab Republic: Mohamed Labib

Shoukeir. Upper Volta: Edouard Yameogo. Zanzibar: Hasnu Makame.

Associate Members: Basutoland: S. M. Lopolessa. Bechuanaland (Not represented). France: Jean Daridan. Equatorial Guinea: Wilwardo Jones Niger. Gambia (Not represented). Mauritius: Harold Walter. Northern Rhodesia:* Arthur Wina. Nyasaland:† C. V. B. Munthali. Southern Rhodesia: Josiah Zion Gumedé. Spain: José Luis Flórez Estrada. Swaziland (Not represented). United Kingdom: K. Unwin.

* Subsequently became the independent State of Zambia and, after its admission to United Nations membership, a full member of the Commission.

† Subsequently became the independent State of Malawi and, after its admission to United Nations membership, a full member of the Commission.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council has the following standing committees:

Technical Assistance Committee

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Committee for Industrial Development

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) consists of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and 12 additional members elected by the Council for two-year terms from among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies.

Members in 1964

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1964: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Brazil, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic of), Nigeria, Poland, United Arab Republic.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Afghanistan, Canada, China, Italy, Jordan, Sweden.

On 8 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Brazil, Denmark, Nigeria, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Switzerland to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those elected members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964.

Also on 8 March 1965 (Canada having become a Council member in 1965), the Council elected New Zealand to serve on the Committee for the remainder of Canada's term of office.

Members for 1965: Afghanistan,* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil,* Canada, Chile, China,* Czecho-

Slovakia, Denmark,* Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Italy,* Japan, Jordan,* Luxembourg, New Zealand,* Nigeria,* Pakistan, Peru, Poland,* Romania, Sweden,* Switzerland,* USSR, United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom, United States.

* Not a member of Economic and Social Council.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Members in 1964: Austria, Chile, France, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Franz Weidinger.

On 8 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Committee to serve in 1965: Austria, Chile, France, Gabon, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES
Members in 1964: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: H. P. L. Attlee (United Kingdom).

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee for Industrial Development consists of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council plus 12 additional members elected by the Council for three-year terms among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Members in 1964

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1964:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Madagascar, Mexico, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sweden.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland.

The Committee held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 19 March 1964. The members and their chief representatives attending the session were:

Algeria: Mourad Castel. Argentina: Raul A. J. Quijano. Australia: R. Daniel. Austria: Franz Weidinger, Rapporteur. Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos. Cameroon: Henri Djengué-Ndombé. Central African Republic: Michel Gallin-Douathe. Chile: Hugo Cubillos, Second Vice-Chairman. Colombia: Pedro Olarte. Czechoslovakia: Ladislav Smid. Ecuador: Gonzalo Alcivar. France: Philippe Bernard. Germany (Federal Republic of): Karl Barte. India: S. L. N. Simha. Iraq: Burhan Nouri. Japan: Koh Chiba. Luxembourg: Maurice Steinmetz. Madagascar: A. Ramaholimihaso. Mexico: Manuel Bravo Jiménez. Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali. Philippines: Joaquin M. Elizalde; Hortencio J. Brillantes, Chairman. Poland:

Kazimierz Laski. Senegal: Ousmane Socé Diop. Sweden: Bertil Bolin. Tunisia: Hassouna Ben Amor, First Vice-Chairman. USSR: D. M. Gvishiani. United Arab Republic: Yehia S. El-Molla. United Kingdom: E. S. Hiscocks. United States: Seymour M. Finger. Yugoslavia: Ljubo Babic.

On 8 March 1965, the Council elected Greece, Kuwait, Mexico and Morocco to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those elected members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964.

Pakistan having become a Council member in 1965, the Council, on 8 March 1965, also elected Turkey to serve on the Committee for the remainder of Pakistan's term of office.

Members for 1965: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil,* Cameroon,* Canada, Central African Republic,* Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany,* Greece,* Iraq, Japan, Kuwait,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Morocco,* Pakistan, Peru, Philippines,* Poland,* Romania, Sweden,* Turkey,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* Not members of the Council.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

This Committee consists of 21 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms. The Council decided, however, that during the initial period, one third of the Committee's members would serve for one year, one third for two years and one third for three years. The members of the Committee were elected by the Council on 20 December 1962 and their terms of office decided by lot.

Members in 1964

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Argentina, France, Greece, Italy, Romania, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.*

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Indonesia,† Peru, USSR, United Kingdom.

The Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 January to 4 February 1964. The members and their chief representatives attending the session were: Argentina: Luis M. Caraballo, First Vice-Chairman. Canada: Stewart Bates. Chile: José Zabala. Colombia: Gabriel Andrade Lieras. Denmark: Einer Engberg. France: Camille Bonnome. Greece: Constantine Doxiades. Indonesia: Ignatius Christiadi Mangkuseputro (Alternate). Iran: Farhad Fred Ganjei, Rapporteur. Israel: Yehuda Tamir. Italy: Franco Ventriglia (Alternate). Japan: Masahiko Honjo. Madagascar: A. Ramaholimihaso. Nigeria: A. O. Craig. Peru: Luis Miró Quesada. Romania: Gustav Gusti, Second Vice-Chairman. USSR: G. N. Fomin. United Arab Re-

public: Shafik Hamed El Sadr, Chairman. United Republic of Tanzania: W. E. Waldron-Ramsey. United Kingdom: Wilfred Meynell Woodhouse. United States: William L. C. Wheaton.

On 14 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council elected France, Ghana, Italy, Lebanon, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay to serve from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1964.

Members for 1965: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Ghana, Indonesia,[†] Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

† Following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations in March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Pakistan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

This Committee consists of 18 members appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments for a term of three years.

The Committee held its first and second sessions at United Nations Headquarters from 25 February to 6 March 1964 and from 2 to 13 November 1964, respectively. The members attending the sessions were:

Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark). Pierre Victor Auger (France). Mamadou Aw (Mali). Nicolae Cernescu (Romania). Carlos Chagas, First Vice-Chairman (Brazil). Josef Charvat (Czechoslovakia). Abba Eban (Israel). Francisco Garcia Olano (Argentina). D. M. Gvishiani, Second Vice-Chairman (USSR). Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic). Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan). Eni Njoku, Chairman (Nigeria). Oliverio Phillips Michelsen (Colombia). Abdus Salam (Pakistan). Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker (India). Sir Ronald Walker (Australia). Carroll Louis Wilson (United States). Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom).

SPECIAL BODIES

The following fall under the category of "Special Bodies":

United Nations Special Fund

Governing Council of United Nations Special Fund
Consultative Board of United Nations Special Fund
Technical Assistance Board (TAB)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Executive Board of UNICEF

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Permanent Central Opium Board
Drug Supervisory Body

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)
Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA)

United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization
Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The United Nations Special Fund is administered under the general authority of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Its organs are: (1) a Governing Council elected by the Economic and Social Council; (2) a Consultative Board to assist the Managing Director; and (3) the Managing Director and his staff.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF SPECIAL FUND

The Governing Council held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 to 20 January 1964 and its twelfth session at The Hague, Netherlands, from 15 to 22 June 1964.

Members in 1964

To serve until 31 December 1964: Brazil, France, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, Japan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Tunisia, USSR, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Argentina, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal.

Officers in 1964 (eleventh and twelfth sessions)

Chairman: Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: Mario Franzini (Italy); Second Vice-Chairman: J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia); Rapporteur: Charles Delgado (Senegal).

On 14 August 1964, the Council decided to defer, until its thirty-eighth session, the elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and to prolong until that session the term of office of the eight members whose term of office was to expire on 31 December 1964.

CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF SPECIAL FUND

Members: Secretary-General of the United Nations; President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund: Paul G. Hoffman.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations sharing in the

funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments. These organizations are: United Nations; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Meetings of the Board may also be attended by observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Special Fund, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), all of which co-operate with TAB.

Executive Chairman of the Board: David A. K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNICEF

The Board consists of 30 Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term. On 16 April 1963, the Council decided that the term of office of the Board's members should henceforth run from 1 February to 31 January instead of from 1 January to 31 December.

Members during Period 1 January 1963-31 January 1964: Afghanistan,* Brazil,* Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China,* Dominican Republic, El Salvador,* France,* Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Israel, Italy, Japan,* Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland,* Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia,* Turkey, USSR,* United Kingdom, United States,* Uruguay.

*To serve until 31 January 1964.

Chairman during Period 1 January 1963—31 January 1964: Miguel E. Bustamante (Mexico); A. H. Tabibi (Afghanistan), Acting Chairman.

On 16 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected Afghanistan, Brazil, China, France, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic and United States to serve from 1 February 1964 to 31 January 1967, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired on 31 January 1964.

Members during Period 1 February 1964—31 January 1965

To serve until 31 January 1965: Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Israel, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 January 1966: Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 January 1967: Afghanistan, Brazil, China, France, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

Chairman for Period 1 February 1964-31 January 1965: Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel).

On 14 August 1964, the Council elected Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan and Yugoslavia to serve from 1 February 1965 to 31 January 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired on 31 January 1965.

Members for Period 1 February 1965-31 January 1966: Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Executive Board has established a Programme Committee and a Committee on Administrative Budget.

In addition, there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and an FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

Executive Director of UNICEF in 1964: Maurice Pate.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Committee reports to both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Permanent Central Opium Board consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council.

Members for five-year period beginning 3 March 1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic); George Joachimoglu (Greece); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia); Décio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President; Leon Steinig (United States).

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of four members, each appointed for five years.

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for term ending 31 May 1968): George Joachimoglu (Greece), President; Décio Parreiras (Brazil).

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for term ending 1 March 1968): E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), Vice-President.

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board (for term ending 1 March 1968): Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Attending meetings of ACC in 1964 were the executive heads (or their representatives) of the following:

United Nations; International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also representing International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Development Association (IDA)); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Universal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Representatives of the following bodies also attended ACC meetings in 1964: Technical Assistance Board; United Nations Special Fund; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and the World Food Programme.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

Members in 1964

S. A. Hasnie, Chairman (nominated by Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Robert C. Tetto; Paul E. Callanan (Alternate) (nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization).

Walter Muller (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience with non-agricultural commodities).

P. N. C. Okigbo (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience in problems of developing countries the economies of which depend on production and international marketing of primary commodities).

On 30 December 1964, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an Assembly organ, decided, among other things, that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should set up a Committee on Co-ordination to carry out, among other things, the functions performed by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. In this connexion, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee was to be maintained as an advisory body of the Board.

UNITED NATIONS/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION INTER-GOVERNMENTAL

COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Members in 1964

Elected by the Economic and Social Council: Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Morocco, New

Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected by Council of Food and Agriculture Organization: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United States.

AD HOC BODIES

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Members: Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

Officers in 1964: Chairman: J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia). Vice-Chairman: M. Tell (Jordan).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Special Committee consists of 11 members of the Economic and Social Council or the Technical Assistance Committee, as elected annually by the Council.

Members in 1964: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Officers in 1964: Chairman: Mrs. Nonny Wright (Denmark). Rapporteur: G. Heible (Austria).

On 8 March 1965, the Council decided to postpone the election of the 11 members of the Special Committee to its thirty-eighth session (scheduled to open on 22 March 1965).

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Members in 1964: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The Preparatory Committee was set up to make various arrangements for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 16 June 1964).

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Members: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia,

France, India, Italy, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.
The Ad Hoc Working Group did not meet during 1964.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL WELFARE
Members: Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, France, Indonesia,* USSR, United Arab

Republic, United Kingdom, United States.
The Ad Hoc Working Group did not meet during 1964.

* Following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council elected Malaysia on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories.

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories.

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

MEMBERS IN 1964

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members

Permanent Members of Security Council: China, France, USSR.

Elected by General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1965: Liberia.

(For list of representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX v.)

MEMBERS FOR 1965

Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SESSIONS IN 1964

The Council held one session in 1964—its thirty-first—at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 May to 29 June 1964.

OFFICERS IN 1964

President: F. H. Corner (New Zealand).

Vice-Président: René Doise (France).

VISITING MISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1964

Members: F. H. Corner, Chairman (New Zealand); Chipping H. C. Kiang (China); Miss Angie Brooks (Liberia); Cecil E. King (United Kingdom).

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

JUDGES OF THE COURT

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1964, with the year their terms of office were due to end, listed in order of precedence:

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term
Sir Percy Spender, President	Australia	1967
V. K. Wellington Koo, Vice-President	China	1967
Bohdan Winiarski	Poland	1967
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	United Kingdom	1973
V. M. Koretsky	USSR	1970
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
Philip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan	1973
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
André Gros	France	1973

Registrar: Jean Garnier-Coignet

Deputy-Registrar: Stanislas Aquarone

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(as elected by the Court on 9 March 1964)

Members

President: Sir Percy Spender

Vice-Président: V. K. Wellington Koo

Judges: Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Philip C. Jessup, Gaetano Morelli.

Substitutes: Kotaro Tanaka, José Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for

which they still had to run) were in force at the end of 1964: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY
OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal questions: General Assembly, Security Council.
Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance

with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As at 31 December 1964)

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: U Thant

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and
Chef de Cabinet: C. V. Narasimhan

OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR
SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Dragoslav Protitch*

* Succeeded by José Rolz-Bennett (effective 1 January 1965). Dragoslav Protitch became Director, United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary, Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
Under-Secretary, Controller: Bruce R. Turner

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
Under-Secretary, Director of Personnel: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary: Vladimir P. Suslov

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes
Commissioner for Technical Assistance: Victor Hoo
Commissioner for Industrial Development: Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Vladimir Velebit
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: José A. Mayobre
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Robert K. A. Gardiner

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
Under-Secretary: Godfrey K. J. Amachree

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Under-Secretary: Hernane Tavares de Sá

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES
Under-Secretary: Jiri Nosek

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
Under-Secretary, Director: David B. Vaughan

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
Under-Secretary, Director of the United Nations office at Geneva: Pier P. Spinelli

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AMMAN, JORDAN
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Pier P. Spinelli

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
High Commissioner: Félix Schnyder

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
Executive Chairman: David A. K. Owen

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Executive Director: Maurice Pate (who died on 19 January 1965)*

* Eric J. R. Heyward was designated Acting Executive Director as from 19 January 1965 and served.

in this capacity until 31 May 1965. On 1 June 1965, Henry R. Labouisse became Executive Director.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
Secretary-General: Raul Prebisch

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)
Commander: Major-General Carlos Flores de Paiva
Chaves

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS
Commander: General K. S. Thimayya

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR IN CYPRUS
Mediator: Galo Plaza

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN
INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-Général Robert
Nimmo

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO
Officer-in-Charge: Bibiano Osorio-Tafall

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR
INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Representative: Frank P. Graham

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman
Associate Managing Director: Roberto M. Heurtematte

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
IN PALESTINE
Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-Général Odd Bull

UNITED NATIONS YEMEN OBSERVATION MISSION
Chief of Mission: Pier P. Spinelli

At 31 December 1964, the total number of staff employed by the United Nations under probationary, permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at 6,897. Of these, 2,998 were in the professional and

higher categories; 1,024 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 3,899 staff members in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories.

APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION

(1 December 1964-18 February 1965)

NOTE: Owing to the special circumstances which prevailed during the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly did not have the opportunity to decide on its final agenda on the basis of the items submitted for its provisional agenda. It did, however, agree to a number of procedures and decisions, as

described elsewhere in this volume (see pp. 33-34, 46-50). The following listings indicate the various subjects with which the General Assembly did deal, the plenary meetings at which discussions took place and/or decisions were arrived at and the symbol numbers of the resolutions approved.

- I. By the close of the first part of its nineteenth session, the General Assembly had dealt, in whole or in part, with the following subjects at the plenary meetings indicated; also indicated are the symbol numbers of resolutions adopted.

Subject	Plenary Meetings and Resolution (if any)
Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Venezuela.	Plenary meeting 1286.
Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 1286.
Credentials of representatives to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly:	
(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary meeting 1286.
Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1286.
General debate.	Plenary meetings 1289, 1290, 1292-1311, 1316-1319, 1321-1323, 1325.
Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1312-1314.
Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meetings 1328, 1330.
Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1286-1288.
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: recommendation of the Special Committee concerning the Cook Islands.	Plenary meetings 1328, 1330. Resolution 2005(XIX).
Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Plenary meetings 1327, 1328. Resolution 2002(XIX).
Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary meetings 1314, 1327, 1328. Resolution 1995(XIX).
United Nations programmes of technical co-operation:	
(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	Plenary meeting 1314. Resolution 1994(XIX).

Subject	Plenary Meetings and Resolution (if any)
Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964.	Plenary meeting 1327.
Budget estimates for the financial year 1965.	Plenary meeting 1327.
Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:	
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 1996(XIX).
(b) Committee on Contributions;	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 1997(XIX).
(c) Board of Auditors;	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 1998(XIX).
(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 1999(XIX).
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 2000(XIX).
(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	Plenary meeting 1328. Resolution 2001(XIX).
Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Plenary meetings 1327, 1328, 1330 Resolution 2007(XIX).
United Nations International School.	Plenary meetings 1327, 1328. Resolution 2003(XIX).

II. The Assembly took note at its 1330th plenary meeting of reports received in connexion with the items listed below in accordance with its customary practice.

Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

Report of the Security Council.

III. Also at its 1330th plenary meeting, the General Assembly noted that reports had been received in connexion with the provisional agenda items listed below and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities should continue to do their work, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

Report of the Economic and Social Council.

Report of the Trusteeship Council.

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

The Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
- (6) Report of the Secretary-General.

Question of Oman: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman.

IV. Other matters were also dealt with at the first part of the General Assembly's nineteenth session at plenary meetings, as indicated below; indicated, too, are the symbol numbers of the resolutions adopted.

Subject	Plenary Meetings and Resolution (if any)
Interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965.	Plenary meetings 1314, 1328, 1330. Resolution 2004 (XIX).
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	Plenary meetings 1327-1330. Resolution 2006(XIX).
Statement by the Secretary-General concerning an agreement on procedures to be followed at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1286.
Statement by the President of the General Assembly concerning the procedure of "consultations."	Plenary meeting 1312.
Statements by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly concerning the organization of work for the session.	Plenary meetings 1315, 1326, 1327.
Status of the agenda for the nineteenth session.	Plenary meeting 1330.

During the course of the first part of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, the Assembly paid tribute to the memory of the following:

Pierre Ngendandumwe, Prime Minister of Burundi;
Thor Thors, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations;

Maurice Pate, Executive Director of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund;
Sir Winston Churchill;
Hassan Ali Mansour, Prime Minister of Iran;
Luis Giannattasio, President of the National Government Council of Uruguay.

General Debate

The General Debate in the opening phases of the General Assembly's nineteenth session began at the 1289th plenary meeting on 3 December 1964, and finished at the 1323rd plenary meeting on 26 January 1965. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	1323	26 Jan.	Australia	1299	11 Dec.
Albania	1304	16 Dec.	Bolivia	1307	18 Dec.
Algeria	1322	26 Jan.	Brazil	1289	3 Dec.
Argentina	1292	7 Dec.	Bulgaria	1307	18 Dec.
			Burundi	1305	16 Dec.
			Byelorussian SSR	1303	15 Dec.
			Cambodia	1299	11 Dec.
			Cameroon	1310	22 Dec.
			Canada	1294	8 Dec.
			Central African Republic	1316	19 Jan.
			Ceylon	1308	21 Dec.

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MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1964

MEETINGS

1086

1087-1093;
1104, 1105

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Letter dated 24 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1112-1117
Questions relating to Cyprus	
Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council:	
(a) Letter dated 15 February 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council;	1094-1102
(b) Letter dated 15 February 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Letter dated 13 March 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1103
Report by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, for the period 26 April to 8 June 1964.	1136-1139
(a) Letter dated 8 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council;	1142, 1143
(b) Letter dated 8 August 1964 from the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus.	1151 ; 1153-1159; 1180
Complaints by Greece and Turkey	
Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, and	1146, 1147
Letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council;	
Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Question relating to Yemen and the United Kingdom	
Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1106-1111
Complaint by Cambodia	
Complaint concerning Acts of Aggression against the Territory and Civilian Population of Cambodia.	1118-1122, 1124-1126
Situation Resulting from South Africa's apartheid Policies	
The Question of Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Representatives of 32 Member States:	1127-1135
(a) Letter dated 27 April 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zanzibar;	
(b) Report by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1078th meeting on 4 December 1963;	
(c) Reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.	
Question relating to the United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	
Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1140, 1141

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Complaint by Malaysia against Indonesia Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1144,1145; 1148-1150; 1152
Admission of New Members Letter dated 6 August 1964 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Minister of External Affairs of Malawi, (a) Letter dated 29 September 1964 from the Prime Minister of Malta addressed to the Secretary-General; (b) Telegram dated 26 October 1964 from the President of the Republic of Zambia addressed to the Secretary-General.	1160 1161
The Palestine Question (a) Letter dated 14 November 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council; (b) Letter dated 15 November 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1162,1164- 1169; 1179; 1182
Report of the Security Council Consideration of the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.	1163
Questions concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Letter dated 1 December 1964, addressed to the President of the Security Council, from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1170-1178, 1181;1183- 1189
Other Matters The Question of the Representation of China in the United Nations.	1102,1111, 1147,1148
Tribute to the Memory of Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.	1123
Tribute to the Memory of the President of Poland.	1141

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 13 JULY-15 AUGUST 1964; 1 AND 8 MARCH 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of President and Vice-Présidents for 1964.	Plenary meeting 1314.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1314, 1352.
3. Organization of work of the thirty-seventh session.	Plenary meeting 1314.
4. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary meetings 1320-1323, 1330, 1331, 1353. Resolution 1011 (XXXVII).
5. World economic trends.	Economic Committee meeting 349. Plenary meetings 1320-1323, 1330, 1331, 1348.
General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 257-266, 268. Plenary meetings 1326-1329, 1332, 1351. Resolutions 1040-1046 (XXXVII).
7. United Nations Development Decade:	Co-ordination Committee meetings 249, 250, 263, 264.
(a) Development plans and development planning institutes;	Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations meeting 203. Plenary meetings 1326-1329, 1332
(b) United Nations Training and Research Institute;	1351. Resolutions 1036-1039(XXXVII).
(c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance;	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade.	
8. Economic and social consequences of disarmament. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.	Plenary meetings 1333-1345. Resolution 1026 (XXXVII).
9. Economic planning and projections.	Economic Committee meetings 354-357. Plenary meeting 1351. Resolution 1035(XXXVII).
10. Financing of economic development:	Economic Committee meetings 351-353, 358. Plenary meeting 1351.
(a) Acceleration of the flow of capital and assistance to the developing countries;	
(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;	
(c) Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.	
11. Activities in the field of industrial development.	Economic Committee meetings 349-353. Plenary meetings 1340-1342, 1348. Resolution 1030 A-C (XXXVII).
12. Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of under-developed countries.	Economic Committee meetings 350, 352. Plenary meetings 1340-1342, 1348. Resolution 1029(XXXVII).
13. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries.	Economic Committee meetings 341-344. Plenary meeting 1334. Resolution 1013(XXXVII).
14. Development of natural resources:	Economic Committee meetings 346-349, 354. Co-ordination Committee meeting 261. Plenary meetings 1335-1337, 1342, 1350. Resolution 1033 A-D (XXXVII).
(a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;	
(b) Progress report on new sources of energy;	
(c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources.	
15. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.	Economic Committee meetings 347, 348. Plenary meetings 1335-1337, 1343.
16. Questions relating to science and technology.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 264-268. Plenary meetings 1351, 1353. Resolution 1047(XXXVII).
17. Reports of the regional economic commissions.	Economic Committee meeting 345. Plenary meetings 1315-1319, 1323, 1342, 1346, 1348. Resolutions 1000-1004, 1018, 1027(XXXVII).
18. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.	Plenary meetings 1324, 1325. Resolution 1010 (XXXVII).
19. Programmes of technical co-operation:	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 315-337. Co-ordination Committee meetings 251-257. Plenary meetings 1325, 1344. Resolutions 1005-1009, 1020, 1021 (XXXVII).
(a) United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance;	
(b) Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance;	
(c) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities.	
20. World Food Programme.	Plenary meeting 1343. Resolution 1019 A, B (XXXVII).
21. Population growth and economic and social development.	Economic Committee meetings 355-358. Plenary meeting 1351. Resolution 1048(XXXVII).
22. Social development.	Social Committee meetings 503, 504. Plenary meeting 1345.
23. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.	Social Committee meetings 502, 503. Plenary meetings 1337, 1339, 1345. Resolution 1024 A-C (XXXVII).
24. International co-operation in cartography:	Plenary meeting 1343.
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;	
(b) Question of convening an international conference on the standardization of geographical names.	
25. Question of procedures for the revision of the International Convention on Road Traffic and of	Economic Committee meetings 355, 356. Plenary meeting 1350. Resolution 1034(XXXVII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.	
26. Town twinning: means of international co-operation.	Social Committee meetings 505-507. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meeting 203. Plenary meeting 1348. Resolution 1028 (XXXVII).
27. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.	Social Committee meetings 490-498. Plenary meeting 1338. Resolution 1015 A-E (XXXVII).
28. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.	Social Committee meetings 497, 499, 500. Plenary meeting 1338. Resolution 1016(XXXVII).
29. Advisory services in the field of human rights.	Social Committee meetings 498, 499. Plenary meeting 1338. Resolution 1017(XXXVII).
30. Slavery.	Social Committee meeting 499. Plenary meeting 1338.
31. United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meeting 1347. Resolution 1023(XXXVII).
32. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meetings 1344, 1345. Resolution 1022 (XXXVII).
33. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.	Social Committee meetings 488-492. Plenary meeting 1334. Resolution 1012(XXXVII).
34. International control of narcotic drugs.	
35. Non-governmental organizations.	Social Committee meeting 506. Plenary meeting 1345. Resolution 1025 A-C (XXXVII).
36. Review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 200-203. Plenary meetings 1316, 1348. Resolution 1031 (XXXVII).
37. Questions of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of members of the Commission.	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 47. Co-ordination Committee meetings 266, 267. Plenary meetings 1351-1353.
38. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Economic Committee meetings 345, 346. Plenary meetings 1342, 1352, 1353.
39. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1332, 1333, 1351.
40. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meetings 1349, 1350, 1352-1354.
41. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1351.
42. Work of the Council in 1965 and disposal of items arising out of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly.	Plenary meetings 1352, 1354.
43. Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.	Plenary meetings 1352-1354.
44. World Campaign for Universal Literacy.	Plenary meeting 1342.
45. United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster.	
46. Emergency aid to Costa Rica.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 262. Plenary meetings 1326-1329, 1332, 1350. Resolution 1032 (XXXVII).
	Co-ordination Committee meetings 267, 268. Plenary meeting 1351. Resolution 1049(XXXVII).
	Plenary meeting 1335. Resolution 1014(XXXVII).
Other Matters	
Credentials of Representatives.	Plenary meeting 1347.
Representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1352.
Question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.	Plenary meetings 1351-1354.
Review and re-appraisal of the Council's role and functions.	Plenary meetings 1351, 1353.
Suspension of rule 20 of Rules of Procedure.	Plenary meeting 1352.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
Date and place of the summer sessions of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.	Plenary meetings 1352, 1353.
Place of the third and fourth sessions of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.	Plenary meeting 1353.
Adoption of agenda for the thirty-eighth session.	Plenary meeting 1354.
Tribute to the memory of President Alexander Zawadzki of Poland.	Plenary meeting 1344.
Tribute to the memory of Dr. Adolf Scharf, President of Austria.	Plenary meeting 1352.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION, 20 MAY-29 JUNE 1964

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1225.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 1225, 1234.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 1225.
4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1963:	
(a) New Guinea;	Plenary meetings 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1231, 1239.
(b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;	Plenary meetings, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1240, 1241.
(c) Nauru.	Plenary meetings 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1242.
5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1241, 1242.
6. Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964.	Plenary meetings 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1241. Resolution 2141(XXXI).
7. Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1965.	Plenary meetings 1241, 1242, 1243. Resolution 2142 (XXXI).
8. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in the Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary meeting 1242.
9. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary meeting 1242.
10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1237.
11. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1237, 1241.
12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1243.
13. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meetings 1240, 1243.
Other Matters	
Tribute to the memory of Prime Minister Nehru of India.	Plenary meeting 1229.
Representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1234.

MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1964

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain).

South West Africa Cases (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa).

OTHER MATTERS

Miscellaneous administrative matters.

APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

DELEGATIONS TO THE FIRST PART OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

(1 December 1964-18 February 1965)

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Abdul Hamid Aziz, Abdul Samad Ghaus, Abdul Wahed Karim, Rahmatullah Mehr. Alternates: Farouk Farhang, Ghulam Ghaus Waziri.
- Albania. Representatives: Behar Shtylla, Halim Budo, Dhimiter Lamani, Rako Naco. Alternates: Sokrat Como, Sokrat Plaka, Todi Rizo.
- Algeria. Representatives: Abdelaziz Boutefflika, M'Hammed Yazid, Tewfik Bouattoura, Mohammed Benyahia, Cherif Guellal. Alternates: Mohamed Mestari, Mohamed Mokrane, Mustapha Bouarfa, Driss Djazairi, Raouf Boudjakdji.
- Argentina. Representatives: Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz, José María Ruda, Constantino Ramos, Lucio Garcia Del Solar, Roberto Guyer, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti. Alternates: Raúl A. J. Quijano, Carlos Goñi Demarchi, Julio César Carasales, Eduardo Bradley, Juan Carlos Beltramino.
- Australia. Representatives: Paul Hasluck, D. O. Hay, P. Shaw, R. L. Harry. Alternates: Dudley McCarthy, A. R. Cutler, L. H. Border, K. C. Wilson, C. E. Griffiths.
- Austria. Representatives: Bruno Kreisky, Carl Bobleter, Franz Prinke, Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Karl Czernetz, Franz Uhlir, Erich Bielka-Karltru. Alternates: Robert Scheuch, Kurt Waldheim, Heinrich Haymerle, Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, Franz Leitner.
- Belgium. Representatives: Paul Henri Spaak, Walter Loridan, A. E. de Schryver, J. Van Eynde, N. Hougardy. Alternates: G. Dejardin, H. Willot, A. De Keuleneir, R. Toubreau, M. P. A. Forthomme.
- Bolivia. Representatives: Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu, Luis Alberto Alípez, Carlos Terrazas, Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Jaime Ayala Mercado.
- Brazil. Representatives: Vasco Tristã Leitão da Cunha, José Sette Camara, Gilberto Amado, Olavo Bilac Pinto, Ovídio de Abreu. Alternates: Gilberto de Mello Freyre, Mrs. Sandra Martins Cavalcanti, Alcides Carneiro, Alfredo Teixeira Valladao, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos.
- Bulgaria. Representatives: Ivan Bashev, Milko Tarabanov, Yordan Golemanov, Alexandre Yankov, Nicolai Stephanov. Alternates: Barouch M. Grinberg, Matey Karasimeonov, Vesselin Izmirliiev, Stefan Todorov, Luben Gotzev.
- Burma. Representatives: U Thi Han, James Barrington, U On Sein, U Vum Ko Hau, U Mya Sein. Alternates: Htin Kyaw, P'doh Ba Tun, U Chit, U Maung Maung Soe, U Ba Thauang.
- Burundi. Representatives: Joseph Mbazumutima, Evariste Bankamwabo, Gervais Nyangoma, Leon Ndenzako, Isidore Rwamavubi. Alternates: Simeon Sibomana, François Kisukurume.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. V. Kiselev, G. G. Chernushchenko, P. F. Glebka, Mrs. A. I. Kontsevaya, Y. J. Kachan. Alternates: V. A. Goncharov, F. E. Kletskov, N. I. Vasilenok.
- Cambodia. Representatives: Huot Sambath, Sonn Voeunsai, Thoutch Vutthi, Hak Monsheng, Chau Xeng Ua. Alternates: Son Phuoc Tho, Var Kim Hong.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Benoît Balla, Benoît Bindzi, Joseph Owono, Ngando Black, Mrs. Keutcha. Alternates: Lima Forcho, François Nnang, Ndumu Tamajong, Mrs. Dorothy Corvanulla.
- Canada. Representatives: Paul Martin, Paul Tremblay, Stanley Haidasz, Eric Cook, Mrs. Paul Hayes. Alternates: John Wintermeyer, J. A. Habel, Frank Morley, Chester A. Ronning, M. H. Wershof.
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Antoine Guimali, Michel Gallin-Douathe, Joseph Mamadou, Ferdinand Pounzi, Antoine Darlan. Alternates: Paul H. Boundio, Marc Poussoumandji, Jean-Marie Wallot.
- Ceylon. Representatives: Sir Senerat Gunewardene, M. F. de S. Jayaratne, T. E. Gooneratne, Mrs. E. Deraniyagala. Alternate: K. Shanmugalingam.
- Chad. Representatives: Jacques Baroum, Boukar Abdoul, Justin N'Garabaye, Bruno Bohiadi, Djanga Bessegala, Raymond Naimbaye, M. J. Golsala.
- Chile. Representatives: Enrique Bernstein, Sergio Sepulveda, Raúl Irrarrázaval, Eugenio Ballesteros, Mrs. Mimí Marinovic. Alternates: Carlos Valenzuela, Humberto Díaz Casanueva, Carlos Naudon de la Sotta, Jorge Burr, Javier Illanes.

* Listings are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press.

- China. Representatives: Shen Chan-huan, Liu Chieh, Chow Shu-kai, Cha Liang-chien, Yu-chi Hsueh, Tchen Hiong-fei. Alternates: Kiding Wang, Senba P. W. Seng, Yi-seng Kiang, Chiping H. C. Kiang, Chun-ming Chang.
- Colombia. Representatives: Fernando Gomez Martinez, German Zea, Alfonso Patino, Victor Mosquera, Fernando Urdaneta, Luis A. Pérez. Alternates: José Umaña, Pedro Olarte, Luis Hernandez, J. Emilio Valderrama, Enrique Flórez.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Charles David Ganao, Jonas Mouanza, Nicolas Moundjo, Gabriel Obongui, Martin M'Beru. Alternates: Théodore Guindo-Yayos, André Loufoua, André Boulhoud, Grégoire Villa.
- Congo, Democratic Republic of. Representatives: Moïse Tshombe, Théodore Idzumbuir, Mario Cardoso, Jean-Marie Ngyese, Daniel Kaninda. Alternates: Pierre M'Bale, Vincent Mutwale, Marcel Mwepu, Joseph Matu, Evariste Loliki.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Daniel Oduber, Fernando Volio Jiménez, José Figueres, Rodolfo Solano, Rodrigo Arauz, Luis Demóstenes Bermúdez, Ciro Guerra. Alternates: José Luis Redondo Gomez, Reverend Francisco Herrera, Carlos José Gutiérrez, Mrs. Nora de Gonzalez, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish, Miss Floria Carboni.
- Cuba. Representatives: Ernesto Guevara Serna, Fernando Alvarez Tabío, Arturo Barber Orozco, José Augustin Fernández Cossío, Mrs. Griñan Núñez. Alternates: Miguel J. Alfonso Martinez, Pedro Alvarez Tabío.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Spyros Kyprianou, Zenon Rossides, Costas A. Ashiotis, Demos Hadjimiltis, Andréas J. Jacovides. Alternates: Dinos Moushouas, Andréas Frangos, Nicos Agathocleous, Michael Sherifis.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Vaclav David, Jiri Hajek, Frantisek Kriegel, Jan Busniak, Vaclav Pleskot. Alternates: Milan Klusak, Vratislav Pechota, Ladislav Smid, Milos Vejvoda, Vladimir Prusa.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Gabriel Lozes, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Antoine Boya, Maxime Zollner, Michel-Emmanuel Koukoui. Alternates: Tiamiou Adjibade, Jacques Adande, Antoine André, Mrs. Hugette Achard, Albert Paraiso.
- Denmark. Representatives: Per Haekkerup, Frode Jakobsen, Ralph Lysholt Hansen, Henry L. W. Jensen, Per Moller, Ole Bjorn Kraft, Hagen Hagensen, Hermod Lannung, Peter Veistrup. Alternates: Hans R. Tabor, Kai Moltke, Otto Mathiasen, Gunnar Seidenfaden, H. A. Biering, Skjold Mellbin, Mrs. Inge Jespersen.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Guaroa Velazquez, José Antonio Bonilla Atilés, Vinicio Domínguez de la Mota, Moisés de Soto Martínez, Miss Carmen Natalia Martinez Bonilla. Alternates: José María Gonzalez Machado, Luis José Heredia.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Gonzalo Escudero, Leopoldo Bénites, Clément Yerovi, Carlos Cueva Tamariz, Angel Modesto Paredes. Alternates: Alejandro Carrión, Hugo Játiva, Gonzalo Alcivar.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Guillermo Machón de Paz, Carlos Alberto Liévano, Felipe Vega Gomez. Alternates: Roberto Trigueros Larraondo, José Martino Siguf.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Ato Ketema Yifru, Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Miss Yudith Imru, Ato Solomon Tekle. Alternates: Ato Getachew Kibret, Ato Ayalew Mandefro, Ato Mohamed Hamid, Ato Bekelle Endeshaw, Ato Guirma Abebe.
- Finland. Representatives: Ahti Karjalainen, Ralph Enckell, Pentti Suomela, Voitto Saario, Timo Helela. Alternates: Ele Alenius, Kristian Gestrin, Harri Holkeri, Keijo Korhonen, Eero Piimies.
- France. Representatives: Maurice Couve de Murville, Michel Habib Deloncle, Maurice Schumann, Vincent Rotinat, Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Jean-Louis Tinaud, Jean Marcel Jeanneney, Jean Wolfrom, Jacques Tiné.
- Gabon. Representatives: Pierre Avaro, Aristide Isseme, Pierre Mebaley, Daniel Baboussa, Jean Davin. Alternates: Jean-Marie Nyoundou, Simon Pither, Thomas Mvone-Obiang, Mrs. Martine Mengone.
- Ghana. Representatives: Kojo Botsio, A. K. Puplampu, Alex Quaison-Sackey, E. K. Dadzie, K. Budu-Acquah. Alternates: R. M. Akwei, K. Sintim Aboagye, N. A. Quao, K. N. Arkaah, Miss Florence Addison.
- Greece. Representatives: Stavros Costopoulos, Dimitri S. Bitsios, Costa P. Caranicas, Alexandre Demetropoulos, Alexandre Xydis. Alternates: Elias Krispis, Stavros Roussos, Constantine Panayotacos, Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Dennis Carayannis.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Alberto Herrarte, Humberto Vizcaino Leal, Roberto Herrera Ibarguén, Alejandro Arenales Catalan, Carlos Chávez Zepeda. Alternates: Antonio Aris de Castilla, Juan Luis Orantes Luna, Mrs. Maria Teresa Fernández de Grotewöld, Apolonio Campos Torres.
- Guinea. Representatives: Béavogui Lansana, Achkar Marof, Tounkara Tibou, Camara Mamadi, M'Baye Cheik Oman. Alternates: Kouyate Mami, Koivogui Charles Gabriel, Cissoko Salimou, Diane Ibrahimia.
- Haiti. Representatives: René Chalmers, Carlet R. Auguste, Pierre Gousse, Raoul Siclait, Max C. Duplessis. Alternates: Mrs. Roger Charlier, Léonard Pierre-Louis, Alexandre Verret.
- Honduras. Representatives: Policarpo Callejas, Ricardo A. Midence Soto, Carlos H. Reyes, Alejandro Alfaro Arriaga, Mrs. Clotilde Aguilar de Colmant. Alternates: Salomón Munguía Alonzo, Manlio Martínez, Fernando Lanza, Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley.
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Peter, Peter Mod, Karoly Csatorday, Janos Beck, Endre Ustor. Alternates: Janos Radvanyi, Imre Komives, Tamas Lorinc, Arpad Prandler, Jozsef Horvath, Jozsef Tardos.
- Iceland. Representatives: Thor Thors, Thordur Eyjolfsson, Kristjan Albertsson, Hannes Kjartansson.
- India. Representatives: Sardar Swaran Singh, Manu-

- bhai Shah, B. N. Chakravarty, K. B. Lall, V. C. Trivedi. Alternates: M. Thirumala Rao, Colonel Bashir Hussain Zaidi, S. Gupta, Narendra Singh, K. Krishna Rao.
- Indonesia. Representatives: Dr. Subandrio, L. N. Palar, Ismael Thajeb, Mr. Nugroho, Moersid Idris. Alternates: Harsono Tjokroaminoto, Edi Martaloga, Ido Garnida, Chr. Mooy, Sumarjo Sosrowardjo.
- Iran. Representatives: Abbas Aram, Mehdi Vakil, Majid Rahnema, Mohammad Yeganeh, Mohammad Ali Rashti. Alternates: Hossein Fakher, Manoutcher Fartash, Miss Mehri Ahy, Ahmad Minai, Moheid Din Nabavi.
- Iraq. Representatives: Naji Talib, Kadhim Khalaf, Adnan M. Pachachi, Mustafa Kamil Yaseen, Fadhil Salman. Alternates: Abdul Malik Alzaibak, Mahmoud Ali Aldaoud, Alauddin H. Aljubouri, Salim Abdul Kadir, Burhan Mohamed Nouri.
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Cornelius C. Cremin, Brian Gallagher, Patrick Power, Tadhg O'Sullivan. Alternates: Edward J. Brennan, Denis Holmes, Brendan T. Nolan, John O. Burke, Patrick Campbell.
- Israel. Representatives: Abba Eban, Michael S. Comay, Gideon Rafael, Amiel E. Najar, Shabtai Rosenne, Joel Barromi. Alternates: Daniel Lewin, Shlomo Hillel, Hanan Aynor, Uzi Nedivi, Theodor Meron.
- Italy. Representatives: Giuseppe Saragat, Attilio Piccioni, Giuseppe Lupis, Piero Vinci, Mario Toscano, Francesco Cavalletti. Alternates: Mario Majoli, Giuseppe De Rege, Mario Franzì, Giuseppe Spertuti, Vincenzo Tornetta.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Camille Alliali, Arsène Assouan Usher, Konan Bédié, Georges Anoma, Tiéba Ouattara. Alternates: Dieudonné Essienne, Pierre Billon, Moïse Aka, Julien Kacou, Mrs. Marie-Antoinette Berrah.
- Jamaica. Representatives: Hugh Shearer, E. R. Richardson, F. E. Degazon, S. St. A. Clarke, L. B. Francis. Alternates: P. V. Marsh, G. O. Wells, C. N. Rodney, Miss Angela King.
- Japan. Representatives: Etsusaburo Shina, Akira Matsui, Shintaro Fukushima, Koh Chiba, Yukio Hasumi, Goro Hattori. Alternates: Toshiro Shimanouchi, Hiroshi Hitomi, Masahisa Takigawa, Hiroshi Yokota, Mrs. Ai Kume.
- Jordan. Representatives: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Taysir Toukan, Hassan Ibrahim, Waleed Sadi, Fawaz Sharaf. Alternates: Marwan Kasim, Yasin Istanbuli, Miss Zein Rifai.
- Kenya. Representatives: Joseph Murumbi, Burudi Nabwera, Okelo Odongo, F. S. R. de Souza, Robert Ouko. Alternates: G. N. Mutiso, Kamau Mwangi, Mrs. Ruth Habwe, M. Kisaka.
- Kuwait. Representatives: Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Rashid Abdul-Aziz Al-Rashid, Soubhi J. Khanachet, Ahmad Abdulwahab, Al-Nakib, Abdullah Yaccoub Bishara. Alternates: Suliaman Majed Al-Shaheen, Faisal Sayid Abdulwahab, Al-Rifai, Khaled Abdul-Muhsen, Al-Mutair, Nasser Mohamed Al-Sabah, Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al-Jasem.
- Laos. Representatives: Prince Souvanna Phouma, Phoumi Nosavan, Phèng Phongsavan, Sisouk Na Champassak, Tiao Khampan. Alternates: Nou Ing Ratanavong, General Bounleuth Sanichanh, Phèng Norindr, Ouday Souvannavong, Tougeu Lyfoung.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Philippe Takla, Georges Hakim, Ibrahim El-Ahdab. Alternates: Nabih Nousseir, Souheil Chammas, Khalil Makkawi, Miss Souad Tabbara, Miss Samira Daher.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes, Nathan Barnes, Miss Angie Brooks, S. Edward Peal, Christie W. Doe. Alternates: T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, Herbert R. W. Brewer, Jr., Fahnwulu Caine, David Neal, Harry Morris.
- Libya. Representatives: Hussein Mazigh, Wahbi El Bouri, Mohammed Abdulkafi Essamin, Omar Muntasser, Aref Ben Musa. Alternates: Salem Omeish, Mohsen Omaier, Salem Kukan, Saad Mangudi.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Pierre Werner, Marcel Fischbach, Pierre Wurth, Paul Mertz.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Albert Sylla, Louis Rakotomalala, Arthur Besy, Mr. Rabemanantsoa, Biaise Rabetafika. Alternates: Henri Raharijaona, René G. Ralison, Andrianampy Ramaholimihaso, Gabriel Rakotoniaina, Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso.
- Malawi. Representatives: Hastings Kamuzu Banda, J. D. Rubadiri, A. M. Nyasulu, I. K. Surtee, R. B. Chidzanja. Alternates: N. W. Mbekeani, V. Gondwe, T. Mangwazu, B. Katenga, Allan Kafa.
- Malaysia. Representatives: Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein, R. Ramani, Abdul Rahman bin Yaacob, Toh Chin Chye, Mahathir bin Mohamed. Alternates: Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman, Toh Theam Hock, Dato' G. S. Sundang, D. S. Ramanathan.
- Mali. Representatives: Ousman Ba, Son Coulibaly, Farabé Kamate, Moussa Léo Keita, Amadou Thiam. Alternates: Yaya Diakite, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau, Nansima Konaté, Henri Bazin, Mrs. Awa Douré.
- Malta. Representatives: Giorgio Borg Olivier, Arvid Pardo, Alfred Salomone, Frederick E. Amato-Gauci, George W. Borg.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Ahmed Baba Miske, Mrs. Annick Miske, Mohammed Abdallahi Ba, Mohamed Ould Kharchi. Alternates: Abdou Hachem, Reda Kochman.
- Mexico. Representatives: Alfonso Garcia Robles, Antonio Gómez Robledo, Carlos Peón del Valle, Jorge Castañeda, Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternates: Miss Maria Emilia Téllez, Julio Faesler Carlisle, Miss Elisa Aguirre, Miss Palmira Orozco, Alvaro Carranco.
- Mongolia. Representatives: Mangalyn Dugersuren, Luvsandorjiin Toiv, Oyuny Khosbayar, Tumbashin Purevjal, Dugersuringiin Erdembileg. Alternate: Buyantyn Dashtseren.
- Morocco. Representatives: Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Mehdi M'rani Zentar, Abdellah Lamrani, Ahmed Bennani. Alternates: Ahmed Cherkaoui, Fatki Nejjari, Fadel Bennani, Mrs. Halima Warzazi, Mohamed Tabiti.

- Nepal. Representatives: Kirti Nidhi Bista, Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri, Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, Ram Chandra Malhotra, Devendra Raj Upadhyaya. Alternate: Narendra Vikram Shah.
- Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns, I. N. Th. Diepenhorst, J. G. de Beus, L. J. C. Beaufort, L. A. M. Lichtveld, D. A. Delprat. Alternates: A. M. Stuyt, Miss J. G. Rutgers, Th. J. A. M. van Lier, R. Pack, J. Polderman.
- New Zealand. Representatives: J. R. Hanan, F. H. Corner, O. P. Gabites, W. G. Thorp. Alternates: A. C. Shailes, B. F. Bolt, B. M. Brown.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle, Orlando Montenegro Medrano, Orlando Trejos Somarriba, Agapito Fernández. Alternates: Guillermo Lang, Luis Mena Solórzano, Brigadier General Julio C. Morales.
- Niger. Representatives: Amadou Mayaki, Abdou Sidi-kou, Katkoré Amadou Maiga, Amadou Hassane, Ibrahim Loutou. Alternates: Ary Tanimoune, Illa Salifou, André J. Wright, Jean Poisson.
- Nigeria. Representatives: Jaja A. Wachuku, J. M. Johnson, Chief S. O. Adebo, Alhaji M. Ngileruma, Mrs. Aduke Moore. Alternates: Alhaji A. K. Koguna, A. Osakwe, Miss Margaret Aguta, Mrs. Mohammed.
- Norway. Representatives: Halvard Lange, Sivert A. Nielsen, Jakob Pettersen, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Per Loenning. Alternates: Jens Boyesen, Advar Nodli, Mrs. Karen Groenn-Hagen, Lars Korvald, Ludvig Botnen.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Syed Amjad Ali, Sultanuddin Ahmad, Nazir Ahmad, Raja Tridev Roy. Alternates: Begum Khalida Habib, G. W. Chaudhury, Nizamuddin Memon, Ahmed Ali, E. A. Naik.
- Panama. Representatives: Fernando Eleta, Aquilino E. Boyd, Victor I. Mirones, Lt. Colonel Alejandro Remón Gantera, Manuel Méndez Guardia. Alternates: Juan R. Morales, Juvenal A. Castrellón, Max Heurtematte, Alonso Higuero, Guillermo Rodolfo Valdés, Mrs. Nina Velarde de Bary.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raúl Sapena Pastor, Pedro Godinot de Vilare, Rubén Ramírez Pane, Carlos A. Saldívar, Enrique Sosa. Alternates: Numa Alcides Mallorquin, Miguel Solano López, Victor Jara Recalde, Manuel Avila.
- Peru. Representatives: Victor Andrés Belaunde, Alberto Arca Parró, Francisco Miró Quesada, José A. Encinas. Alternates: Oscar Barros Conti, Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Alberto MacLean Urzúa, José Hernández de Agüero.
- Philippines. Representatives: Mauro M. Mendez, Salvador P. Lopez, Lorenzo Sumulong, Camilo Osias, Godofredo Ramos. Alternates: Salipada Pendatun, Mrs. Tecla S. Ziga, Jovito Salonga, Ramon Bagatsing, Joaquin M. Elizalde.
- Poland. Representatives: Adam Rapacki, Josef Winiewicz, Bohdan Lewandowski, Przemyslaw Ogrodzinski, Manfred Lachs. Alternates: Zbigniew Resich, Bodhan Tomorowicz, Eugeniusz Wyzner, Antoni Czarkowski, Wlodzimierz Natorf.
- Portugal. Representatives: Alberto Franco Nogueira, António Bandeira Guimarães, Bonifacio de Miranda, António Patricio, Rui Martins dos Santos. Alternates: Mrs. Custódia Lopes, Julio Monteiro, Antonio Costa de Morais, Jaime Monteiro, João Alfonso de Ascensão.
- Romania. Representatives: Corneliu Manescu, Mircea Malitza, Mihail Haseganu, Gheorghe Diaconescu, Vasile Pungan. Alternates: Miss Maria Groza, Ion Dacu, Constantin Flitan, Iacob Ionascu, Ion Moraru.
- Rwanda. Representatives: Martin Uzamugura, Canisius Mudenge, Joseph Ugirashebuja, Canisius Cyicarano, Claver Ryabonyende.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Omar Sakkaf, Jamil M. Baroody, Anas Yassin, Mohamed Al-Rachid Al-Nasser, Abdul Rahman Al-Baiz. Alternates: Zein A. Dabbagh, Ziad Shawwaf, Fuad Al-Khatib, Saleh A. Sugair, Ghassan Al-Rachach.
- Senegal. Representatives: Doudou Thiam, Ousmane Socé Diop, Malick Fall, Thomas Diop, Falilou Kane. Alternates: Jean Rous, Babacar Ba, Abdou Ciss, Seydina Oumar Sy, Charles Delgado.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: C. B. Rogers-Wright, Gershon B. O. Collier, Berthan Macauley, N. A. Cox-George, Mrs. Zainabu-Kamara. Alternates: D. E. George, P. E. B. Doherty, G. Coleridge-Taylor, R. Awoonor-Renner, E. S. Pearce.
- Somalia. Representatives: Ahmed Yusuf Dualeh, Hassan Nur Elmi, Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Osman Ahmed Hassan, Ahmed Mohamed Adam. Alternates: Omar Mohallim, Omar Arie, Ahmed Mohamed Barman, Abdullahi Elmi Haji, Robert W. Thabit.
- South Africa. Representatives: H. Muller, D. B. Sole, M. I. Botha, J. C. H. Marée, J. S. F. Botha. Alternates: R. v. S. Smit, J. B. Mills, P. R. Killen, D. de V. du Buisson, A. L. Hattingh.
- Spain. Representatives: Fernando Maria Castiella y Maíz, Manuel Aznar, Ramon Sedó Gómez, Francisco Javier Elorza, Jaime de Piniés. Alternates: Antonio de Luna, José Pérez del Arco, Eduardo Ibañez, Gregorio Marañón, Manuel Alonso Olea.
- Syria. Representatives: Hassan Muraywid, Rafik Asha, Adib Daoud, Jawdat Mufti, Sabah Kabbani. Alternates: Rank Jouejati, Mohammed Al-Atrash, Adnan Nachabe, Adnan Omran, Adib Chalaan.
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman, Sukich Nimmanheminda, Phairot Jayanama, Prasong Bunchoem, Upadit Pachariyangkun. Alternates: Channian Kiattinat, Sompong Sucharitkul, Anand Pan-yarachun, Owart Suthiwart-Narueput, Nissai Vejja-jiva.
- Togo. Representatives: Georges Apedo-Amah, Robert Ajavon, Emanuel Gagli, Gabriel Agnekethom, Emmanuel Bruce. Alternates: Simon Kegnloh, Ebenezer Amouzou, Raphaël Klu, Mrs. Régine Gbedey.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives: P. V. J. Solomon, Sir Ellis Clarke, Charles H. Archibald, Eustace Seignoret, John S. Donaldson. Alternates: Basil Ince, Oswald Errol Williams, Miss Dorothy Blackman, Owen Mathurin, Ashford Sinanan.

- Tunisia. Representatives: Habib Bourguiba Jr., Taieb Slim, Bechir Mhedhebi, Mohamed El Memmi, Sadek Bouzayen, Mohamed Gherib.
- Turkey. Representatives: Feridun Cemal Erkin, Orhan Eralp, Nihat Erim, Umit Halik Bayulken, Semih Günver. Alternates: Vahap Asiroglu, Vahit Halefoglu, Ismail Erez, Suat Bilge, Vecdi Turel.
- Uganda. Representatives: Samuel Ngude Odaka, Z.H.K. Bigirwenkya, Apollo K. Kironde, Solomon B. Asea, Aloysius E. Obone. Alternates: Erifasi Otema Allimadi, Alikibo Ochunju Ouma, Mrs. Pumla Kisosonkole, Matthew Rukikaire, Miss Nancy Kajumbula.
- Ukrainian SSR: Representatives: L. F. Palamarchuk, S. T. Shevchenko, Mrs. V. M. Dmitruk, V. F. Burlin, P. E. Nedbailo. Alternates: M. D. Polyanichko, I. A. Peresadenko, G. E. Buvailik.
- USSR. Representatives: A. A. Gromyko, V. S. Semenov, N. T. Fedorenko, Mrs. S. B. Begmatova, S. K. Tsarapkin. Alternates: M. N. Smirnovsky, G. P. Arkadyev, P. D. Morozov, A. G. Kovalev, E. N. Makeev.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Riad, Abdel Fattah Hassan, Mohamed Awad El-Kony, Ahmed Hassan El Fiky, Abdel Monem El Banna. Alternates: Amin Hilmy II, Abdullah El-Erian, Mohamed Fayek, Ismail Fahmy, Mohamed Riad.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Lord Caradon, G. M. Thomson, Lord Chalfont, Lady Gaitskell, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas. Alternates: Sir Roger Jackling, G. E. King, Sir Keith Unwin, James Gibson, Ian M. Sinclair.
- United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives: O. S. Kambona, A. M. Babu, John S. Malecela, O. Sharif, E. E. Seaton. Alternates: G. S. Magombe, B. Mkapapa, A. B. C. Danieli, E. P. Mwaluko, W. E. Waldron-Ramsey.
- United States. Representatives: Dean Rusk, Adlai Stevenson, Russell B. Long, Frank Carlson, William C. Foster, Francis T. P. Plimpton. Alternates: Charles W. Yost, Franklin H. Williams, Mrs. Gladys Avery Tillett (Mrs. Charles Tillett), Richard N. Gardner, Charles P. Noyes.
- Upper Volta. Representatives: Lompolo Kone, John Boureima Kaboré, Benoît Ouedraogo, Issaka Sanon, Abdoulaye Konate. Alternates: Julien Ouedraogo, Aly Badara.
- Uruguay. Representatives: Carlos Maria Velazquez, Martin Aguirre, Renan Rodríguez, Alberto Ruiz Prinzo, Augusto Legnani. Alternates: Atilio Arrillaga Simpson, Mateo Marques Seré, Felipe Montero.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Ignacio Iribarren, Carlos Sosa Rodríguez, Pedro Paris Montesinos, Pedro Zuloaga, Brigadier General Josue Lopez Henríquez, Brigadier General Carlos Luis Araque. Alternates: Pedro Silveira, Tulio Alvarado, Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez, Adolfo Raúl Taylhadrat.
- Yemen. Representatives: Mohsin Ahmed Alaini, Mustafa A. Yaqoob, Adnan Tarcici, Yahya H. Geggman, Mohamed Q. E. Seif. Alternate: Abdullah A. Alhammami.
- Yugoslavia. Representatives: Koca Popovic, Danilo Lekic, Mrs. Vida Tomsic, Ivo Sarajcic, Janez Stanovnik. Alternates: Zvonko Perisic, Dragan Bernadic, Sreten Ilic, Aleksandar Bozovic, Mirceta Cvorovic.
- Zambia. Representatives: S. M. Kapwepwe, F. M. Mulikita, M. Nkama, P. M. Ngonda. Alternates: R. B. Banda, V. Mwaanga, M. Chona, Miss G. Konie.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the nineteenth session of the General Assembly: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1964

- Bolivia: Renan Castrillo Justiniano, Fernando Ortiz Sanz, Mario Velarde Dorado, Alberto Alipaz, Carlos Casap.
- Brazil: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, José Sette Camara, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos.
- China: Liu Chieh, Yu Chi Hsueh, Chun-Ming Chang.
- Czechoslovakia: Jiri Hajek, Ladislav Smid, Milos Vejvoda.
- France: Roger Seydoux, Pierre Millet, Jacques Tine, Claude Arnaud.
- Ivory Coast: Arsène Assouan Usher.
- Morocco: Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba.
- Norway: Sivert A. Nielsen, Ole Algard, Leif Edvardsen.
- USSR: N. T. Fedorenko, P. D. Morozov.
- United Kingdom: Sir Patrick Dean, Lord Caradon, R. W. Jackling, A. H. Campbell.
- United States: Adlai E. Stevenson, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL*

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION
(13 July-15 August 1964)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- Algeria. Representative: Abdelkader Chanderli. Alternate: Mohamed Benamar.
- Argentina. Representative: Raúl C. Migone. Alternates: Osvaldo Guillermo García Piñeiro, Fernando G. Lerena.
- Australia. Representative: Sir Ronald Walker. Alternates: B. C. Hill, J. W. Cumes, L. Corkery, R. R. Fernandez, R. J. Percival.
- Austria. Representative: Friedrich Kolb. Alternates: Franz Weidinger, Heinrich Gleissner, Gert Heible, Otto Maschke, Kurt Herndl, Georg Zuk, Albert Buzzi-Quattrini, Rudolf Willenpart, Anton Zembsch.
- Chile. Representative: Jorge Burr. Alternates: Ramón Huidobro, Hugo Cubillos, Roland Stein.
- Colombia. Representative: Alfonso Patiño. Alternates: Héctor Gómez Paniagua, Rafael Suárez.
- Czechoslovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka. Alternates: Pribyslav Pavlik, Juraj Kralik.
- Ecuador. Representative: Enrique Ponce y Carbo. Alternate: Silvio Mora Bowen.
- France. Representative: Joannes Dupraz. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Bernard de Chalvron, Pierre Revol.
- India. Representative: R. K. Nehru. Alternates: K. B. Lall, S. Vohra, K. P. Lukose, B. N. Swarup.
- Iraq. Representative: Adnan Pachachi. Alternate: Fadhil Salman.
- Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternates: Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Masuo Takashima, Hiroshi Yokota, Kiyoshi Suganuma.
- Luxembourg. Representative: Paul Weber. Alternates: Paul Putz, Jean Rettel.
- Senegal. Representative: Ousmane Socé Diop. Alternates: Cheikh Fall, Abdou Ciss, Barka Diarra, Amadou Sylla.
- USSR. Representative: G. P. Arkadyev. Alternates: P. M. Chernyshev, N. I. Moliakov, U. A. Rustamov, N. N. Lyubimov, L. S. Lobanov, A. I. Korolev, V. P. Goryunov.
- United Kingdom. Representative: Peter Thomas. Alternates: Sir Keith Unwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, C. P. Scott, S. Golt, H. P. L. Attlee, J. G. Taylor, J. E. Powell-Jones, W. E. H. Whyte, C. W. Squire, Miss T. A. H. Solesby, J. R. S. Guinness.
- United States. Representative: Franklin H. Williams. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.
- Yugoslavia. Representative: Danilo Lekic. Alternates: Stanislav Kopcok, Sreten Illic, Bora Jevtic.

MEMBERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- Cameroon. Representative: Josue Tétang. Alternate: Antoine Essome.
- Ghana. Representative: H. A. H. S. Grant. Alternate: J. K. D. Appiah.

- Indonesia. Representative: Teuku Ismail Mohammad Thajeb. Alternates: Miss A. A. Muter, Th. Awuy.
- Iran. Representative: Ali Mansour. Alternates: Mohammed-Ali Jaferi, Jafar Nadim, Sh. Golestaneh.
- Italy. Representative: Mario Franzì. Alternates: Vittorio Zadotti, G. Sperduti, A. Marchetti, F. Ponti, B. Biancheri Chiappori, P. L. Conti.
- Madagascar. Representative: Mr. Andriamasy. Alternate: Georges Ramparany.
- Mexico. Representative: Daniel Cosío Villegas. Alternate: Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto.
- United Arab Republic. Representative: Ibrahim Mazhar. Alternate: Kamal El Hassany.
- United Republic of Tanzania. Representative: Paul Rupia. Alternate: W. E. Waldron-Ramsey.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- Brazil: David Silveira da Mota, Luiz Augusto Pereira Soutomaior.
- Bulgaria: Ivan Petrov.
- Canada: J. A. Beesley, R. W. Maclaren.
- Central African Republic: Pierre Kalck, Jean-Louis Psimhis.
- China: Tsing-Chang Liu, Shen-Fu Chang, P. Y. Tsao.
- Cuba: Enrique Camejo-Argudin, Miguel Alfonso, Tomás Almodóvar-Salas, Juan Vega-Cazañas, Abelardo Moreno-Fernández.
- Finland: Wilhelm Breitenstein.
- Greece: C. Caranicas, A. Petropoulos.
- Hungary: Josef Benyi, Peter Karasz.
- Ireland: D. Mockler.
- Israel: Moshe Bartur, Ephraim F. Haran, Yoram Dinstein, David Ariel, Y. Yannay.
- Morocco: El Ghali Benhima.
- New Zealand: B. D. Zohrab, J. R. Martin, Miss A. V. Stokes, Miss M. C. Riches.
- Norway: Erik Selmer.
- Pakistan: Yusef J. Ahmad.
- Philippines: Vicente Albano Pacis, Sergio A. Barrera.
- Poland: Adam Meller-Conrad, Kazimierz Szablewski, Henryk Sawarzynski.
- Portugal: Fernando de Alcámbar Pereira.
- Romania: N. Ecobesco, O. Barbulesco, C. Ungureanu, I. Goritza.
- Spain: José Antonio Giménez-Arnaty Gran, Electo José García Tejedor.
- Sweden: Miss Birgit Irene Larsson.
- Uganda: Prince John Barigye.
- Ukrainian SSR: Yuri M. Khilchevsky.
- Uruguay: Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello, Raúl Previtali.
- Venezuela: Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley, Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, Dusan Sidjanski, Marcial Pérez Chiriboga, Pedro Elías Rodríguez Carrasquel, Mrs. Consuelo Nouel Gomez, Augusto Hernandez.

* Listings are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Rupprecht von Keller, Egon Emmel, Felix Klemm, Mrs. Charlotte Ortmann, Martin Seidel, Kurt Haendler.

Holy See: Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Father Henri de Riedmatten.

Republic of Viet-Nam: Dam-Trung-Tuong.

Switzerland: Paul Jolies, Heinz Langenbacher, Umberto Andina, Henri Lehot, Milan Lusser.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Development Association (IDA); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Other inter-governmental organizations represented by observers included representatives of the League of Arab States and the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

RESUMED THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION (1 and 8 March 1965)

The following list of delegations includes the new members of the Council in 1965, and additional names and any other changes submitted by member States whose representation at the resumed thirty-seventh session was not the same as at the thirty-seventh session. For names of other representatives and alternates see listings for the Council's thirty-seventh session.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Algeria. Representative: Tewfik Bouattoura. Alternates: Raouf Boudjakdji, Hocine Djoudi.
Argentina. Representative: Raúl A. J. Quiano. Alternates: Eduardo Bradley, Juan Carlos Beltramino.
Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternate: Gordon E. Cox.
Chile. Representative: Javier Illanes. Alternate: Uldaricio Figueroa.
Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternate: Ladislav Smid.
Ecuador. Representative: Leopoldo Bénites.
Gabon. Representative: Simon Pither.
Japan. Alternate: Koh Chiba.
Luxembourg. Representative: Pierre Wurth. Alternate: Jules Woulbroun.
Pakistan. Representative: Syed Amjad Ali. Alternate: S. A. M. S. Kibria.
Peru. Representative: Alberto Arca Parró. Alternate: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternate: Emeric Dimbu.
USSR. Alternate: E. N. Makeev.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia: J. C. Ingram, A. C. Wilson.
Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.
Turkey: Ayhan Kamel.
Ukrainian SSR: Y. N. Kochubei.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION (20 May-29 June 1964)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: Dudley McCarthy.
China. Representative: Chiping H. C. Kiang. Alternate: Shu Mei-sheng.
France. Representative: Roger Seydoux. Alternates: René Doise, Paul Gaschignard, Fernand Rouillon.
Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate: Miss Angie Brooks.
New Zealand. Representative: F. H. Corner. Alternate: M. Norrish.
USSR. Representative: P. F. Shakov.
United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternates: R. W. Jackling, C. E. King.
United States. Representative: Sidney R. Yates. Alternate: Dwight Dickinson.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: Gerald W. Toogood, Reginald Marsh (for questions concerning Nauru and New Guinea).
United States: M. W. Goding (for questions concerning the Pacific Islands).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Trusteeship Council's thirty-first session: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO).

APPENDIX VI

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES

(As at 1 June 1965)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
(Post Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(P.O. Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
19 Avenue Claude Debussy
(P.O. Box 803)
Algiers, Algeria

ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Calle Chile 860
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asunción, Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre
27J2/1 Abu Nouwas Street Bataween
(P.O. Box 2048 Alwiyah)
Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre
Hajje Thunayan al Chanem Building
Bien-fonds 211
Mme. Curie Street
(P.O. Box 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
Svetozara Markovica 58
(P.O.Box 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Calle 19, Número 7-30, Séptimo Piso
(Apartado Postal 6567)
Bogota, Colombia

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas, 684, 3er. piso
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers
(Boîte postale 1490)
Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams, Imm, Tagher
Garden City
(Boîte postale 262)
Cairo, United Arab Republic

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Service
204 Buller's Road
(P.O.Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Ceylon

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
2 Avenue Roume
(P.O.Box 154)
Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
(P.O. Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, European Office of the United Nations
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

APPENDIX VI

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Square (P.O. Box 5) Kabul, Afghanistan	MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre No. 4/16 ulitsa Lunacharskogo Moscow, USSR
KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre Havelock Road (P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.) Karachi 1, Pakistan	NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre 21 Curzon Road New Delhi, India
KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre (P.O. Box 107) Kathmandu, Nepal	PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies 26 Avenue de Ségur Paris 7 ^e , France
KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre House No. 7, Block 5 R.F.E. Gordon Avenue (P.O. Box 913) Khartoum, Sudan	PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre Hunter Street, Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea
LA PAZ. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas Calle Colon No. 282, 6to Piso (Casilla 686) La Paz, Bolivia	PORT-OF-SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre 19 Keate Street, (P.O. Box 812) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.
LEOPOLDVILLE. United Nations Information Centre Royal Hotel Boulevard Albert Leopoldville, Democratic Republic of the Congo	PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre Panska 5 Praha I, Czechoslovakia
LIMA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas Hernán Velarde No. 18 (Apartado Postal 4480) Lima, Perú	RABAT. United Nations Information Centre 2, rue Lieutenant Revel (Boîte postale 524) Rabat, Morocco
LOME. United Nations Information Centre Rue Albert Sarraut, corner Avenue de Gaulle (Boîte postale 911) Lomé, Togo	RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre 24 B Manawhari Road Rangoon, Burma
LONDON. United Nations Information Centre 14/15 Stratford Place London, W.1., England	RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre Rua Mexico 11, Sala 1502 (Caixa Postal 1750) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MANILA. United Nations Information Centre World Health Organization Building Taft Avenue/United Nations Avenue (P.O. Box 2149) Manila, Philippines	ROME. United Nations Information Centre Palazzetto Venezia Piazza San Marco 50 Rome, Italy
MEXICO CITY. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas Hamburgo 63, 3er Piso Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico	SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas Avenida Roosevelt Número 2818, (Apartado Postal 1114) San Salvador, El Salvador
MONROVIA. United Nations Information Office 24 Broad Street (P.O. Box 274) Monrovia, Liberia	SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Avenida Providencia 871 Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre
44 Martin Place
(Box 4030, General Post Office)
Sydney, Australia

TANANARIVE. United Nations Information Centre
44, Rue Romain Desfosses
(Boîte postale 1348)
Tananarive, Madagascar

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre
Kh. Takhte-Jamshid
12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi
(P.O. Box 1555)
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre
Room 411/412
New Ohtemachi Building
4, 2-Chome, Ohtemachi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre
61 Fared Hached
(Boîte postale 863)
Tunis, Tunisia

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
Suite 714
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.